

## **The Important Tribes of Dera Ghazi Khan and their Political influence on the electoral politics of the district Dera Ghazi Khan**

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### **Abstract**

*Dera Ghazi Khan is an important district of Punjab and it is located among the four provinces of Pakistan. The district has special geographical and historical status due to its geo-strategic location. The history of the district commences with the arrival of the Baloch tribes in Dera Ghazi Khan. These tribes have an important role since their arrival. During the colonial the chief of each tribe was appointed as Tumandar with special judicial and administrative powers. On the emergence of Pakistan the Sardarisystem was abolished but the importance tribes and their role in the electoral politics were not minimized. Even today these tribes have strong hold in their concerning electoral constituencies. The tribal Sardar have important role in the electoral democracy and he is most strong candidate due to his tribal strength. With ethnic issues the intra tribal concerns also force these tribes to participate in current political system for political and economic benefits. This research paper highlights the major Baloch Tribes of Dera Ghazi Khan District and their role in ethnic politics of the District Dera Ghazi Khan.*

**Keywords:** Baloch, Tribes, Tuman, Ethnic, Politics, Dera Ghazi Khan, District etc.

### **Literature Review**

For the preparation of this research paper I have consulted the most relevant sources of the topic for this the more important are E.D Brouse Notes on

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Dera Ghazi Khan, The Forward Policy, A year on the Border of Punjab and NWFP, The Baloch , History of the Baloch and Baloch Races , Musilman Races of Sindh, Balochistan and Afghanistan, *Baloch Punjab Mein*, Gulbahar, Tareekh-e-Balochistan, Twareekh-e- Dera Ghazi Khan, Tareekh-e-Dera Ghazi Khan, District Gazetteer, Murqa-e-Dera Ghazi Khan. I also got support from official and nonofficial records.

### **Methodology**

For this research paper I have adopted historic model with applying qualitative and quantitative mode of research. With books structured interview and a questionnaire was also given to the people to collect the sufficient information about the several major Baloch Tribes of the District Dera Ghazi Khan.

### **Introduction**

The ancient history of the district is almost silent and only rough calculation is that the town is very old according to the local legend. This statement is only based on myth without any authentic source of the history. The town was formed by a Baloch Sardar Nawab Haji Khan in 1476 during the reign of Sultan Hussain Langah of Multan<sup>i</sup>. The town of Dera Ghazi Khan had seen many ups and downs in its history. It remained under Iran, Arabs, Turks and many other dynasties. The earlier Baloch tribes came from Kirman to Makran in the last quarter of 12<sup>th</sup> century. The major settlement of Baloch has come to this region in 15<sup>th</sup> century after the thirty year Baloch tribal war between Rind and Lashar from 1489-1519. During the downfall of Mirani and then Sikh rule these tribes enjoyed their tribal status. The second Sikh War proved the last breath of Sikh rule and British occupied Punjab in 1849. Dera Ghazi Khan formed as a district Headquarter in 1849. After the failure of the war of independence these tribes became more powerful because the colonial government formed the Tumandarana system in the district in 1867 by Robert Sundeman. The Tumandar or Sardar of a tribe have judicial and administrative power. After the emergence of Pakistan these tribal chief enjoyed the same. Dera Ghazi Khan declared as a divisional Headquarter on 1<sup>st</sup> July 1982<sup>ii</sup>. With the political formation of new electoral constituencies each major tribe is found in a separate constituency. Due to the authoritarian democracy every tribe is powerful in its constituency and has sufficient

ethnic strength to win the election against any candidate. Therefore, in the district the concern of ethnicity in politics cannot be denied due to the enough strength of tribal votes which in thousands and play decisive role in victory. Among the various major tribes, Baloch tribes are mostly dominant as a whole in the district.

### **Discussion**

HamzaAlvi<sup>iii</sup> identified that ethnic politics is the result of backwardness, lack of political awareness and weak political institutions. Walker<sup>iv</sup> explains that ethnic politics is the issue of identity. While Tahir.A.<sup>v</sup> states that migration also strongly influences on the political development in a region. Dera Ghazi Khan is thought a backward district of Punjab. The literacy ratio is very low and it is assumed that people are totally under the grip of the feudal. All the Baloch tribes accept and obey the decision of the tribal Sardar because Sardar is like parents for the tribe<sup>vi</sup>.

