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## Research Article

# An Overview of Socio-Cultural and Political Status of Sindh Under British Colonial Rule

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## ABSTRACT

Sindh province is south eastern in Pakistan. The bordered Sindh by Baluchistan and Punjab, India and the south Arabian Sea. Sindh capital is Karachi. The Indus civilization is the Centre. It was connected by the Persian Achaemenian Empire in the 6<sup>th</sup> century BCE, captured by the Alexander Great in 325 BCE, was part of the Maryun Empire in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BCE, and fell into the Arabs in 711. In the 16<sup>th</sup> - 17<sup>th</sup> century ruled by the Mughals. Through a historical and descriptive approach, it focused on the role of British as the administrator and policy makers in Sindh after 1843 AD. After the independence of Pakistan Sindh was merged with Pakistan West Provinces but in 1970 reestablished separate provinces. It is irrigated the Indus river valley where the cotton wheat and rice are grown where the population is concentrated.

**Keywords:** Sindh, British, Administration, Culture, Society.

## INTRODUCTION

History is silent about Sindh. What the old people of Sindh called this country before the "Aryans". When the Aryans entered in Indus Valley they kept its name "Sindhu. Because the Sindhu used to call the river in their language. They started calling the whole country "Sindhu" and then "Sindh" after the Indus River. In the beginning Aryans named all the country they conquered "Sindh". When they reached the "Ganga Tilk" they kept their named "Und" but they named did not gain the fame. 'The Iranians made the Sindh" Hind", And the Greeks called the "Und".In roman language it was called the "India. "And the English language became" India". It was given different names the different languages. But the Sindhi continue called it Sindh. The foreigners divided the two parts. And named one "Sindh". While the other part was named "Hind". So this division was established until the Arabs. (Indian Empire) The ruler of Sindh from month dahro to modern age is.

Alexandra the Great. Brahmin D dynasty 632 to 712 AD, Rai Dynasty, Chach Dynasty, Arabs 711 to 1026, Habbari Dynasty 855 to 1010, Soomra Dynasty 1026 to 1350, Samma Dynasty 1351 to 1521, Arghun Dynasty 1554 to 1591, Mughal Empire 1591 to 1700, Kholra Dynasty 1701 to 1781 and Talpur Dynasty 1782 to 1843 Brahmin D dynasty 632 to 712 AD, British Rule 1843 to 1947 and Pakistan 1947 to till.

The first period is important in history because Islam entered this period.

Over time the different dynasties ruled. When Sindh became. the portion of Umayyad dynasty is an important event the Arab conquest of Sindh 711-712. So Sindh is also called the "Babul Islam" because Islam entered Sindh in the subcontinent. 80 % are the Muslim in



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Sindh. The conclusion Sindh tribes have changed to Islam. Which divided the society and religion. There are the majority of muslim in Sindh.

A large number of discussions took place arrival of traders, religious scholars, and soldiers from the Arab countries. Even today sayyeds, Ansari, Qureshi, and other tribes in Sindh that discover descent outside the province are proud of their identity. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the Ismaili preacher reached Sindh. And convince the people to follow their sects. These messengers converted a large number of people. The history of Ismailia sects in Sindh was researched by G.Allana in his book titled “**The Ismail in Sindh**”. The last dynasty in Sindh was the” **Habbri dynasty**” from (841-1024) and its capital was a Mansura, which is situated near modern day Shanghai. It was ended by the armies of **Mahmoud Ghaznavi** from (971-1030). They ended this rule and the local power. The impact of being is to discover the language, habits, and customs, of Sindh people.

