

INDIAN HELD PAK TERRITORY

JUNAGADH

THE PARADISE LOST

BY

ISMAIL PADHIAR, ADVOCATE

DEDICATED

TO

MY PARENTS

PREFACE

Every Writer of a Book writes Preface for his book. In that the writer tries to convey the purpose for which he wrote the Book, discussing and summarizing the subject of the book and then the conclusion.

Junagadh State was famous during the days when India was undivided. The Junagadh was known to the Indians for its educational activities, facilities and accommodation to students from all over India.

The Ruler who was known as Nawab Saheb was a philanthropist. The contributions to the educational institutions within State Boundary and beyond the boundaries of State were reaching Sindh, United Province and Bombay Presidency. It extended to Madaris also like the famous Darul Oolum of Devband at Suharanpur.

The other aspect for which Junagadh was known beyond the boundaries of undivided India, was its wealthy Muslim Merchant class, who were spread all over undivided India for carrying on their business and industries. They were in Srilanka, Mayanmar (Burma), Singapur and Far East Countries and were respected traders and businessmen and multi Millionaires.

The third aspect was the States contribution towards the health matter. The system was so working that every citizen used to be benefited. It was unheard in the State that a particular poor person died because of non availability of medical aid.

The Rasool Khanji Hospital in the city of Junagadh was large and so equipped with equipment and best surgeons and physicians that people from other provinces used to bring their patients for treatment at that hospital.

Besides there was harmony within the State between two major religion sects Hindus and Muslims. This was because of loyalty, love and faithfulness to the Ruler of the State and vice-versa.

We, the State subject thought it to be our luck when Nawab Saheb, Sir Mahabat Khanji decided not to accede to India. We, State subject were proud of this decision and we enjoyed the same.

We never felt that Muslims of State subject were in negligible percentage. Where ever I went and where ever I looked I always found that Muslims were in a formidable happy majority. All of a sudden there came a voice of Apostle of peace Gandhiji “there is temple of Somnath with Hindu majority. And without caring to find what is truth, population percentage of Muslims was propagated to be between 20% Muslims. This absurdity could not be challenged. Every one here and there accepted it as a Gospel truth.

The Accession of Junagadh State with Pakistan was lawful and correct in every respect but due to the call of Mahatma, the Indian Government rose up to undo it and on 9th November 1947, Indian forces brutally massacred the State subjects and captured the sacred territory of Junagadh State, real land of Pakistan.

Pakistan, who had accepted the accession of Junagadh, was bound to defend it against any aggression including Indian aggression. But Pakistan failed to defend it at the proper time.

Accession means to become part of the territory to which it has acceded. Junagadh had thus become part of Pakistan. It is not that India has occupied territory of Junagadh but the truth is India has captured a part of Pakistan. People in Pakistan were not aware of Junagadh State its greatness, its contribution to Muslim cause all over India and what they remembered is the out come of Hindu propaganda. I was born in Verawal port under Junagadh State in July 1927. Pakistan came into being in August 1947. I have received education upto Matriculation from Bombay University. I was very cautious. I have gone around the State myself. I have seen each and every thing that I have written in this book. Some people may differ with me. But I would not accept such differences as I have seen what I have written.

I have relied upon the following Books:-

1. Statistical Account of Junagadh by Major J.W.W Waston Published in 1880.
2. Mahabat Album by Sh. Ghulam Ahmed Sh. Ghulam Muhammad.
3. Girnar-Junagadh Guide (in Gujrati) by Mohan Lal Meghiji Desai.
4. Security Council Debate on Junagadh. A Government of Pakistan Publication.

5. Mission with Mountbatten by Alan Cambell-Johnson.
6. Junagadh (Urdu) Dr. Muhammad Ismail A. Baig. M.B.B.S. (1964).
7. Pakistan Law decision (PLD 1952 Federal Court) Page 120 and PLD 1993 Azad J & K 153.
8. Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan 1956.
9. Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan 1962.
10. Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan 1973 and Sindh High. Court orders Passed in Petitions for Citizenship of State Subject.
11. Ilhaq-e-Junagadh by Habib Lakhani.
12. A Book on Kashmir and Junagadh by V.P. Menon and many Articles and Books relating to accession to Pakistan and aggression by India.

This is a case of Junagadh and not only a book of History or events or geography. The battle of Junagadh has to be fought. Junagadh has got to be freed from Indian clutches at any cost. This book will prepare coming generation to regain the lost territory. I have named it as "Paradise Lost". Junagadh was in fact a land, which was termed as Paradise. It is lost now but lost things are always to be regained and shall be the fifth province of Pakistan, Inshallah.

Lastly I extend my heartiest Thanks to Mr. Sajid Iqbal, a Senior Journalist, Mr. Abdul Ghaffar Gheewala Advocate and Mr. Hashim Padhiar Advocate for their Valuable Contribution in Publication of this Book.

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ISMAIL PADHIAR.
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MESSAGE

It is a matter of immense pleasure for us to learn that Mr. Ismail Padhiar Advocate, President of the Junagadh State Muslim Federation and former President of Karachi Bar Association has written a book on Junagadh State.

This book is based on historical facts, geographical entities and covers diversified aspects of the State; right from the early era of brave hearted conquerors to the times and events, when Accession and mergers of the Princely State, to the disintegration of the sub-continent in 1947, when a new State of Pakistan had emerged on the map of this world.

We on the occasion of Publication of the book titled “JUNAGADH THE LOST PARADISE” extend our heartiest felicitation to the Author. We hope this book would enlighten its readers and communicate facts by bringing awareness of the Indian aggression on the State of Junagadh, which had acceded to Pakistan on the 15th of September 1947.

We are confident it would project the case of Junagadh State and hope it would highlight the injustice caused to its people and the Ruler.

With my best wishes,

**His Highness
Nawab Muhammad Jahangir Khanji
Ruler of Junagadh State**

CHAPTER-I

THE ACCESSION – A HISTORICAL BACK GROUND

Before the declaration of independence there existed nearly 600 native states in British India. These states were divided into five categories according to area, population, and revenue of each state. The rulers of the states were entitled “honour” and authority according to their categories.

The Junagadh State fell in category one, like Hyderabad. Jammu and Kashmir etc., while Manawadar fell in category five and its ruler was designated as Khan Saheb of Manawadar.

The independence movement of both Hindus as well as Muslims had reached its height. Muslims under the leadership of the Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, President All India Muslim League were demanding a separate State of Pakistan, in those areas of British India, where the Muslims were in majority. The Hindus under the Congress were striving for the independence of India while opposing its division. The all India Muslim League under the leadership of Quaid-e-Azam and the historic unity of the Muslim, succeeded in their demand. The British Government as well as Congress leadership ultimately accepted the demand of Muslims. An Act known as the “Indian Independence Act 1947” was passed by British Parliament, which created two dominions, one Pakistan and other India. This Act applied only to those provinces, which were under direct administration of the British rule through its Viceroy or the Governor General. Thus the area, which came under Pakistan included the West Punjab, Sindh Province, N.W.F.P and Baluchistan on the Western side called West Pakistan and East Bengal i.e the divided Bengal on Eastern side called East Pakistan. Rest of the provinces of India, East Punjab and West Bengal formed dominion of India. The Indian Independence Act 1947 gave independence to 600 native states, according to which each ruler of a native state:

- (1) Could remain independent, or
- (2) Accede to either of the two dominions, India or Pakistan

Congress decided to retain the services of Lord Mountbatten, the last viceroy of India to act as Governor General of Dominion of India. This decision was taken by the Hindu leadership obviously with malafide

intentions. Many of the native states in former British India were Muslim States and their Rulers were also Muslims. There were many Hindu States like Jodhpur, Jaipur etc. annexed to the border of West Pakistan and its Hindu rulers intended to accede to Pakistan. However the Nizam of Hyderabad and Maharaja of Baroda wanted to remain independent and did not want to accede to either of the two Dominions of Pakistan or India. Tragically the Ruler of Kashmir was abducted and dethroned of Jammu and Kashmir in late 1946 when the Kashmiris struggle for freedom from Dogra Maharaja Rule was at its height. The Ruler had taken refuge in New Delhi and begged for Indian help. This struggle against the Dogra Ruler had taken a violent turn in 1946 and it continued till after 3rd June 1947. The so called Ruler of Kashmir found himself, a prisoner in Jammu, he could not go back to his Kashmir, so he did not remain a “Ruler” within the meaning of Indian Independence Act of 1947. However, taking advantage of his presence in Delhi, where he came for Indian help, Sardar Valabh Bhai Patel obtained his signatures on the Instrument of Accession. This being done, Indian troops which were standing at the borders of Kashmir ready to march in, were ordered to do so. Indian army entered into Kashmir illegally and therefore Pakistan had no alternative but to send its troops to save Kashmiri Muslims from being made slaves by the Dogras and Hindus. Those Hindu rulers who did not like to accede to India and had shown their intention to accede to Pakistan were pressed hard to accede the Dominion of India by Viceroy Lord Mountbatten because he continued to be the Viceroy between the periods from 3rd June 1947 to 15th August 1947. Hindu Rulers of the states on the border of Pakistan wanted to accede to Pakistan in their own interest. They were well aware of the congress policy from the very outset which aimed to abolish all native states and merge their territories in respective provinces. However Lord Mountbatten made them to acceded India by force.

SUPERMACY OF JUNAGADH STATE IN KATHIAWAR.

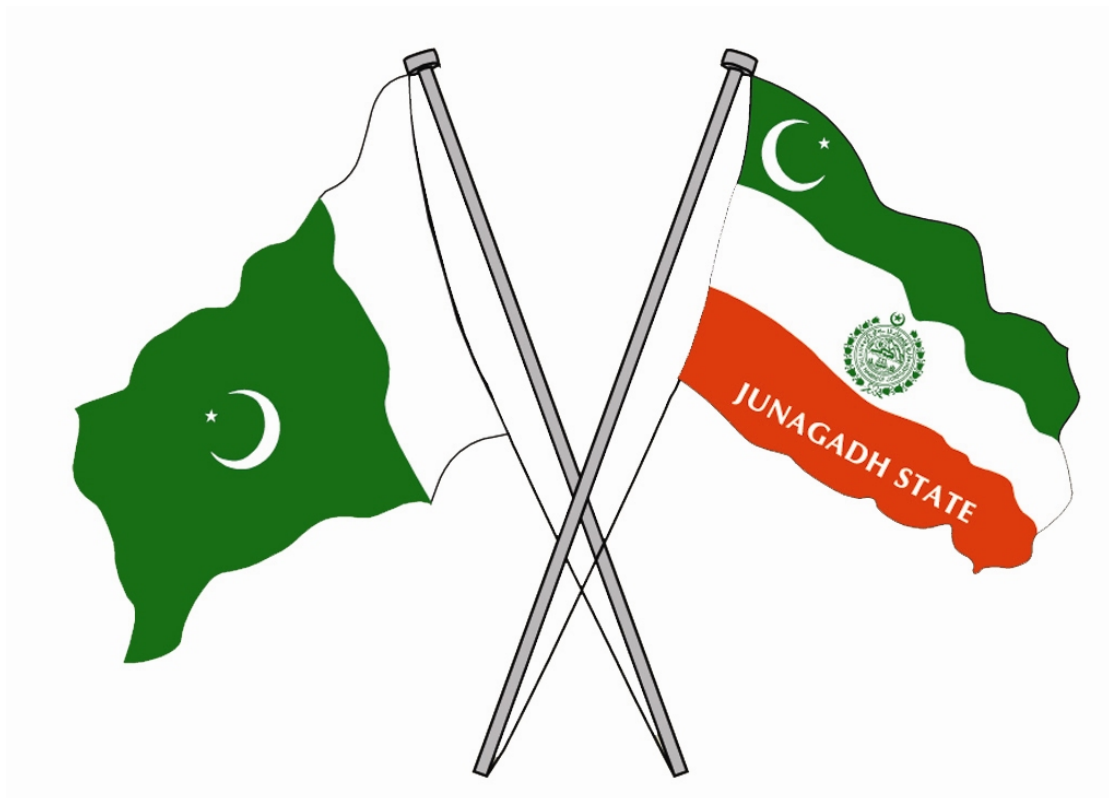
The Indian Independence Act 1947, gave authority to Rulers of Native States, which fell in five categories, to decide their own fate. Besides the categorized states, there were various Darbars, Thakurs and subordinate or subsidiary states or big Jagirs which were not classified in any of the above stated categories. These territories were always included as part of the main state. However one Hindu State, the State of Baroda in the province of Gujrat ruled by Gaekwar, chose to remain independent. The state of Junagadh lay to the South-West of Peninsula of Kathiawar on the bank of Arabian Sea which was the largest amongst other Kathiawar states. Jam Nagar, Bhavnagar, Porbandar and Gondal etc. Were

subordinate of Junagadh State, their rulers were required to pay a fix share of their States revenue income annually to Junagadh State. This tax was known as “ZORTALABI” meaning the recovery by force. The earlier rulers of Junagadh used to recover “Zortalabi” by sending army for its recovery every year. The last battle in this regard was fought at Rajpipala Maidan in Kathiawar against joint forces of rest of Hindu States of Kathiawar. Junagadh Army under the command of young Nawab Hamid Ali Khan Babi fought bravely and the united army of the Hindu States of Kathiawar was ultimately defeated. They however were allowed to rule over their respective states on the condition that each state by accepting the supremacy of Junagadh would pay “Zortalabi” tax to the Junagadh State. This practice continued till August 14, 1947. Thus the state of Junagadh remained supreme in Kathiawar while other Hindu states of Kathiawar remained its subordinates. In fact because of the liberal Policy of Nawab Hamid Ali Khan, the entire Cutch and Kathiawar had come under the control of Junagadh state. Therefore, as soon as declaration of 3rd June was made, the Hindu rulers of Cutch and Kathiawar decided to form union and remain independent. Maharaja of Jamnagar was made leader who came to Nawab of Junagadh with a Proposal to form union of all states of Cutch and Kathiawar with Nawab of Junagadh as the Union President. This union of Kathiawar states including Cutch was to remain independent. This scheme was carefully considered by the ruler of Junagadh State, who finding it impracticable rejected the proposal. The Ruler of Junagadh there after immediately called the meeting of the members of the State Council. After several days’ deliberation and taking into consideration all aspects of the matter, the council decided to accede to Pakistan. Under the instruction of Quaid-e-Azam, Sir Zafarullah Khan and other notable lawyers came to advise Nawab in the matter of accession to Pakistan. Quaid-e-Azam also sent Army officials to Junagadh State and they were satisfied from defence view point. Quaid-e-Azam was also satisfied from their report. They had met the Nawab and the terms were settled. The Junagadh State deputation led by Mr. Ismail Abrahani, a senior member of the State council and other high officials came to Karachi on 12th August 1947 with “Instrument of Accession”. The delegation met Quaid-e-Azam and presented the “Instrument of Accession” signed by Nawab Saheb Sir Mahabat Khanji. The ruler of Manawadar known as Khan Saheb of Manawadar also sent a delegation along with instrument of accession signed by Khan Saheb of Manawadar. The deputation was led by Mr. Muhammad Hussain Memon who was Sir Niyayadhis (Chief Judge) of the state of Manawadar. Mr. M. H. Memon Practiced law at Karachi in Sindh Chief Court and High Court as it was later called. He was one of the leading advocates of Sindh.

INDIAN CONSPIRACY

The Indian Government made its utmost efforts to compel Nawab of Junagadh to accede to India but the Nawab Saheb remained firm. Indian bureaucrat Mr. V.P. Menon came to see the Nawab with a colourful offer and in case of denial, he did not hesitate to issue a threat of dire consequences as well. The Ruler of Jamnagar and other Hindu rulers also come to settle things. The Scheme of forming Union of Rulers of Kathiawar and Cutch was again presented with blessing of Mr. Patel, to the Nawab Saheb, but he had already decided to accede to Pakistan. He remained firm like a rock in his decision and refused to be trapped in by the villi Hindus.

The accession of Junagadh and Manawadar was approved by the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan on 15th September 1947 and the Quaid-e-Azam as Governor General of Pakistan accepted it and signed. The accession became complete and final on 15th September 1947.



DASTURAL AMAL SARKAR JUNAGADH

Published by Authority

FRIDAY 15th AUGUST 1997.

EXTRA ORDINARY

The following communique has been published by Junagadh State. The Government of Junagadh has during the last few weeks been faced with the problem of making its choice between accession to the Dominion of India and accession to the Dominion of Pakistan. It has had to take into very careful consideration every aspect of this problem. Its main preoccupation has been to adopt a course that would in the long run make the largest contribution towards the permanent welfare and prosperity of the people of Junagadh and help to preserve the integrity of the State and to safeguard its independence and autonomy over the largest possible field. After anxious consideration and a careful balancing of all factors the Government of the State has decided to accede to Pakistan and here by announces its decision to that effect. The State is confident that its decision will be welcomed by all loyal subject of the State who has its real welfare and prosperity at heart.

Now that the Dominions of India and Pakistan have been admitted to the fellowship of independence sovereign State on an equal footing, it is to be hoped that vast avenue of the progress will be thrown open to the people, of both Dominions in every walk of life and that the peoples of both Dominions will combine to derive the fullest benefit from the opportunities which will now be made available to them in peace and cooperation with each other. The Government of Junagadh will continue to make every endeavour to secure for all classes of the people of junagadh without distinction in fullest measure the blessing of security, peace and prosperity and is confident that in the furtherance of this object, it will receive the fullest cooperation from all classes and section of the subject of His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur.

15th August, 1947.

Following is the text of Historical document called Instrument of Accession signed by Nawab Saheb Mahabat Khanji and M.A.Jinnah the Governor General of Pakistan.

JUNAGADH STATE
INSTRUMENT OF ACCESSION DATED
15th SEPTEMBER, 1947.

WHEREAS the Indian Independence Act, 1947, provides that as from the fifteenth day of August, 1947, there shall be set up an independent Dominion known as Pakistan and that the Government of India Act, 1935, shall, with such omissions, additions, adaptations and modifications as the Governor General may order, specify, be applicable to the dominion of Pakistan.