In election 2013 the constituencies of National Assembly were NA-171-173 and Provincial Assembly were PP-240-246 respectively<sup>vii</sup>. Nation Assembly constituencies almost remained under the control of Khosa and Leghari tribes while the provincial Assembly constituencies mostly controlled by all Tuman Dar as PP-240 was under the hold of Qaisrani Tribe, PP-241 was dominated by Buzdar Tribe, PP-242 hold by Loand tribe, PP-243 and 244 were hold by Khosa and PP-245 and PP-246 were always under the grip of Leghari tribe in the Past. After the delimitation of electoral constituencies in 2018 are also formed on same according to the will of These *Tummans*. The political power of these tribes has been seen in the related electoral constituencies of the whole district Dera Ghazi Khan due to their ethnic strength.

Some of the major tribes are Khosa, Leghari, Qaisrani, Buzdar, Loand<sup>viii</sup> and some others have total command and hold over the politics of the district. Following tribes have important role in the politics of the district.

### **Buzdar**

Buzdar is an important Bloch tribe which exists in South Punjab especially in Dera Ghazi Khan and Rajanpur, while the tribe is also populated in Baluchistan and in Sindh. Buzdar is a combination of two words, Buz and Dar. Some people take its origin from the Persian language, in which the

word “Buzdar” means those people who possess “Goats” because in Persian language “Booz’ stands for “Goat’ and “Dar” stands for “Possession”. Baluch tribes are scattered in different geographical and marginal areas of Pakistan. The word ‘Buzdar’ according to the encyclopedia of Britannica stands for, the person who had a “ BlueColour Horse “, the person is considered as the forefather of the tribe and his horse, because of being unique in colour; his family, later on, after centuries which had grown into a tribe was named as Buzdar meaning “Blue Horse keeper, Booz: ‘The Name of Blue Horse and Dar mean Keeper”<sup>ix</sup>.

It is believed that the tribes which travel towards Punjab with “Mir Chakar” and leave him instead of helping and moves to the Suleman range, the Buzdars are one of them. They are living in tribal area Suleman rangeFazlakatch since the 16th century.In the reign of Ghazi khan 1st there were many Baluch tribes which were living in the hilly places of Sideman range, they travelled towards the ground places of Dera Ghazi Khan.<sup>x</sup>

The first tribal lord of Buzdar was “Kalidwani’s” and he was settled in the foot of Koh-e-Suleman with his tribe, he became ill and died. After “Kalidwani’s” death “Shadmani” family became chief. There was a long clash between Khosa and Buzdar tribes. Sometimes Khosas sometimes Buzdars were victorious<sup>xi</sup>.

Buzdars formed new centre of powers at Kotla Khan Muhammad and their tribes migrated from Dera Ghazi Khan and Saitpur to here. Ahmad Khan moved to Dera Ghazi Khan to take revenge of his father. When Noor Muhammad Gujar was on hunting, Khan Muhammad followed him and attacked him along with his companions and succeeded to kill Noor MuhammadGujar after heavy resistance.During colonial regime Buzdar enjoyed as Tumandar but also faced clash with government.After Pakistan came into being, Ashiq Khan Buzdar became the chief of Buzdars.

After the death of his father Ashiq Khan his son Dost Muhammad Khan Buzdar became Chief. He had been elected MPA from Tehsil Taunsa for twice. Sardar Fateh Muhammad Buzdar became chief of the tribe and still is the chief of Buzdar tribe after death of Dost Muhammad Buzdar.Usman Buzdar the son ofSardar Fateh Muhammad Buzdar has been Tehsil Nazim of Tribal area.

The tribe is spread all over the district but they have strong hold in Tehsil Taunsa especially in PP-241. Without the help of Buzdar tribe no one can

win the election in PP-241. The tribesmen only cast their votes on solidarity base and only the candidate of Tumandar can be in position to win the election in this constituency due to the ethnic affiliation. The election results 2002, 2008 and 2013 are the best example of the strong hold of ethnic politics in this constituency.

### **Khitrans**

Khitrans live in an important Tribe of Dera Ghazi Khan and live with majority at Taunsa. The main village of their settlement is Wohva and the adjoining area of Tehsil Taunsa. Qaisrani tribe and Buzdar tribe are the neighboring tribes of Khitrans. Khitrans also settled in hilly areas of Barkhan, Kolhu and Loralai<sup>xii</sup>. Some historians claim that Khitrans are not pure Baloch, some consider them Pathans, the generation of Miyana, who was the brother of "Tareen" from Abdali family. Geographically, socially, culturally Khitrans looked like Baloch, practically Khitrans are Baloch. Their famous language is "Khitranski" that is matched with Sindhi and Hindi languages. These people are not fighters like Baloch. Mostly, people of this tribe cultivate their lands. This tribe is not organized presently as there are without the chief of their tribe who can guide and organize them. Their role is limited only in local level politics but at national level they are not playing their role in spite of having a considerable vote bank. In fact, they are under the influence and high oppression of Qaisrani tribe. Sardar Alam Khan Khitrans was a prominent political figure of Khitrans tribe<sup>xiii</sup>.