- The second important period was the British conquest of Sindh in 1843 which was ended by the “Talpur dynasty” from (1783-1843) and the British controlled the Sindh. It was affiliated Bombay presidency so again it lost its separate identity. The result of the British establishment was the emergence of Hindu traders and merchants especially those from shikarpur and Hyderabad who took the advantages from British in their business in the British colonies and other countries like Russia and China where they could earn profit. These merchants brought back their wealth to Sindh and they rebuilt the cities of Sindh and established instruction, clubs, public halls and gardens.
- Educated Hindus who belong to the middle class promoted the Sindhi culture. The government
- Introduced the Sindhi script and provided the facility of publication in newspapers and magazines and literary books. During British rule, Karachi came out as a business city that attracted business people such as Ismail, Borah, Memons, Paris’s and Anglo Indians who made it the model city in subcontinent. Sindh was divided into two sectors urban and ruler areas. And both areas are developed.
- The third period is begin with the portions of 1947. The event deeply effected social and economic culture in Sindh. Before the portions there were no mutual conflicts between the Hindus and Muslim. But the fitna of manzilga mosque created the fear among the Hindu community in sukh. The Hindus who belong to the middle class decided that they migrated to India after the partition. Culture is affected in the Sindh in the absence of Hindu. The new Sindhi created a crisis for Sindhi speaking people Sindhi nationalism is the identity of sindhi challenges. As the problems of the are unresolved.
- Sindh is famous for Sufis and saints who lived there and preached and brotherhood. They played a very important role in Sindh for the spread of Islam. According to some scholars, the sufies entered Sindh in 13 the century during the time period of Usman marwarndi also known as All Shabazz Qalandr. These scholars believed in Sufism in Sindh via heart Qandar and Multan. Shah Abdul Latif Bhatai and Sachal Sarmst played a very important role in Sindh by this poetry.



- Sindhi culture is the oldest culture around 5000 years ago or even before that. Culture defends art beliefs that are transformed from generation to generation. It includes protocol manners dress, language religion, tradition food and more. Culture and language play very important roles in any religion and any place.
- Sindh has Pakistan's 2<sup>nd</sup> largest economy while its capital is Karachi. And economy is based on produced fruits and vegetables and goods. Pakistan International Air Port situated in Sindh is known Quaid –e- Azam International Port.

## HISTORY OF SINDH STARTS FROM ALEXANDER 320 BC TO MODERN AGE 2022

The history of Sindh is the 500BC oldest civilization in the world. And the history starts from “Moen Jo Daro,” Many states and empires have attached Sindh to the different timeline in history. Where the Mauran dynasty deafted. Chandra Gupta established the “Maury dynasty” in 320 BC in Sindh and tan Aryans came to Sindh in five groups Aanu, Dharyu,Paru,Tarshu,Yadha and they ruled for 1000 years. The” Rai dynasty” formed the 524 and ruled the 524 to 632 and resigned for almost 143 years. Chach founded the Bahaman dynasty and after his son raja Dahair ruled in Sindh and he explained “chachnama”.after ended the Dahair rule Arabs entered Sindh and Muhammad Bin Qasim and captured it. Their ruler remained for 3 centuries almost 305 years. “Soomra dynasty” conquered Sindh from Arabs. They were the first Ajmi (Ruler) rule in Sindh. They ruled 300 years later. They supervised the Kutch, Punjab, and Baluchistan areas now province of Pakistan. Jam unar founded the samma dynasty used the title, “Sultan “in Sindh.Thatta was the capital of this dynasty.jam Umar was the first ruler of samma and the last ruler was the sultan jam ferozudin. Arghun drafted the samma dynasty. And Thurkhans drafted the Arghuan dynasty and Mirza Less Beg founded the “Thurkhans dynasty”. During the Thurkhans dynasty some Amir, Sardar invited the Mughal Empire to came established the “**Mughal empire**” in Sindh. Mughal shanshaha Akbar established ruled in Sindh by his governors.In1701 the .Mughal Empire decided to give the administration of Sindh to” **Kalhora**”.The Kalhora established the “**Kalhora dynasty**”. The kalhora dynasty was defeated by the Talpurs in the history of Sindh.<sup>1</sup>Sindh was the border region of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Punjab region of present-day Pakistan, and Afghanistan. It was a getaway to the west. In the early 19<sup>th</sup> century the British started to show interest in Sindh In 1630 they enjoyed some trade facilities authorized by” **Farman**” by the Mughal. The Mughal emperor provided them with privileges in the ports of Sindh. The British set up the factory at “**Thatta**”.in **1758** but left in “**1792**” due to the assistance of factories. The Sindh was captured by the British in 1843 due to increasing Anglo-Russian competition in Europe and Asia. As a result, the British feared that Russia should attack India through Persia and Afghanistan. To computation Russia the British decided to increase their influence in Persian and Afghanistan. And British policy was successful. So the British controlled Sindh on ports.

