

Nawabzada Qaiser Ali Khan

Interviewer: What were the circumstances before partition ? How Hindu Muslims and Sikhs used to live together ?

Nawabzada : Before partition in every Railway station the pitchers were placed separately according to three religions Hindu Muslims and Sikhs.pitcher were divided into three categories religionwise .NO one was allowed to drink water from the pitcher of any other religion.Every has its domain.In past several wars have been faught on water issues.But they used to enjoy the religious events , weddings and festivals collectively.They had strong prejudice with each other regarding eatables but they used to enjoy festivals like friends.

Interviewer : ohh ok

Nawabzada : But quarrels stared in the era of 1936.When for the first time election began.Now the real issue was the Number of communities.There was a time when physical power used to determine the win and lose. Even five thousands man could have defeated the army of one lac.But when there was an initiatve of elections the Number game began to prevail.So it was first priority of one to favour its religious fellows .It was the first time in history groups came into being on the behalf of religion.So Punjab was the single province that was divided among the both countries.It was decide that Punjab will be divide between India and Pakistan.combine Punjab had 29 Districts 16 and half districts merged in Pakistan and rest of Districts in India.

There were two terms of settlement the first one was agreed area and non agreed area.The one who migrated from Punjab declered agreed rest of migrants declered non agreed.Authorities of that times declered the inhabitants of other provinces not to migrate only Punjabi will be migrate.

Then migration gave birth to riots and blood shed

In this regard Sir Tara singh did something extra ordinary thing.While his parents were hindus but he adopted Sikhism.Hindus usually used to use a term of Thapa,means the one who adopts Sikhism from Hinduism is called Thapa and Master Tara singh was also a Thapa.Master Thapa singh uncovered his Kirpan (Religious knife of Sikhs) infront of the building of Lahore Assembly Hall and initiated Riots and Blood Bath.

Interviewer : So let me know about the riots of Trains and different incidents of Blood Shed ?

Nawabzada : The intensity of riots was different at multiple locations ,even in some place people make sure the protection of their Hindu and sikh neighbours but in some places they kill each other on the behalf of religion.In spreading riots the Army of Independent States like Fareedkot and patiyala was truly responsible for initiated that Blood shed because the had the enough resources at that time.They had ammuniton and weapons ,they blasted trains and even looted trains.

Interviewer : In your opinion the common people was not responsible for that ?

Nawabzada : Common civilians also fought at some places but circumstances in whole province was not same. They had been living together since centuries and in a lot of cases Muslims went with Hindus and Sikhs till border to make sure their security. Some of Hindus and Sikhs did the same thing with Muslims in India and it was the world's biggest migration ..

Interviewer : BBC also covered that Migration..

Nawabzada : And many killed, and they never returned Muslim women that they captured on the time of migration in different parts of Punjab. Even some agencies were trying to recover them from them. The one who had their children from Sikhs it was not possible for them to leave them.

Interviewer : This is also a question.

Nawabzada : yes

Interviewer : The one who migrated from India they also received claim in Pakistan of their property in India. Either Kasur had enough capacity to maintain and manage all immigrants of India ?

Nawabzada : Kasur city has an advantage to be in touch with two Indian cities. Ferozepur City 15 kilometers and Khemkarn 5 kilometers in align with Kasur border. The migrants from both cities will stay firstly in Kasur because it was first Muslim territorial area of Pakistan. Kasur had not enough capacity to host all refugees of India. Right now there is military camp in Kasur on the same place they installed their camps to live. After arriving in Kasur they decide where to go and live in Pakistan and most of refugees left Kasur after living some days in camps. There was no resources, the students of King Edward medical college arrived in camps to serve the refugees. Thousands of people died due to cholera epidemic. Thousands of people died with cholera. There were no arrangements even for their funeral, then people made combine graves of dead bodies to control more epidemic. Only few families decided to live in Kasur while most of the families moved towards another cities. All refugees felt at least right now we are out of approach of danger. Refugees took refuge in Kasur camps almost 10 to 30 days. Some of refugees settled in the properties of Hindus and Sikhs whatever they left in Pakistan.

Interviewer : Have you heard about any riots and bloodshed in the domain of Kasur ?

Nawabzada : There were very few incidents recorded in Kasur, a few

Interviewer: Let me know about the trains and railway station of Kasur ?

Nawabzada : There were two Railway stations in Kasur. The second railway station of Kasur was Ganda Singh and then India. The first station is in city Kasur while the second was near Tehsil office. The very next Railway station was Katti and that line leads to Amritsar and then Dehli. From there were one train from Lahore, Pakpattan and the road of Sher Shah Soori was lead to Dehli. Sher Shah Soori also made a road from Kasur to Dehli.

Interviewer : Let me know about Bally di Saraye in Kasur ?

Nawabzada : His name was Bally Shah. He was Hindu by religion. It is the place near Railway station where Qaf Department has installed a board it was the Bally di saraye. It has been a hostel of Islamia Degree college Boys in past. Bally Shah's home was near Kot Usman Khan entrance. Now there is an office of border police that place was cotton factory of Bally Shah. He made that saraye for passengers free of cost.

Interviewer : What was the purpose of that Saraye ?

Nawabzada : To provide asylum to the passengers from other cities and Areas near Railway station .Kasur was economic center before partition.There were 12 engineering factories in kasur before partition.Even the cotton from Patyala used to come in kasur.There was also a little business of Local leather in kasur. Kasur also had central status regarding mud pots. Chandni Shoe was also a tremendous product of kasur.On that chandani Shoe Parkash Cour released a song

Jooti Kasuri peeri na पूरी

Haye ni Mahi sanu turna pya

It was chandni shoe that was famous product of kasur.Kasur was also famous for making Punjabi costume Dhooti that was imported in Dhaka at that times.That was the advantages of kasur.

Inrerwiever : What about the owners of that factories ? Which religion was prevailing in economic hub ?

Nawabzada : Most of them were Hindus .Hindus were main property holders of kasur.

Many sheikh families converted in isalm From Hinduism and we had the same class to balance the situation.Before partition the one of the most king of Cotton was Kasur and that people were known as Charry.Kasur has to face new challenging situation after partition because army was not allowing the people to install new industry due border Area.So the people have to move to central Punjab.So most of people moved towards the other cities of Punjab and left the kasur.Kssur lost central position after partition. People uninstalled all industries from kasur and installed them in different cities of Punjab like meelsi ,Wehari and other cities.There was alos a chamber in kasur.

Interviewer : What were the feelings of the local population of kasur ?

Nawabzada : There were two kind of people one was peaceful and second wasvoilent minded.Th peaceful people want peaceful migration of their nighbours .

Interviewer: Thanks a lot Nawabzada Qaiser Ali Khan