AND WHEREAS the Government of Indian Act, 1935, as so adapted by the Governor General provides that an Indian State may accede to the Dominion of Pakistan by an Instrument of Accession executed by the Ruler there of. **NOW THEREFORE,**

I Mahabat Khan Ruler of Junagadh State, in exercise of my sovereignty in and over my said State do hereby execute this my instrument of Accession, and

1. I hereby declare that I accede to Dominion of Pakistan with the intent that the Governor General of Pakistan, the Dominion Legislature, the Supreme Court and any other Dominion shall, by virtue of this my instrument of Accession, but subject always to the terms thereof and for the purposes only of the Dominion, exercise in relation to the state of JUNAGADH (hereinafter referred to as "this state") such functions as may be vested in them by or under the Government of India Act, 1935, as in force in the Dominion of Pakistan on the 15th day of August, 1947 (which Act as so in force is hereinafter referred as "the Act")
2. I, hereby assume the obligation of ensuring that due effect is given to the provision of the Act within this state so far as they are applicable there in by virtue of this my instrument of Accession.
3. I accept the matters specified in the Schedule hereto as the matters with respect to which the Dominion Legislature may make laws for this State.

4. I hereby declare that I accede to the Dominion of Pakistan on the assurance that if an agreement is made between the Governor General and the Ruler of this State whereby any function in relation to the administration in this state of any law of the Dominion legislature shall be exercised by the Ruler of this State, then any such agreement shall be construed and have effect accordingly.
5. Nothing in this instrument shall empower the Dominion Legislature to make any law for this State authorising the compulsory acquisition of land for any purpose, but I hereby undertake that should the Dominion for the purpose of a Dominion law which applies in this State deem it necessary to acquire any land, I will at their request acquire the land at their expense or if the land belongs to me transfer it to them on such terms as may be agreed, or, in default of agreement determined by an arbitrator to be appointed by the Chief Justice of Pakistan.
6. The term of this my instrument of Accession shall not be varied by any amendment of the Act or of the Indian Independence Act, 1947, unless such amendment is accepted by me by an Instrument supplementary to this Instrument.
7. Nothing in this Instrument shall be deemed to commit me in any way to acceptance of any future Constitution of Pakistan or to fetter my discretion to enter into arrangements with the Government of Pakistan under any such future Constitution.
8. Nothing in this Instrument effects the continuance of my sovereignty in and over this state, or, save as provided by or sovereignty in and over this state, or, save as provided by or under this Instrument, the exercise of any power, authority and rights now enjoyed by me as Ruler of this State of the validity of any law at present in force in this State.

9. I hereby declare that I execute this Instrument on behalf of this State and that any reference in this Instrument to me or to the Ruler of the State is to be construed as including a reference to my heirs and successors.

Given under my hand this Fourteenth day of September, Nineteen Hundred and forty-seven.

SD/-Mahabat Khan,

Ruler of Junagadh

I do hereby accept this Instrument of Accession. Dated this Fifteenth day of September, Nineteen Hundred and forty-seven.

SD/- M.A. Jinnah

Governor General of Pakistan

SCHEDULE

The matters with respect to which the Dominion Legislature may make laws for state.

A.DEFENCE.

1. The Naval, Military and Air Force of the Dominion, and any other armed force raised or maintained by the Dominion, any armed forces, including force raised or maintained by an Acceding State, Which are attached to, or operating with any of the armed forces of the Dominion.
2. Naval, Military and Air Force works, administration of Cantonment Areas.
3. Arms, fire, ammunition.
4. Explosives.

B.EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

1. External affairs, the implementation of treaties and agreements with other countries, extradition, including the surrender of criminals and accused persons to parts of his Majesty's Dominion outside Pakistan.
2. Admission into and emigration and expulsion from Pakistan, including in relation thereto the regulation of the movements in Pakistan, or persons who are not British subjects domiciled in Pakistan or subjects of any Acceding State.
Pilgrimages to Places beyond Pakistan.
3. Naturalisation.

C. COMMUNICATIONS.

1. Posts and telegraphs, including trunk telephones, wireless, broadcasting, and other like forms of communication.
2. Federal Railways, the regulation of all railways other than minor railways in respect of safety, maximum and minimum rates and

fares, station and service terminal charges, inter-charge of traffic and the responsibility of railway administrations as carriers of goods and passengers. The regulation of minor railways in respect of safety and the responsibility of the administration of such railways as carriers of goods and passengers.

3. Maritime shipping and navigation, including shipping and navigation on trial water. Admiralty jurisdiction.
4. Port Quarantine.
5. Major ports and the constitution and powers of port Authorities therein.
6. Aircraft and air navigation, the provision of aerodromes, regulation and organization of air traffic and of aerodromes.
7. Lighthouses, including lightships, beacon and other provisions for the safety of shipping and aircraft.
8. Carriage of passengers and goods by sea or by air.
9. Extensions of the powers and jurisdiction of members of the police force belonging to any suit to railway area outside that unit.

D. ANCILLARY

1. Election of the Dominion Legislature, subject to the provisions of the Act and of any order made thereunder.
2. Offences against laws with respect to any of the aforesaid matter.
3. Inquiries and statistics for the purposes of any of the aforesaid matters.
4. Jurisdiction and power of all courts with respect to any of the aforesaid matters but, except with the consent of the Ruler of the acceding State, not so as to confer any jurisdiction or power upon any courts other than courts ordinarily exercising jurisdiction in or in relation to that State.

(Instrument of Accession and Schedules of State Acceding to Pakistan, presented by the Minister for State and Frontier Regions to the Constituent Assembly (Legislature) on the 14th February 1949). Instruments of same Accession, dated 15th September 1947. The State Government of Junagadh Submitted the above-instrument of accession of 12th August 1947 and on August 15th, both the Government of Pakistan and Government of Junagadh State officially made declaration regarding the above accession. The states of Junagadh and Manawadar therefore became Pakistan at the same time like other provinces such as Sindh, Punjab, N.W.F.P, Baluchistan and East Bengal which became Pakistan by virtue of the said law. It is a matter on record that the Government of Pakistan had made contact with the Indian Government and obtained its consent. The Indian Government having no option but to give her consent to the "Accession" of Junagadh & Manawadar to Pakistan. The Government of Pakistan there after presented the instrument in the constituent Assembly of Pakistan along with legal report as well as Military Report. The Constituent Assembly after full deliberation of each aspect accepted the accession happily and enthusiastically where after the Governor General of Pakistan signed the Instrument of Accession on behalf of Pakistan. Since the entire Process was followed carefully and lawfully, the accession of Junagadh and Manawadar was not subjected to any kind of objection by India or state subject. Thus Junagadh and Manawadar became integral parts of Pakistan and since then every inch of states' land is Pakistan's own territory and as sacred as any other part of Pakistan.

It may be pointed out that the basis on which the two dominions were established (i.e. Population) was not applicable in case of native States. The will of the Ruler of the State was final and was to be honoured by both the Government of India and Pakistan. Pakistan strictly followed this legal binding but India did not follow it.

LORD MOUNTBATTEN'S ROLE

In the first instant the service of last Viceroy Lord Mountbatten was retained by Indian Congress with the only intention to use him as an instrument in compelling the hesitates native states to accede to India and prevent any Ruler to join Pakistan. Junagadh and Manawadar were the only exception. Tripura State annexed to East Pakistan was a thickly Muslim populated State, but its ruler was Hindu. It was made to accede to India. Although the state was located on the boundaries of East Bengal (East Pakistan). The Dogra ruler of Jammu and Kashmir was dethroned

long before 15th August 1947 as a result of movement against him and he had taken refuge in Delhi. He therefore had lost his status as a Ruler of Jammu and Kashmir. He could not legally sign any contract on behalf of state.

The Home Minister of India Mr. Valleb Bhai Patel immediately approached him and obtained his signatures on “Instrument of Accession” and no sooner the signatures were obtained, he ordered Indian troops to march into Jammu and Kashmir.

Soon after entering into Kashmir the Indian forces started killing freedom fighter and crushing their struggle with a heavy hand back. The freedom fighter of Kashmir laid down their valuable lives for the just cause. Indian forces pushed back the freedom fighter. Pakistan in those conditions was compelled to send its forces to protect the helpless population. The armed forces of the two dominions had therefore started fighting against each other in Kashmir which began on 3rd October 1947.

Pakistan objected to the Indian action of accepting dethroned ruler as lawful ruler of Jammu and Kashmir. Pakistan also did not accept the accession of Jammu and Kashmir with India lawfully. The Indian Government had sent its forces to Kashmir unlawfully. Pakistan was bound to save Kashmir from Indian aggression, because there was no lawful and binding accession with India. The Kashmir freedom fighters were fighting against the Dogra regime for their freedom much before 3rd June 1947. The forces of Dogra ruler were loosing against the forces of freedom fighters.

The Dogara Maharaja on the eve of promulgation of Indian Independence Act of 1947 had entered into a tri-party agreement with the leaders of Congress and Muslim League in Delhi. This three parties agreement is known as Stand Still Agreement. By virtue of this agreement the Ruler and the two dominion Leaders agreed that the Kashmir’s fate as regarding accession to either of two dominions or to independence will be decided by free “Will” of the people of Jammu and Kashmir after the peace was restored in the valley. The people of Jammu and Kashmir did not accept the words of Dogra Ruler as he was not a trust worthy man for them and so their struggle to free Jammu and Kashmir continued inspite of the Agreement.

Therefore, the act of India in obtaining an Instrument of Accession from Dogra Maharaja and sending Indian Army even before acceptance by Indian Governor General in fact was not lawful. Infact it was a most

illegal act on the part of the Ruler and Indian Government and sending army was an act in contravention of the terms of tri-Party Stand Still Agreement, with Pakistan.

Kashmir is a natural part of Pakistan and its situation is such that its 3/4th boundary is annexed to Pakistan. The main road, water ways, rivers etc. flow through Pakistan. People from Pakistan can easily reach Srinagar as there is a matted pacca road connecting Rawalpindi with Srinagar. There was no land route open to India to reach any part of Jammu and Kashmir. The Rad Cliff Award provided this facility to India by treating Gurdaspur District as Muslim minority District after three days of its award. Thus the only way to Kashmir from Gurdaspur District was provided to India.

Thus it could be seen that the so-called accession of Jammu and Kashmir with India was nothing but a fraud. Sheikh Abdullah, who was once a leader of the freedom movement and as a result was named Shere-Kashmir, became stooge in the hands of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, whom he considered his best friend. Nehru made fool of Sheikh Abdullah. Since the entry of Indian Army in Kashmir was without any lawful authority and was only an illegal act on the part of India against International cannons and moral ethics and norms, the government of Pakistan in order to counter its illegal acts had no choice but to send its army to protect the people.

The Indian Army found Pakistan Army a hard nut to crack. The Indian Prime Minister Jawahar Lal Nehru therefore ran to the United Nations. The Pakistan Army was within the reach of Srinagar, the state capital, but the UNO resolved for immediate cease fire on the firm undertaking by Indian Government to hold plebiscite under the auspices of UNO to decide the ultimate destiny of Kashmiris fulfilling their promise. The U.N.O too betrayed Pakistan and Kashmiris. The international community is divided into two groups, namely one of the Muslims, a weaker group and the other of Non-Muslims, a powerful group which always supported India. In view of the India, divided Kashmir is their institution for their freedom for several years and one does not know how long they would have to shed their blood for the costliest freedom.

CHAPTER-II

Junagadh - A Pakistani Territory

It is indeed after a very long delay of fifty three years that I have been able to write the story of the ill-fated Junagadh State, a lawfully acceded territory forming it as one of the provinces of Pakistan. For fifty three long years i.e., since 9th November 1947, the provinces of Pakistan namely Junagadh and Manawadar are in the clutches of aggressor of India. It is painful to note that Pakistan is on the verge of forgetting the “first mass aggression of Indian forces” against the province of Pakistan, the Junagadh and Manawadar. How does Junagadh claim to be a province of Pakistan? How it happened that the Indian forces attacked and occupied a Pakistan’s territory. The story of Junagadh is not much known to the people of Pakistan. Leaving aside the common men, even most of the Rulers and Leaders of Pakistan who came in power by hook or by crook and the high officials and the bureaucrats know very little about it. According to the constitutions of Pakistan i.e., constitution of 1956, 1962 and 1973, it is clear that the states of Junagadh and Manawadar are integral parts of Pakistan constitutionally. The said territory according to above constitution is part of Pakistan, like any other territory of Pakistan. Though constitutionally Junagadh and Manawadar form territory of Pakistan, it is painful that the Government of Pakistan describes the Junagadh people as “Indian National”. The peoples party Chief Minister of the province of Sindh Syed Abdullah Shah and his cabinet were unaware about it so also Prime Minister and the President of Pakistan. The President of Pakistan is deemed to be the custodian of constitution and defender of its territorial integrity, so also the prime Minister of Pakistan and his cabinet Minister and members of Parliament. Each one of them is responsible for the freedom of Junagadh, Manawadar, Bantwa, Sardargadh and Mangrol, but they are even not aware of our constitutional territorial boundaries.

Pakistan got its first constitution in 1956. In article 2 (2) of the 1956 constitution Junagadh and Manawadar states have been shown as territories of Pakistan, being the lawfully acceded states. The members of the Parliament who passed the Constitution of Pakistan in 1956 were timid enough not to clearly mention by name the Junagadh and Manawadar as territories of Pakistan. Therefore “for Junagadh and Manawadar” they used the words” and the acceded states” which stood for “Junagadh and Manawadar”. It is the territory of Pakistan in the same way, other territory show in article 2 (1) of constitution. It reads as

“territories of Pakistan shall comprise of West Pakistan and East Pakistan” and so also the acceded states. This is clear that leadership in Pakistan, soon after the death of Quaid-e-Azam proved timid and chicken hearted, afraid of India’s might. This fact is also proved from the two wars with India. The purpose of war of September 1965 could not be achieved and war of November 1971 dismembered the Pakistan. The military dictatorship which usurped power unlawfully and illegally but they had no courage to call Junagadh and Manawadar as the part of Pakistan. The Field Marshal Ayub Khan published postal stamps showing Junagadh and Manawadar as part of Pakistan, but on Indian protest, stopped printing of such postal stamps. The map of Survey Department, which showed “Junagadh and Manawadar” as territories of Pakistan stopped its Publication and circulation at the instance of the Government of Pakistan. The 1956 Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan was abrogated on 7th October 1958 i.e., it remained in force from 23rd March 1956 to 6th October 1958. Although the Constitution was adopted but it was not followed in letter and spirit. The then Government had announced 10th February 1959 as the date on which the first general elections for the parliament under the 1956 Constitution were scheduled to be held but everyone saw with shock and grief that Ayub Khan promulgated a declaration of 7th October 1958 abrogating the constitution, dissolving provincial assemblies and a federal Assembly and the elected Government. Martial Law had come to stay for a decade.



One can see and review the political conditions prevailing on 7th October 1958. “Corruption” in those days was a word not in frequent use and its practice was rare. What was, therefore, the effect and outcome of 1958 Martial Law, is not worth discussing in this book. Suffice is to say that Pakistan started decaying and degrading down wards from day today thereafter.

The Chief Martial Law Administrator Ayub Khan, after occupying the presidential chair, proclaimed constitution in 1962 in which the boundaries of Pakistan were shown as West Pakistan, East Pakistan and acceded states (province of Junagadh and Manawadar). Constitutional Provisions were shown in article 1 (2) (b) as under:

1 (2) (b) “Such other state and territories as are or may become included in Pakistan whether by accession or Otherwise”. Although the country was fortunate enough to have a field Marshal as its ruler, but he too had not the courage to mention in his constitution “Province of Junagadh and Manawadar” as its territory by name. Pity be on us. This one man constitution of 1962 also met its fate and was abrogated by another General Yahya Khan in 1969. The story after 1969 is a story of pain and agony. It is the destruction by our self styled rulers of Pakistan. Despite being at the helm of affairs they fell prey to the conspiracy-rather they were themselves conspirators working for India in Pakistan just like two Syed Brothers in Mughal dynasty. Syed Brothers played their role to destroy Mughal Empire working for British invaders and the bosses of East India Company. Pakistan was disoriented in 1971 and East Pakistan became “Bangladesh”. West Pakistan was given the name of Pakistan. Z.A. Bhutto gave the 1973 Constitution which also admits in articles 1 (2) (d) of the constitution that accede states (province of Junagadh and Manawadar) are the territories of Pakistan.

JUNAGADH- A LAWFUL TERRITORY OF PAKISTAN

(The word “**states which are accession**” refer to only Junagadh and Manawadar. The other states which acceded to Pakistan were Khairpur, Swat, Chitral, Amb and Dir in NWFP). These states were merged in West Pakistan under the provisions of Establishment of West Pakistan order 1955, which comprised Sindh, Punjab, NWFP and Baluchistan. Therefore, the word “acceded state” or “states” which are in accession only refers to province of Junagadh (states of Junagadh, Manawadar and subsidiary states of Junagadh, namely Mangrol, Bantwa, Sardargadh and Sultanabad etc.) Thus constitutionally Junagadh and Manawadar are one Province and an inseparatable part of Pakistan.

CHAPTER-III

Introduction of Junagadh State

It is perhaps not true to say that only due to its accession with Pakistan, the Junagadh State became known to the world. Actually the truth is that it was known to the world even prior to 1947 for being a true welfare state. The state was known for its educational services rendered free to the subjects of the State and Muslims of India and even the Muslims from world over. Secondly, the State of Junagadh was known the world over, for its jungles of "GIR" inhabited with Asian lions. It was also famous for many other benevolent acts done for the benefit of the common man of the state.

LOCATION:

The state of Junagadh lies to the South West of Peninsula of Kathiawar. It lies between 24°, 44, and 21°, 53, North Latitude and 70° and 72° East longitude. Its 150 miles long coast on the Arabian Sea on its West and south where are five important seaports, out of which two ports are fit for international navigation. Verawal port was fully developed for international navigation and carried International Trade for quite a long time.

AREA:

Area of state is more than 4000 square miles.

