I'm not a bot

The Abbasid dynasty ruled the erstwhile princely State of Bahawalpur for two centuries; and for over half of this period it existed as a protectorate of the British raj. The State came into being in the middle of the 18th century partly as a consequence of the waning dominion of the Mughal Empire. The power vacuum caused by the atrophy of the Mughal rule resulted in the emergence of more than 500 semi-autonomous states and fiefdoms across the subcontinent, out of which 70 princely states were prominent and significant enough for their rulers to warrant the title of Highness. The State of Bahawalpur (spanning an area of 45,911 km2 near the confluence of the rivers Sutlej and Chenab) was one of them. Named after the first Nawab, Mohamad Bahawal Khan II, the State of Bahawalpur was ruled by 8 generations before being merged into Pakistan in October of 1955. Not unlike the Mughals before them, who were descended from the conquering Mongol tribes of Central Asia, the Abbasis claimed Arab and Turkish ancestry tracing their line to the Abbasid Caliphate which ruled over Baghdad and its tributaries between the years 750-1258 CE. The ruling family actively promoted its professed Middle eastern and Arab identity through various methods; prominently featuring and employing the Arabic language in coinage and official documents, courtly practices that exhibited strong middle eastern leanings, mandatory Turkish inspired dress codes (the Fez cap, for instance), and not least, the christening of their capital city with the name Baghdad ul Jadeed (New Baghdad). The identity of the nawabs was unmistakably Ottoman in its predispositions and yet, similar to virtually all other princely states of the time and also in the interest of self-preservation, the state and her rulers displayed strong links to the British Crown. The survival of the state depended on good ties with the British rulers, and to this effect numerous treaties were signed over the period of the colonization of Punjab, including pacts signed earlier with the East India Company and later with the British Government. Resultantly, English influences became increasingly prominent in the milieu of the princely state, and in its architecture, practices, legislature, infrastructure, and modus operandi. Here was another culture that gradually joined the ranks of many before it in making the state of Bahawalpur the early metropolis that it was. The rulers of the notable princely states of the subcontinent as well as much of the influential elite and landed gentry of the time, including the nawabs of Bahawalpur, comprised a highly anglicized class of individuals who, despite drawing their wealth and power from subcontinental India, hardly ever self-identified as Indians. This was the One Percent of the subcontinent - educated in British institutions, often spending their formative years in the UK, their influence, wealth and power afforded to them from their lands and holdings enabling them to pursue an early life that was nigh unfathomable to their subjects back home. This sort of intimate exposure to western civilization and the particularities of the British Crown inculcated in them among other things, the value system and the work ethic for which the west is renowned. The westernized education and upbringing of the nawabs of Bahawalpur, and the close proximity of each Nawab to the British Crown since an early age, played a large role in enhancing their ability to govern effectively and work towards public welfare. The nawabs of Bahawalpur, particularly the last and second to last nawabs, contributed significantly towards the development of the state of Bahawalpur, the projects undertaken and advances made by them were second only to the achievements of the nawabs of Bengal at the time (who were also educated in the west). Some notable projects and endeavors include laying down an extensive canal network in the arid desert land of the state to make it suitable for agriculture, the greatest of these irrigation projects was the Sutlej Valley Project undertaken jointly by both India and Pakistan following partition. The Sutlej Valley Project is accredited to Nawab Sir Sadiq Mohamad Khan V for his significant contributions in terms of finances and manpower. Other contributions include the building of various hospitals (such as the Bahawal Victoria Hospital), Schools (Sadiq Public School, a historic and elite school built on a sprawling campus of over 300 acres, complete with boarding houses, libraries, and all the furnishings of a high caliber educational institution for children), and colleges (including the Sadiq Egerton College). The nawabs were wont to give out loans to students inside and outside their state, they funded the building of the Bahawalpur block at the historic King Edward Medical College in Lahore, and gifted substantial pieces of their lands in