

NABHA RIYASAT: A HISTORICAL ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT- The ruling house of Nabha enjoys a joint descent together with those of Patiala and Jhind, from Phul, through his son Tiloka. Hamir Singh, great-grandson of Tiloka, founded the city of Nabha in 1755 AD. In 1763 AD he sided with the Sikh Sardars in their fight with the Mughal Viceroy Zain Khan and was confirmed in the possessions of all the territories he had freed from the Mughal power. He established almost complete independence and succeeded in creating a state under the name of the city he founded.

Key Terms: History, Nabha City, Mughal Age.

Introduction: Jaswant Singh, son of Hamir, succeeded in 1784 and assumed the title of Raja. He joined his Phulkian kinsmen and entered into treaty relations with the British, in opposition to the court at Lahore. He maintained cordial relations with the emperor in Delhi and secured recognition of his father's conquests and high titles of honor¹. His younger son and successor, Raja Sri Devendra Singh, attempted to hedge his bets by remaining aloof during the Anglo-Sikh War. On securing their victory, the British charged him with intriguing the enemy and abrogating his treaty responsibilities. Large tracts of territory were confiscated and the raja deposed in favor of his eldest surviving son. Raja Bharpur Singh, who succeeded as a minor, did not make the same mistake as his father. At the age of 17, he led his troops in support of the British during the Indian Mutiny, holding Ludhiana against the mutineers for a continuous period of six months. His courage and services were honored with a guarantee of his possessions, high honors and titles², additional territory, and a seat on the Viceroy's Council. Sadly, his early death in 1863 robbed the state of a promising reign.

The British appointed a commission of Phulkian rulers to look into choosing a successor to the vacant gadi. Their unanimous choice fell upon Hira Singh, the son of Kunwar Sukha Singh, of Badrukhan, in Jind. Their choice proved a fortuitous one. His long and prosperous reign saw his little patchwork state transformed. Buildings and monuments sprang up everywhere, roads and railways were constructed, and agriculture expanded. Gaining from the Sirhind irrigation canal, the state became a garden, producing wheat, millet, pulses, cotton, and sugar. Land revenue receipts grew rapidly, and were plowed back into improving agriculture, the infrastructure, schools, and hospitals. A small but efficient army was created along modern lines, sent a contingent to the Second Afghan War in 1878 and with the Tirah expedition in

¹ Harbans Singh, *The Heritage of Sikhs*, Oxford Press, New Delhi, 1989,p.21

² Khazan Singh, *History and Philosophy of the Sikhs*, Ganda Publishers, 1994,p.31

1897. The Raja lived long enough to attend all the Imperial Durbars, but increasingly left affairs of state in the hands of his promising son. Maharaja Ripudaman Singh succeeded his father in 1911 having already served under him as virtual administrator for some years³. His abilities were noticed by the Imperial authorities, who appointed him to the Central Legislature. There he spoke on behalf of the Sikh interest, supported and pioneered reforming legislation to the benefit of his race and India⁴. However, soon after his succession, relations with his larger and more powerful kinsman at Patiala deteriorated. Schemes and feuds abounded on both sides, sometimes resulting in dangerous and reckless actions. Unfortunately for Ripudaman, his state was small and insignificant in comparison to Patiala, who was also a British favorite. Unlike Patiala, he had publicly opposed them over the Amritsar massacre in 1919. When one of his escapades resulted in a suspected case of poisoning and another of kidnap, an inquiry was held and he was forced to relinquish administrative powers. When confronted with the evidence, he agreed to reside outside the state and to refrain from participating in the administration. A large allowance was awarded and he settled in Dehra Dun.⁵ An intelligent man left kicking his heels, soon found an outlet in further intrigue, not less. He joined an extreme religious group, engaged in seditious activities against British rule and attempted to interfere in the state administration through intermediaries. Accused of breaching the terms of the agreement, he was deposed, stripped of his titles and exiled to Kodaikanal, in Madras. He died there during the height of the Second World War. Maharaja Shri Sir Pratap Singh succeeded as a minor in 1928. Removed from the influence of his father, he received a thoroughly modern Western education. His interests were more traditionally Sikh and he took an interest in military affairs, joined the army, and served with distinction during the Second World War. He ended his service in the rank of a full Colonel, then embarked on resolving the issue of his state's accommodation with post-independence India. Nabha joined with fellow Phulkian rulers in founding the Patiala and East Punjab States Union (PEPSU) in 1948⁶. Although this proved to be a successful move and natural union, Congress India was in no mood to tolerate such a center of power for very long. They dissolved the union in 1956 and merged the states with a greater Punjab. Nevertheless, the Maharaja continued to serve India in a military capacity, acting as ADC to the President and serving as Colonel of the Sikh Regiment for many years. He saw through the momentous changes wrought by Mrs. Gandhi's policy of de-recognizing the rulers in 1971 and died at the age of 76 in 1995⁷. At his death, he was one of the last surviving knights of the Order of the Star of India.