## TALPURS DYNASTY

In the 18<sup>th</sup> century the Talpurs Dynasty started they migrated from Dara Ghazi Khan (Punjab) to Sindh and the invitation of the Kahlua dynasty organized the Bloch tribe. They settled in the Northern area of Sindh and they learned the Bloch tribe. Talpurs Amir’s also known as Amir’s of Sindh ruled open Sindh. Talpurs soldiers pass the hard life. In 1783 Talpurs under the leadership of “**Mir Fatah Ali Khan**” completed control of Sindh. In 1880 after the death of Fatah his brothers of Sindh divided the emperor Amir’s of the Amir of Sindh. The chief of the Sindh is known as an Amir’s, They occupied the Amarkot from the Raja of Jodhpur, Shikarpur Bukhhr from Afghanistan and Karachi from the chief of LUZ. Talpur lived together with the Bloch tribe who lived in Sindh and Talpur established the confederacy against the Kalhora dynasty In 1782 the “and Talpurs defeated the Kalhora dynasty “Battle of Hallani”.Talpurs titled Nawaz divided Sindh into four states The states of Mirpur Khas, 2nd Hyderabad, Khanpur Riyasst, Tando Muhammad Khan. These dynasties promoted the Sindhi Sufis, literature and the Sindhi language all the provinces of Sindh Sufis and Sindhi played very important roles in Sindh. Sindhi suffices played an important role in the spread of Islam and all over the Sindh. Many people accept Islam by the hand of suffice. The poetry of the suffices shows the “Ishq-e-Haqiqi” and pursued the many people for the cause of acceptance of Islam. The talpur soldier but they did not prove the batter statesman. They divided the Sindh into 3 parts Hyderabad, KHairpur, and Mirpur. The custom was that the need to make the different tribes and tribes provided soldiers who were no match for the disciplined army. Most of the soldiers were untrained. And they have not adopted the modern technique of the army. These weaknesses came to be noticed of the Sindh the the powerful neighbor of the Sikh kingdom in the north and the British East India Company in the East.

## THE SIKH EMPIRE

The Sikh existed in Punjab in the North West India in the subcontinent. And that is the area which covers today Pakistan and India. Sikh follow the faith "Gurmat" which means the "way of Guru" It has some original points of the contact of Hinduism. It is a different religion just because of the separate identity Sikh helped to give the Punjab. Sikh do not cut their hair but wear long up side inside a turban, for the same reasons they bear to extra-long mustache. The Sikh state was established in the 18th century after the decline of the Mughal Empire from 1526 to 1857. The man who merged the Sikh was "Ranjeet Singh" from 1780 to 1839 the "Lion of Lahore" Ranjeet Singh invaded a punctually with the capture of Amritsar in 1802 was signed the EIC in 1802 the treaty of Amritsar. Ranjeet Singh conquered the Multan and Kashmir 1819, Ladakh 1833, And Peshawar.