Lahore to the University of the Punjab. Later, during the partition, an initially reluctant Sir Sadiq V eventually relented to joining the cause of his good friend Mohamad Ali Jinnah, and decided to accede to Pakistan, despite numerous attempts by Nehru to convince him to bring his state and all its resources to India. Bahawalpur was the first princely state to accede to Pakistan and the Nawab at the time offered invaluable assistance to the partition and resettlement efforts. The Amir of Bahawalpur Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation Fund was established and Sadiq donated heavily towards the rehabilitation efforts of people fleeing Hindu persecution and seeking refuge in Pakistan. Bahawalpur was perhaps the only fully functioning state that Pakistan contained under its umbrella; the state was complete with its own military and munitions, which were put to use by the fledgling Pakistan Army. No new taxes on solar panel imports, FBR chief confirms It all began with a description of the Coronation Durbar of the King Emperor, George V, and Queen Mary at Delhi in December 1911. At the military review on 14 December, the Indian chiefs led their state troops in person, and it was the youngest of those princes who held all eyes. He was the nawab of Bahawalpur, aged seven, who:led his camel-corps past, himself riding a camel in front of a grave and trusty trooper. Dressed in full uniform of khaki with gold-embroidered skirts, the little fellow boldly faced the King-Emperor at the saluting point, threw out a babys right arm to its full length, and with perfect correctness and time in every motion brought down his tiny sword to the salute. Seventy or eighty years hence, it may be, he will be conspicuous as the only survivor of the many gallant gentlemen who rode past King George on that day.Seventy years later, that shining child, General Jalalat ul-Mulk, Rukn ud-Daula, Saif ud-Daula, Hafiz ul-Mulk, Mukhlis ud-Daula wa Muin ud-Daula, Al-Haji Nawab Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan Bahadur Abbasi V, Nusrat-i-Jung, Amir of the God-gifted Kingdom Bahawalpur, GCSI, GCIE, KCVO, ruler of a state the size of Denmark, where the five life-giving rivers of the Punjab combine as the Panjnad, had died five years earlier at his English home. By then, he was no longer a ruling prince; his country had divided and his state had disappeared into the united entity of West Pakistan. His body had been carried back to Bahawalpur, to the palace of Sadiqgarh and thence by gun carriage into the desert to his final resting place in the family mausoleum. I had never heard of Bahawalpur. John Fortescue, eyewitness chronicler of the 1911 Durbar, wrote truthfully of the Indian people: No one man has ever seen, nor will ever see, in spite of motor cars, and aeroplanes and railways, one hundredth of the eighteen hundred thousand square miles over which they are spread. No one man has ever visited, nor will ever visit all the cities, living and dead, which they have builded. Nevertheless, like all visitors to India who have read their South Asian histories and their travellers tales, I had some idea that I had at least heard the names at one time or another of most of the former princely states.Quite wrong, as I discovered when I tackled the list of all 565 states in existence at Independence. They ranged from the twenty-one-gun-salute states, remembered by one British viceroy with the mnemonic hot kippers make a good breakfast, of Hyderabad, Kashmir, Mysore, Gwalior and Baroda, to the tiny non-salute slip of a village in Gujarat called Vejanoness, with an area of 0.76 sq. km and a population of 206. Bahawalpur was much closer to the kippers. Slightly smaller in land area than Bikaner in Rajasthan, with which it marched, and larger than Jaipur, it was, like them, a seventeen-gun-salute state.Since then, unlike its neighbours in tourist-friendly Rajasthan, Bahawalpur had vanished from the map so far at least as foreigners were concerned, behind the borders of an unexplored and potentially perilous Pakistan. My lack of recognition of the name showed my ignorance of the geography and literature of Partition, when Bahawalpur had been on the front line of the rift with India. In Delhi, vague memories were stirred in the minds of older generations, of family homes in Lahore or Karachi, of the lives of their parents and grandparents before Partition and, of Bahawalpur, of notions of a wealthy Punjab state, glamorous nawabs, fleets of Rolls-Royces and remarkable palaces lost to view.As the state was absorbed into the Punjab, it became a less favoured backwater, marginalised by the upper-Punjab power base, with little of the wealth and few people or businesses flowing south. Even in Lahore and Islamabad, few people had been to Bahawalpur. They knew of, and could sometimes name, palaces saved by the army; they remembered