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## A Glance on Economy of Khairpur State in Mir Ali Nawaz Naz Era 1921-35

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### **Abstract: -**

*This research tried to prove, with references that, Khairpur State was regarded to be affluent state in undivided India. Income of state was produced from mineral resources, fruits, vegetables, and industries etc. Talpurs crushed Kalhora regime in the bloody battle of Halaani held in 1196 Hijri corresponding to 1782 (near Kandiaro), after decline of Kalhora, Talpurs came into power. Mir Sohrab Khan Talpur was establisher of Khairpur State. Khairpur state's people were very hospitable and their culture was very pretty and fertile land. State had owned benevolent foreign policy so they maintained amicable and cordial relations with other states and countries. Before the Mir Ali Nawaz Khan era (1921-35) the economical circumstances of state were preferable, in the beginning years of Mir Ali Nawaz Khan state economy was sound, later on became feeble. Mir Ali Nawaz Khan (ruler) began to love with a singer of Hera Mandi (Lahore) her name was Iqbal Begum Alias Bali with heart and soul but Bali's eyes were filled with greed. Mir Ali Nawaz Khan married with Bali in 1924. One accomplishment is limp that, Khairpur state was so affected by the relationship of Bali and Naz. This research paper represents the historic and critical background of Khairpur state especially Mir Ali Nawaz Khan era.*

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**Keywords:** *Khairpur state, Socio-economic, Mir Ali Nawaz, Bali, Naz, Cherr (without pay), Kotdiji*

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## 1.0 Introduction:

In the every age the land of Sindh has been fertile, many kings were ruled on Sindh in various time periods. At the consummation of Kalhora administration, overseeing was powerless of last ruler of Kalhora sovereignty, Mian Abdul Nabi the last ruler of the Kalhora line had been crushed by Mir Fateh Ali Khan Talpur in the bloody battle of Halani (near Kandiaro). Talpurs dynasty started from 1783 after the battle and Talpurs had partitioned Sindh into three sections for better representing, so in Hyderabad Mir Fateh Ali Khan Talpur, in Mirpur Khas Mir Tharo Khan Talpur and in Khairpur Mir Sohrab Khan Talpur founded independent governments but in any case, every one (state) guaranteed to help with each other on any issue of the state. Khairpur state was an example of peace and luxuriance than other states of sub-continent. Before the regime of Talpurs on this region, Khairpur was a small village, which was named “Borahan”. Mir Sohrab Khan Talpur made his capital at historical place “Kotdiji”, then he constructed Khairpur as the capital city of the state, which was named “Sohrabpur” and it afterwards became “Khairpur”. As indicated by land area, the value of Khairpur is influential like heart of Sindh. Khairpur, located on the Indus in upper Sindh, depends on supplies allocated by the river system. The availability of irrigation water supplied by Sukkur barrage canals enabled, Khairpur to become one of the important agricultural regions in sub-continent. Khairpur is located between latitude of  $27^{\circ} - 42^{\circ}\text{N}$  and extends coming out of longitude  $25^{\circ} - 68^{\circ}\text{E}$ , the boundaries of Khairpur, Sukkur is located in northern side, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur states in eastern side, Hyderabad and Tharparkar in south and south-eastern side, Larkana in western side and Indus river is running around 130 km in north-western side. Eminence of Khairpur from sea level is around 58.2 m and 15910 sq km was the area of Khairpur state (also current area of district Khairpur). According to census of 1921, the population of state was 193,152, in 1961 was 472,131, in 1978 was 717,373, in 1988 was 1,019,673, in 1998 was 1,547,751 (1,042,543 male & 505,208 female) and according to current demographic report of 2017, the total number of people living in Khairpur is 2,404,334 (1,628,484 male & 775,850 female) and 151 people live in per km (census report 2017). Mir Ali Nawaz Khan is known as lover in the history of Khairpur state. He was famous as “Mir Nazan” and “Mir Naz”. Mir Nazan was born at the historical palace of Kotdiji on 9<sup>th</sup> August 1884 in the home of Mir Imam Bukhsh Khan Talpur. He got early education from hometown Kotdiji and then he went to Lahore and joined Aitcheson College for higher education. According to good governance, Talpur regime was considered exemplary for common people of Khairpur state and others, because socio-economic development, educational development, justice and friendship were first priority of the Talpurs. This was the reason; Talpur dynasty lasted from 1783 to 1955. The Great Britain gave much importance to Khairpur state for its best foreign policy. Remains are the name of “love” it too becomes the reason for everyday’s destruction and soul all the time. While Mir Nazan stayed at Lahore, his eyes paired with a lovely young woman of Hera Mandi (Lahore), her real name was “Iqbal Begum” she was famous as “Bali”. Some people confess that “love is blind and love has no eyes”, hence a man does not perceive any deformity in his lover. So that Mir Ali Nawaz Khan Talpur (king) had not discovered any imperfection in Bali which belonged to Hera Mandi (Lahore). Despite the opposition of the whole