³ *Ibid*,p.33

⁴ Kirpal Singh Narang, *A History of the Punjab*, Sirsa Press, Dehradun, 1997,p.14

⁵ Kirpal Singh Narang, *A History of the Punjab*, Sirsa Press, Dehradun, 1997,p.37

⁶ *Ibid*,p.39

⁷ *Ibid*,p.40

The Nabha Chiefs claim precedence over the other Phulkian houses on account of their descent from the eldest branch of the family. The histories of Patiala and Jhind have contained an account of the common ancestor Phul⁸, and of his two sons Gurditta and Sukhchen, from the elder of whom the Nabha house has sprung, and from the younger the house of Jhind.

The genealogy. **The Nabha genealogy is as follows :—**

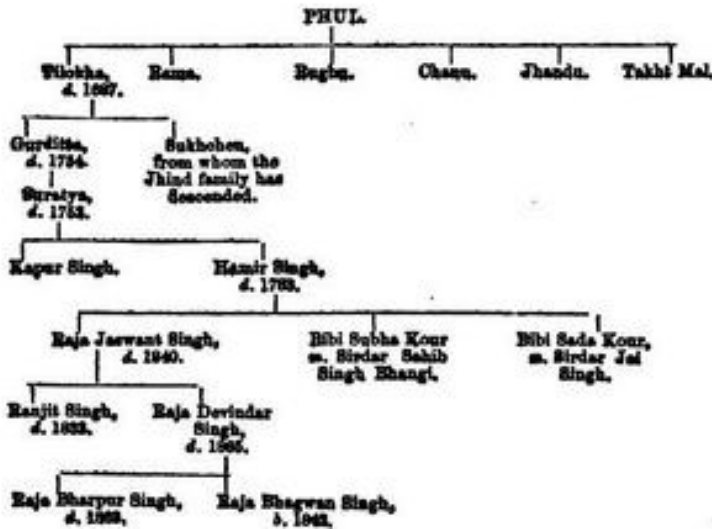


Figure: The Nabha Genealogy

Maharaja Ripurdaman Singh, later known as Sardar Gurcharan Singh was the Maharaja of Nabha before he was deposed by the Britishers. He was the ruler of the princely state of Nabha for 12 years from 1912 to 1923. Born at Nabha on 4 March 1883, the only son of Maharaja Hira Singh and Maharani Jasmer Kaur. Ripudaman Singh was educated by private tutors including Lala Bishan Das and Sardar (Bhai) Kahn Singh Nabha celebrated Sikh scholar and lexicographer despite the resistance from British advice to send him to one of the newly established College modeled on an English Public Schools. Upon his father's death in 1911, When Ripudaman Singh ascended the throne as Maharaja of Nabha, he refused to be crowned by the Viceroy of India as was then the norm for a senior ruling prince in India⁹.

Ripudaman Singh married three times, twice to ladies of royal blood and once a morganatic ally and had 7 sons 5 daughters from them. In 1901, he was married to Jagdish Kaur (1884-1927), daughter of Sardar Gurdial Singh Mann, a Punjabi judicial officer and owner of tea gardens near Dharamshala (now in Himachal Pradesh). A daughter, Amrit Kaur, born to them on 8 October 1907, was later married to Raja Ravi Sher Singh of Kalsia state.