family quarrels propagated in public and through the courts, and slippery tales of secret tunnels and buried treasure. Beyond the tittle-tattle, most knew of the respected and very private Nawab Sahib, Salahuddin Abbasi, grandson of Sadiq Muhammad Khan V, who kept his own counsel except in the matter of promises made and broken by successive governments on behalf of his people in Bahawalpur.Magnificent Derawar lived up to all expectations, shadowed only by the sorrows of its relatively recent internal ruination and fears for its future care in a country careless of its antique treasures. For nearly 300 years, the great fort has been at the centre of the story of the princes who are buried there in gilded marble halls and turquoise-tiled sarcophagi. It is where the last ruler was finally brought to lie in perpetuity in a long, cool room, surrounded by his forefathers. Later, in the garden of his great-, or it may have been several more greats, grandmothers bungalow, he is not sure, behind ruinous Sadiqgarh Palace, at Dera Nawab Sahib outside Bahawalpur city, I swapped outdated reminiscences of old-fashioned English nannies with Salahuddin Abbasi, who retains the religious title of amir of Bahawalpur. The house itself is reputedly haunted. Certainly, it is one of those, when the electricity flickers and dims on a chilly February evening and the gas fire dies on the dot at 9 pm, where thoughts turn to former inhabitants.Moving on from childhood afflictions like being fed sago pudding for breakfast by an English nanny, which I still dont believe possible, Salahuddin, with Coco the Pekingese preening on his knee, began to tell the long history of his family. His birth on 29 July 1946, the first son of the heir to a royal gaddi, had to be announced formally by telegram to the viceroy, Lord Wavell. Just over a year later, India became independent, and Bahawalpur acceded to the new independent Pakistan.Edited excerpts from Anabel Loyds book, Bahawalpur: The Kingdom that Vanished (Penguin, Rs 599) Nawab of former State of Bahawalpur, Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan Abbasi, was born on September 29, 1904 at Derawar near Bahawalpur. He ruled the Bahawalpur State from 1907 to 1966. In August 1947 he received the title of Amir of Bahawalpur. At the time of partition all the princely states of the subcontinent were given a choice to join either Pakistan or India. On October 5, 1947 he signed an agreement with the government of Pakistan according to which Bahawalpur State joined Pakistan, becoming the first state to be a part of Pakistan.At the time of independence Nawab of Bahawalpur proved to be very helpful and generous to the government of Pakistan. He gave 70 million rupees to the government and the salaries of all the government departments for one month were also drawn from the treasury of Bahawalpur State.Nawab of Bahawalpur had a keen interest in education which was free till A level and the States Government provided scholarships of merit for higher education.In 1951 the Nawab donated 500 acres in Bahawalpur for the construction of prestigious educational institution Sadiq Public School.He also gifted his private property to the University of the Punjab King Edward Medical College (now University) and the Mosque of Aitcheson College Lahore.Pakistan Post also issued a commemorative stamp in 2013 to pay homage to late Nawab of Bahawalpur.On May 24, 1966, Nawab Sadiq died in London. BAHAWALPUR: Nawab Sadiq Mohammad Khan V was a great reformer and benefactor for the region. He rejected lucrative offers from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru when he visited his residence in the County of Surrey, London. The offers included a blank cheque, restoration of his personnel properties in Bombay, Delhi and Palan Pur (Kangrra Valley), and unlimited water for irrigation of greater Cholistan from Bhakrra Dam in return for the annexation of his state with India of instead Pakistan. Despite these big offers, Nawab Sadiq who was very patriotic, refused. Nawab Sadiq Ali Khan V of Bahawalpur was a graceful benefactor and sacrificed his precious wealth for the support of his friend Quaid-e-Azam. He is known as generous a benefactor of Pakistan who donated Rs700 million when Pakistan came into existence and also provided his one-month salary. He also paid salaries of all government departments of Pakistan from the state treasury of Bahawalpur. Read Country owes a debt to Nawab of Bahawalpur From dialogues with the then Indian prime minister Nehru regarding state decisions associated with Pakistan, Nawab Sadiq Ali Khan created the destiny of Pakistan. On 24 March 1924, his coronation in Noor Mahel was a start of change not only for Bahawalpur but for the whole nation. Nawab of Bahawalpur Sadiq Mohammad Khan V was a simple and self-made personality. During his stay in London, one day he went on a walk