BOUNDARIES:

The state in the north is bounded by hill of Barda, Halar Prant and a portion of Kathiawar proper. On the East it is flanked by Gohilwar Prant and portion of Kathiawar on the West and South by Arabian Sea.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS:

The Junagadh State was divided in to twenty mahals (districts). Those are;(1)Unamahar (2) Sutrapada Mahal (3) Somnath Patan Mahal (4) Verawal Mahal (5) Chorwar Mahal (6) Malia Mahal (7) Keshod Mahal (8) Vanthali Mahal (9) Balagam Mahal (10) Sil Mahal (11) Mahiyari Mahal (12) Kutiana Mahal (13) Wadal; Mahal (14) Jetpur Mahal (15) Bhensan Mahal (16) Visawadar Mahal (17) Bagdu Mahal (18)Mangrol

Mahal (19) Ranipur Mahal (20) Khadia Mahal. The Mahal (District) is named with the name of Chief Town of each District (Mahal). Junagadh City being capital of the State, itself was not included in any Mahal. But it was separately and centrally administered. Each Mahal (District) had a chief administrator called “Vahivatdar” (Commissioner). He enjoyed both administrative and revenue powers. He was supposed to be the chief administrator (Commissioner) of the mahal. There had been a court of Munsif in each Mahal, who was vested with powers of a Civil Judge and First Class Magistrate. The revenue cases known as “Gharbheni” (Revenue court), were headed by Vahivatdar (Commissioner). The Session Court and the High Court were located in Junagadh city, capital of the State. A Police Commissioner was appointed in the city of Junagadh, while in each Mahal, police officers of the rank of Inspector, Sub-Inspector, subordinate to the police Commissioner were looking after the affairs of law and order of each Mahal. In all the villages under the mahal, a local police personnel in each village was performing the functions of the police. He was called Pasayata (policeman).

GEOLOGICAL FORMATION:

The area around the state is mostly hilly, although there exist extensive Plains of exceedingly rich soil. Highest range of hill is that of Mount of Girnar, while the largest and most widely extended is in the Gir District (Visawadar Mahal.) The highest peak of Girnar is 3666 feet high while Datar is 2779 feet high and hills of laso Pawadi and Bhensala of the same cluster are 2527 feet and 2290 feet respectively. The Girnar Mountain spread over large area has several peaks. The principal peaks in Junagadh portion of Girnar are as follows:

Karakio	1946 feet in the Vicinity of Visawadar.
Dundi	1584 feet in the Chelna Limits.
Lapada	1547 feet in Visawadar Limits.
Rozmal	1525 feet in the neighbour hood of Malia.
Hadalidhar	1552 feet in Una mahal.
Sayo	1574 feet in Somnath Patan.
Ratano	1628 feet in the limits of Chelna.

All the hills are volcanic and consist of trap and basalt piercing through an elevating limestone, but the summit of Girnar is composed of Syenite, an excellent quality stone, which is found in Girnar clump and elsewhere in the small isolated hill of Datrana. The Girnar clump is as a rule mostly thickly wooded and there are miles of excellent forest in Gir District which is a big source of state revenue. Birds of various kinds, wild animals, leopards and monkeys of different kinds are found on these hills and jungles. Asian Lions are found in the forest of Gir. The lions of Gir are similar to the race of lions found in Central Africa and certainly now here else in the world. The local people who belong to Muslim faith, in every respect are similar to the African Negroes in every respect. This similarity resembles in every respect between peoples of Junagadh and Central Africa. It gives an impression that this piece of land by some Geographical change must have been separated from African continent many thousand years ago.

RIVERS, DAMS AND LAKES:

RIVERS: The Principle Rivers are as follow:

(1) River Bhadar (2) River Uben (3) River Aujhat (4) River Hiran (5) River Saraswati (6) River Machundri (7) River Singavada (8) River Mengal (9) River Virajni (10) River Rawal and (11) River Devka. Of these rivers Uben and Aujhat fall into river Bhadar which is the largest river of the state so also of the whole Kathiawar. The River Bhadar is very useful for irrigation purposes through its tribunaries since it flows through the plains. The river Hiran, Rawal, Singawada, Mengal, Virajni and Machundri flow for the greater part through the forest of Gir. While river Saraswati falls in Arabian Sea near Somnath Patan which is called Prabhas Patan. This River is sacred for Hindus in the same manner as the river Ganges is holy to them at Hardwar. A large number of Hindus come for Yatra every year in the month of Srawan or at “Trivedi Sangam” near Somnath Patan, a place where two other rivers viz. Hiran and Machundri meet the River Sarasvati.

LAKES RESERVOIRS:

There are numerous natural tanks and water reservoirs in the area. The largest one being in Capital City of Junagadh known as Mohta Talao (big lake). There is another talao of the same nomenclature in Somnath Patan and another with the same name in Chitrasar in Una Mahal. Lake of Sarowardu is situated in the village Sarowardu Babariawad. The large tank near Dhamlej is in Nagher. The Bhuwad tank near Bhuwatimba

(Bhuwa Village) is in Babariawad, the Dhandhukar Lake near Dhandukar Village is in the north west of Junagadh and Bhalka Talav (Lake) between Verawal and Somnath Patan. The Hindus believe that long time ago when one day Shri Krishna was resting on the bank of Bhalka Talav, one Ahir who some how was chasing him injured him seriously by targeting him with an arrow. Shri Krishna though injured fled from here in the same condition and left his life near temple Bhirbhanjan which is situated between the two cities of Verawal and Somnath Patan. The Bhathrot tank near Siltown is famous for its red and white lotus. Mitiala tank (Talao) is also found near the same town of Mitiala. In the whole of Junagadh state, there were nearly 9958 tube wells used by the cultivators for irrigation. Out of these 4900 wells were pucca built of masonry while rest of them were kutchra or of temporary nature. The number of tube wells was increasing day by day, though some how its last figure is not recorded anywhere. The irrigation by well was carried on by means of rahats pulled by oxen. This is an extra source of irrigation apart from the rivers and talabs. The average annual rainfall during monsoon used to be recorded between 40 to 50 inches.

SOIL:

The soil in Junagadh state is divided into three categories (1) Garden (2) Dry Crop Land (3) Rice Land. There is a small fourth kind of land as well called Gher or low lying land extending from 8 to 10 mile from seashore. This is liable to be inundated by rain water during the monsoon when it used to turn into vast swamp. Some parts of Gher are covered with crop upto the month of March or April. This land is called Rel. The Gher land is twice as productive as ordinary land. The crop in this land is Mong, Arad (Urad), Wheat, Gram, Jowar Bajra, Coriander seed, Caster oil and Cotton while the crop in "Rel" is Mong Arad and Jowar. The principle Gher land in Junagadh State is that of Balagam, Bagsara, Sil, Mahiari and Kutiyana. The most fertile portion in Junagadh territory is a long strip of land along the coast extending from Madhupur to Una called "Nagher". In this land three crops are realized during a year. 300 mounds of Gur is obtainable from Sugar cane per acre.

FOREST AND TREES:

The forests of Gir and Girnar Mountain are both extensive in area and also very valuable. The Gir Forest is about 60 miles long and upto 30 miles wide covering 1800 sq miles. The forest contains numerous hamlets and villages and supports great numbers of cattle annually which are sent hither in the rainy season returning to their homes in October and

November. A large number of the cattle, however, permanently reside in this forest which is one of the few of the remaining haunts of the Lions, Panthers, Sambars, Chitals and Ravinedeers also found here in abundance. There is no bear, bison, or tiger in this jungle.

The following are Principal Trees.

- (1) Sag (teak-wood)
- (2) Sisam (black wood)
- (3) Timbru (Timbru is a tasty fruit and its leaves are used for making biri).
- (4) Kher (accasia catechu)
- (5) Sajar (lerminatia galtra)
- (6) Beda (terminalia betierica)
- (7) Rayan (minusops hexandrus)
- (8) Jambudo (engenia jambolana)
- (9) Bawal (acasia arabica)
- (10) Limdo (azadirachta indica)
- (11) Bordi (zizyphus jujuba)
- (12) Salera (boswellia thurifera)
- (13) Kadia (sterculia Ureus)
- (14) Garmala (cassia fistula)
- (15) Pipal tree (fetus religiosa)
- (16) Wad (banyan tree)
- (17) Umro (wild fig tree)
- (18) Kalam (nauclea pervifolia)
- (19) Kadam (nauclea cadamba)
- (20) Khijdo (accasia leu cophlea)
- (21) Piper (feces virens)
- (22) Ekal Kanta (alangium Lamarekii)
- (23) Semlo (bombax malabaricum)
- (24) Karanj (pongamia glubra)
- (25) Al (morinda citrifolia)
- (26) Aritha (sapindus emarginatus)
- (27) Billi (aegle marmelos)
- (28) Kot (feronia elephntum)
- (29) Haldarwo (naucle cordifolia)
- (30) Sargvo (Morinaga Plerygo Sperma)
- (31) Redsandal tree (Plero carpus santalinus)
- (32) Gujal (East Indian mirch)
- (33) Pangara (erythrina indica)
- (34) Khakhro (butea frondosa)
- (35) Ihinjhria Khakharo (erithrina suberoza)

- (36) Rukhdo (adansonia digitata)
- (37) Sisoti.
- (38) Amil (tamarind-tamarindus indica)
- (39) Bolsari (minusops elegi)
- (40) Baba Kheri (acacia farnesiana)

Mango trees in city of Junagadh and Malia and also other places of the state are grown in quite a large number. Numerous fruits of foreign origin are also grown in Sakar Bagh in Capital City. Amongst these are lichee, quince, apple and different variety of mangoes. The betel crop grown in Chorwad is not only popular in the state but also famous in peninsula of Kathiawar and the province of Gujrat where it is largely exported.

Besides, all kind of fruits i.e., Mosami (orange), santra, banana, popin, sharifa, water melon and fruits of similar variety are grown in abundance in the state.

MAIN CROP:

Principal crop of Junagadh State are Jowar, Bajra, Wheat, Arad, Mong, Oilseeds, Banti, Chino, Gram, Indian corn, Cotton, Methi, Olea, Sugarcane, Tobacco and Rice. Verawal is famous for large spices of onion akin to Spanish onion.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS:

The domestic animals of state are Elephant, Cow, Buffalo, Horse, Ass, Camel, Goat, Sheep, Dog and Cat etc.

WILD ANIMALS:

Among the most known wild animals is the lion of Gir. The lion (Sawaj or Sinh) in its majestic might and grandeur is in no way inferior to its African species. The panther, pig, wolf, hyaena, jackal, fox, neelgao antelope and gazelle. The wild monkeys are seen fairly well in large number in Gir Forest and Girnar Hills. The Lynx, Manis, and Cheetah are only occasionally found. Sambar, Chital and Ravinedeer reside in Forest of Gir, Girnar and in other parts of the state. Porcupines and Badgers are also plentiful. In winter flocks of "Cullum" (Kulung) of two kinds (1) Grus Cineria (2) Authropoides Virgo visit these districts while the Gher Land swarms with wild duck and teal of various kinds.

SEA PRODUCTS: PEARLS AND CORAL:

Pearls are occasionally found in the oysters of Bherai Creek. Coral is also found in small quantity in Sil. Fish of various kinds and large turtle are found in abundance on Sea Coast. Mangroves are grown at Bherai but in inconsiderate quantity.

PRINCIPAL PORTS:

The principal port in Junagadh State are (1) Verawal (2) Bherai (3) Nawabunder (port of una Delwada) (4) Dhara or Wahl Bunder (5) Chorwar (6) Sil (7) Mangrol etc.

There are also roadsteads of Sutrapara, Chachura, Bela, Hirakot, Simar, Rajpura, Kalia, Dhroh and Dhamlei of all these Verawal port is the most important as all exports of state produce and the commodity imported from abroad are unloaded at this port. Verawal is located in between two ports, the Karachi and Bombay of the pre-partition days, the steamers are seen coming and going to and from Bombay, Karachi touching Verawal. Haj Pilgrims of state as well as from other parts of Kathiawar and Gujrat used to go from Verawal. Adequate arrangements for the convenience of the pilgrims were made both by the state and the Muslims of Verawal.

The Verawal being the chief port was connected with other ports of the state through Pucca roads and also railways. The Verawal Bunder was linked with all part of the state, which ultimately was linked up with rest of the Kathiawar Railways. The Verawal is populated with wealthy Muslim traders and with the growth of trade and commerce; the markets of Verawal were flourishing rapidly. As Verawal was a key port, the state administration paid due attention to its development. Verawal is a natural port like Karachi and was equipped fully even in those days with modern facilities in communication and transportation. The accession of Junagadh State with Pakistan became possible mainly due to Verawal port of Junagadh State. The distance between Karachi and Verawal is about 300 knots (Sea miles). A ship of those days from Karachi used to reach Verawal and vice versa within six hours. Now the modern ships with better speed would take less than half of time. The navy officer of Pakistan visited Verawal and examined all aspect of the matter and only then recommended the accession of Junagadh to Pakistan. It being natural, normal and practical. The other ports are not yet fully developed but are being used for internal trade by means of indigenous crafts and small launches which ply regularly for fishing purpose as Junagadh State

is a large exporter of fish and sea products. Verawal is the largest fishing centre. There are all facilities to preserve and export fish and sea products which were available. Other ports of the state were engaged in fishing business and both Muslims as well as Hindus (called kharva) were engaged in the fishing trade, which was one of the growing trades.

The trade link between Verawal and Karachi was in vogue from ancient time and there are a few families of Memon traders of Verawal who had permanently settled in Karachi. The Verawal used to provide onion, chilies and refined vegetable oil and pure ghee and used to import wheat and other items from Karachi.

SALT MANUFACTURING:

The Salt Manufacturing was a flourishing trade and source of state revenue. The name of Principal salt manufacturing centres are (1) Behrai (2) Kadiali (3) Ningla (4) Sejaliala (5) Dhamlej (6) Verawal (7) Mahiari (8) Nagesari (Jafarabad), Amongst these centres the salt manufacturing work at Dhamlaj is most ancient and considered as one of the best and largest salt producing place. The State business and trade was generally in the hands of Memons and Banias, Lohanas and Parsis etc.

STATE ADMINISTRATION:

The authority of Nawab Saheb of Junagadh was acknowledged as supreme in the state. He did heroic deeds in getting Junagadh acceded to Pakistan. He belonged to Babi dynasty of Afghan tribe. Sher Khan Babi had established the Kingdom of Junagadh. Both from military point of view and also as a Civil Administration he was an able ruler. He conquered nearly all the adjoining Hindu States of Kathiawar and Cutch and they were all made to pay subordination tax called "Zortalabi" every year to the ruler of Junagadh.

The Hindu rulers of Kathiawar were regularly paying this tax due to fear of being taken to task by the Nawab. This subordination of Hindu Rulers of Kathiawar was resisted by some of them and to whenever the payment of Zortalabi was stopped in the even of the death of a Nawab Saheb, the next Nawab coming in power had to send his forces to make recovery. The last battle in this regard was fought at a place called "Panchpipla" (A place of five piple tree.) The Junagadh forces defeated the combined forces of rest of Kathiawar and Cutch Hindu rulers. This was done by 3rd Nawab Hamid All Khan Babi. He had ascended to the throne of Junagadh

at a very young age. The Hindus rulers again rebelled and tried to stop the payment of Zortalabi Tax. So the young Nawab led the army against the Hindus and won the Battle of “Panchpipla” Thereafter the Britishers entered into the treaty with Junagadh State and as per terms of agreement the said “Zortalabi” (subordination tax) was recovered from all Hindu states by the British on behalf of Junagadh State. This practice continued till August 1947 when Britishers left. Thus Junagadh State was taken as supreme power in whole Cutch and Kathiawar and as such other rulers of Kathiawar were subordinate to Junagadh State. The state administration was divided in four main heads civil administration, revenue administration, military or armed forces of the state and judiciary.

The affairs of the state were managed by the state council. The state council was headed by Dewan Saheb (Chief Minister or prime Minister of the State). Other members of the “state council” were appointed by the Nawab Saheb. Each member was of the rank of the state Minister. Each member used to look after the department under his charge. Those were Law Member, Education Member, Revenue Member, Port Member, Railway Member and several other members. Each member was answerable to Nawab Saheb directly. The state council consisted of both Hindus and Muslims. The State Administration was run by the state council through the member of each department but the council used to take decisions for every act in its meetings. Such decisions were implemented after its approval by Nawab Saheb. Thus the administration of the state was run on modern lines and the ultimate aim was to do justice to all state subjects irrespective of their faith, whether a Hindu or a Muslim or of any other religion. This was the reason why the people of Junagadh State loved Nawab Saheb deeply irrespective of their faith. The State used to maintain both mosques and temples and places of worship of Christians and Parsis a like and for that the state had allocated large of agricultural land for their maintenance. The state mosque department was a permanent department and all affairs of the mosques were managed by the department, which included the appointment and payment of salaries of Imams, Khatibs Moazzins and the Khadims, maintenance, repairs and even construction of mosque was done by the mosque department from the state funds.

EDUCATION:

The education was free from primary level to the Masters Degree level. In every village there used to be primary school and a middle school in a qasba town in the vicinity of villages. Joint education system for boys and girls was mostly in vogue. There used to be a High school in some nearby city or a big town accessible to the students even from the far of villages. Although, despite the co-education system there were separate girls school as well where Muslim girls could receive education with ease.

In the city of Junagadh there were two High Schools, one such school was known as Mahabat Madressa (from primary to matric for Muslim boys only) and the other as Bahadur Khanji High School for boys and girls from IV to matric class. Also there were Anglo vernacular schools from standard I to III meant for both boys and girls. In city of Junagadh several primary schools were functioning including separate girls school called Kanyashala (girl's school). In Verawal a privately managed but state aided Madressa-e-Taqviatul Islam was imparting education from primary level to V class for Muslims only. There was also a boarding house attached to the said Madressa where no fee was charged from the students. Boarding house provided lodging and boarding. Taluka Schools i.e. Government Primary Schools and Dilawar Khanji High School provided education from standard I to VII. (Matric) Similarly the Education facilities were totally free irrespective of the cast and creed.