world, Mir Nazan continued his love with Bali. According to my feelings world's grief and exhilaration, difficulties indirectly and directly are connected with love. Bali said left Lahore in 1924 and settled here in Khairpur state permanently, in same year Bali got married with Mir Nazan (king). On 25 December 1935, Mir Ali Nawaz Khan Talpur died. His corpse was buried in Imam Bargah of Kotdiji (kept as guardianship), although his will was that, his dead body should be buried in Karbala. Hence, on February 19, 1937 (after two years) his cadaver was dispatched to Karbala and buried there.

## **2.0 Research Methodology:**

Combined method data collection and descriptive approaches were adopted and research study has been designed. Clark and Creswell (2007) had described it a mixture of rationalism belief and an investigation method, a researcher step forward and knows about the research problem by data collection and investigation. This research used primary as well as secondary sources (Official record, interviews, surveys, data collection, published books, newspapers, journals, articles, economic survey reports, letters and surfacing through Internet), through analysis to see the socio-economic impact on the society of Khairpur state in Talpur regime, particularly in Mir Ali Nawaz era (1921-35).

## **3.0 Research Questions:**

Following important questions have been raised during the research study:

What were the socio-economic conditions of the State after the relationship of Mir Ali Nawaz Naz (King) and Bali?

What was the relation of Khairpur state with other states or countries as well as The Great Britain?

What was effect on state policies due to relationship of Mir Ali Nawaz Khan Talpur (king) and Bali?

How income was generated by Khairpur state?

## **4.0 Results and Discussion:**

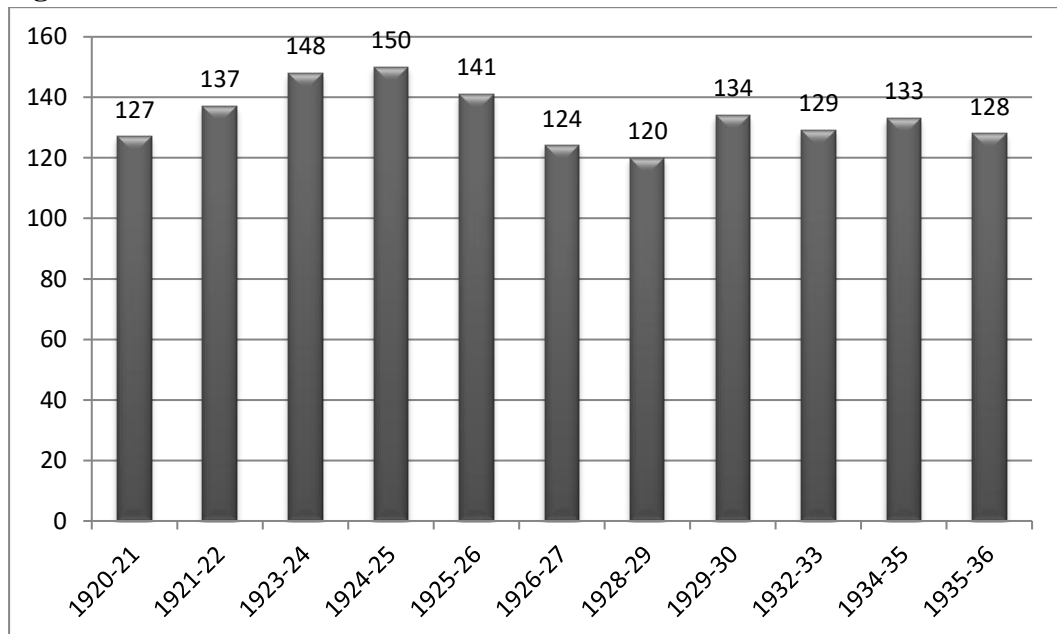
On 25 February 1921, Mir Ali Nawaz Khan Talpur was enthroned formally in his parliament and 21 guns fired for salute of his highness after the official declaration. Mir Ali Nawaz Khan Talpur was tolerant and kindhearted ruler. As he got crown, he terminated Cherr (without pay) system. In those days, income had been collected by division procedure but in his time was being gathered in cash. Before the Government of Mir Ali Nawaz Khan Talpur the economy of Khairpur state was sound. When Mir Nazan became the ruler of state after some years, he destroyed the large income of state in the love of Bali. Mostly he spent amount of the state in love, so the state suffers so much and economy remained very weak. Through this topic, economical condition of the Khairpur State will be discussed and real history of the state can be in front of the people, to aware the new

generation, the condition of the Khairpur State, especially about the Mir Ali Nawaz era 1921-35.