He was politically affiliated with Pakistan People's Party. He has contested general elections for many times but without any success. Some important clans of Khitrans tribe are, Hasni, Atlani, and Mazarani etc. Ejaz-ur-Rehman Khitrans and his son Mahboob Khan are chairman of union council respectively. Sajid Aziz Khitrans is general secretary of PML (Q) Dera Ghazi Khan<sup>xiv</sup>. Tuman Khitrans did not remain powerful in electoral politics of provincial and national level. In general election they almost supported Khosa tribe as Sardar Amjad Farooq is main candidate in the electoral constituency while in provincial election Sardar Rab Nawaz Khan Khitrans elected an M.P.A once in election 1970.

Elections	Winner	Votes	Party	Runner Up	Votes	Party
1970 PP-135	Rab Nawaz Khan Khitran	2451 9	<b>IGD</b>	Dost Muhammad Khan Buzdar	21600	Ind.

### **Khosa**

In fifteenth century, like other tribes, Khosa tribe also settled in the area of Dera Ghazi Khan. Khosa tribe handshake with Sikhs first and then they supported British against Sikh<sup>xv</sup>. Ghulam Haider Khan killed in a battle and his son Kaora Khan became chief of Khosa tribe. After mistrust Sikh excelled towards Dera Ghazi Khan Kaora Khan advised his son Ghulam Haider Khan to favor of English ruler. Sikh ruler “Longa Ram” was arrested through Khosa tribe and handed over to the Edward.<sup>xvi</sup>

Sardar Bahadur Khan the grandson became Tumandar in the life of Kaura Khan who lived longer. Sikandar Khan was also became Tumandar, he dug the canal from his own cost to irrigate the barren lands. One more canal was dug by Fazal Ali Khan who was chief of Lund tribe. Both canals came in the lands of British Government. As a result Sikandar Khan was given 500 hectors of land and Sardar Bahadur Khan was given 300 hectors of land. Sardar Bahadur Khan was appointed as an on honorary Magistrate. He was died in 1906. He had no children; Tummandari came in the lands of Mubarak Khan who was the son of Sikandar Khan. He remained Tummandar form 1906-1916. He was also without children. His cousin Ghulam Haider Khan became Tummandar and Khan “Bahadur”, honorary magistrate and sub judge. In 1936, on account of some political reasons, he gave Tummandari to his eldest son Sardar Dost Muhammad. In the period of Haider Khan Tummandari was on extreme decline. And he was under “huge debt” as a result Tummandari went into court. In 1951, Sardar Atta Muhammad Khosa elected as member of provincial assembly. Sardar Zulfaqar Ali Khosa got success in election<sup>xvii</sup>.

In the politics of Dera Ghazi Khan, Mazari and Leghari remained politically dominant but Sardar Zulfaqar Ali Khosa established political affiliation with Mazari family. In 1972, he was elected as a member from Jamat-e-Islami. He joined Peoples Party along with Balakh Sher Mazari and Nasrullah Dareshak.

People's party lost their rule so Mazari group said goodbye to people party. Sardar Zulfaqar Ali Khosa also left peoples party. In local body election 1983, 1987 Khosa family tried their best to be dominant. But they failed. Sardar Zulfaqar Ali Khosa was elected a member of provincial assembly in 1985. When Nawaz Sharif was selected as chief minister, he gave him ministry. In the period of Nasrullah, the Muslim league was restored. So Zulfaqar Khosa joined Muslim league. Besides Zulfaqar Ali Khosa, his cousin Amjad Farooq Khosa also remained successful in election of 1985. Zulfaqar Ali Khosa defeated Sardar AlamKhan Khitran of Peoples party in 1988. Sardar Muhammad Amjad Farooq Khosa was also successful on the ticket Islamic Democratic Alliance. Although keeping in mind the growing political influence of Khosa family in politics Peoples Party gave ticket to Sardar Salah-ud-Din Khosa. But Peoples party failed in it.