In the city of Junagadh, there used to be a degree college known as "Bahauddin College" housed in a palatial building. This building was built by Dewan Shaikh Bahauddin Bhai at his own expenses. Education in the college was free to all state subjects. But the state had granted free ship to all Muslims from all over the world. Muslim students from Sindh, South India, Bengal and Bihar and from other parts of India received all the concessions from the state. Also the State Education Department was providing books and stipends to Muslims coming from outside the state. A spacious and modern hostel building remained at the disposal of the collage students. The hostel provided boarding free of cost for all students including the Hindus of the state.

To every student whether a Hindu or Muslim going for higher education outside the state, the scholarship to cover the cost of college fee, cost of books, boarding and lodging expenses and of transport charges were provided by the state. Junagadh in the whole of India was the only state giving such a lavish facilities to its subjects in the field of education. The

Junagadh had maintained its high standard of education which could be seen by the example that even in standard I an English Teacher was not of below qualifications than B.A.B.T. or B.Sc B.T. No teacher other than adequately trained one was appointed even in primary classes.

State students appearing for the Bombay University's Matric examination at Junagadh center were given railway fare and free transportation from railway station to the hostel and also free lodging in the morning and evening at hostel and light refreshments in the afternoon, during the break of one hour between the two papers. There used to be two papers a day starting from Monday and used to end on Thursday at 1.00 p.m. (7 papers in three and a half days). The students coming to the city of Junagadh were given warm send off by the people of the city of Junagadh in a befitting function which used to conclude with a rich dinner separately for Muslims and Hindus. The expenses were borne by the business community of Junagadh City. From Sindh nearly 200 to 300 students were receiving education in "Bahauddin College" Famous people like Pir Ilahi Bux, Mr. Justice A.V. Akhund, a Judge of High Court, a renowned Jurist. Mr. A.k Brohi and several others highly placed people of Sindh received their education at Bahauddin College, Junagadh.

HEALTH SERVICE:

The state had provided free health service throughout the state. Medical facility was provided to the people of very small village. In a village, where Hindus were in majority a "vaidh" (Ayurvedic) was appointed in a state clinic and provided free medicine to every patient. In a Muslim majority village Unani Hakim was appointed in the clinic, at state cost. The villages were so linked with nearby towns where a qualified M.B.B.S. Doctor or a specialist as the case may be was required to pay visit to each village at least once a week and used to examine patients and used to give medicine and if needed he used to send such patients to a town hospital or Rasool Khanji General Hospital at Junagadh at the state expense. The idea was that it was the duty of the state to look after the health of every subject of the state.

Town hospitals were equipped with all the facilities of a hospital with indoor and outdoor patients. The Rasool Khanji General Hospital in the city of Junagadh was largest hospital fully equipped with latest facilities available in those times. This hospital was monitored by specialists having expertise in every field. Surgeon Martin, an English man, the most famous surgeon, had been engaged as chief medical officer. Even people from Bombay used to come to Junagadh for treatment and surgery.

Dr. Khanna was the best physician who was famous even outside Junagadh. People from outside the state were also given the same free treatment and facilities. The Hospital used to provide food to the patient free of costs.

Besides the medical services provided by this state there were private practicing doctors, hakims and vaidh as well, their services, available in practically every where in the state. The philanthropists Muslims and Hindus through their associations had also established charitable clinics and hospitals in cities and town. Such clinics existed in Verawal, Kutiana, Bantwa, Chorvar, Keshod, Shapur, Vanthli and Jetpur etc.

LANGAR (FREE FOOD-HOUSE):

As I have said Junagadh state was completely a welfare state. Apart from the facilities available in the field of education and health, there used to be two langars (Food-Houses) or “Bhojanalay” run in the city of Junagadh. One was for Muslims and the other for Hindus. In the bhojanalay (langar) every person who was unable to make his both ends meet used to go and get food twice a day, one in the afternoon and other at night. The meals were prepared and distributed under strict supervision of the department of health.

TAX FREE STATE:

The state did not charge any kind of taxes like income tax, sales tax, property tax, death duty, wealth tax from its subjects which are being charged in Pakistan and in most of the other states. The main sources of the state revenue were income from forests, salt manufacturing and duties on export and imports, railways, agricultural revenue, also income from the sale of stamps and court fee, postage, income from industrial production, revenue from Keshod Airport and Zortalabi collected from Hindu states of Kathiawar. The state never floated any scheme for raising funds for the state expenses, thus the state revenue was more than sufficient to meet the expenses of administration, military and other development schemes. The state did every thing from its sources without burdening its subjects. The city of Junagadh was a beautiful city in the valley of Girnar and Datar Mountains with all palatial buildings of Mughal architecture and gardens and natural beauty all over. A person in Islamabad, who had in the past once visited Junagadh would see the resemblance between these two places and would start comparing them.

DONATIONS AND AIDS:

The Junagadh State was on the one hand providing every facility to its subjects, it was also doing its best to promote education outside state boundaries.

The state was providing handsome funds annually to the University of Bombay, Aligarh University, Darul Uloom Deoband and several other Indian institutions. The state had contributed freely to the Sindh Madressa of Karachi during its construction and commencement.

JUSTICE:

In order to provide justice to the subjects in the state of Junagadh, there were established criminal courts, civil courts and the revenue courts. In each Mahal (District) Town, a criminal court and civil court were presided over by a Munsif, who was also the magistrate first class. Revenue court was presided over by a Vahivatdar. There was a High court in the city of Junagadh, which exercised original as well as appellate jurisdiction. Session trials were held in the High court by single judge while appeals were either heard by division bench or full bench. The Chief Justice exercised administrative powers on subordinate courts. Besides the Mahal Town (district town) in several other towns, these courts were established looking after the needs of the population of such towns.

There were in all 65 criminal courts and 53 civil courts in Junagadh state. Of these some criminal courts were exercising the authority of second class magistrate having powers to award sentences for 15 days imprisonment and or fine of Rs.500/ or both. The first class magistrate had power to award sentences of either description upto 6 months or fine upto Rs.1000/- or both of their own discretion, they can double this sentence with the sanction of the sessions court. They used to refer the cases which were beyond their own jurisdiction to sessions courts. One of these magistrates who held his court in city of Junagadh could award imprisonment of either description for one year with fine of Rs.5000/- or with the sanction of session court could double the sentence. He also held powers of small causes court judge. There was no appeal against his judgement. There was a special court in Babariawad which had powers award sentence upto two year or impose fine of Rs. 2000/- or with both. Then there was the office of deputy judge (Session judge) who used to hear civil and criminal appeals as may be sent to him by the chief civil and criminal courts. His duty was to inspect Mahal Courts (District

Courts and inspect their proceedings. The judge of the session court had powers to award imprisonment of either description up to 14 year and fine to any extent and could pass a death sentence. (The death sentence was suspended and only life term could be awarded by the decree of Nawab Saheb Sir Mahabat Khanji which was promulgated after the death sentence awarded in the famous case of Hashim and Mamdoo in which Mr.I.I.Chundrigar appeared in High Court of Junagadh). The appellate court had no original jurisdiction but decided cases in appeal from the sessions courts and Chief Civil Court, inspect the calendar (List of pending cases) of all the courts and decide the points of procedure and expounds the local law. The final court of appeal was Nawab Saheb himself, who used to hear the appeal with the assistance of the two members of the state council.

CIVIL COURTS:

Civil Courts with powers of Civil Jurisdiction were as under:-

- (1) Courts of Vahiwardar had powers to fine upto Rs. 1000/- No appeal lay there from.
- (2) Courts having jurisdiction up to Rs.5000/-
- (3) Courts having jurisdiction up to Rs. 10,000/-
- (4) Courts having jurisdiction upto Rs. 25,000/- The Chief Civil Courts jurisdiction was unlimited. The Chief Civil Courts also used to hear appeals proffered from the judgments of subordinate courts. From its judgments appeal lay before the court of appeal and finally to Nawab Saheb himself.

HIGH COURT:

In 1942, the appeal court was converted into High Court and the main sitting of the High Court was held in the city of Junagadh. After the High Court was set up no appeal lay before the Nawab Saheb but only mercy petitions were entertain able before him since Nawab Saheb was the fountain of mercy.

POLICE AND MILITARY:

The Village Police consisted of Mukhi or Police Patel. Police working under Police Patel was called “Pasayta” (Constable). Taluka police was divided into 5 classes and each class was quartered in 5 district stations under the orders of 5 Assistant Superintendents of police. The supreme Control was exercised by police Superintendent. Besides this, the Police was stationed at different parts throughout the state. There were Police Fojdars, subordinate or Asst. Supt. Police There was also another department in association with police called Pagi who were expert in following the foot steps of any person and provide valuable help to police to trace out the culprits.

MILITARY FORCE:

The Military of the Junagadh state consisted of drilled lancers or horse riders, drilled infantry or foot men, drilled artillery men, gun-operator force. In addition to this about 1000 horse riders and 6000 (Sibandi) foot men and other reserved forces were available which could be called any time in emergency. The Nawab Saheb was Commander-in-Chief of all the above forces. A part of the military force was sent to fight against the enemy in the First World War and Second World War. The soldiers who participated in the Second World War and those amongst them who survived had come back and had resumed their duties. In 1947 when Indian forces had surrounded the state boundaries, the state army had also taken their positions all around the state boundary and it was their courageous step which kept the Indian army away for quite a long time i.e. for more than a month.

The difference between the armies of Junagadh and India was quite obvious. The state army was small in number and lacking in the latest warfare equipments, while the strength of Indian army was a full division (50,000) army men), 5 destroyers kept at porbander and one squadron air force planes, which very often used to fly over to frighten the state subjects.

BUSINESS THROUGH SEA:

(IMPORTS AND EXPORTS)

Verawal port was the main developed port of Junagadh state and the entire business of imports and exports was carried on through this port. Verawal had links with the following ports for its import and exports trade.

- (1) Port of Cutch.
- (2) Kathiawar Ports like Porbander, Okha and Dwarka, Jam Nagar etc.
- (3) Portuguese ports in India i.e. Div. Daman and Goa.
- (4) Gujrat ports. (Kandla)
- (5) Bombay.
- (6) Kokan port, Malabar, Madrass etc.
- (7) Karachi and Keti Bander in Sindh.
- (8) Gulf Countries (all) including Basara.
- (9) Saudi Arabia.
- (10) Irani Ports.
- (11) Aden.
- (12) African Ports.

The Verawal Bander used to remain busy day and night throughout the year. Trade between Karachi and Verawal was most important element of their relationship. Several businessmen of Verawal had settled in Karachi for over a hundred year. The other ports of Junagadh were used for internal and fishing trade.

THE DEPARTMENTAL DIVISION

OF ADMINISTRATION:

Chief Secretariate of the state was Dewan Dafter, the other offices under Dewan Dafter were the following:-

1. Mukhi Dafter.
2. Rajwari Dafter.
3. Hisabi Dafter.
4. Dafteri Dafter (Survey Department).
5. Heir Apparent Dafter.
6. English Department.
7. Education Department.

8. Health Department.
9. Municipal Department.
10. Attachment Department.
11. Registration Department.
12. Police Department.
13. Jail Department.
14. Guest Accommodation Department.
15. Small pox Establishment.
16. Postal Department.
17. Government printing press Department.
18. Establishment Dafter.
19. Customs Dafter.
20. Provident Fund Office.
21. Mosque Department.
22. Military Department.
23. Forest Department and several other Dafters.

The above noted terms are as they were used in the state. Some of them, however, need explanation. Dewan Dafter is the Chief Ministers Secretariate, Mukhi dafter is the revenue department. The Rajwari Dafter is a political department. Hisabi Daftar is Accountant General Office. Dafteri daftar is the department for the issue of Government grants and state deeds. Tausha khanna is the treasury.

CHAPTER-IV

ACCESSION:

The Indian Independence Act 1947 provided for setting up of two-dominions (1) India (2) Pakistan. In undivided India there were nearly 600 princely states. The British Government had made separate arrangements with each ruler of the state. The states, however, were free in their internal affairs.

The India Independence Act 1947 gave the option to Rulers of Native States. They were free to either accede to any one of the two dominions; India or Pakistan by signing the Agreement termed as “Instrument of Accession” or remain INDEPENDENT. Soon after the promulgation of the Act in June 1947, the Congress leadership became active so far as the native states were concerned. The Congress leadership had succeeded to a greater extent in causing maximum harm to the dominion of Pakistan. The province of Bengal, Assam and the province of Punjab were divided on the basis of majority population. The boundary commission set up, gave an award known as “Rad cliff Award”. Except for Sylhat the whole of Assam which was a Muslim majority province was handed over to India. The provinces of Bengal and Punjab were divided in such a way that the maximum benefit went to India. Gurdaspur District, which was in fact a Muslim majority district was treated as Muslim minority district and handed over to India to facilitate India to have way to Jammu and Kashmir. Later on Indian Army went to Kashmir enroute Gurdaspur.

The Congress policy was obviously known to everyone as a declared one since long before the partition. They were in favour of the abolition of the Native State. Some of the Hindu Rulers of these native states became worried about their future. No native ruler was prepared to accede to India for their declared policy regarding abolition of native states. The Congress leadership in order to keep these states under pressure and to force them to seek accession to India conspired with Lord Mountbatten and retained him as their first Governor General. It was only a step to achieve this goal. After the promulgation of India Independence Act of 1947 the actual position of a few native states was as under.

In Jammu and Kashmir, the Dogra Maharaja was facing people’s Coup since 1946 which became more vigorous after June 1947 as a result of which Maharaja Dogra was dethroned. He sought refuge in Jammu and then in Delhi and there after he never could come back to Kashmir as

Maharaja and therefore he had legally ceased to be the Ruler of Kashmir on 14th August 1947.

Rulers of Travancore, Baroda, and Hyderabad etc. had desired to remain independent within their boundaries. The peninsula of Kathiawar comprised of nearly 200 native rulers, Darbars, Jagirdars, Thakurs and Garasia (Land Lords). The ruler of Jamnagar Maharaja Digvijay Singh became active at the instance of Sardar Patel. He proposed to form the union of the native rulers of Kathiawar and Cutch of Gujrat and proposed to keep this union as independent with Nawab of Junagadh as their life time president. This was said to be in the best interest of the native rulers and a way to save their status from being destroyed by Indian leadership. Nawab of Junagadh Sir Mahabat Khanji did not accept this proposal as he clearly smelt the conspiracy of Mr. Patel behind this move.

In the meantime with the help of Lord Mountbatten, who was working as a stooge for the Indian Congress, compelled several native states rulers who intended to accede to Pakistan, to sign instrument of accession with India. The last Viceroy, the employee of the India Congress, called all the rulers at Delhi darbar and in that darbar most of the Rulers were compelled to sign the instrument of accession with India.

Congress, with the help of Lord Mountbatten brought all kinds of pressure on Nawab Saheb of Junagadh but he remained steadfast and did not yield or accept the Delhi pressure in any manner whatsoever.

Maharaja Digvijay Singh finding that Patel's plan, to push up through him, was not possible ran to Delhi and bowed down before Sardar Patel, who said "never mind we shall have other way". The high powered Junagadh state delegation led by Mr. Nabi Bux who was member of the state Council and brother of former Dewan A.Qadir, also participated in Delhi Darbar of Lord Mountbatten held on 25th August 1947. Mr. Nabi Bux returned disappointed as there was only one song "accede to India or prepare for the worst".

Although the Nawab of Junagadh was not in favour of accession to India from the very beginning and favoured accession to Pakistan. The Congress leadership was working against it in order to blame Junagadh. Jam Saheb played a dual role. The Hindu press started dirty mischievous propaganda against Junagadh calling it "Pakistan of Kathiwar". Congress became hostile to Muslims and started victimizing them in one way or the other. This anti Muslim propaganda was rising higher and higher day by day, Junagadh state issued a press note and refuted all the charges against

the Nawab and his administration. It was repeatedly announced that every subject, whether Hindu or Muslim in the state was safe and secured and his business and property was intact and that the propaganda of Hindu press was false absurd and malicious.

The repeated clarification by the state did not satisfy Hindu leadership outside the state Boundary. The villy propaganda went on increasing which also carried the bogey that Junagadh had called the Hurs of Pir Sahib of Pagara and Mujahids from Sindh to attack and massacre the Hindus. Very often news were released that Baluchis and Makranis have come to kill Hindus and to loot their property. At times it was said that the Hur Mujahids, Baluchis and Makranis were recruited in Junagadh Army. Rumours were spread that Bahauddin College had taken affiliation with the Sindh University. These and many more vicious rumours were kept afloat to bring the ruler of Junagadh under pressure so that he might give up his idea of acceding his state to Pakistan. The Indian Government in the meantime was sending its very influential officials to pressurise Nawab to change his decision and re-join India.

The aim of Congress leadership was to engineer communal riots within the state and outside the state boundaries in Khathiawar but their propaganda did not cause any kind of trouble between Muslim and Hindus of state. However that propaganda disturbed the life of Muslims living in other Hindu states such as Gondal, Bahavnagar, Porbandar, Jamnagar, Rajkot and Cutch. These people started migration to Junagadh for their security and safety. Thus hundreds and thousands of Kathiawari Muslims took refuge in Junagadh before 14th August 1947. The Accession of Junagadh had by that time become a most crucial and sensitive matter.

The state of Junagadh was a welfare state known to all. The population of the state was neither divided into Hindu and Muslims as two different groups nor split against each other. They were called the state subject as a whole. The Nawab was liked by his subjects and he too treated all the state subjects at par. Therefore, Hindu population of Junagadh was very much concerned with the political situation in India. Their concern was to see the Kingdom intact. The Hindu reaction of the state population was of the opinion that what ever decision Nawab Saheb would take it will be in the best interest of the subject of the state itself. The Hindu part of the state populations were sure that if the Nawab Saheb acceded to India, the Kingdom of Junagadh will come to an end and Congress rule over the state population will take away all the benefits which they enjoyed under rule of Nawab Saheb. Free deliberations were held and they all with one

voice cast their vote in favour of Nawab Saheb, saying that if Nawab Saheb wishes to join Pakistan in the best interest of his people, “We are with Nawab Saheb” This was a historical landmark decision of the state people in favour of Pakistan. It was a great referendum in favour of Pakistan.