#### 4.1 Education System:

Education was one of the key determinants of social mobility. Khairpur state established educational institutions in different ages, which were superior to the institutions existing in other parts of Sindh as well as sub-continent, but there was no any separate department of education in state, so education procedure was under the supervision of scholars and saints of that time. The ratios of schools were on peak before the Mir Ali Nawaz era but this system was also affected by relationship of Naz and Bali, because many schools were closed due to the financial burden. After the Mir Nazan era, schools numbers were increase up to 200 hundred. Details of schools record in the period of Mir Nazan are as under:

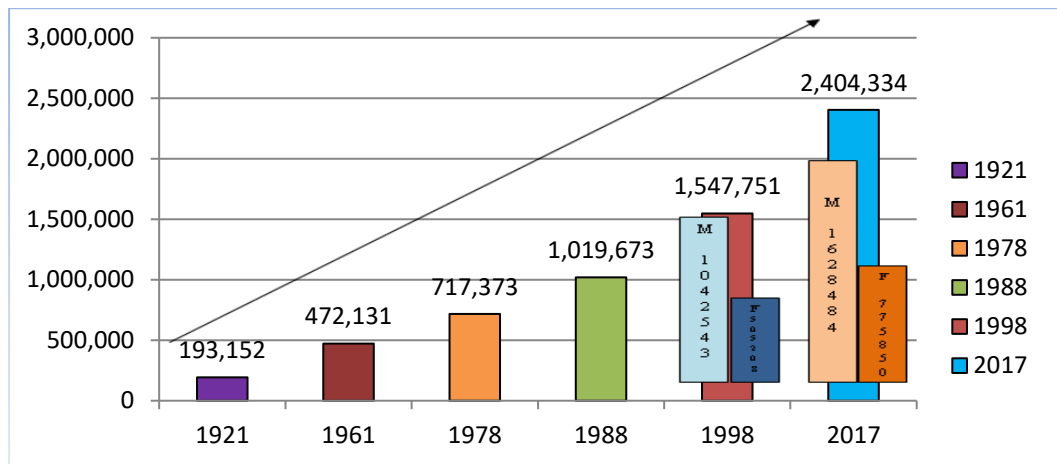
**Figure No. 01 Schools record of Mir Ali Nawaz's Era**



#### 4.2 Economical Conditions:

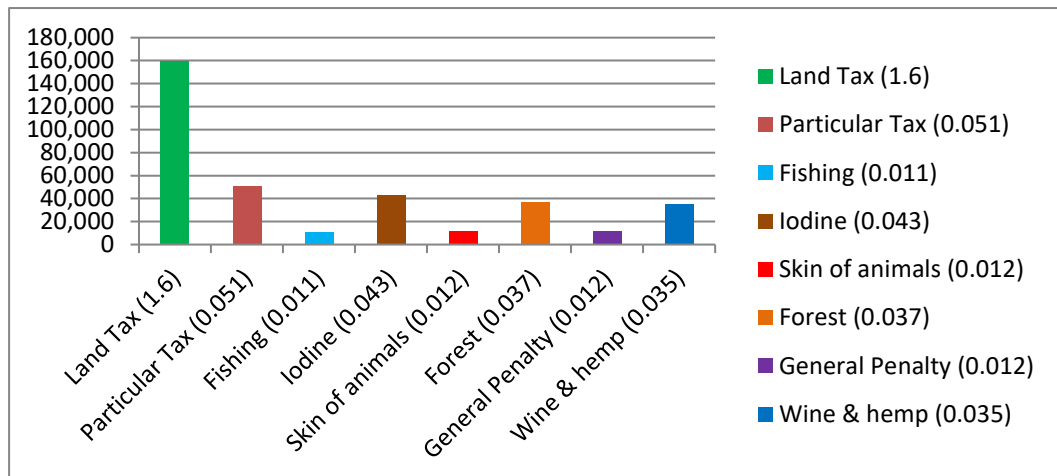
At that, time income was collected by two ways, one of them by particular tax and second was by common tax. Income of state was produced from mineral resources, fruits, vegetables, etc. In the age of Mir Sohrab Khan, Mir Rustam Khan and Mir Ali Murad-1 government system, state's strategy and economic conditions were common of Khairpur state, but afterwards state's policies were changed step by step.