in a simple dress. There he saw a car showroom of internationally famed Rolls-Royce. He liked the cars and tried to enter the showroom to inquire about the prices. However, he was stopped by the guard and was not allowed to enter and said that these cars are not in your access. Nawab Sadiq returned to his hotel after this incident. Later on, he came again with his full royal protocol and a contingent of servants. He purchased all six Rolls Royce cars present in the showroom. After purchasing these cars, he ordered his servants that these cars should be sent to Bahawalpur and handed over to the municipality. He also ordered that the municipality should start cleaning and lifting garbage from these cars. When Rolls-Royce Care started lifting garbage in Bahawalpur, the news spread all over the world as wildfire. Due to this, the prices of Rolls-Royce cars started falling all over the world, and the image of the automobile brand was also damaged massively. The situation worsened for the company, as a result, the owner of Rolls-Royce reached Bahawalpur and apologized to Nawab Sadiq Mohammad Khan V. He gavehim a written apology and requested not to use Rolls-Royce for lifting garbage. Also read Bahawalpur cemetery: A royal remembrance Nawab Sadiq accepted their apology and ordered to remove Rolls-Royce cars for the work of garbage lifting. The owner of the company also gifted six cars to the Nawab of Bahawalpur. Nawab Sadiq gifted one of these six cars the to Saudi King who visited Pakistan. It was the first Rolls-Royce car that ran on the roads of Saudi Arabia. Contribution to the field of education Nawab Sadiq was the pioneer of education and literacy. A year after his coronation, he established Madrasa Sadr Diniyat (for religious education) and established the Islamia University of Bahawalpur, formerly known as Jamia Abbasiya, on the model of Egypts Al-Azhar University. He also presided over various convocations and donated generously to educational institutions like Aligarh Muslim University and Delhi Medical College. He also served massively for the cultural heritage of Bahawalpur. Under his leadership, the collection of saint and poet Hazrat Khwaja Ghulam Fareed was published with the name of Deewan e Fareed. He also established Sadiq Reading Library and during his rule, Bahawalpur saw massive development in the medical field also. Bahawal Victoria Hospital expanded in his government and a network of hospitals and dispensaries was also established all over the area where patients were provided with free meal and treatment. In 1935, there was a disastrous earthquake that jolted Quetta in which thousands of people lost their lives. Injured and survivors were sent to Lahore by train on a daily basis. That train reached Bahawalpur in the afternoon, Nawab Sadiq ordered arrangements of food, clothes, and financial help for the earthquake victims. He also visited the railway station on a daily basis to check the arrangements. Read more Setting up of Junagadh secretariat in Capital sought Services for Islam Similarly, he also worked in religious affairs. Nawab Sadiq performed Hajj in 1935, during his stay in Madina, he installed precious chandeliers in the Masjid-e-Nabvi. Jamia Mosque Al Sadiq which is the fourth largest mosque in Pakistan is the proof of his great services for the religion. Despite the big offers from India, Nawab Sadiq decided to remain with Pakistan. He also donated generously for the rehabilitation of migrants. Due to this, national leaders appreciated him. The merger of Bahawalpur State in Pakistan was a big development for the region. His services for Bahawalpur and the region will not be forgotten and they will remain in history in prominent words. He devoted his life for the betterment of his people and country. Today, we are remembering Nawab Sadiq Mohammad Khan V on his death anniversary. He was great reformer and loyal of Pakistan. His heritage is a milestone for the generations. DynastyAbbasiStatePakistan (Punjab Prov.)Gun Salutes19AgencyPhulkian States Agency 1903/1913Bahawalpur Agency 1913/1921Punjab Agency 1921/1947Accession14thOctober 1955RevenueRs. 35,63,000 (1939)Rs. 1,32,21,656 (1941)Area45,911km2Population1,375,000 (1941)ReligionMuslimUrdu Name Ala Hazrat Jalalat-ul-Mulk H.H. SALAH-UD-DIN [Salahuddin] AHMED ABBASI, Amir of Bahawalpur since 14th April 1988(Al-Abbasi, The Sadiq Garh Palace, Bahawalpur City, Pakistan) born 27th July 1946 at Al-Hilal, Kangra Valley; married H.H. Nawab Moniba Abbasi Begum, and has issue. Nawabzadi Aneeza AbbasiNawabzada Bahawal Abbas Abbasi Founded in 1727. Bahawalpur is situated between the Punjab and Rajputana (Rajasthan), to the east of the Indus and Sutlej. On the south-west it is bounded by Sindh. The Abbasi Daudputras, from whom ruling family has descended, claim their descent from the Abbas, uncle of the Prophet Muhammad. Amir BAHADUR KHAN II, Amir