The decision was hailed all over the state. Nawab Saheb himself was very happy to see how his people loved him. Thereafter the State Council which was the Council of the Ministers of State headed by Dewan Saheb also took a unanimous decision in favour of Pakistan. It may be noted that the number of Hindu members in the council were equal to Muslim members.

While these crucial days were passing, the Indian leadership and the Indian Government through Lord Mountbatten were constantly pressing hard to return the document of the Instrument of Accession after it was signed by the Ruler of Junagadh. The Dewan Saheb under the instruction of Nawab Saheb was tactfully keeping the matter of accession with India in abeyance.

Although the state people and the state council had to abide by the decision of the Nawab Saheb yet Nawab Saheb and Dewan Saheb sought legal advice from Quaid-e-Azam who sent Sir Zafarullah Khan to Junagadh for consultation at the request of Nawab Saheb. Sir Zafarullah Khan met Nawab Saheb and stayed there for three days. Sir Zafarullah Khan gave his legal opinion in which he convinced Nawab Saheb that accession of Junagadh to Pakistan was lawful and legal from all angles and was natural and logical too. He emphasized upon the very old relations between Sindh and Junagadh and expressed that this was also the wish of the Quaid-e-Azam. Sir Zafarullah Khan left happily. The Nawab Saheb and members of the state council and the army chiefs were satisfied that accession to Pakistan was in the best interest of the Junagadh state. It was nearly decided that the fate of Junagadh was linked with Pakistan. Still Sir Shahnawaz Bhutto had talked with Quaid-e-Azam and placed several question before him and Quaid-e-Azam sent him following reply:-

“If State of Junagadh is joining Union of Kathiawar States voluntarily, it may do so; otherwise there is no law which can compel it to do so against the will of the state.”

“If you find any proposal, which ultimately goes against the interest of the people of the state, the state can refuse to join such a union. In doing so your state will not be responsible for anything. No power of the world can compel you to do anything against the interest of your state. He may be political agent, Resident Commissioner, or viceroy himself who is here few more days, he cannot cause any harms to Junagadh. Your accession with Pakistan entitles you for a seat in the Assembly of Pakistan. The Congress leadership has no interest of any kind with the Rulers of the States, particularly Muslim Rulers as they are bent upon to abolish the existence of state boundaries. The Congress leadership is putting pressure on your state only with a view to cut your head from your shoulders and in this way destroy every thing. If you once accept their pressure, then it is impossible to come alive there from. I have warned viceroy to desist from victimizing the Muslim rulers, particularly yourself at the instance of Congress Leaders. In spite of this if they are bent upon causing harm to Muslims, the ten crore Muslims will rise as an iron wall against it.

The position of state of Junagadh is much better than other Muslim States. Pakistan will not allow any power to throw your people into starvation or cause your victimization. Pakistan will surely come to your help.

I advise you to wait till August 15 and keep yourself aloof from every matter till then. Nawab Saheb Sir Mahabat Khanji as sovereign ruler of the state of Junagadh had absolute powers under the act to decide to either to join union of states or to either of the two dominions. It is not understandable why the rulers of the native states are so much victimized. If European states like, Denmark, Norway and Luxumberg can independently exist why not the Junagadh. Population of Luxumberg is hardly 2 lacs only while these native states in India are much more in area, population and resources. If the States in Europe can exist, why not the native states in India. The agreements and contracts of all kind between British Government and the States are between the Rulers and the British Government and not with the state population. The Act of

1947 thus empowers the Rulers to take the decision they like without any pressure tactics. The Congress leadership acted otherwise.

Proper and adequate arrangements are being made to keep everything orderly on the eve of transfer of power.

The Quaid advised Nawab Saheb to take all aspects of the matter into consideration and then take a decision in the best interest of the state. Quaid lastly added that "he was leaving for Karachi where he will discuss the matter with his cabinet and final decision will be taken only thereafter."

Soon after the arrival of Quaid-e-Azam at Karachi from Delhi, Nawab Saheb sent a high powered delegation of three officials to Karachi on 12th August 1947, headed by a senior member of the state council Mr. Ismail Abrahani with "Instrument of Accession." He stayed in Karachi and met Quaid-e-Azam in connection with the accession of Junagadh State. The delegation had several meetings with the Prime Minister and ultimately the historic document of "Instrument of Accession of Junagadh" was submitted. The document of "Instrument of Accession" signed by its Ruler Nawab Mahabat Khanji was duly processed. Indian Government was officially contacted. Indian Government could not possibly express its resentment officially to this accession since the law under which the India had become independent had provided that the rulers had absolute right to do so. There after the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan also approved the same in September, 1947 and there after on 15th September 1947 Quaid-e-Azam as the Governor General of Pakistan signed the "Instrument of Accession" forming the territory of the Junagadh State as "Inseparable" part of Pakistan. Manawadar also followed in the foot steps of Junagadh.

Obviously the subjects of Junagadh State had unanimously decided to accept the decision of Nawab Saheb of Junagadh Sir Mahabat Khanji as his loyal subjects. Therefore, there was no division in his subjects on the basis of religion or otherwise. Due to this reason the state subjects fully celebrated the occasion on 14th August 1947. This was because the people of the state were aware of the wishes of Nawab Saheb.

The plea of division among its subjects on religion basis was quite untenable so far as Junagadh was concerned. Although the Congress leaders and Congress workers, were active in exciting the Hindus of the state against the Muslim ruler, their all efforts to persuade them to

migrate from Junagadh state to the near by Hindu State miserably failed. Gujrati press propaganda against the state and its Ruler and Muslim population also did not succeed. No one left the state till 14th August 1947. No conflict between the two main communities took place inspite of all efforts of Congress. The state, its administration and its trade and commerce activities went on smoothly. On 15th August 1947 the factum of accession of Junagadh State to Pakistan was officially announced by Government of Pakistan. This was announced on Radio Pakistan as well published in official gazette of Pakistan and Dasturul Amal of Junagadh State. The note published in Dasturul Amal, (official gazette of Junagadh state) was whole heartedly welcomed by the state subjects. They were in fact celebrating this freedom on 14th August 1947 and on 15th August with the announcement of the finalization of the delicate question of accession, big rallies and largely attended public meetings were held. Pakistan flags, and banners were hoisted, posters of Nawab Mahabat Khanji and Quaid-e-Azam and Liaquat Ali Khan were jointly published and pasted on walls, pillars and on sign boards. It just gave a look that every person was happy and this gesture was a symbol of their acceptance of the decision. Public meeting were jointly addressed by not only Hindus and Muslims but also by Parsis and Christian of the State. The subjects were expressing their views in favour of Pakistan.

The people expressed their determination of living unitedly. They affirmed that they will repeal all kinds of aggression from India. They unanimously declared not to be misguided by the false propaganda of the India Government launched through the Hindu congress workers and leaders who had no concern with Junagadh. The Editors of Gujrati dailies, weeklies and monthlies published from Bombay, Ahmadabad and Rajkot never belonged to Junagadh. What to say of them, even their fore fathers never had the honour of being the subject of Junagadh. Their hue and cry was only due to the instigation of the Hindu leadership particularly that of Sardar Patel. The so-called secular leadership was behaving like very orthodox Hindu of ancient times.

CHAPTER-V

Indian Dual Policy:

On one hand, Indian Government gave its no objection to the accession of Junagadh to Pakistan but on the other hand Indian leadership took all illegal steps to undo the accession of Junagadh. With this motive behind, the Hindu Congress leadership thereafter started anti-state movement. Congress leadership sent Congress workers and terrorists to compel the Hindu of the state to migrate but they failed miserably. They also tried their best to create hatred between Hindus and Muslims and turn this hatred into communal riots. The extreme Hindu Leaders tried to create an anti-state mass movement. But all efforts of congress leadership failed while every thing within the state was peaceful and orderly in every respect. These efforts to undo the accession had infact started from the beginning but after the official announcement made to this effect by Pakistan and Junagadh, the anti-state and anti-Muslims propaganda in other part of Kathiawar and Gujrat flared up Muslims were living peacefully till then. When they failed to bring out Hindus from the state they started pushing Muslims of other parts of Kathiawar to Junagadh in large number to destabilize the state's economy and administration. This was achieved by creating communal riots in cities of Kathiawar. Hindu leaders were trying their best to force state Government to withdraw the accession from Pakistan.

Gandhiji, an apostle of peace, in one of his prarthna sabha at Delhi said, "It is really painful to learn that Junagadh has become Pakistan. This is a turmoil amidst the Bharat Mata, there exists Somnath temple also and therefore Pakistan should go from Junagadh." (N.B Somnath temple was destroyed by Mehmood Ghaznavi in his 17th attack on India in 1024A.D and therefore only ruins were there and no temple of Somnath existed there after 1024 A.D) Pandit Nehru and Vallabh Bhai Patel were most concerned. They wanted to see Junagadh back in India by hook or crook or with power. Mr. Patel came to Bombay. After his arrival in Bombay, the newspapers, the news media and all India Radio had no other subject to write and broadcast, but Junagadh, its internal deteriorating condition of lacs of Hindus by publishing imaginary false and baseless stories of Hindus victimization, state terrorism and tales of vows and tyranny. The state Media was busy in refuting these charges with the help of its only Gujrati daily "Mujahid" published from Junagadh. Gujrati weekly viz. Millat published from Bombay also played a very important role in refuting the anti-state and anti-Muslim propaganda by publishing the true

picture prevailing in the state. It also published the statement of prominent Hindus of the state to counteract the false propaganda but Nehru and Patel were not prepared to listen to any reason. Their sole aim was to undo accession by playing dirty game in which the Hindu leadership was very clever since the intended migration of Hindus, could not be achieved, they took help of those Hindus of Bombay and other parts of Kathiawar and Hindu Rulers to achieve their illegal goal.

It is worth pointing out here that the only plea that Nehru, Gandhi and Patel took, was that majority of the state population was Hindu while Muslims were in minority. At that time every leader was giving his own imaginary figures regarding population of Muslims and Hindus in the state. Sometime the percentage of Muslims and Hindus was given 30% and 70% or 20% and 80% and sometimes 10% and 90% but it is all imaginary and Hindu propaganda against Junagadh. In the first instance the Indian Independence Act of 1947, gave its ruler full discretion to exercise his absolute decision in the matter of accession. The Government of Pakistan followed strictly this principle on the basis of law laid down by the British Parliament, but Congress did not follow it. In Kashmir whose 98% population was Muslims and surrounded by Pakistan from all sides except a narrow strip of Gurdaspur in Punjab. Indian Government is holding it with the force of its army. Its ruler was in fact in exile in Dehli after he was dethroned and he was never again able to go back to Jammu and Kashmir as a ruler and thus lost his right to decide the fate of the state. While the accession of Junagadh, which was lawful was not acceptable to India because it did not suit India. There are other instances of accession of Muslim majority states with Hindu rulers acceded to India such as:

- (1) The state of Tripura having the Muslim majority of 90% situated on the borders of East Pakistan (East Bengal) with Hindu Ruler acceded to India. Pakistan did not raise any voice of dissent as it was lawful.
- (2) In Kashmir, Nehru himself proposed that after the peace was restored, the people of Kashmir will be allowed to decide their fate by means of free and fair plebiscite under the auspices of the United Nations. Thus according to Indian leadership, the accession of Kashmir was not complete nor it is so till today. Soon after the death of Quaid-e-Azam the succeeding Governments proved “weak” and could not take any step at least in the matter of Kashmir while Nehru made it a constitutional part of India. The Kashmir people are themselves fighting their battle of freedom

which could not be controlled by seven lacs Indian army spread over every inch of the sacred land of Kashmir. Yet the battle is going on and it will go on till freedom is achieved and accession to Pakistan which being the final destination of Kashmir is achieved. As I have already stated earlier that the state of Junagadh was, a very resourceful state. Its land was fertile. Its mountains and forests were full of resources and revenue generating. Its seashore was full of resources and revenue generating. Its seashore was full of wealth. It is an admitted position that Muslims of Junagadh and Kathiawar particularly Memon, Khoja and Bohri were big businessmen spread in Sri Lanka, Myanmar (Burma) Singapore and Far East countries as well as in the Middle-East. Hindu businessmen of the state were not of such a large magnitude and they were engaged only with local business.

- (3) The Kapurthala State in Punjab was Muslim majority state with a Sikh Ruler and it acceded to India. Pakistan did not raise any objection.
- (4) The Muslim ruler of Hyderabad State with the accent of all Muslims intended to remain independent but it was not allowed and Indian forces massacred thousands of razakar and captured the state.
- (5) Portugal and Dutch territories were snatched by Armistice action.
- (6) Like Hyderabad, Baroda also wanted to remain independent. Indian forces were not sent there because the ruler was Hindu Maratha namely Gaekwar.
- (7) In the same way Mysore and Travancore were not allowed to act according to their free will.
- (8) The Rajput States situated on the boarder of Pakistan such as Jodhpur, Jaipur etc. Were forced to accede to India at the gun point which is a historical truth.

THE MUSLIM POPULATION:

The population of Junagadh was nearly equal or was near about equal and it was never a matter of big gap like 10% and 90% or 20% or 80%. These are absolutely false and Hindus Propaganda. With the passage of time and particularly after 1935, the Muslims of Junagadh State after achieving height in business turned towards establishing industries in the state within a short span of three to five years. The Junagadh State had therefore become an industrial State. Important were the cotton ginning factories, the match factories, the Dilawar syndicate, textile industries, the Bone Mills both crushing and ornament making industries, colour paints and glass industries, fish preservation and its exports. This development attracted the Muslims of Kathiawar, Cutch and Gujrat. Thus large number of Muslims came and permanently settled there. The city of Junagadh, Verawal port, Kutiyana, Bantwa, Mangrol and Vanthali were the Muslim majority cities in Junagadh state. The population of Junagadh had increased at the ratio of 5:1 Census held in 1908 confirmed Muslims as 35% and Hindus as 45% and rest were nearly 20% Parsis and Christians and of other communities.

The industrial development made way for Muslims and they took permanent residence in Junagadh. Such increase in population was nearly 20% in the following years. Making the Muslim Population reaching 49% of the total population.

It is also a natural phenomenon that the children born in Muslim families were in the ratio of 5:1. The Muslim population at the end of 1946 and in the beginning of 1947 was changed to 49% Muslim with 9% Parsis and Christians and 42% Hindus. This percentage of Muslim population was further increased by migration of Muslims from other parts of Cutch, Kathiawar and Gujrat as a result of communal disturbance aroused at the instance of Indian Government.

On 1st November 1947 the Muslim population had increased by 10% to 12% making it to be 59% to 61%. The migrants were given the status of state subjects and their migration was of permanent nature. Thus it is absurd to even think that Hindu population in Junagadh was in majority. This was a mere Indian propaganda so as to make falsehood to be true.

The Hindu propaganda and the hostile attitude of Hindus against Muslims in Gujrat and Kathiawar also compelled Muslim population to migrate to Junagadh. This is a recorded figure. However many other also came from

different parts and the population figure rose to over 15 lacs at the time of accession of the state and after wards till November 1947.

The Muslim population as on 9th November 1947 was 9.15 lacs. Others were 1.35 lacs and Hindu 4.5 lacs. The Indian press and Hindu leadership made such hue and cry intentionally to make believe the people that Hindus in the state were in majority which is not correct. The state population even at present with Muslims residing there is hardly between 25 to 30 lacs. While Muslims of acceded states who came in Sindh by migration from Junagadh and their succeeding generation are over 40 lacs under all circumstances. The aggregate number of Muslims always exceeded Hindu population after 1930 and onward. Although the plea, of population was not the basis of accession under relevant law but it was the “will” of the Ruler.

Ruler who was on the throne and whose population loved and liked him as ever and declared their loyalty with the ruler as was done in the case of Junagadh State and not like Jammu and Kashmir whose ruler had been dethroned before 15th August 1947, the day Indian dominion came into being. Pakistan came into being at the midnight of 14th August, 1947, which was last Friday and the holy night of “Lailatul Qadr” the 27th day of the holy month of Ramzan. The Indian forces entered Pakistan’s international boundary of Junagadh on 9th November 1947 in response to a so called letter, which is said to have been sent to Regional Commissioner of India in Rajkot by Dewan Saheb Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto through an English tutor of Princes Dilawar Khan and Himat Khan, viz John Harvey. It is worth noting here that Indian Government had staged the drama of Provisional Government headed by Shamal das Ghandhi, the real Nephew of Gandiji. Indian Government had given full military and monetary assistance to the said Provisional Government. This is proved from the fact that no sooner the alleged letter of Dewan was delivered by John Harvey at Rajkot, the Indian Government ordered the Indian troops present on boarder of Junagadh to march into the Pakistan territory of Junagadh. Indian troops marched into the state in early morning of 9th November 1947. From this is clear that it was not Arzi Hukumat (Provisional Government) forces that surrounded the Junagadh State boundary but it was Indian army itself and it marched into the state territory illegally under the orders of Indian Government. The Indian Prime Minister on his own sent the following telegram to the Prime Minister of Pakistan after Indian forces had entered into Junagadh.

“As pointed out by the Dewan of Junagadh State in his letter of November 8, 1947, in the special circumstances, the Regional Commissioner at Rajkot has taken over the state administration provisionally in order to avoid to make it permanent feature but we shall act according to the free will of the people of the state as soon as the peace in the state is restored.”

The Prime Minister of Pakistan sent in reply a strong rebuttal on behalf of the Government of Pakistan and asked India to withdraw its troops from the Pakistan's territory immediately. The Prime Minister of Pakistan in his telegram pointed out that since Junagadh had lawfully acceded to Pakistan, the Dewan of Junagadh or for that purpose even the ruler of Junagadh can not negotiate with India in any manner what so ever.

There after the Prime Minister of Pakistan in a press conference strongly condemned the Indian action taking sharp notice of the Indian military action against Pakistan's territory of the first Muslim State which had lawfully acceded to Pakistan. The Prime Minister also rejected the proposal of table talk on the issue in the presence of representative of Nawab Saheb and demanded the withdrawal of the Indian troops and revival of the state ruler again as a condition of any negotiation.