## MAHARAJA RANJEET SINGH

Maharaja Ranjeet Singh was the leader of the Sikh empire His region lasted from 1801 to 1839. He was born the 13 Nov 1780 in Gujranwala Pakistan and became the Maharaja of Punjab at the age of 21. He is also known (as "the lion of Punjab") and also shares Punjab. His dominion included the cities of Lahore, Multan, Sirinagr, (Kashmir) Attok, Peshawar, Rawalpindi, Jammu, Sialkot, Amritsar and Kangra. He counted the friendly relationship with the British. The reforms of Maharaja Ranjeet Singh were modernization and infrastructure investment, His government included the Muslims, Hindus, and Europeans. At the time of Ranjeet Singh's birth, there were two important misls Ahluwalia, Bhangi, Daliwaliya, Nishaniya, Phulakiya, Ramghariya, Shukrchakiya, and shared. Mahan Singh was the father of Ranjeet Singh when he passed away Ranjeet Singh was only 12 years old. Ranjeet Singh interested the politics.

### Facts about the Maharaja Ranjeet Singh.

- When he was a 1 year old he suffered from smallpox diseases just because of the disease he lost the left side of his eye. Just because of the eyes he was not a good in education but he did not stopped to become the greatest strategies of his times.
- He was adept the arts and as well as well as prepare the Sikh tradition of fighting.
- At the age of **10** he fought the 1<sup>st</sup> battle along his father he fought the many battles against the Afghans.
- 12 April 1801 he achieve the title of "**Maharaja**" in the Sikh of state.
- Ranjeet Singh was a "**gair dinni leader**" Hindus, Muslims, European warriors and generals are included in his army.
- His army was the 1<sup>st</sup> modern army called the "**Sikh Kalsa army**".
- He never wore a "**throne**" when he sat on his throne every one considered equal before God in Sikhism.
- He had many wives Muslim, Hindus", **Maharini Jindan**" (Jind Khur) was his favourite wife who played an important role after his passing.
- He set up the historic "**Gurdwars-Takht-e- Siri Patna Sahib**" where the 10 Sikh guru Sikh was born and "**Takht-e-Siri Hazur Zahib**". the place where he died the place where he died the place where he died
- The "**Kohinoor diamond**" which is currently owned by the "**Queen of England**" the part of cherish.
- To date, he is known as "**Sheri Punjab**" (**The Lion of King**) for his liberal patronage.
- He built a "**Puran Taj Mahal**" in memory of his favorite dancer Moran
- After his death, the "**British**" were able to invade the Punjab.

### The East India Company

The East India Company was important in England. It was founded by the "Queen Elizabeth in 31 Dec 1600". And acting as a part trade organization, part nation state and reaping vast profiles from verses trade with India, China, Persia and Indonesia for more than 2 centuries. The company imported a wide variety of goods from Asia, including tea, cotton Tabaco, salt, indigo and even foreign land. The East India Company's control of trade weakened in the late 18th century. The East India Company did not have a British government in the 19th and 20th centuries. It was the tough competition from the Portuguese and Spanish who were already in India and also the Dutch East India Company founded in 1602.



The East India Company did not have the money to pay the employees so it needed to provide the additional other payments. Before the East India Company, most clothes were made of wool for strength, not fashion. In the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the East India Company patterns changed because the Industrial Revolution changed the company dealt textile trade British producing the garments factories dramatically lowering prizes. Change the growing pattern desire Europe in Chinese tea. The East India Company is very important in England. But in the beginning, the British changed the markets beautifully by tissues cotton textiles from India where each dominion produced different clothes, from their different patterns. When the new patterns arrived in the streets of London it could be said that it was the right way. The East India Company started the trading Company But in the 18th century, it looked like a colonial arm of the British crown in India with territorial expansion across the subcontinent. The company had an important class with powers like a1757 The “**Battle of Plassy**”, and the 1764 “**Battle of Bxuer**” which gave the British income taxes. The East India Company emerged after the defeat of 3 Anglo wars namely “**Anglo Myasore Wars**” from 1767to1799,” **Anglo Maharatha Wars**” from 1775to1819, and” **Anglo Naplease Wars**” from 1814 to 1815. The next target was the East India Company the southern India and Punjab.