of Shikarpur 1690/1702, married and had issue.Amir Muhammad Mubarak Khan I (qv)Amir MUHAMMAD MUBARAK KHAN I, Amir of Shikarpur 1702/1723, abdicated in favour of his son, married and had issue. He died 1726.Nawab Amir Sadiq Muhammed Khan I (qv)Nawab Amir SADIQ MUHAMMED KHAN I, Amir of Shahr Dand 1723/1746, Nawab of Bahawalpur 1740/1746, Nawab [cr.1740]; married and had issue. He died 11th April 1746.Nawab Amir Muhammed Bahawal Khan I (qv)Nawab Amir Mubarak Khan II (qv)Nawabzada Fateh Muhammed Khan, married and had issue.Nawab Amir Muhammed Bahawal Khan II (qv)Sahibzada Sardar Khan, married and had issue.Sahibzada Nusrat KhanSahibzada Muhammad KhanNawab Amir MUHAMMED BAHAWAL KHAN I, Nawab of Bahawalpur 1746/1750, died 1749/1750.Nawab Amir MUBARAK KHAN II, Nawab of Bahawalpur 1750/1772, died 4th June 1772.Nawab Amir MUHAMMED BAHAWAL KHAN II, Nawab of Bahawalpur [4.6.1772] [13.8.1809]; born 1753, married and had issue, seven sons. He died 13th August 1809.Nawabzada Mubarak Khan, taken as hostage by Timur Shah Durrani, killed in 1809 by his brother, married and had issue.Sahibzada Ahmad Wahid Bakhsh Khan, killed in 1811.Sahibzada Muhammad Bakhsh Khan, killed in 1811.Nawab Amir Sadiq Muhammed Khan II (qv)Nawabzada Faizullah Muhammad KhanNawabzada Khudayar Khan, died 1811.Nawabzada Haji Khan, died 1811.Nawabzada Nasir Shah KhanNawabzada Qadir Shah Khan, married and had issue.Nawab Amir SADIQ MUHAMMED KHAN II, Nawab of Bahawalpur [13.8.1809] [17.4.1826], born 1781, Governor of Bahawalpur under the Sikhs; married and had issue. He died 17th April 1826.Nawabzada Rahim Yar Khan, he succeeded as Nawab Amir Muhammed Bahawal Khan III (qv)Nawabzada Azim Yar Khan, married and had issue, two sons.Sahibzada Isab KhanSahibzada Daud KhanNawabzada Jafar Khan, married and had issue.Sahibzada Hamid KhanSahibzada Nihal KhanSahibzada Amir KhanNawab Amir MUHAMMED BAHAWAL KHAN III, Nawab of Bahawalpur [17.4.1826] [19.10.1852], married and had issue, six sons. He died 19th October 1852.Nawabzada Haji Khan, he succeeded as Nawab Amir Fateh Muhammed Khan (qv)Nawabzada Sadat Yar Khan, he succeeded as Nawab Amir Sadiq Muhammed Khan III (qv)Nawabzada Muhammed Khan, married and had issue.Sahibzada Ahmad Khan, married and had issue.Sahibzada Muhammad Hayat Khan.Nawabzada Mubarak Khan, died 1863.Nawazada Ghulam Muhammad Khan, died 1863.Nawabzada Abdullah Khan, married and had issue. He died 1863.Sahibzada Muhammad Maruf KhanSahibzada Muhammad KhanNawab Amir SADIQ MUHAMMED KHAN III, Nawab of Bahawalpur [19.10.1852] [20.2.1853], he was deposed by his brother; he was granted a lifetime pension of 19,200Rs and protection within British Territory, in return for which he relinquished all claim to the throne of Bahawalpur; he soon violated this agreement but was unsuccessful and was imprisoned in Lahore Fort and his allowances stopped until it was felt that he would peacefully comply. He diedspin 1861.Nawab Amir FATEH MUHAMMED KHAN, Nawab of Bahawalpur [20.2.1853] [3.10.1858], he was originally passed over in the succession in favour of his younger brother, but with the help of the Daudputra Sardars, he deposed his brother; married and had issue. He died 3rd October 1858.Nawabzada Rahim Yar Khan, he succeeded as Nawab Amir Muhammed Bahawal Khan IV (qv)Nawabzada Mahabbat Khan, married and had issue, six sons.Sahibzada Ghulam Muhammad Bahauddin KhanSahibzada Haji Faiz Muhammad KhanSahibzada Allah Wallaya KhanSahibzada Hamid Yar KhanLt.-Gen. Sahibzada Muhammad Dilawar Khan Abbasi, M.B.E.Sahibzada Yar Muhammad KhanSahibzada Muhammad Ramzan Khan The Begum Sahiba, Regent of Bahawalpur [30.1.1858] [12.2.1879], she died 12th February 1879. Nawabzada Mahabbat Khan, Regent of Bahawalpur [12.2.1879] [28.11.1879] (1st time) Nawab Amir MUHAMMED BAHAWAL KHAN IV, Nawab of Bahawalpur [30.10.1858] [25.3.1866], during his reign the Daudputra Sardars rebelled a number of times in 1863, 1865 and 1866, but each time the insurrections were successfully put down; married and had issue. He died 25th March 1866.HH Nawab Amir Sir Sadiq Muhammed Khan IV (qv)Nawabzada Fateh KhanHH Nawab Amir Sir SADIQ MUHAMMED KHAN IV, Nawab of Bahawalpur [25.3.1866] [15.2.1899], born 1862, had issue. He died 15th February 1899.Nawabzada Rahim Yar Khan Abbasi, died young.HH Nawab Amir al-Haj Muhammed Bahawal Khan V (qv)Sahibzada Muhammad Balaksher [Haji Khan] Abbasi, had issue.Col. Sahibzada Muhammad MohtasimAbbasiSahibzada Sadat Yar Khan AbbasiSahibzada Shehryar Khan AbbasiSahibzada Mansoor Ahmad AbbasiSahibzada Shahzad Mansoor Abbasi Nawabzada Mahabbat Khan, Regent of Bahawalpur [14.2.1899] [12.11.1903] (2nd time). HH Nawab Amir al-Haj MUHAMMED BAHAWAL KHAN V, Nawab of Bahawalpur [14.2.1899] [15.2.1907], born 23rd October 1883, married and had issue. He died 15th February 1907.Sir Sadiq Mohammad Khan Abbasi V (qv)Ala Hazrat Jalalat-ul-Mulk Gen. H.H. Al-Haj Dr. Sir SADIQ MUHAMMED KHAN V, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., LL.D., Amir of Bahawalpur, [15.2.1907] [24.5.1966], born 1904,educated at Aitchison College, Lahore; he was invested with full ruling powers in March 1924; Member of the Standing Committee of the Indian Chamber of Princes; he was granted a Commission as Honorary Lieutenant in the Indian Army in 1921 and was attached to the 21st Kings Own Central India Horse; he was appointed A.D.C. to the Prince of Wales in 1922; gazetted as an Honorary Captain in March 1924, then an Honorary Major in the 21st Kings Own Central India Horse in 1932; he was made a K.C.V.O. in 1922, a K.C.S.I. in 1929, a G.C.I.E. in 1931, and a G.C.S.I. 1941, he was conferred with a LL.D. (Honoris Causa) by the Punjab University in 1933; married 1stly, 1921, Jamila Begum, daughter of Sahibzada Faiz Muhammed Khan Abbasi; married 2ndly, Linda Begum, daughter of Louis Donald James Sayce; married 3rdly (divorced), Yasmine Ila Abbasi; married 4thly, Aisha Begum; married 5thly, Nur Jahan Begum; married 6thly, Hajjo Bibi; married 7thly, Wahid Bibi; married 8thly, Lady Olivine Jamila Abbasi; and had issue. He died 24th May 1966.Muhammed Abbas Ali Khan (qv)H.E. Nawabzada Haroun-ur-Rashid Khan Abbasi, born 1924, Pakistans Ambassador to Italy, married (amongst others) (a), 1947 in London, a 16 year old English flower seller named Catherine Scott, married (b), an Italian lady, and had issue.Sahibzada Aziz Khan AbbasiSahibzada Haroun Khan Abbasi, married and had issue.Sahibzada Talha bin Haroon AbbasiSahibzada Bilal bin Haroon AbbasiSahibzadi Fizzah Haroon AbbasiSahibzadi Terry AbbasiSahibzadi Naseem Abbasi [Robin]Nawabzada Muhammad Mubarak Ali Abbasi, married and had issue.Sahibzada Muhammad Rafiq Umer AbbasiSahibzada Muhammad Azhar Saleem AbbasiSahibzada Muhammad Zia Ahmed Abbasi.Sahibzada Muhammad Amir Azam AbbasiSahibzadi Miriam AbbasiNawabzada Muhammad Abdullah Abbasi, married and had issue.Sahibzada Mohammad Sulaiman AbbasiSahibzadi Saira Mehreen AbbasiNawabzada Muhammad Daud Abbasi [David], married and had issue.Sahibzada Muhammad Usman Khan Abbasi, married and has issue.Sahibzada Muhammad Dawood AbbasiSahibzada Muhammad Mustafa AbbasiSahibzada Muhammad Shahzain AbbasSahibzadi Rania AbbasiSahibzadi Ammani AbbasiSahibzada Muhammad Umar AbbasiNawabzada Muhammad Amin-ur-Rashid AbbasiNawabzadaMuhammad Qasim AbbasiSahibzada Muhammad Mamun-ur-Rashid Abbasi, married and had issue.Sahibzada Shehryar Muhammad Abbasi.Nawabzada Muhammad Said-ur-Rashid AbbasiNawabzadi Ghulam Saddiquah BegumNawabzadi Ayesha BegumNawabzadi Khadeja BegumNawabzadi Zohra BegumNawabzadi Shaiquah BegumNawabzadi Rafiqa BegumNawabzadi Khaiquah BegumNawabzadi Shafiqa BegumNawabzadi Khaliqua BegumNawabzadi Atiqua BegumNawabzadi Therese BegumAla Hazrat Jalalat-ul-Mulk Brig. H.H. Al-Haj MUHAMMED ABBAS KHAN ABBASI, Amir of Bahawalpur [24.5.1966] [14.4.1988], born 22nd March 1924 in Sadiq Garh Palace, Bahawalpur Distt., married H.H. Begum Shamsa Parveen Abbasi, daughter of Maj. Shamsuddin Mohammed Qureshi, and had issue. He died 14th April 1988.Salah-ud-Din Ahmed Abbasi (qv)Prince Fallah-ud-din [Falahuddin] Ahmed Abbasi, born 3rdJuly 1949, educated at Aitchison College, Lahore and Cornell University; married 23rd March 2000, Shelale Begum. He died 9thApril 2016.Princess Aiyesha Yasmien Abbasi, married Kaamil Ansar.Princess Safia Nausheen Abbasi, has issue, one son, one daughter.Shyaan Zahra HasnainAbbas Zahid HasnainAla Hazrat Jalalat-ul-Mulk H.H. SALAH-UD-DIN AHMED ABBASI, Amir of Bahawalpur (see above) 12th and final Nawab of the state of Bahawalpur (19041966)Sadeq Mohammad Khan Abbasi V NawabAmirOfficial Portrait of the Nawab12th Nawab of BahawalpurReign15 February 1907 14 October 1955PredecessorMohammad Bahawal Khan VSuccessorNawab Salahuddin Abbasi - titular monarch Monarchy abolishedBorn(1904-09-29)29 September 1904Derawar Fort, Bahawalpur, Punjab, British India (present-day Punjab, Pakistan)Died24 May 1966(1966-05-24) (aged61)London, United KingdomBurialThe Abbasi Royal Graveyard, Derawar Fort, Bahawalpur, Punjab, PakistanSpouseLinda Sayce, Begum of Bahawalpur (last wife, mother of his 3 sons)IssueNawab Brig. Muhammad Abbas KhanPrince Amin Al-Rashid AbbasiPrince Salahuddin AbbasiPrincess Aiysha Yasmien AbbasiPrincess Safia Nausheen AbbasiHouseDaudputra dynasty[1]FatherMohammad Bahawal Khan VMotherBegum SahibaReligionIslamGeneral Nawab Sir Sadeq Mohammad Khan V Abbasi GCSI GCIE KCVO (Urdu: ; 29 September 1904 24 May 1966) was the 12th and final Nawab (ruler) of the state of Bahawalpur from February 1907 to October 1955, and then as a titular figure until his death in 1966.[2]He became the Nawab on the death of his father when he was only two years old.[3] A Council of Regency, with Sir Rahim Bakhsh as its president, ruled on his behalf until 1924.