The Prime Minister said “There was no question of any debate on the Junagadh issue as its accession was lawful and final and the territory was actually the territory of Pakistan. He pointed out that the several Hindu Rulers acceded to Indian dominion having absolute Muslim population like Kapurthala and Tripura states but Pakistan never objected to it on the population basis which India always blew hot and cold at the same time.”

The Indian Government's stand that they had sent the Indian troops at the request of Dewan Saheb of Junagadh was not sustainable because soon thereafter Shamaldas Gandhi with his followers and Hindu criminal groups and terrorists came to Junagadh state and started killing and looting the Muslims and abducted Muslim females setting at fire the Muslim houses.

It may be noted that the local Hindu population of the state kept themselves away from these terrorist activities carried out by Hindus who had come from out side the State with Shamal Das Gandhi and his companions for this purpose.

Valabh Bhai Patel on the third day of this fateful event came to Junagadh. He addressed a public meeting and delivered poisonous and anti-state anti-Muslim and anti- Pakistan and anti Quaid speech. The said speech is now the part of history.

He had not come to Junagadh to console Gandhiji who was very much concerned with the ruins of Somnath as soon as at his first opportunity, therefore, he went to city of Somnath Patan. He visited there ruins of Somnath and declared that the temple will be rebuilt soon.

CHAPTER VI

The Government of Pakistan, under the “Instrument of Accession” with Junagadh State was bound to concern itself with the following subjects.

1. Defence.
2. External Affairs.
3. Communication.
4. Finance, Trade and Commerce.

After the accession of Junagadh was completed on 15th September 1947, the Government of Pakistan by accepting the “Instrument” was bound legally and morally to defend the acceded state against the Indian or any other aggression. After 15th September 1947 the territory comprising of Junagadh state including its subsidiaries viz. Bantwa, Mangrol, Sardargadh and Manawadar state became territory of Pakistan.

India had deployed heavy force on the boundaries of acceded state. The State Army had taken position against the Indian Army in August 1947. The Government of Pakistan sent one Navy ship with 100 Jawans on board at Verawal Port soon after 15th September 1947.

SHORTAGE OF FOOD STUFF

The Indian Army had closed the entire state boundaries. The train could run only between Verawal Port and Nawanagar, the last station of Junagadh State. The Indian trains had stopped crossing the borders of the State. Nothing could be brought inside the State from outside nor could any thing be carried across the border. The Muslims migrating from Gujrat and the rest of Kathiawar had to travel on foot from the last station of Gondal State to the Nawanagar Station. Indian Army as usual used to snatch valuable articles, ornaments and money possessed by helpless Muslims.

Soon after the beginning of the Second World War, the prices of the food grains and other commodity of daily use started shooting up in India and adjoining states, particularly Hindu states of Gondal, Bhawnagar, Jamnagar, Rajkot, Porbandar etc. The state Government of Junagadh with

a view to prevent smuggling of food grains etc, took stern action with the help of the State Army. The State Army was deployed on borders and not a single food grain was allowed to be taken out of the state boundaries of Junagadh.

The entire crop used to be taken by the State Government and freely sold in the market at pre-war period prices. Price of some of the food grains and consumer goods prevailing during 1940-42 (world war two) were as under: (note one seer=40 Tolas and one maund=40 seers (this was kutch seer and kutch maund).

Price of one maund of Bajara Rs.0-12. (Twelve Annas)

Price of one maund wheat was Rs. 1-4-0.

Prices of one and half maund Bori of Rice (called Bachka) was Rs. 2-8-0

Price of one and one quarter seer Ghee (pure) 0.8.0. Seer.

Famous Ghee was of Gir forest.

Price of one and a quarter seer of Oil were Annas two (0-2-0).

Similarly Sugar was under control and was distributed on ration cards through Government dealers at a very concessional price of two to three Annas per seer.

While the prices in other adjoining Hindu States were much higher, as for example in the adjoining Gondal State the wheat was sold @ Rs. 17/- per maund. Bajra, Juwar and Rice etc were also every costly at Rs. 5 to 7 per maund Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto became the Dewan of Junagadh State in 1946 after Mr. Abdul Qadir Shaikh went on long leave. The World War II had ended in 1945. The export of food grain from the State boundary which was prohibited in letter and spirit was allowed to be exported from the state territory to other ad-joining states through specified Hindu traders by Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto. This was not officially allowed by the state Government but was allowed by way of smuggling under the orders of Dewan. This act adversely affected the prices of food grains and other commodities in the State. The price of Bajra, Jawar etc went to Rs.5/-per maund. The cost of wheat also went to Rs.7-8-0 per maund and soon prices of all commodities such as cloth and sugar which were available on ration cards easily became difficult to obtain even on ration cards. The quota per head fixed by state Government was reduced. Due to smuggling

the state stocks started exhausting and the state people and three hundred thousand immigrants started suffering and the condition became more critical after the Indian army deployed on state boundary who prevented the import of any commodity by road or railway. The Verawal port was open but Hindu traders from Hindu States were not allowed to trade with Junagadh traders. On the other hand thousands of Muslim refugees were pouring in for their safety after they were looted by Hindu terrorists and Indian army who had spread terror amongst the Muslims in those Hindu States.

PAKISTAN'S AID

The Government of Pakistan started sending food grains and other commodities at the request of State Government from Karachi by ship. Goods started pouring in at Verawal Port and the position of food supply and other essentials, medicines etc. soon improved. India had blocked the boundaries of the state to compel the state ruler to revise his decision and revoke accession with Pakistan and accede to India. But Nawab Saheb or the State Government or even people did not think about it for even a single moment. The Verawal Port was an International Port and could trade with any part of the world without any difficulty. The Indian plan on this count failed.

CONFLICT STARTS

As I have stated the Government of Pakistan had sent 100 Naval Soldiers on board a Navy ship which was anchored at Verawal Port. These Jawans of Navy undertook the task of training the local Jawans to fight out against Indian Army, if India attacks the State. Hundred and thousands of people joined the Army training. The people were very enthusiastic and excited to protect the state's character of being a Pakistani territory. They wanted to see the Pakistani flag hoisting all around and for ever. There was complete readiness in State people to shed blood in defending the Pak Territory. Generally on borders, the situations remained tense. The Pakistan Navy and its 100 Jawans all of a sudden disappeared in early days of November 1947. Taking this situation into account, the Indian Army started firing at the borders. The fire was exchanged from both sides causing deaths of innocent villagers. The situation went on becoming serious day by day.

The State Government sent repeated requests to the Government of Pakistan to send Army aid. The Government of Pakistan was of the

opinion that the boarder conflict will not result in war. Therefore, advised the Dewan to show restraints. However state council was worried of the situation. Therefore, meeting of business magnets was called who with one voice supported the act of accession to Pakistan and offered to bear all expenses of the ornaments to defend the territory. They were ready to bear all expenses including purchase of ornaments from outside for the State Army. Such request was sent to Government of Pakistan but to no effect as Pakistan Government continued to believe that no Army action was possible. The state also requested to send at least 5000 trained crown police to join Junagadh Army at the cost of the state but Pakistan Government did not do so. The Government of Pakistan went on saying that “India will not attack the International Boundaries of Pakistan.”

INACTION OF PAKISTAN

Looking at the disinterestedness and passivity of Pakistan in the matter of defending its acceded state’s territory, the Nawab Saheb and the members of state Council were fully aware that Indian attack was sure and positive as they fully understood the Hindu mind. In that event the stay of Nawab Saheb and his family members in the state could be harmful. It was feared that in the absence of Pakistan’s Army coming to the help of state army could not possibly resist the mighty Indian force and the other Hindu States forces might join hands with the Indian forces.

ROYAL FAMILY LEAVES

Keeping in view all the above factors, the state council decided that Nawab Saheb and his Royal Family should, for the time being go to Karachi. This decision of the state council was conveyed to the Prime Minister of Pakistan. The Prime Minister of Pakistan agreed with the council decision, okayed the proposal and arranged to send an Air Craft at Keshod Air port.

It was morning of 3rd November 1947; the Nawab Saheb with his family had reached the Air Port of Keshod. He perhaps very well knew that it was his departure from Junagadh forever. He was aware that he was sacrificing his wealthy state for Love of Islam and Pakistan. He left his personal belongings. Nawab Sir Mahbat Kanji’s sacrifice for Pakistan was the sacrifice of the highest degree, more than any other person who claims to have sacrificed for Pakistan, he did himself. He remained firm like a rock and did not bow down. Indian leadership wanted to see that Nawab Saheb might change his mind and revoke his decision and re-

accede to India. India did its best to do so because it did not want to come into arms conflict with Pakistan in its infancy. Nawab Saheb could have done this but he remained firm like a great hero. He undertook to bear all sufferings for the sake of Pakistan.

The members of the state council, the Dewan Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, Civil and Military Officers were at the Air Port to bid him farewell. Yes, this was his last journey of its kind; he was leaving his state, wealth and status. He did not know what will happen to him in Pakistan and what will he do there. How will he pass his days! He was really a true Pakistani Muslim. He had full faith in Allah and he boarded the Aircraft with words "Bismillah" No tears were shed. He was quite and calm. Every one, who looked at him, felt that he looked quite and contented.

It was a small Dakota Aircraft of Air India. He could not carry with him any thing except few most essential items and some money to spend and left his all personal effects which in those days could be of several crores. He reached Karachi Air Port. He was not given a heroic welcome. He stayed in Palace Hotel (Sheraton) for 3 days in 5 to 6 rooms booked for him and his family members. He purchased the present Junagadh house at 10, Bonus Road (Now 10, Fatima Jinnah Road) Karachi. He lived there till he passed away in the year 1967. This was a great sacrifice. He did it for Pakistan and what Pakistan did for him, his family and for his state peoples it is not worth mentioning. If true facts are narrated few of the heirs of the rulers of Pakistan will be annoyed and may become inimical.

A GREAT SET BACK TO INDIA

The Nawab Saheb left the State forever with his family members. He had left one of his Begums namely Amna Begum of Junagadh. She had three sons. (1) Prince Himmat Khanji, he always remained associated with his elder brother and heir Apparent Prince Dilawar Khanji. He went with Nawab Saheb. (2) Prince Yousuf Khanji and (3) Prince Sakhawat Khanji and one daughter remained with her. Amna Begum was a pious lady. She was not on good terms with Nawab Saheb and was therefore living in a separate palace known as Amna Mehal with her two Princes and one Princess. After Nawab Saheb had left for Karachi, she was advised to leave for Karachi but she did not go to Karachi. She thought that in case Indian Army succeeds in entering in to Junagadh, the Indian Government might make use of one of the Prince, viz Prince Sakhawat Khanji to declare him Nawab and what Nawab Muhabat Khanji had done by acceding his state to Pakistan to undo by signing the Instrument of Accession with India. India would have accepted him happily. She had no

chance to go to Karachi, as there was no regular Air service between Karachi and Keshod. The Portuguese Colony “DIV Damman” and “GOA” was still out side the rich of Indian forces. Portuguese Div was an Island just near Junagadh. She went to Div with her two princes and a princess. Nawab Saheb when heard of this heroic act of Amna Begum, he became very happy and felt indebted to her. All past bitterness was melted away. Amna Begum stayed in Div for sometime. Indian troops entered into the state territory and massacred the Muslims, burnt their houses, properties and looted their wealth. She felt it was not proper to stay there any longer, therefore, contacted with a Muslim launch owner who secretly brought Amna Begum, her two princes and a princess to Karachi. Since the bitterness in the heart of Nawab Saheb had vanished, he welcomed the Begum Saheba on her arrival at Karachi. A bungalow in Soldier Bazar was purchased where she lived happily. What she was missing in Junagadh was achieved by her in Karachi, the love and respect of her husband, the great Nawab Saheb of Junagadh.

CHAPTER VII

Indian Occupation of Pakistan's Territory:

Although Indian cabinet had unanimously decided not to order the Indian Army to transgress the International Boundary of Pakistan by attacking Junagadh, as the decision was taken by the cabinet on 8th November 1947. But on the morning of 9th November 1947, in violation of the above cabinet decision, Indian Army attacked Junagadh and there was no resistance and therefore illegally occupied the territory of Pakistan. This was Indian first aggression against Pakistan and it continues till to date.

The Government of Pakistan strongly opposed the Indian action and demanded withdrawal of the Indian troops immediately. This invasion was so sever and hard that Muslims of state were completely left insecured at the hands of Hindu terrorists which forced them to migrate to Karachi.

BLESSINGS IN DISGUISE:

Indian leadership had accepted the Mountbatten plan of division of India reluctantly and with a heavy heart. Infact that plan was a conspiracy against the Muslims of India. The Hindu leadership was quite sure that Pakistan as proposed by Mountbatten will not survive economically for more than six months and it will break down automatically. The reason was clear. The business in this part of the country was in the hands of Hindus so also the position in East Bengal was the same.

Hindu traders from Sindh, Punjab, N.W.F.P. and Baluchistan migrated unblock under a designed evil plan set up before the establishment of Pakistan. The Hindu traders shifted their stock in trade and entire capital to India at earliest possible time, even before the 14th August 1947. The trade and commerce had come to a standstill. Muslim population of this part was not able to fill in the gap. Thus Pakistan was going to face serious consequences. There was every possibility of Indian dream becoming true, if Muslim Businessman of Junagadh state had not filled in the vacuum so soon.

I have already stated that the Muslims of Junagadh State were good businessmen, traders and industrialists. They had both, the capital and skill. Their business was not confined to Junagadh state alone but it was

spread outside the state territory throughout India, mostly in Northern Southern and Eastern part of India as well as in Sindh. Their business, trade and industries within the State territory were affected seriously but they immediately shifted with their families to Karachi and got their capital and the business talent shifted from the rest of India to Pakistan. The most planned vacuum in the field of trade and commerce was soon filled in by these traders, businessmen and industrialists of Junagadh and Pak-Sourth States and Muslims of other parts of Kathiawar and Gujrat. These people within no time established the trade and commerce. The people of Junagadh and Gujrat were first to enter into Industries. The Bengal Oil Mills and Valika Textile Mill are the instances of which Quaid-e-Azam laid the foundation stone. Nearly 90% Trade, Commerce and Industries were controlled by our own people, the Memons, Khojas and Bohras.

It was through their efforts that Pakistan which at the time of its creation was purely an agricultural country, marched towards industrialization.

Adamjees, Bawanys, Bangalis, Dawood, Karim, Dada, Adam, and many others entrepreneurs came forward and did heroic deeds and Allah Rabbul Alamin saved Pakistan. It did not collapse economically with the grace of Allah. It was all due to the traders, businessmen and industrialists who came to Pakistan from Junagadh, Kathiawar and Gujrat after Indian occupation of Junagadh. Junagadh was a fort for Muslims of Kathiawar and Gujrat. It was the biggest shelter for these Muslims.

ACT OF HOSTILITY

The Government of Pakistan seriously and strongly opposed the Indian aggression. Several communiqués were exchanged between Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. In a telegram sent to Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Mr. Nehru said.

“In view of special circumstances pointed out by Junagadh Dewan that is the Prime Minister of Junagadh our Regional Commissioner at Rajkot has taken temporarily charge of Junagadh administration. This has been done to avoid disorder and resulting chaos. We have however, no desire to continue this arrangement and wish to find a speedy solution in accordance with the wishes of the people of Junagadh. We have pointed out to you previously that final decision should be made by means of referendum or plebiscite. We would be glad to discuss this question and

allied matters affecting Junagadh with representatives of your Government at the earliest possible moment convenient to you. We propose to invite Nawab of Junagadh to send his representatives to this conference.”

In reply to the above telegram the Prime Minister of Pakistan sent the following telegram:

“Your telegram informing that your Government had taken charge of Junagadh was received by me on November 10, 1947. Your action in taking over State Administration and sending Indian troops to state without any authority from Pakistan Government and indeed without our knowledge is a clear violation of Pakistan territory and breach of International law. Indian Government’s activities on accession of Junagadh to Pakistan have all been directed to force the State to renounce accession and all kinds of weapons have been used by you to achieve this end. We consider your action in taking charge of Junagadh Administration and sending Indian troops to occupy Junagadh to be a direct act of hostility against Pakistan Dominion. We demand that you should immediately withdraw your forces, and relinquish charge of administration to the rightful ruler and stop people of Union of India from invading Junagadh and committing acts of violence”

This was followed by a press Statement made by the Prime Minister of Pakistan. It was communicated to Prime Minister of India on 16th November 1947. It reads as follows:-

“In spite of the gravest provocation, we have refrained from any action which should result in armed conflict. We could with full justification and legal right could have sent our forces to Junagadh but at no time since the accession of state was a single soldier sent by us to Junagadh and our advice throughout to the State Authorities was to exercise the greatest restraint. Manawadar, another State which had acceded to Pakistan and Mangrol and Babariawad have also been occupied by Indian troops.”

The Hindu congress leader’s dual face policy is visible from the following dispatch published in the daily Dawn of 17th November 1947,

“Replying to an address presented to Mr. Shamaldas Gandhi by Hindus of Junagadh (after the occupation of Junagadh by Indian forces, Hindus who came with him from outside State and were not the local Hindus) the Director of the so called Provisional Government of Junagadh, Mr. Shamaldas Gandhi, in appreciation of his services said and, in view of what follows, no further evidence is required as to what had been happening with regard to this Provisional Government” “All the honour goes to Sardar Patel, who is Deputy Prime Minister of India, and who is also the Minister in charge of the States Department, who was kind enough to give every possible guidance and cooperation. If there had been no Sardar Patel we could not have met today and could not have achieved such a brilliant success”. The above is the testimonial given by Mr. Shamaldas Gandhi which clearly involves Indian Government in what has happened in Junagadh. This is the clear expression which exposes the “Policy” of Hindu Congress Leaders.

GANDHIJI’S SPEECH

Now let us see how the Apostle of peace Mahatma Gandhi gave provocative speech in the matter of Junagadh and its accession with Pakistan after Indian occupation.