⁸ Khazan Singh, *History and Philosophy of the Sikhs*, Ganda Publishers, 1994,p.21

⁹ *Ibid*,p.24

Early life

Ripudaman Singh was appointed as an additional member to the Imperial Legislative Council in Calcutta for a two-year term. He was a staunch Indian nationalist. During this period, he joined hands with nationalist leaders such as Gopal Krishna Gokhale, and Madan Mohan Malaviya in their opposition to restrictive legislation such as the Press Act of the Government of India. He was befriended by Lala Lajpat Roy and other prominent leaders of the Swaraj movement. During the First World War, he refused to contribute Nabha state force contingents for the British Indian Army¹⁰. As a result, he was arguably the only Indian ruler who did not receive any British war service-related honors. Shocked by the events of the Amritsar Massacre of Jalianwala Bagh in 1919, he publicly opposed the British, clashing with his distant cousin Bhupinder Singh of Patiala, who was a strong supporter of British rule in India.

From 1906 to 1908, he was a member of the Imperial Legislative Council of India, where he spoke on behalf of the Sikh interest and pioneered reformist legislation. He represented Nabha in 1911 at the coronation of King George V. Continuing his interest in legal affairs, he reformed the state judiciary and enacted numerous pieces of progressive legislation, including laws providing for female education and a progressive marriage act. He also established a legislature and an executive council to govern Nabha.

He also introduced the Anand Marriage Bill sought to legitimize Sikh marriages conducted according to their simple religious rites known as Anand Karaj. His interest in social reform was further evidenced when he presided over the Indian National Social Conference held at Lahore in 1909. In 1910, he went abroad for medical treatment. He attended the coronation of King George V at Westminster on 22 June 1911. He was in France when the news reached him of his father's death on 25 December 1911. He came back to India and ascended the throne of Nabha on 24 January 1912.

His overt support of the Gurdwara Reform movement in the Punjab led to further alienation in the eyes of Britishers. To relinquish control of Nabha to a British administrator, they have charged him even for kidnapping and attempted murder through poisoning. Even some of Maharaja Ripudaman Singh's former confidants had deposed against him. Partly under British pressure and partly persuaded by one of his former officers, Captain O'Grady, he signed a letter of voluntary abdication on 7 July 1923, and the British government formally deposed him on 9 July 1923. He was sent to Dehra Dun on an annual pension of Rs 300,000 with many other concessions were withdrawn¹¹.

In 1923, Ripudaman Singh agreed to leave Nabha and to settle at Dehra Dun. For this, he was granted a large allowance. However, he continued to intrigue and attempt to regain control of Nabha to some degree. In 1927, he went on pilgrimage to Sri Abichal Nagar Hazur Sahib and retook the Khalsa initiation rites, taking the name of Gurcharan Singh. The next year, he was

¹⁰ Dalip Singh, *Universal Sikhism*, Oxford Press, New Delhi, 1989, p.54

¹¹ *Proceedings of Punjab Conference*, Patiala.

formally deposed by the British for sedition and succeeded by his eldest son, Pratap Singh Nabha.

His efforts to regain his gaddi through lobbying with some prominent nationalist leaders, lawyers, and journalists proved abortive. But he remained unbent and unrepentant. In a series of demonstrations and meetings, people demanded the restoration of the Maharaja. The protest soon took the form of a religious movement which came to be known as Jaito morcha. The morcha or agitation was led by the Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee. It became intensified after the state authorities had interrupted an Akhandpath, and continued reading of Guru Granth Sahib, the Sikh Scripture, at Gurdwara Gang Sar at Jaito, a small market town. The agitation, while successful in winning freedom of worship in gurdwaras, failed in its political aim, i.e. the restoration of the Maharaja to his throne.

He was instead removed in 1926 from Dehra Dun to Kodaikanal, in the far South. He was stripped of his rank and titles and exiled to Kodaikonal in the Madras Presidency. Thereafter, he was known officially as Gurcharan Singh. Two years later his pension was reduced to Rs 1,20,000, per annum. He died at Kodaikanal on 13 December 1942 at the age of 59. He was succeeded in 1928 by his eldest son, Pratap Singh Nabha.

HISTORICAL AND RELIGIOUS IMPORTANCE OF NABHA

NABHA is a town in Patiala district, Punjab, India. It lies 15 km south of Chandigarh (30° 44'N. 76° 46'E) and has a historical Gurdwara dedicated to Guru Tegh Bahadur and Guru Gobind Singh. The shrine, called Gurdwara Sis Asthan Patshahi IX ate Puja Asthan Patshahi X or simply, Gurdwara Nabha Sahib, is situated 200 metres south of the habitation.