In general election of 1990, Sardar Zulfaqar Khosa introduced his son Saif-ud-Din Khosa in politics. But he failed, but Khosa family made an end of old age rule of Leghari family in local body elections of Dera Ghazi Khan. Sardar Saif-ud-Din was elected "Zilla" council Chairman with heavy mandate. His opponent Leghari group Sardar Shabbir Khan Leghari and other members did not participate in the meeting. Chairmanship of municipal committee remained in hands of Khosa family. Sardar Saif-ud-Din Khosa was selected as chairman of municipal committee. Twelve years of local bodies' government dominancy came to an end through hands of Khosa family. In the period of political destabilization in 1993, the local body institute came to end, and dominancy of Khosa family also came to an end. Zulfaqar Ali Khosa is known as an extremely loyal friend of Mian Nawaz Sharif. When Ghulam Haider Wain faced no confidence, motion, Zulfaqar Khosa stood by his favor. Their group faced a huge defeat in 1993 elections of Dera Ghazi Khan. Sardar Zulfaqar Ali Khosa played a dominant role when he propagated Mehran bank Scandal against Farooq Leghari who was president at that time. He also participated in general election 1997<sup>xviii</sup>. After getting a heavy mandate Nawaz Sharif formed his government and Sardar Zulfaqar Ali Khan Khosa was made governor of Punjab. After the quo of General PervezMusharaf in 1999, the government of Nawaz Sharif was terminated and Musharaf took over of the matters of the state into his own hands. During this time, Khosa group had to face hardships in both local bodies' election and general election 2002. In general election 2008, Khosa

group got heavy mandate and Sardar Dost Muhammad Khan Khosa was made Chief Minister Punjab. Later on, Sardar Zulfiqar Ali Khan Khosa was made senior advisor to chief minister Punjab Mian Shahbaz Sharif. In general election 2013, Khosa group faced defeat through Leghari group<sup>xix</sup>.

### **Loand**

In 15<sup>th</sup> century Baloch Tribe 'Lund' settled against the Pathan under the leadership of Sardar Sori, the possessive area is called Sori. That's why the Tribe became famous Sori Lund as compare to Southern Tribe Tibbi Lund. The 2<sup>nd</sup> cause of fame is SoriNala, which irrigated the area. This time Sori's grandson is the lord of Lund Tribe. Sori's Son Haider was the Sardar in Babar's Era. They were not under influence of any tribe than Nutkani and Khosas<sup>xx</sup>.

Lund Sardar Muhammad Khan built three different houses in Sori and KhandiWala which is near Shadan Lund. Historian explained, through three attacks Afghans were directly defeated by C. At least, Lund irritated and resettled in mountains and Tummandar lived in Sori.

In Mir Alam Khan Durani's Period, Afghan and Lund reconciliation started. Conditionally, Lund came down in plain-areas, that time Muhammad Khan declared his son Fazal Khan as Tummandar. Fazal Khan defeated Buzdars twice and became influential lord of area; When Raja-Ranjit Singh attacked Dera Ghazi Khan and conquered it. Loand obeyed the Ranjit's coordinator Nawab of Bahawalpur. Then Fazal Khan supported Sawan-Mall against Buzdars. In return, Sawan-Mall granted more areas and they collect revenue for Diwan Sawan Mall<sup>xxi</sup>.

Fazal Khan supported Edwards and English government granted Lund Sardar, the Jeewani and Pakistan's Mouzajat in return. In 1857, Fazal supported general rebellion and ordered his son Haider Khan with 400 Troops to defeat Qaisrani Raees. Fazal also developed the irrigation system; the Fazal Lake was too much vital for irrigation which government bought in 5000 rupees and 500 hectare fertile Land was irrigated through it.

Fazal's son Haider was also an active person. In 1865, he met Sandmen; he supported Sandmen government and Sandman granted him 4000 rupees. He was most influential lord of Shadan Lund. He died in 1870. Haider Khan's son Muhammad Khan became Sardar. His brother Hassan Khan murdered Muhammad Khan in 1886, and then his younger brother Ahmad Khan



became lord. He was honorary magistrate. In 1898, Ahmad Khan died and his brother in law Nowrang Khan was declared Sardar. Nowrang also fall ill in the early age in 1903. Ghulam Hussain's son Nowrang Khan became lord. Ghulam Hussain and Nowrang Khan had reservation about property. After all they conditionally agreed. He was also honorary magistrate<sup>xxii</sup>.