“The Future of Junagadh will be decided by referendum and I am sure that the Hindus will vote for India but I request Muslims also to vote for India, and thus show the founder of Pakistan, Muhammad Ali Jinnah, that Junagadh is cent percent in favour of joining the Indian Union”.

So far there is no harm in the above words of the “Apostle of peace” but he goes on to say further “If the Muslims vote for Pakistan, we shall know who are not loyal to the Union. We can not keep the serpents and scorpion alive moving under our own pillows. We must put them to death. We will see who votes for Pakistan “The Apostle of peace, the preacher of non violence movement, the “friend” of Muslims and Harijan uttered those words and our Foreign Minister quoted them before the Security Council while pleading the case of Junagadh. The Foreign Minister brought these words of Gandhiji on record. Since the occupation of Junagadh State by Indian armed forces, a volume of evidence has been received from the Muslims side showing not only that the Muslims of Junagadh mainly consisted of the merchant class of very wealthy group that had been ruthlessly plundered and looted, and many of them have been massacred and butchered by the forces of Indian Union.”

One significant detail will perhaps indicate the state of affairs that ensued after the Indian Union Forces occupied Junagadh. Many of Muslim ladies of highly respected and wealthy families escaped into Pakistan with the fronts of their bodies cut off with scissors because the Indian troops were in a hurry to deprive them of their jewellery and gold buttons and could not do so quickly enough except by cutting of their body fronts.

The Foreign Minister added, “However, this is only a detail. The main issue is that in Junagadh upto September, 1947 no incident of any kind of violation had occurred, which could have formed the subject of grievance for any body, either for the Muslim subject of the State or for the non-Muslims subjects”

Junagadh legally and constitutionally acceded to Pakistan. In the mean time, the Government of India, by its own action as well as through the Hindu states which acceded to Indian Union surrounded Junagadh on all sides except Arabian Sea. The Government of India invaded Junagadh from all sides, cut off its communication, food and petrol supplies and started war of nerves but this could not threaten to situation in Junagadh as life and administration was smoothly going on because of communication through great Arabian Sea.

PAKISTAN’S UNDER RESTRAINT

The Prime Minister of Junagadh repeatedly appealed to Government of Pakistan to take up the matter with Government of India but the Government of Pakistan continued to instruct Prime Minister of Junagadh not to do anything which would lead to violence, disorder and bloodshed. Pakistan also refrained from sending any of its troops into Junagadh, although it was entitled to do so Junagadh having acceded to Pakistan, the defence being one of the subjects entrusted to Pakistan, therefore, Pakistan was bound to defend Junagadh against Indian aggression. Mr. Zafarullah referred to general opinion for such a self-restraint by Pakistan. He said, “In the opinion of some people, Pakistan acted wrongly in exercising restraint from sending troops into Junagadh” At this stage it is worth pointing out that Pakistan on one hand had imposed self restraint and in fact did not send a single soldier of its armed forces, but on the other hand the Indian cabinet unanimously decided not to enter into Junagadh and violate the International boundary of Pakistan. This decision was taken in Indian cabinet meeting held on 8th November 1947. We have seen that the Indian Government flouted its own decision of 8th November 1947 and ordered the Indian forces present on the boundary of

the state to march the next day morning i.e. on 9th November 1947. The Indian troops entered into Junagadh from all sides.

The Hindu leadership is famous for their dual policy. This is one of the examples. Pakistan in my opinion and in the opinion of many others acted wrongly. This restraint by Pakistan amounts to betrayal to the Government of Junagadh and its people. Pakistan accepted the accession of Junagadh after obtaining full reports as to its independent existence on account of Arabian Sea coast of 150 miles with a very good International Verawal Port and 5 other small ports. The military delegation sent to Junagadh had given a favourable report from the defence point of view. Junagadh is situated in such a global part that Indian Cities and Ports were always under its target. This was also possible due to very defensive Mountain Range. The State was self sufficient in the matter of food grain, oil ghee and sugar and many other matters and it, without the trade and commerce with other parts of India could exist.

The state was financially well off and was even in a position to maintain its regular Army with latest warfare weapons. I have mentioned in the fore going Chapters that the wealth merchants of the state were ready to bear all expenses of Army and Armaments, if Pakistan had sent its troop to Junagadh State. Such request of the state Government was also not considered and turned down by Pakistan.

Junagadh State had become part of Pakistan and the Pakistan Government at any cost was bound to defend it. The loss of the State territory is a loss of Pakistan's own territory and its silence there on except complaining to United Nations Organization in 1948 and left the issue goes dormant after a brief speech of the Foreign Minister of Pakistan without any decision. This issue was never again taken up by Security Council nor any request made to that effect. India taking benefit of the silence of Pakistan, staged a drama of referendum in 1949. It may be noted that 95% Muslim Population had migrated. The remaining Muslim could not take part in the referendum because of the threatening speech of Mahatma Ghandi. The Indian Government had kept two ballot boxes, one of green colour for Pakistan and other of red colour for India and the result was obvious. And immediately, there after, the temporarily administration of Junagadh state was permanently taken over by Indian Government. It may be pointed that Pakistan had never agreed to referendum to decide the fate of Junagadh because according to Pakistan the accession was complete.

The people of Junagadh suffered a lot as was evident from the speech of the Foreign Minister. These wealthy merchants established Commercial

activities soon and strengthened the economy of Pakistan and saved it from being collapsed. While, the Government of Pakistan utterly failed to protect and defend the acceded State against Indian aggression but it did not compelled India to withdraw its troops there from as agreed by Mr. Nehru. The Government also failed to help in any way the migrants coming from the State after being robbed, looted and injured in all the manners. Government did not provide any shelter for them, nor were they recorded as refugees. No Government assistance was provided to them as in case of other refugees coming to Pakistan from different parts of India such as East Punjab, U.P., C.P., Bihar and Hyderabad Deccan. This clearly shows that the Government of Pakistan had treated these people in a step motherly way. In these hard days the wealthy merchants who saved Pakistan from being economically collapsed, saved these refugees also, who were coming by sea. The “Memon Relief Committee” established by the memon merchants of Junagadh State received them at Keamari, transported them to Kharadhar camp, provided them shelter and also searched jobs for them to earn their own livelihood.

The Government of Pakistan had no care for them. However, those refugees were bold enough to face the odd circumstances and they proved that their sacrifice was solely for Pakistan and they had no “motive” behind that great sacrifice. However, great this sacrifice was, but it was highly unjust on the part of the Government to have neglected them. Junagadh people sustained those injustices. They did not ask for any land, house, or jobs. They did all by themselves. On the contrary, they contributed generously when call of help came from the Government and their contribution was matchless. The accession of Junagadh was not a liability on Pakistan so also it’s displaced Muslims. They became great assets to the economy of Pakistan. If that was not the true spirit of being a Pakistani, what else it could be?

The Foreign Minister of Pakistan in the matter of the case of Indian invasion on Junagadh further submitted before the Security Council as under:

“What is derived in respect of Junagadh is that the Government of India, should of their own accord, or through some request of recommendation of Agency of the Security Council withdraw their forces from occupation of Junagadh and restore both the Ruler of Junagadh and the Ruler of Manawadar to their States so that normal Administration should be restored. And if then, it is insisted that the wishes of the people of Junagadh should be ascertained by means of plebiscite in the matter of

accession, a free and unfettered plebiscite be held under the auspices of U.N.O.”

He referred to the alleged letter of the Prime Minister of Junagadh to the Regional Commissioner at Rajkot and said.

“The Prime Minister of Junagadh even the Ruler of Junagadh had no authority left after the accession to hand over the Administration to the Dominion of India.”

He ended the speech in the following words:

“Lastly even if the dominion of India found that, as an act of emergency it was necessary for them to move forces into Junagadh without any notice of consultation with, the dominion of Pakistan, with which Junagadh was in accession, nevertheless, upon protest by Pakistan, the armed forces should have been withdrawn and normal Administration restored. As a matter of fact, the Security Council will have noticed that at one stage the Prime Minister of India did state “We have taken this step as a temporary measure”, but the Government of India goes on stating those words both in regard to Kashmir and Junagadh and all their subsequent action and declarations show that they are treating the occupation of both these states Kashmir as well as Junagadh as accomplished fate and have no intention of treating them as merely “a temporary emergency measures.”

With these words the debate on Junagadh ended. The case was then placed in the cold storage of Security Council. Not stern and effective steps were taken by Pakistan for a just and fair decision. The said case of Indian Aggression on territory of Pakistan has been kept pending since long for a fair and just decision. One does not know when it would be solved but let us have firm faith in Allah “that the golden territory snatched illegally by use of brute force will return back to Pakistan.”

CHAPTER –VIII

Economy of the State:

I have already stated earlier that the state economy was sound and secured. The people belonged to wealthy merchant class mostly Memon and some Khojas and Bohras. Of them Memons had business all over India besides Junagadh. Their families lived in various towns of Junagadh. Their earnings used to pour in Junagadh from all over India. The economy of state was stable. The Merchant class mostly Memon made a great contribution in the said stability. The recent data published gives at a glance the picture of the said stability.

The economy in those years was mostly the same as it stands today, because India has always kept Junagadh on an alternate list as one of its outstanding disputes. India's occupation according to India's own leadership is wrong and untenable. The dispute being on an International forum may take any turn at any time and therefore Indian development programme has not yet reached the state territory and surely there has been no agricultural development or setting up of new and heavy Industries other than, those which were functioning within the state at the time of occupation. Mass migration of Muslims left the projects in the same condition, which are now in running order. It may be noted that Muslims of the State were economically powerful and even after their mass migration, certain merchant class persons were left in India and again they are on the top of Indian investors and are the top exporters of India. They are all Muslims and belong to Junagadh State.

Here are few details of the present State economy, Economical, Commercial and Industrial and the Irrigation System. The State is a Monsoon (Barani) with an average rainfall of 40" to 50" annually. Besides this there were other modes of irrigation, some of them existed in preoccupation period? The irrigation system developed in the state is as under:

- (1) Kali River Dam.
- (2) Uben River Dam.
- (3) Ozat River Dam.
- (4) Madhu Vanti River Dam.
- (5) Aamba jal side Dam.
- (6) Hiran River Dam.

- (7) Machhundri River Dam.
- (8) Raval Dam.
- (9) Bandukiya side Dam.

AGRICULTURE

Main Crops.

- (1) Cotton.
- (2) Oil Seeds.
- (3) Sugar Cane.
- (4) Fruits of all Varieties.
- (5) Onion, Wheat, Bajara, Jowar, Pulses of all kinds.
- (6) Land under Cultivation 14, 16,000 acres.
- (7) Land Under forests 3, 15,900 acres.
- (8) Number of total Villages, Towns and Cities 1140. (The Towns villages of Manawadar, Mangrol, Bantwa and Sardargadh included).
- (9) There are 4 Municipalities in 4 cities viz. Junagadh, Verawal, Kutiyana and Bantwa.
- (10) City Panchayats are 6 in number.
- (11) Village Panchayats are 912 in number.
- (12) Colleges 8.
- (13) Government High Schools 18.
- (14) Private High Schools 77.
- (15) Technical Schools 5.
- (16) Primary Schools 1029, including Kanya Shala (girls school)
- (17) Primary Education Training Colleges 4.
- (18) Fundamental Schools 177.
- (19) Private institutions 23.
- (20) Kindergartens 37.
- (21) Agricultural Colleges 3.
- (22) Polytechnic College 1.
- (23) Total length of Railway Line 340.97 K. m.
- (24) Total metalled road 992.8 k.m.
- (25) Total length of kutchra road 988.8 k.m.
- (26) Post Offices 63.
- (27) Sub-Post Offices 365.
- (28) Telephone Offices 30.
- (29) Telegram Offices 39.
- (30) Veterinary Hospitals 6.
- (31) Animal Husbandry 16.
- (32) Poultry Farms 12.

- (33) Ports 2 big and 7 small.
- (34) Fishing Industries Centres 16.
- (35) Guest Houses 6.

And those run by Panchayat-24.

INDUSTRIES:

- 1. Cotton Industries 2.
- 2. Cement Industry 1.
- 3. Ceramic Industries 3.
- 4. Sugar Factories 2.
- 5. Electrical Plants 2.
- 6. Fish Industries 16.
- 7. Medicine and chemicals 2.
- 8. Vegetable Ghee 4.
- 9. Salt Industries 12.
- 10. Rayon Industries 2.
- 11. Solvent Plants 2.
- 12. Khand Sari 6.
- 13. Mineral 7.
- 14. Lime Stone and Lime 8.
- 15. Oil Mills 13.
- 16. Ginning Factories 3.
- 17. Power Looms 3.
- 18. Soda Ash Factory 1
- 19. One Airport at Keshod
- 20. One G.P.O. at Junagadh
- 21. Animal Husbandry Centre at Junagadh 1.
- 22. Artificial Seed production Lab-Junagadh 1.
- 23. T.B. Sanatorium at Una Keshod and Junagadh.

CHAPTER IX

Junagadh the Saviour of Pakistan:

The Muslim population was divided mainly in two classes. 1) Merchant Class 2) Agriculturist Class. Merchant Class Muslims were mostly Memons, the best entrepreneurs. They had their business spread all over India, and also in the neighbouring countries like Myanmar (Burma), Sir Lanka etc.

Since Kathiawar as a whole and Junagadh in particular remained QUIET and calm during independence movement and despite the presence of both Congress and Muslim League in the state, it did not create bad blood amongst the Hindus and the Muslims. The Muslims of Junagadh were staunch supporter of Quaid-e-Azam and Pakistan. Quaid-e-Azam when realized that an independent English Daily was the need of the hour in the struggle of Pakistan. He came to Junagadh State. Quaid-e-Azam stayed in the palatial bungalow of former Prime Minister of Junagadh Mr. Saleh Hindi situated near Chita Khana Masjid. From there he proceeded to Bantwa and other cities of Junagadh. Only the memons of Bantwa within the spur of a moment donated the entire targeted amount for the national cause. He was very happy with this gesture and it was due to this cooperation that the Dawn English with its Chief Editor Altaf Hussain, a veteran Muslim journalist, started publication from Delhi. The Dawn played very important part in propagating the cause of Pakistan on one hand, while it fought a war against Hindu propaganda and brought the truth before the Indian Muslims. The Dawn's contribution in this regard cannot be forgotten. It was published mainly with the generous donation of the people of Junagadh. After the Indian occupation, the sons and family members of Saleh Hindi were victimized and their palatial house was looted and they were forced to leave Junagadh. The said Palatial House was requisitioned by the Indian Administrator of Junagadh. His grand son Mr. Aslam is in Karachi. Thus this state for its wealthy merchant class was known all over India.

Junagadh, Verawal, Bantwa, Kutiyana, Manawadar, Sardargadh, Mangrol and Vanthali after Indian occupation had to pay the price for their cooperation with Quaid-e-Azam and Pakistan Movement. The Agriculturist class consisted of Muslims and Khojas.

They had their own lands and were cultivating the same. There was no Hari system. For this reason, the return from agriculture was maximum which kept the state self sufficient so far as food grains, oil seeds and other crops were concerned. No shortage of food grains was felt even during the world war two. I have given a detailed account of it in the previous chapter.

Besides this main class, there were engineers, legal practitioners, doctors, ulemas and literary persons and writers. One of the famous engineers of Junagadh had been assigned an important job in K.D.A. He was known as Mr. Bargoub. Famous Ulema include Molvi Suleman, Molvi Muhammad Junagadhi whose Urdu Translation and commentary of Holy Quran is approved in Saudi Arabia as well. My father Molvi Abdul Karim Padhiar, a Fazil of Darul-uloom Deubandh, and foremost worker of Reshmi Rumal Tehrik under the leadership of famous Alim Sheikhu Hind Molana Hazrat Mahmoodul Hassan had made a leading contribution. He remained away from politics and fully devoted himself for Tabligh-e-Islam. He went from village to village on foot persuading Non-Muslim to understand Islam. He was also a scholar of Sanskrit. Qazi Akhtar, famous land owner was a highly qualified person and a scholar in Urdu and he led the Muslims of Junagadh under the banner of "Jamiyat-e-Muslmanan-e-Junagadh". After occupation of the state by Indian forces on the 9th November 1947, Qazi Akhtar came over to Karachi and took up the cause of Junagadh. First an organization was formed. It was named as "Jamiyat-e-Muslmanan-e-Junagadh Pak-Sourth". (Pak-Sourth stands for other states viz Manawadar, Bantwa, Sardargadh, Mangrol, Babariawad etc. which also forms part of Junagadh).

He worked as Secretary General for Anjuman-e-Tarraqui-e-Urdu headed by Baba-e-Urdu. He wrote famous research article on famous Urdu poet Wali Daccani, first sahib-e-Diwan, who was Gujrati and born in Ahmadabad. This research was endorsed by Babe-e-Urdu. Dr. Hamid Kukaswadia was a famous doctor in Rasool Khanji Hospital. He was very kind to poor patients therefore he became popular all over the state. There were notable Hakims viz. Hakim Gulam Muhammad Towerwala, Hakim Abdullah Khan, the royal family Hakim, Hakim Moulana Azmat Ali Khan Rampuri and Hakim Umer Ghandi. Their popularity was beyond the state boundaries. The famous Advocates were Mr. Muhammad Hussain Memon (He was District Judge in Manawadar. He also led the deputation of Manawadar state who brought Instrument of Accession on behalf of Khan Saheb of Manawadar to Karachi).S.A.Moulvi from Bantwa was a leading advocate in revenue matters and matters between the princely states. Mr. Mohammad Adam Ibrahim Lakhani was another

famous Advocate of Junagadh who served the Junagadh State Judiciary for long time as munsif and his father Ibrahim Lakhani was an educationist. He was also a writer and his book “Kanya Bhusan” “an ornament of a girl” became very popular in Muslims and used to be given to brides as bridal gift.