During the seventeenth century, Nabha did not exist and the area was covered by a dense forest. In November 1675, Bhai Jaita, carrying the severed head of Guru Tegh Bahadur from Delhi to Anandpur spent a night here in the solitary hut of an old Muslim recluse, Dargahi Shah, who on hearing an account of the tragic happenings from the former, kept watch over BhaiJaita's sacred charge, enabling him to take a few hours undisturbed sleep.

As Bhai Jaita prepared to depart the next morning, Dargahi Shah asked him to convey to Guru Gobind Singh how anxious he was to see him and yet how disappointed he felt at his inability to travel to Anandpur owing to his old age. Thirteen years later, Guru Gobind Singh travelling back from Paonta to Anandpur in November 1688 alighted at the faquir's hut one evening, thus granting him his heart's wish¹².

Gurdwara Construction

A small mud platform marked this site until a gurdwara was constructed and endowed by Maharaja Karam Singh (1798-1845) of Patiala. The shrine, as built by the Maharaja, was a square sanctum, with a covered circumambulatory passage. An assembly hall and some ancillary buildings were added in 1956. The Gurdwara is now managed by a local committee, under the auspices of the Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee. Special divans are held on the first of every Bikrami month. An annual festival takes place on 2122 Assu, corresponding

¹² Puran Singh, *The Book of the Ten Masters*, Sindhi Press, Dehradun, 1980, p.25

to 67 or 78 October, in the local belief it was on one of these dates, and not in November, that Guru Gobind Singh visited the place in 1688.

HISTORICAL GURDWARAS

There are two Gurdwaras of historical importance in Nabha.

GURDWARA SIROPAO SAHIB is located in a tower in the western part of the Fort. It holds a number of relics coming down from the days of the Gurus.

- 1. Guru Gobind Singh's hukamndmd issued in 1706 to the brothers, Tilok Singh (ancestor of the rulers of Nabha and Jhind states) and Ram Singh (ancestor of the Patiala rulers). The original is preserved in Burj Baba Ala Singh at Patiala.
- 2. A turban, a comb with some hair stuck in it, a kirpdn 3.5 inches long, and a hukamndmd. These articles were given by Guru Gobind Singh to Pir Buddhu Shah at Paonta after the battle of Bhangani. Raja Bharpur Singh of Nabha acquired these from the Pir's descendants.
- 3. A whip and a sword believed to have once belonged to Guru Hargobind.
- 4. Three swords, a dagger, two studs of a shield, a tip of an arrow, and a manuscript of 300 folios, all commemorating Guru Gobind Singh¹³.

GURDWARA BABA AJAPAL SINGH, popularly known as Ghorianvala Gurdwara, is outside the Lahauri Gate. It commemorates a Sikh divine who is said to have settled here in a forest at the beginning of the eighteenth century.¹⁴ During his stay here he seems to have won repute for his sanctity. He trained many in the soldierly arts as well. A few articles are still preserved in the Gurdwara as mementos of the holy saint.

HISTORICAL ANALYSIS

Tiloka the ancestor of both Nabha and Jind was a son of Phool. Both these states were members of the Phulkian misal. Tiloka had two sons Gurditta and Sukchain, the former was the ancestor of the Nabha family, and the latter of the Jhind family. Gurditta died in 1752 AD and was succeeded by his grandson, Hameer Singh. Raja Hameer Singh founded the state of Nabha in 1755 AD. He was succeeded by his son Raja Jaswant Singh in 1790 AD¹⁵.

Jaswant Singh (above) was an ardent supporter of Maharajah Ranjit Singh (Lion of Punjab).

Maharaja Jaswant Singh 1783 -1840AD

In 1880, the titles of Maharajah and Raja-i-Rajgan were granted to the ruler of Nabha. Nabha was absorbed into the Indian Union on May the 5th, 1948 AD. The Maharajah was sanctioned an annual allowance of 4 lakh and 10 thousand rupees a year. Maharajah Pratap Singh sued the British crown jeweler, Gerrard when they failed to return jewels that included: 175 diamonds,

¹³ *Ibid*,p.27

¹⁴ S.S.Gandhi , *History of Sikhs*,Oxford Press, New Delhi, 1983,p.42

¹⁵ Kirpal Singh Narang, *A History of the Punjab*, Sirsa Press, Dehradun, 1997,p.52

203 runies, 11 pearls, 256 emeralds, and 19 suites of diamond, ruby, emerald, and pearl necklaces, earrings, and bracelets.