### THE ENGLISH AND MAHARAJA RANJEET SINGH

Ranjeet Singh created a well trained, well talented fighting force in his region. The Sikh army was called the “Khalse”.The foot soldiers paid their counterparts in the armies East India Company the Sikhs used the discipline techniques. The Sikh Rmy had 6,200 horse’s forces, 70,000 foot soldiers 500 weapons picces. The idea of the merged Franco-Russian invasion of India by the route almarred the English In 1807 the charmless Matchcalf was sent to Lahore by Lord Minto In condition the English maintain the “Gair-Janib Dari” in the case of sikh Afghan and admitted the ruler of Ranjeet Sikh of entire Punjab included the Malwa provinces, Ranjeet sikh accepted the Matchfe proposal alliance. But these discussions failed and he decided on the Treaty of Amritsar on April 25, 1809. They played a role until 1858 when the aftermath of the military rebellion in the north of the subcontinent the government of India transferred the power to the Indian offices of a department of state The East India Company was finally dissolved on 1<sup>st</sup> June 1874 after the shareholder received from the parliament.

In 1800 when the Mir Father died the brother Mir known as the “**Cha Yar**” divided the kingdom among himself as an Amir of Sindh. These chefs of Sindh are also known as Amir’s. They captured the Amarcotte from the Raja of Jhode pur, Sikarpur, Bhukkar, from Afghanistan and Karachi from the chief Luz.

#### **The Treaty off ndship, 1807**

In 1807 The Napoléon Bonaparte joined the Russia only that a condition that Russia invasion an India British wanted to generated the bound between the British, India and Russia. For this purpose, the Governor General sent the representative under the power of the famous personality Charles Mat Chafe the Lahore in Maharaja Ramjet Singh Court. The Anglo Russian Fight was the contrapasso of Napoléon Bonaparte was realized the important location of

Sindh. In return, the Russians and Napoleon Bonaparte threatened Lord Minot and sent Nicolas Smith to visit the Sindh who met the armies of Sindh for the justificatory arrangements. After this discussion, Amira staggered to Singh the Treaty of External Friendship. This was the 1<sup>st</sup> treaty with the British. Both parties agreed the exchange the agents of each other court. And these treaties solve the border Karachi dispute.

### THE AMRITSAR TREATY OF 1809

The Amritsar treaty was held on **25, April 180**. The Amritsar treaty had a stronger effect and potential effect. It stopped Ramjet Singh from gain the of his goal which was to expand his rule over the entire Sutlej Rave as the boundary between his and company's dominions he dealing show the conscious the status which was the 1809 and 1839 between the Raja Ranjeet Singh and Company. He was aware of the unsafe position. Then he took a step from the coalition with the Indian rulers.

#### Important Terms of the Treaty of Amritsar Were

- By this treaty, Maharaja Ranjeet Singh accepted the Sutluj River as the Boundary between the Sikh kingdom and the British territories.
- The British promised the Sikhs not to interfere in the Sikh kingdom.

### THE TREATY OF 1832

The Amir of Hyderabad, Khairpur, and, Mirpur ruled in Sindh. But they were not a condition to lay frame against the British. Governor General "**William Benthic**" sent the colonial Hennery Potting to Sindh for the sign of the Treaty of Armies in 1832. The main purpose of the treaty was the respect each other.

- The British Musafir and traders allow to coming of Sindh to use the Sindh for trading.
- Without a passport, no British can live in the Sindh.
- Definition enhances the military personnel.
- The Armies would work with the Raja of Jodh purr.

### THE TREATY OF 1838

Lord Auckland became the governor general of India in 1836. He looked at the theory of protecting Sindh. so as soon as possible the Russians invaded. so the British wanted to make stronger firm necessary plans for Afghanistan. He got a chance when Maharaja Ranjeet Singh conquered Rajhistan. which was a frontier town of Sindh. Lord Auckland believed Armies about the possible incursion of Sindh. He sent Hennery Potter the sign of a treaty with the Armies. However, the Amires refused to sign the treaty and later signed it in 1838. The treaty of 1838 was approved by the British and interfered in the disputes between the Amir and Sikhs. In Feb 1839 the superior forces the armies of Sindh signed the **subsidiary treaty**. Under this treaty, the force had to station Sikarpur and Bhukar. The Amir of Sindh had to pay 3 lakh rupees to maintain the British troops.