**Figure no. 02 Population of Khairpur**



Following graph represents the main source of incomes:

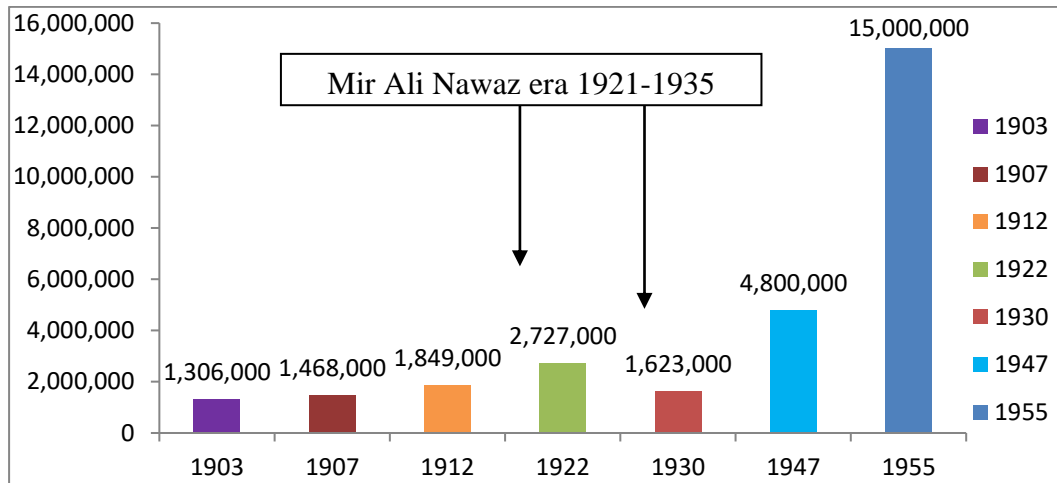
**Figure no. 03 Main source of incomes in million**



Sixty-two industries were established in Talpurs' era and twenty-two of them compete to the level of KTM. Like textile mills, cotton factories, factories for banarsi cloths, factories for dyeing cloths and factories for dry dates etc. Except all of these fishing, stone, iodine, coal and mineral resources were valuable business/production of the state economy. One thing is evident that, with the relationship of Naz and Bali Khairpur state suffered so much because state policies were affected. Treasury was empty at that time. Mir Ali Nawaz Khan (king) began poetry in the disunion of Bali. Any ruler of the country or state is the image of regard, but if regularly such activities will be performed by ruler or accountable person, then these activities not left a good influence on common people of the society. Therefore, the relationship of Naz and Bali had not a good affect on socio-economic policies of Khairpur state. At the time of marriage ceremony of Naz and Bali, various singers invited from whole the India and ceremony continued for many days. A huge amount of the state spent on marriage

ceremony and due to lack of money in treasure, singers stayed in Khairpur many days for own payment and the treasure of state was empty, In that year Mir Sahib announced to collect tax for two years in advance. Mir Nazan spent huge amount in the romance of Bali. (See details in fig no.4).

**Figure no. 4 Income chart of Khairpur State 1903-1955**



## 5.0 Conclusion:

Based on the results of this study, it can be concluded that, Khairpur state had own significant image in sub-continent, the rulers of this state were donor of the famous educational institutions of sub-continent. These institutions worked for movements of freedom, state played a pompous role at that time for those institutions. Mir Ali Nawaz Khan Talpur (king) supported all educational institutions of in hidden way, The Great Britain did not like this aspect, so the British pressurized to him and fixed an agent of the government in state. This point will be considered as decay of Khairpur state.

It is also concluded that, Love is a natural feeling but when the ruler of a state or the king of a country acts like this, the effects of his love fall on the people of the state or a country. In this way the people of Khairpur state received the effects of love of Naz and Bali. Political, Social, Economical and every field, which related with king of state, were affected by love affair of Naz and Bali.

Another conclusion drawn from the study is that, aspect of downfall of state was the relationship of Mir Nazan (king) with a singer of Hera Mandi (Lahore) her name was Bali. For such activities of Mir Nazan (king), a huge amount was spent in the love of Bali, for that reason many schools were closed due to financial burden, because state remained too weak at that time.

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