The Chief of Nabha is descendent from the same stock as the Maharajas of Patiala and Jhind (hence the name Phulkian States from the common ancestor named Phul), but like the latter belongs to the elder branch of the family. Nabha State was part of the treaty of 1809 for the protection of the Kingdom from the Maharaja of Lahore, Ranjit Singh (the lion of Punjab). Maharaja Jaswant Singh of Nabha died in 1840 and was succeeded by his son Devinder Singh. In 1845, during the Sikh war, Devinder Singh withheld supplies from the British, and as punishment was deposed in 1846 (died in confinement in 1865). Devinder's son, Bharpur Singh, had been installed as the Maharaja in 1847. Bharpur Singh died in 1863, leaving no heir. The Maharajas of Patiala and Jhind were called upon to select a new heir to the throne. They chose the younger brother of Bharpur Singh, Bhagwan Singh, who was installed in 1864 but later died in 1871 without heirs. Again, the rulers of Patiala and Jind were summoned to select another relative as heir, and they selected a collateral relative, Hira Singh. During Sir Hira Singh's time, the Kingdom saw its greatest recognition and growth. A Rajput Nobles of the State, Khan Bahadar Sardar Bakhshi Wali Mohammed Khan, and his ancestors were recognized as one of the few leading personalities of these princely Kingdoms. The famous Bakhshi family had rendered service in all three states of Jind, Patiala, and Nabha.

GENEALOGY OF NABHA RULERS

Raja HAMIR SINGH, 1st Raja of Nabha 1755/1783, son of Sardar Suratya Singh, married 1stly, Rani Raj Kaur, daughter of Sujan Singh Mansahia (and widow of his brother), married 2ndly, a daughter of Natha Singh Magharia, married 3rdly, Rani Mai Deso, died 1790, daughter of Sardar Makhan Singh of Rori, married 4thly, Rani Raj Kaur, daughter of Sardar Dhan Singh of Nirhana, and had issue. He died in December 1783.

Raja Jaswant Singh (by Rani Raj Kaur) (qv) Bibi Subha Kaur (by Rani Mai Deso), married Sardar Sahib Singh Bhangi. She died in 1839. Bibi Sada Kaur (by Rani Mai Deso), married Sardar Jai Singh of Batala.

Raja JASWANT SINGH, 2nd Raja of Nabha 1783/1840, birth 1775, conducted protracted campaigns, first against Jhind and then against Patiala, to regain disputed territory for his state, he entered into an alliance with Lord Lake against Jaswant Rao Holkar in 1804, helped the British in the Gurkha war in 1814 as well as in the Kabul campaign in 1838, married 1stly, Rani Dya Kaur, a daughter of Sardar Jai Singh Nishanwalia of Lidhran, married 2ndly, Rani Chand Kaur, daughter of Sardar Ram Singh Dhillon, married 3rdly, Rani Ram Kaur, daughter of Sardar Bagh Singh Rallon, married 4thly, Rani Har Kaur, daughter of Sirdar Hari Singh of Jodhpur, married 5thly, Rani Dharam Kaur, daughter of Sardar Sujan Singh of Ghumon (#3), and had issue. He died 22nd May 1840 at Nabha.¹⁶

Rajkumar Ranjit Singh (by Rani Dya Kaur), married 1stly, a daughter of Sardar Jodh Singh of Bamne Kaleki, married 2ndly, a daughter of Sardar Jassa Singh of Shahpur, married 3rdly, a daughter of Sardar Dya Singh Bhamma and sister-in-law of Sardar Gulab Singh Shahid, and had issue. He died on 17th June 1832 at Patiri.

¹⁶ www.wikipedia.com

Kanwar Santokh Singh, married Bibi Bhagbari, daughter of Sardar Sher Singh of Shahabad. He died in 1830.