- Pakistan fell into trouble as a result of Khark Singh.
- The accident took place in 1839 and the son Nahu Nihal Singh was murdered and killed.
- In Punjab, the merchant lived the unrest and economic hardship.
- The throne of Lahore gave the opportunity and strike forcefully.

### CONQUEST OF SINDH, 1843

The Amir of Sindh never liked the First Anglo Afghan War 1839 to 42 to fight the soil of Sindh. They did not like the British troops and their region. The British also asked to pay for all this under this treaty. Amir changed the British government. In 1842 Lord **Ellen Borough** became the governor general of India. The Amir's responsible for the British troops and against Afghanistan. Ellanbrough signed the new treaty. In 1843 the **Ellanbrough** sent the "**Charles Napier**" and rebels started by capturing the Sindh. In 1843 the British focused under the Napier defeated the Bloch army, under the three Amir's of Hyderabad, Khairpur, and Mirpur, at the "**Battle of Maini**" As a result the British annexed the Sindh in 1843. And Charles Napier got the first governor general of Sindh.

### ANGLO SIKH WAR 1<sup>ST</sup> (1845-46)

The First Anglo Sikh War started on 11, Dec 1845 When the Sikh Army Crossed the river Satluj. This was a barbaric action that justified England entry into this war. The English army tried to seize the Glaiwor in sindh 1841 and the Battle in Afghanistan Lahore kingdom Maharaja Ranjeet Singh. English Army state Lahore to the border of Lahore. The fight started Dec 1845 the British had a 20, 000 and 30,000 soldiers. sikh had a 50, 00 man. Lal Singh and teja

Sikh treachery therefore lost the Sikh of 5 battles. The treaty of Lahore was the result of the first Anglo war stopped on 8, march 1846. More than 1 corer rupees was the redress to the English. Henny Lawrence established the planned British residency. Gulab Sing was to pay the 75 rupees as the purchase price because the Sikh was unable to pay Kashmir and Jammu was sold to him. 8 six Sardar made up the council and presided over the Henny and English residence.

### ANGLO SIKH WAR 2ND (1848-49)

The First Anglo War defeated the sikh which was the cause of the treaty of Lahore and Bhairowal. Sikh fury that was that was the cause of cruel treatment to show the Ranni Jindan prisoner to Bannaris. Due to the cause of annual earnings Mulraj the previous governor replace the sikh governor. Her Singh joined the Mulraj which was the cause of the uprising the Multan Lord Delouse sent to the Punjab and every the war. There was the significance to the final conquest of Punjab.

#### Steps of British

- Assessed When the Country was revived according to the land productivity. For this purpose “**Canal Water**” was established in Sindh in 1844. They prepared the revenue record and developed a system that could maintain proper use of land.
- Introduced the Judicial System.
- Established the Police Organization.
- Introduced the Social reforms.
- Established the Seaport, and Railway System.
- The Arrangement System was an irrigation System. And they bring a million of access unspoiled land, under the agriculture.
- They made the largest canal of irrigation system.
- There are so many deserts in the Sindh area so they introduced the water system.
- At that time Karachi was the backbone of the economic activity in the subcontinent.
- They had comprehended the growth of Karachi 164 years ago.
- The planner had a picture of what the further city would look like the markets, roads, and school, added in 1880.
- The balance of Sindh existed where the majority of the population lived based on agriculture.
- They established the welfare of the state.
- A that time people do not want the ruler system they want democracy.