[2]The Nawab served as an officer with the British Indian Army, fighting in the Third Afghan War (1919) and commanding forces in the Middle East during the Second World War. By 1947, its institutions consisted of departments run by trained civil servants; there was a Ministerial Cabinet headed by a prime minister; the State Bank was the Bank of Bahawalpur, with branches outside the State, including Karachi, Lahore. There was a High Court and there were lower courts, as well as a trained police force and an army commanded by officers trained at the Royal Indian Military Academy at Dehra Doon. The Nawab had a keen interest in education, which was free till A level and the state's government provided scholarships of merit for higher education. In 1951, the Nawab donated 500 acres in Bahawalpur for the construction of Sadiq Public School.The Nawab was known for his relationship with the Quaid-i-Azam (Muhammad Ali Jinnah), Founder of Pakistan.[2]In August 1947, on the withdrawal of British forces from the British India, the Nawab decided not to accede his State at once to the new Dominion of Pakistan. However, on 3 October 1947, after some delay, he relented and became the first ruler of a princely state (Bahawalpur) to accede successfully.[4][5]As tens of thousands of Muslim refugees flooded into the state from the new India, he set up the Ameer of Bahawalpur Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation Fund to provide for their relief. In 1953, the Ameer represented Pakistan at the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II. In 1955, he signed an agreement with the governor-general of Pakistan, Malik Ghulam Muhammad, under which Bahawalpur became part of the province of West Pakistan, with effect from 14 October 1955, and the Amir received a yearly privy purse of 32 lakhs of rupees, keeping his titles.[6] The same year, he was promoted to the rank of general in the Pakistan Army.[2]Sadeq aged 15Darbar Mahal, was the primary palace of the NawabSir Sadeq Mohammad Khan Abbasi was born at Derawar on 29 September 1904, the only son and heir of Haji Nawab Muhammad Bahawal Khan Abbasi V, Nawab of the state of Bahawalpur. When only two and a half, his father fell ill and died while at sea off the Aden coast, on 15 February 1907, leaving Sadeq as ruler of Bahawalpur. He was educated at Aitchison College, Lahore. At the age of 15, Sadeq fought in the Third Afghan War in 1919, was knighted in 1922 when he reached his majority and was invested with the throne two years later by the Viceroy of India, Rufus Isaacs, Lord Reading.[2]In 1929, he visited Egypt and was a guest of King Fuad I. Very fond of cars, he bought a Rolls-Royce Phantom, 45WR, bodied by Thrupp & Maberly, one of the two cars on display at the Cairo Show.[7]His last wife was Linda Sayce, a British citizen. The couple had three sons.[8]Noor Mahal in Bahawalpur, was one of many palaces of the NawabThe Bahawalpur State under his rule was considered to be an important sovereign state in Punjab. The Bahawalpur State had a special privilege as it was larger than some states of the present time . Its rulers also enjoyed special protocol and titles conferred by the British since 1866 as they were accorded 17 guns salute and had special access to the Viceroy of British India. Bahawalpur state also had a separate mint to strike coins for its public and the facility remained intact until 1940. The British Government established a Regency Council under the supervision of Maulvi Sir Rahim Bakhsh until the minor Nawab grew up as a young man. This council was responsible for state administration. Special attention was paid to the education and upbringing of Nawab Sadiq Muhammad Khan. He started his education at a college in Lahore and completed it in England. He had an aptitude for military affairs and achieved several military titles, conferred on him by the British Empire. The Viceroy of India, Lord Reading awarded total authority of the state administration to Nawab Sadiq Muhammad Khan (V) on 8 March 1924.[2]Sir Sadiq continued his military career in the British Indian Army, which he had begun as a Lieutenant in 1921; by 1932 he was a Major, by 1941 a Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding troops in the Middle East during the Second World War. Since 1933, he had also been a Member of the Chamber of Princes, and since 1940, a member of the Indian Defence Council. Promoted to major general in 1946, the following year, on 15 August 1947, Sir Sadeq was promoted to the title of Amir of Bahawalpur. He acceded to the Dominion of Pakistan a month later.[2]From the 1930s, Sir Sadiq began regularly holidaying in England, purchasing Ardene and the surrounding woodland on the outskirts of Farnham, Surrey. During World War II, this was given over to the community and used as a children's nursery until the end of the war. He then resumed his annual holiday, moving to Selham House near Chichester in 1948.