Another leading Advocate Usman Bhai Essa Bhai Memon practiced in Rajkot. He was also expert in revenue matters besides Civil Matters. He was also famous for handling the disputes between the Princely States. In 1941 the Head Quarters of Tribunal for the settlement of Princely disputes was shifted to Junagadh from Rajkot. He also migrated to Junagadh along with his family. He lived there till Indian occupation of state. He joined legal profession in Karachi. He also became the president of Jamiyat-e-Musalmana-e-Junagadh Pak-Sourth. While in Rajkot he was secretary of Kathiawar Muslim League and he also remained in close contact with Quaid-e-Azam. Like Mr. Usman Bhai Essa Bhai Memon, a large number of Muslim families migrated to Junagadh State after 1941 for one reason or the other. The other most important reason of migration of Muslims from the Hindu States to Junagadh was the cheap most prices of food grains. I have given detailed account of this in earlier chapter. This migration of Muslims from other States gradually increased further due to availability of employment due to development carried out within the state and rapid industrialization. The historians, politicians and other commentators have not taken this aspect into consideration. Not pains have been taken to look into reality, concrete facts and the truth prevailed just before occupation of this territory of Pakistan by India. Surely it was not a Hindu majority state and Indian aggression on the ground of Hindu Majority State does not hold good. The only reason of aggression was as called by Mahatma Ghandi “turmoil in India”. Indian forces did not wait to honour the cabinet decision as Mr. Patel was in haste. He wanted to undo what had happened. He knew, if time passed away, they would not be able to undo it.

CHAPTER X

STATUS OF JUNAGADH AND ITS PEOPLE.

Indian Forces illegally and un-authorizedly entered into territory of Pakistan i.e. acceded states of Junagadh, Manawadar and subsidiary states of Junagadh such as Bantwa, Mangrol and Sardargadh including Sultanabad, Babariawad and Jaffarabad.

Thousands of Muslims from here were forced to migrate to Pakistan after 9th November 1947 till December 1948 without any travelling document. They automatically became Pakistan along with all other refugees' migrants from the rest of India.

In 1949 free entry of Muslims from India was banned. Yet Muslims from India as well as acceded states had to migrate to Pakistan because the Hindus were not allowing them to live peacefully. The states subjects mainly came to Sindh and East Pakistan. The control of entry of refugees from India to West Pakistan was repealed and "the Pakistan Citizenship Act 1951" was enacted and promulgated on 13th April 1951.

Thereafter all Muslims intending to migrate from India to Pakistan were governed by its provisions for obtaining citizenship of Pakistan.

Section 3 Citizenship Act of 1951 provides as under.

"At the commencement, of this act every person shall be deemed to be a citizen of Pakistan.

(a) who, or any of his parents or grand parents was born in the territory now included in Pakistan and who after the 14th day of August, 1947 has not been permanently residing in any country out side Pakistan.

Sec. 4: Every person born in Pakistan after the commencement of this act shall be a citizen of Pakistan by birth.

The status after Indian occupation has not changed i.e. inspite of Indian occupation the territories comprising of Junagadh and other acceded territories form part of Pakistan.

According to constitution of Pakistan, the territories of acceded states of Junagadh and Manawadar form part of Pakistan. In a case before Federal Court of Pakistan reported in PLD 1952. Federal Court at page 120, their Lordships observed as under;-

“The state of Junagadh is now a part of Federation of Pakistan and all external sovereignty of units constituting federation has been absorbed by the Federal State. (P.125.c.). The full bench comprised of Mr. Justice Abdul Rashid, the Chief Justice of Pakistan, Mr. Justice A.S.M. Akram and Mr. Justice A.R. Cornelious, Judges of the Federal court (Supreme Court). In a Division Bench decision Reported in PLD 1993 Azad J and K 153 their Lordships Mr. Justice Kh. Muhammad Saeed and Mr. Justice Syed Manzoor Hussain Gilani in a case of Ghulam Hussain V/S Federal Government of Pakistan, held:

“State Subject holding Indian or Pakistan Passport whether loses his status of being a State subject and becomes a foreigner by holding a passport of any of the two countries. Being a State subject is a status, not a nationality, *stricto sensu*, under the contemporary circumstances and such status was not lost by a State subject by possessing passport of any country much less of India and Pakistan, who are in *de facto* control of different parts of the State of Jammu and Kashmir--State subjects living in either part of State have no means of traveling around the world except through passport of the country where part of their territory actually falls, without prejudice of their being State subjects---passport, thus, would not determine nationality of the State subject, but a document which would legalize his International Travel, without affecting his status of being State subject---Passport could not even be treated as a proof of Nationality of a person whose residence admittedly falls in the settled territories forming part of India or Pakistan--State subject could not be deprived of his right to reside and settle in any part of the state as guaranteed by the Interim Constitution subject to reasonable restrictions.” Resident of Indian-held Kashmir is as good a State subject as one residing in Azad Jammu and Kashmir, as none of the two parts of the State is a foreign territory of the other--- State subject would need on certificate of his being a State subject from Ministry of Interior, Government of Pakistan, as the subject related to Azad Jammu and Kashmir Council which being a part of Azad Jammu and Kashmir State should be subject to jurisdiction of Azad Kashmir Courts in all respects. (PP.159, 160, 162, 163,) B, C, D & E. This judgement of the full bench of Federal Court and Division Bench decision of Azad J and K cited above conclusively establishes that the territories of Junagadh and acceded states are a constitutional part of Pakistan. Indian occupation is illegal and

unauthorized. By Indian illegal occupation, the territories of acceded States can not be treated as Indian Territory.

From the perusal of these Judgements, it is crystal clear that “acceded states” is territory of Pakistan.

A person coming from Junagadh State to Pakistan needs traveling documents because there is no bridge between Junagadh and Pakistan through which a person could reach Pakistan. Therefore, State Subjects desiring to come to this part of Pakistan from that part of Pakistan (Junagadh) has to obtain Indian passport. The above authority determines that a person residing in Indian held Kashmir is not a citizen of India but he being a state subject has a special status. Similarly persons from acceded state coming to Pakistan have to travel after obtaining Indian Passport to undertake the journey. When he comes in this part of the country he is treated as Indian Citizen. Acceded states territories forms constitutional part of Pakistan as defined in Article I (2) (d) of Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan, 1973.

The Indian occupation of the acceded states (Junagadh and Manawadar) is neither legal nor accepted by Pakistan nor has it been so held by the U.N.O. where the case of India aggression on Pakistan territory is pending undecided.

Therefore I am of the considered view that neither Government of Pakistan nor any of its officials, functionaries or employees can term the acceded state's subject as an Indian citizen.

Indian occupation over the acceded states is not the fault of its subject.

It is the weakness of Pakistan itself. State subjects therefore should not be victimized. The Government and its agencies have started treating them as Indian Nationals. The states subjects were required to obtain Pakistan citizenship certificates under sections 03 and 04 of Pakistan citizenship Act 1951 by making an application to the Deputy Commissioner of the area. However this facility continued till August 1995 when the Chief Minister of Sindh Syed Abdullah Shah without any lawful authority withdrew this facility enjoyed by the Junagadh state subjects.

MS. Benazeer Bhutto, whose grand father was once a Chief Minister of Junagadh and had his contribution in its accession to Pakistan, did not come to the rescue of these poor people, Several representations were made but all in vain. The police started harassment of these Pakistani

people. Hundreds and thousands of Bengalis and Afghanis were living in Pakistan without any difficulty but true Pakistani who sacrificed their everything for Pakistan were denied citizenship and in some cases they were forcibly put out side the border of Pakistan. Many of them were arrested on the ground that they were Indian Nationals and were illegally staying in Pakistan. Pendency of their applications for issuance of Pakistan Citizenship Certificate in some cases took years together by the Home Department, Government of Sindh for a decision in this behalf. It was not sure for the Government to decide whether they were Pakistani or Indian. The Government treated poor migrants from Junagadh as Indian and those who applied for Pakistan Citizenship Certificate were treated as beggars.

Muslims of Junagadh, when they learnt that the Nawab Saheb has acceded to Pakistan and Quaid-e-Azam has accepted the accession, were proud for the Historical heroic deed but when Pakistan failed and avoided to defend the state against Indian aggression they were extremely disappointed and felt sorry but when they found them being treated as an Indian National by the Government of Pakistan every one of them wanted to commit suicide. Their highest sacrifice for the cause of Pakistan was thus thrown in the deep sea of Arabia. Sometimes the Home Department took 9 to 10 years to issue a small paper called Pakistan Citizenship Certificate (P. C. C). Against this inordinate delay in issuing P. C. C. to the Junagadh State Subjects one or two such person approached the Hon'ble Wifaqui Mohtasib-e-Ala and cases were registered as K-1427/94- 2291/ A and K/1428/94-2292-A. The Hon'ble Wifaqui Mohtasib-e-Ala by his order dated 20-2-1995 directed the Government to expeditiously decide the cases of issuance of P. C. C. to the Junagadh subjects according to procedure laid down by him and such time to be taken was there months only.

The Government of Sindh did not follow and abide by the said decision in the above cases and instead of following formula given in the said order, the Chief Minister Mr. Abdullah Shah in a communication to the Federal Government through his home secretary vide letter "No. HDC (PCC) 6-409/71 dated 17th August 1995, pointed out that the facility of the citizenship extended to the residents of Six State forcibly occupied by India are being misused by even those people who never belonged to these princely states which were given special status by Government of Pakistan in early fifties. These States are Junagadh, Bantwa, Sultanabad, Mangrol and other in Kathiawar.

The said letter further added absolutely false matter that “The law enforcing Agencies have arrested some terrorists, who confessed that they were given Citizenship of these States by Indian Authorities and there after it became easy for them to acquire citizenship of Pakistan”.

In this context number of Memorandums were sent to Federal Prime Minister Ms. Benazeer and Mr. Nawaz Sharif Not only Government failed to show a single case in which any non Junagadh State subject had acquired the Citizenship of Pakistan but also failed to name any such person who was said to have confessed about the same under the custody of law enforcing agency.

Soon after the above communication, the acting Home Secretary of Sindh issued letter No. HDC (PPC) 6-409/74 dated 22nd October 1995 addressed to all the District Magistrates which read as under:-

“I am directed to say that hence forth the applications of subjects of former states of Kathiawar, Junagadh, Mangrol, Manawadar, Bantwa, Sultanabad and Sadargadh for grant of P. C. C. are not to be entertained.”

Several representations, Memorandums and appeals were made to MS. Benazeer, Mr. Nawaz Sharif and the President of Pakistan but to no avail.

As a result of this letter of Chief Minister on the false report of acting secretary every thing came to a stand still. Several hundreds states subjects were threatened of prosecution and externment from their own home land and no course was open for their redress and therefore as a last resort Constitutional Petitions, under Article 199 of the Constitutional of Islamic Republic of Pakistan were filed in the Honourable High Court of Sindh at Karachi.

The A.G. appearing for province of Sindh as well Deputy Attorney General appearing for Federal Government opposed tooth and nail but the Honourable Division Bench comprising of Mr. Justice Wajihuddin Ahmed, the then Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Muhammad Roshan Essani passed the following orders in several Petition Leading petition No. D-2428/95 and others. Order dated 17th March 1999. (Partly Reproduced below:-

“While this and connected Petitions would not be treated as part heard, we have been informed by the Learned standing counsel that according to a letter of 1965 the subjects of erstwhile States of Junagadh, Sardargadh, Mangrol, Manawadar and Bantva are within their entitlement to apply for

Citizenship of Pakistan. The learned standing counsel upon instructions adds that the instrument of accession is none the less silent on the question of Citizenship of Pakistan being accorded to the subjects of the said states. However the reason for omission is obvious, when a state accedes to another State it is not, merely the territories of such state that accede. The accession includes all that is situated in such territories including its inhabitants”.

“In the instant matter no problem what so ever would have arisen if the instrument of accession were physically given effect to and such would have resulted in automatic conferment of Citizenship on the relevant subjects. At any event, the facts remains that the right to seek Citizenship of the subjects of such States is at a higher place than those of other person from other territories of British India entering into Pakistan because on the legal place the referred states may be comprised within the territories of Pakistan it self. See Article 1 (2) (d) of the Constitution”.

After this order the Government surrendered and filed statement in all the petitions (nearly 175 petitions) and agreed that on applying to the Ministry of Interior Government of Pakistan, Islamabad, state subject will be granted Citizenship Certificate. The Government of Sindh also filed Statement that Sindh police would not harass arrest the state subjects pending disposal of their application by the Ministry of Interior.

Thus the great difficulty created by Peoples Party Government by imposing ban on issuance of PCC came to an end yet the difficulty is not over. The Ministry of Interior has not taken any step. More than 275 applications for grant of certificate of Citizenship are still pending before the concerned Ministry and not a single application has been considered so far although a period of three years has elapsed.

The superior courts have always held Junagadh, Manawadar, Bantwa, Sardargadh, Mangrol and Sultanabad as Pakistani territory but the Government officials are afraid to accept the broad day light truth. One does not know when these state’s subjects sufferings would end. The people of Junagadh including Royal Family who scarified the most for the cause of Pakistan have been suffering the most at the hands of Government officials, Ministers and Political Leaders who are at the helm of Government. One does not know as to when their miseries would end? Perhaps they will have to wait a long time to get relief.

CHAPTER XI

This Book ends here.

One thing at the conclusion of the Book. I would like to add here is that Pakistan came into being at the “will” of 10 crore Muslims of India, their unity and unfettered faith in the Leadership of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah.

Accession of Junagadh to Pakistan is the “will” of Quaid-e-Azam. I have given in detail that Quaid-e-Azam himself wanted to get Junagadh Acceded to Pakistan, so also it’s Ruler Nawab Mahabat Khanji, who was a true Muslim at his heart. He and his people desired to accede to Pakistan. Junagadh was full of natural resources and capable of existing as a province of Pakistan independently.

It is a sacred Pak-territory and it is obligatory on every Pakistani to see that Junagadh is brought back with Pakistan.

I have dealt with at length the “Issue of Junagadh” constitutionally and legally in this book but it has to be dealt with politically. Our Political Parties should keep alive this sad event of a great loss caused to Pakistan by India in its infancy. People of Junagadh have been struggling for the liberation of this sacred territory from the Indian occupation. Like Kashmir every political party should make Issue of “Liberation of Junagadh” as a Prime Issue in their manifesto. In reply to a question put by a worker of Junagadh. Amir Jama-e-Islami, Pakistan, Molana Abul Ala Moududi had once said in Karachi “Junagadh has been occupied by India by Military Power. Pray for a stronger Pakistan and Junagadh will be here.

In a public meeting to observe “Junagadh day of 9th November 2001 Prof. Gafoor Ahmed, Naib Amir Jamate-e-Islami Pakistan had declared that “Pakistan without Junagadh is incomplete” Participation of other political parties for Junagadh is a must like Kashmir. The issue of Liberation of Junagadh should be now paramount. Junagadh accession with Pakistan was the “will” of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah Accession was complete under his signature. It is Quaid’s Act. It should be as dear to us a Quaid himself. I have come across some people who say Accession of Junagadh with Pakistan was not logical but a folly on the part of Nawab Mahabat Khanji. The reason according to them is that the Junagadh is not land wise connected with Pakistan and other reason they give is that the

state was surrounded by Hindu States on its 3 sides except Arabian Sea on one side. In fact Accession of Junagadh with Pakistan became possible because of Arabian Sea. Veraval Port of Junagadh was at a distance of approximately 300 miles from Karachi. It was only a six hours journey by a steamer or a Power driven Boat. Even a Boat running with the help of sails could reach Veraval port from Karachi within 12 hours or so. If the wind blows favourably, it could even reach there in a lesser time. Keshod Air Port is at a distance of a 20 minutes flight from Karachi. In my opinion this should not be an Obstacle. East Pakistan was approximately two thousand miles away yet it could exist as one country with this wing. England is nearly six thousand miles away yet it ruled India for two hundred years. I have already said that every Hindu Ruler of Cutch and Kathiawar had accepted the supremacy of Junagadh. It was logically and culturally connected with Sindh. In fact the accession of Junagadh means the entire Cutch and Kathiawar. Mighty Pakistan can legally claim this not only claim this but acquire this.

As Moulana Abul Aala Modudi had said “stronger Pakistan can acquire the acceded territory” Now Pakistan is stronger. It is, with the grace of Allah. One of the Nuclear Powers of the World. It is a first Muslim Nuclear Power Country in the World. I am fully confident that Allah is with us. It is with HIS grace that Pakistan has become a great Power. India and whole world should note this. Now the Government in Power, the Political parties and even the people party whose founders were brought up by Junagadh has forgotten the issue of Junagadh.

Issue of Junagadh is alive. It can not die. The issues of liberation of land do not die even if hundreds of years passes.

The only important thing is to remember the deep wound that has been caused by India on 9th November 1947. Let the said “wound” be not healed up. Let it continue bleeding till the sacred land is freed from Indian yoke.

Inshallah

RULERS OF BABI DYNASTY.

01. First
NAWAB MUHAMMAD BAHADUR KHAN-I 1748 to 1758
10 years.
02. Second
NAWAB MUHAMMAD MAHABAT KHAN –I 1758 to 1774
17Yeras.
03. Third
NAWAB MUHAMMAD HAMID KHAN –I 1774 to 1811
36Yeras.
04. Fourth
NAWAB MUHAMMAD BAHADUR KHAN-II 1811 to 1840
29 Years.
05. Fifth
NAWAB MUHAMMAD HAMID KHAN-II 1840 to 1851
11 Years.
06. Sixth
NAWAB MUHAMMAD MAHABAT KHAN-II 1851 to 1882
31Yeras.
07. Seventh
NAWAB MUHAMMAD BAHADUR KHAN-III 1882 to 1892
10 Years.
08. Eighth
NAWAB MUHAMMAD RASOOL KHAN 1892 TO 1911
19 Years.
09. Ninth
NAWAB MUHAMMAD MAHABAT KHAN-III 1911 to 1960
49 Years.
After 9th November 1947, Nawab Saheb came to Karachi.
Government of Pakistan recognized him as Nawab. Died on 7th November 1960
10. Tenth
NAWAB MUHAMMAD DILAWAR KHAN 1960 to 1989
29 Years.
11. 11th
NAWAB MUHAMMAD JAHANGIR KHAN 1989.

Date of First Addition August

2002

Designing & Composing By:

Muhammad Anis Machiyara

**PAK SOURTH MACHİYARA JAMAT
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