Raja Devendra Singh (by Rani Har Kaur) (qv) Sardarni Mahtab Kaur married Sardar Arjan Singh of Rangar Nanghalia and had an issue. She was killed on 4th January 1864 at Ranghar Nangalia.

Raja DEVENDRA SINGH, the 3rd Raja of Nabha 1840/1846 (deposed), was born on 5th September 1822, he ascended the gadi on 5th October 1840, he sympathized with the Sikhs during the first Anglo-Sikh war and as a result lost a quarter of his possessions, he was deposed and exiled to Mathura, he was granted a pension of 50,000Rs and later moved to Lahore on 8th December 1855, where he died 10 years later, married 1stly, Rani Mann Kaur, daughter of Sardar Wazir Singh of Rangar Nangalia, married 2ndly, Rani Lilavati, daughter of Thakur Ishwari Singh Katoch of Kangra, Wazir of Nabha, married 3rdly, Rani Chetenwali, and had issue, two sons. He died in November 1865 in Lahore.

Raja BHARPUR SINGH, the 4th Raja of Nabha 1846/1863, born 4th October 1840, replaced his father, on the gadi in January 1847, during his minority, the state affairs were managed by his grandmother, Rani Chand Kaur, he was an enlightened ruler and a devout Sikh, he provided help to the British during the mutiny of 1857 and was rewarded with the grant of the divisions of Bawal and Kanti, he was granted the right of adoption, the power of life and death over his subjects and the promise of non-interference by the British in the internal affairs of his state, he was nominated a member of the Viceroy's Council in September 1863, but died shortly afterward on 9th November 1863 at Nabha.¹⁷

Raja BHAGWAN SINGH, the 5th Raja of Nabha 1863/1871, was born on 30th November 1842 in Nabha, he ascended the gadi on 17th February 1864. He died of tuberculosis at Nabha on 31st May 1871.

HH Farzand-i-Arjmand Akidat Paiwand Daulat-i-Inglishia Brar Bans Sarmor Raja Sir HIRA SINGH Malvinder Bahadur, 6th Raja of Nabha 1871/1911, G.C.S.I [1879], born 19th December 1843, son of Sardar Sukkha Singh of Badrukhan, installed on the gaddi of Nabha state on 10th August 1871, he granted the titles of Raja-i-Rajgan and Maharaja, provided funds for the establishment of the Khalsa Printing Press at Lahore, supported the Khalsa College at Amritsar and promoted the reformist (Anand) form of Sikh marriage; married HH Rani Jasmer Kaur, died 1921, daughter of Sardar Anokh Singh Longowalia, and had issue. He died on 25th December 1911 at Nabha (#4).

HH Farzand-i-Arjmand Akidat Paiwand Daulat-i-Inglishia Brar Bans Sarmor Maharaja Ripudaman Singh Malvinder Bahadur (qv)

HH Maharani Ripudaman Kaur, married HH Maharaja Rana Ram Singh of Dholpur.

HH Farzand-i-Arjmand Akidat Paiwand Daulat-i-Inglishia Brar Bans Sarmor Maharaja RIPUDAMAN SINGH Malvinder Bahadur, 7th Raja of Nabha 1911/1923 (deposed), born 4th March 1883 in Nabha, educated privately, Member of the Imperial Legislative Council in Calcutta 1906/1908, introduced the Anand Marriage Bill, presided over the Indian National Social Conference held at Lahore in 1909, attended the coronation of King George V at

¹⁷ Amrik Singh, *Punjab in India Politics: Issues & Trends*, Oxford Press, New Delhi, 1988, p.13

Westminster on 22nd June 1911, succeeded his father as Maharaja, and installed on the gaddi on 24th January 1912, investiture took place on 20th December 1912, granted a local salute of 15 guns in 1921, signed a letter of voluntary abdication on 7th July 1923, and the British government formally deposed him on 2nd February 1928 and he was sent to Dehra Dun on an annual pension of 300,000Rs, deprived of the title Maharaja in 1923, later moved in 1926 to Kodaikanal on a reduced pension where he died; early in 1927 he went on a pilgrimage to Sri Abichalnagar Hazur Sahib, Nanded, where he took the Khalsa pahul (initiation rites) a second time and was renamed Sardar Gurcharan Singh, he married 1stly, 1901, HH Maharani Bibi Jagdish Kaur, birth 1884, died 4th August 1927, daughter of Sardar Gur Dayal Singh Mann, married 2ndly, 10th October 1918, HH Maharani Sarojani Devi, daughter of Maj. Sardar Prem Singh Raipuria, married 3rdly (unequally), Sardarni Gurcharan Kaur, and had issue, three sons and two daughters, as well as further issue. He died 13th December 1942 in Kodaikanal.