[9]In 1956, following the concept of Aitchison college, he laid the foundation stone of the largest school of Asia in Bahawalpur namely Sadiq Public School.[citation needed]The Prince of Wales (later Duke of Windsor) with Gen. Nawab Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan Abbasi V of Bahawalpur and othersSilver coin of SadeqAfter the partition of India Nawab proved to be very helpful and generous to the government of the Dominion of Pakistan. He gave seventy million rupees to the government and the salaries of all the government departments for one month were also drawn from the treasury of Bahawalpur state. He gave his private property to the University of the Punjab, King Edward Medical College and the Mosque of Aitchison College, Lahore.[2]At the time of partition, all the princely states of the subcontinent were given the choice of joining the Dominion of Pakistan or the Dominion of India or remaining independent. To try to convince the Nawab to join India, Pandit Nehru went to him while he was in London and offered various incentives in this regard, but he did not accept them. On 5 October 1947, he signed an Instrument of Accession with the government of Pakistan, for Bahawalpur State to accede to Pakistan. Thus the State of Bahawalpur was the first of the states that joined Pakistan.The main factor was the Islamic sentiments of the Muslims who were in the majority in Bahawalpur. Moreover, the Nawab and Quaid-i-Azam were close friends and they had great respect for each other, even before the creation of Pakistan. The Amir of Bahawalpur Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation Fund was instituted in 1947 for providing a central organization for the relief of refugees fleeing from the new India, and the Quaid-i-Azam acknowledged the valuable contribution of the Bahawalpur State for the rehabilitation of the refugees.[2]In 1953, Sir Sadiq represented Pakistan at the installation of Faisal II of Iraq and also at the coronation of Elizabeth II, who was also the Queen of Pakistan. In 1955, an accord was signed between Sadiq Mohammad and Governor-General Malik Ghulam Muhammad, according to which the State of Bahawalpur would become part of the province of West Pakistan and the Nawab was to receive a yearly stipend, or privy purse, of 32 lakhs of rupees and was to keep the title of Nawab and its precedence both inside and outside Pakistan.In May 1966, Nawab Sadiq died in London, which ended his long 59 years as Nawab and Amir of Bahawalpur; his body was brought back to Bahawalpur and was buried in his family's ancestral graveyard at Derawar Fort. His eldest son Nawab Muhammad Abbas Khan Abbasi succeeded to his father's title of Nawab of Bahawalpur. Another son, Saeed-ur-Rashid Abbasi was a Federal Minister of the Government of Pakistan. Sir Sadiq's grandson Nawab Salahuddin Ahmed Abbasi currently holds the title of Nawab purely as a titular distinction.[2][10][11][12]His descendants of the royal house include: his heir apparent, Nawab Brig. Muhammad Abbas Khan Abbasi (former Governor of Punjab); his grandchildren Nawab Salahuddin Ahmed Abbasi (Urdu: ) who is a Member of Parliament in Pakistan, Prince Falahuddin Abbasi (who died in London in April 2016, from cancer), Princess Aiysha Yasmien Abbasi and Princess Safia Nausheen Abbasi.[citation needed]Sadeq Mohammad Khan V died in May 1966, at the age of 61.[2]19041907: Nawabzada Sadiq Muhammad Khan Abbasi, Wali Ahad Bahadur19071921: His Highness Rukn ud-Daula, Saif ud-Daula, Hafiz ul-Mulk, Mukhlis ud-Daula wa Muin ud-Daula, Nawab Sadiq Muhammad Khan Abbasi V Bahadur, Nusrat Jung, Nawab of Bahawalpur.19211922: Lieutenant His Highness Rukn ud-Daula, Saif ud-Daula, Hafiz ul-Mulk, Mukhlis ud-Daula wa Muin ud-Daula, Nawab Sadiq Muhammad Khan Abbasi V Bahadur, Nusrat Jung, Nawab of Bahawalpur19221924: Lieutenant His Highness Rukn ud-Daula, Saif ud-Daula, Hafiz ul-Mulk, Mukhlis ud-Daula wa Muin ud-Daula, Nawab Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan Abbasi V Bahadur, Nusrat Jung, Nawab of Bahawalpur, KCVO19241929: Captain His Highness Rukn ud-Daula, Saif ud-Daula, Hafiz ul-Mulk, Mukhlis ud-Daula wa Muin ud-Daula, Nawab Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan Abbasi V Bahadur, Nusrat Jung, Nawab of Bahawalpur, KCVO19291931: Captain His Highness Rukn ud-Daula, Saif ud-Daula, Hafiz ul-Mulk, Mukhlis ud-Daula wa Muin ud-Daula, Nawab Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan Abbasi V Bahadur, Nusrat Jung, Nawab of Bahawalpur, KCSI, KCVO19311932: Captain His Highness Rukn ud-Daula, Saif ud-Daula, Hafiz ul-Mulk, Mukhlis ud-Daula wa Muin ud-Daula, Nawab Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan Abbasi V Bahadur, Nusrat Jung, Nawab of Bahawalpur, GCIE, KCSI, KCVO19321935: Major His Highness Rukn ud-Daula, Saif ud-Daula, Hafiz ul-Mulk, Mukhlis ud-Daula wa Muin ud-Daula, Nawab Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan Abbasi V Bahad