### SINDHI CULTURE LANGUAGE

Sindh remained part of British India until 1947 when it was made the provinces of Pakistan. The Sindhi language developed a devolved the upon 2400 years. The Sindhi language came after the coming of the **Aryans** became the **Indo Aryans**. The **Sindhi** language is based on the Sanskrit language and the language of India with the dictionary Arabian, Persian, and some Devnagari included in this language. This language includes many Arabic words.

#### Festivals

The Siddhi people loved the 2 festivals Dull Azha, Edul Fitr. The people of Sindh prefer Folk Dance, music, and cheap entertainment for local people.

#### Agriculture

The life of the people of Sindh is based on agriculture. They fertile the plans and gave the important sources and achieve the best things. The people move from one place to another to take water because of the animals

#### Arts and Music's

Sindhi society is commanded by the great Sufi and the martyrs. It has always been the land of peace love, romance, and great cultural and artistic values. The sufies are the Lal Shabazz Qalandr, Sachal Sarmust, Shaha Abdul Latif Bahati. They show the **Ishq-e-Haqiqi, and Ishq-e-Mljazi**. Their poetry shows love, romance, peace. Bhatari was also known as an excellent musician. He introduced a new type of musical type of instrument like a Tembura, which is still today the ruler in Sindh. People prefer folk dance.

#### Translation of Quran Sindhi

The translation of the Holy Quran into the Sindhi language was in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The record displays their poetry before the caliph of Islam in Bagdad. Medicians, Astronomy Published in the Sindhi language in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

## Sindhi Food

Sindhi food is ready for special events.

- Diwali a Bhaji

It is also called the “chitini –kunni” and is ready with 7 vegetables.

Sai Bhaji, chawal, are their favorite dish in Sindh.



- Koki is very famous and prepared with flour wheat, and enjoyed the dal, sabzi, curd (dhai).
- Sindhi Kadi is very special and prepared on special occasions. It is a spicy and thick gravy.
- Taryal Patata, also known as “**Took –Aloo**” is a potato fried deep fried with different spices. It is prepared for lunch dinner and breakfast.
- Pallo Machi is a Sindhi dish named the “**Hilsa Fish**” made with a different method.
- Vermicelli is a sweet dish. Sometimes milk based desert a popularly made on the Eid ul Fitr, Eid ul Azaha.
- **Culture Day of Sindh**
- Sindhi Culture Day is celebrated on 1<sup>st</sup> Dec Sunday wearing the Sindhi **Top and Ajrak**.
- **Role of Media**
- The role of media played a very important role in Sindh.TV, KTN, TV, And AWAZ TV shows on the Sindhi culture. Media organizations organized special mega musical activities. Which also catches the observed the culture day. Sindhi language culture networks and political groups celebrate the 1<sup>st</sup> Eta day on 8<sup>th</sup> December.

## Sindhi Products

The Sindhi Products is also known as the Sindhi “**Ajrak and Sindhi Topi**” Women wear the Ajrak clothes that are made as well. The Sindhi cap is also known (topi) as a cultural item. Saqafat provides a handmade culture that is very original and affordable.



People are very fond of wearing the **Ajrak and Topi**. They are wearing different occasion

### **The Love Stories of Sindh**

The famous love stories of Sindh are **Sonhi Mehar, Lela Majnoo, Sassui Pahun, and** many more. Shaha Abdul Latif Bahati talks about these love stories and mentions his book "**Shaha Jo Risalo**" Women are known as the stories of the shaha. The Sindh is also known for the love of humanity and peace.

### **CONCLUSION**

In accordance with Queen Victoria Proclamation Punjab and the rest of British India came under the direct rule of British crown in 1858. The region was known Sapta Sindhu, and the Vedic nation of the 7<sup>th</sup> river that followed into the ocean One of the last Areas Indian subcontinent to come under British control was the Punjab region which was mostly taken over by the East India Company in 1849. In 1858 Punjab was the direct British rule along with the rest of British India. The Anglo Sikh War fights fostered respect for another's fighting skills The Sikhs fought alongside the British in the Revolt of 1857 of other battles and conflicts up until Indian independence in 1947.

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