HH Farzand-i-Arjmand Akidat Paiwand Daulat-i-Inglishia Brar Bans Sarmor Maharaja Pratap Singh Malvinder Bahadur (by HH Maharani Bibi Jagdish Kaur) (qv)

Rani Bibi Amrit Kaur Sahiba (by Jagdish Kaur), was born 8th October 1907, married on 16th February 1925, Raja Ravi Sher Singh Sahib Bahadur of Kalsia, and had issue. She died after 1945.

Maharaj Kumar Shri Kharagh Singh (by HH Maharani Bibi Jagdish Kaur)

Maharaj Kumar Shri Gurbaksh Singh (by HH Maharani Bibi Jagdish Kaur), married in 1950, in Maharaj Kumari Chandra Prabha Kumari Sahiba, daughter of Lt.-Col. HH Maharana Shri Sir Vijaysinhji Chhatrasinhji Sahib of Rajpipla, and his second wife, HH Maharani Padmini Kunverba Sahiba, had an issue. He died in November 1963.

Rajkumar Vivek Singh, Krishna Kumari, Tuhina Kumari, Maharaj Kumari Kamla Devi, Maharaj Kumari Vimla Devi, Raja Shri Narinder Singh, Rajkumar Shri Dr. Jasmer Singh, Rajkumar Shri Shamsher Singh, Raja Shri Fateh Singh, born 1935, married 1964 in New Delhi, Kanwarani Sohinder Nabha, daughter of Shri Khazan Singh Chaudri, and has issue, two sons.

Rajkumar Ranjeet J. B. Singh Nabha, born in 1965, married in 1995 in New Delhi, Kanwarani Uditia Nabha, daughter of Shri Jayant Kumar Malhotra, Member of Parliament, and has issued, one daughter. Similarly, Kumari Naia Nabha was born in 2003; Rajkumar Rajee Singh Nabha was born in 1968.

Rajkumari Shri Vijay Kaur, Rajkumari Shri Charanjit Kaur [Mrs. Jeet Nabha Khemka], married Mr. Nand Khemka of New Delhi, industrialist, educated at Columbia University (M.B.A. and M.A.); Chairman of the SUN Group, Member of the Board of Overseers of Columbia Business School; and has issue.

Shiv Vikram Khemka, educated at Eton College, at Brown University (B.A. Economics) and at Wharton Business School (distinction with an M.B.A./M.A.); Executive Director of the SUN Group; married Urvashi Rana, daughter of Shri Pashupati Shumsher Jung Bahadur Rana of Nepal, and his wife, Rani Usharaje Scindia of Gwalior, and has issue, three daughters.

Gayatri Khemka

Bhavani Khemka

Jayashree Khemka

Rajkumari Shri Nandham Kaur

HH Maharaja PRATAP SINGH Malvinder Bahadur (1919-1995) HH Farzand-i-Arjmand Akidat Paiwand Daulat-i-Inglishia Brar Bans Sarmor Maharaja PRATAP SINGH Malvinder Bahadur, 8th Maharaja of Nabha 1923/1995, born 21st September 1919 in Mussoorie, educated privately and at Woodstock School and later in England, Member of the Imperial Council, K.S.C.I. [cr.1946], G.S.C.I. [cr.1933], married 25th April 1944, HH Maharani Urmilla Devi, daughter of Lt.Col. HH Rais ud-Daulah Sipahdar ul-Mulk Saramad Rajha-i-Hind Maharajadhiraj Sri Sawai Maharaj Rana Sir Udaibhan Singh Lokindra Bahadur Diler Jung Jai Deo of Dholpur, and his wife, HH Maharani Malvender Kaur, and had issue. He died on 24th July 1995 in Delhi and was cremated the next day at the Royal Cemetary in Nabha.