In 1908, Nowrang died and Ghulam Hussain became easy. In 1928, the conditional division system demolished Ghulam Hussain became too easy to lead the Tribe. Ghulam Hussain also supported the Government and got large amount of rupees and land in return. During world war and after it, in support of government and clearing the area Tummandar was active. In return, he was addressed Bahadur Khan<sup>xxiii</sup>. Currently, Sardar Javed Akhtar Land is chief of this tribe and with the political support of his tribe he wins elections and becomes MPA. His political affiliation is with Leghari tribe. The most prominent political figure of this tribe is Habib-ur-Rehman, ex Nazim U.C Shadan Lund<sup>xxiv</sup>.

### **Leghari**

Leghari tribe settled in this area in the early decades of 16<sup>th</sup> century like other Baloch tribe of the District. But later this tribe migrated towards Sindh valley. When one of their chiefs Sardar Chakar Khan supported King Humayun in his expedition against successors of Sher Shah Sori, this tribe also took part under his Sardar in this war. In 18<sup>th</sup> century one of the branches of this tribe migrated to area of Talpur tribe. But another Leghari chief sought refuge from Kalhora Sardar Ghulam Ali Shah<sup>xxv</sup>. In 1772 a joint force of Leghari and Talpur tribes decimated the rule of Kalhora dynasty. They became the powerful ruler of this area after winning this war. During Sikh rule, Leghari tribe fought against Sikh's rule but later they joined hands with Sikh ruler<sup>xxvi</sup>.

In 1848, when Edward attacked D G Khan this tribe gave their support to Sikh forces, Sardar Jalal Khan Leghari with his 80 soldiers took the oath of loyalty at the hand British rulers. In 1881 Sardar Jamal Khan Leghari died and Nawab Muhammad Khan became next Chief of this tribe. In 1887, he was granted the title of Nawab by the government. He played very important role to settle a very horrible dispute between Qaisrani and Buzdar tribes. He also worked as a political officer in a war between Khitran and Mirani Tribes. Sardar Jamal Khan Leghari was elected as the President of District Jirga and

he was also Chosen the head of Punjab Balochistan Jirga. It shows that Leghari chief enjoyed influence in the corridor of power than Mazari Chief<sup>xxvii</sup>.

Jamal Khan joined Muslim League in 1946. In 1951, he won election through the platform of Muslim League. In 1953, he served as minister when MumtazDoltana became Chief Minister of Punjab<sup>xxviii</sup>. His son Muhammad Khan Leghari was a candidate of chief minister of Punjab and had strong relations with feudal lords of Punjab. In Feroz Khan Noon government he also served as a Minister. During Ayub Martial law he was banned under Ebd<sup>xxix</sup>.

With many other Politicians Leghari group also joined Peoples party when Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto formed this party in 1967. Farooq Leghari won the election 1977, 1988, 1990 and 1993. In 1993 Farooq Leghari was elected as a president of Pakistan. He won this in competition by defeating Waseem Sajjad<sup>xxx</sup>.

After the death of Sardar Farooq Ahmad Khan Leghari in 2010 the political position has become little bit weak. But overall, Leghari tribe has strong hold due to large strength and played important role in the politics of D G Khan especially after the emergence of Pakistan. Every political Party like to hand shake with this tribe cause of its ethnic strength.

### **Qaisrani**

Qaisrani is also a major tribe of Tehsil Taunsa District Dera Ghazi Khan. The name of the tribe is related to its ancestor Qaisar Khan. He was a poor man. The tribe has no proper history of ancient time. It is said that Qaisar Khan came to this area and settled. During the reign of Ranjit Singh Qaisrani created hurdles for Sikh government. But later on Mitha Khan hand shaked with Diwan Sawan and was granted the authority to collect revenue of the production of 6 villages and 462 rupees. He had also collected the revenue on each camel and donkeys loaded cross the area. In 1848, Edward requested to Mitha Khan for help at Mangrotha the capital of Qaisrani. On his request Mitha Khan helped British Government against Sawan-Mall. With help of Mitha Khan Edwards controlled over Mangrotha<sup>xxxi</sup>.

Government granted several villages to Mitha Khan Qaisrani and there was a good relationship between them. Asad Khan also set relation with English Government during peace time and Qaisrani state was divided into District

Dera Ghazi Khan and Dera Ismail Khan. This division disturbed the Qaisrani tribe. The Qaisrani tribe became depressed while they were involved in illegal activities under Yusuf Khan. In clash with Police, 6 police men died and 5 injured. This event furious the government Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ghazi Khan decided to punish them. In 1853 about 900 soldiers were sent and they conquered Tibbi Qaisrani but government had come to know that Mitha Khan was innocent. On this loyalty his stipend was increased to 500 rupees. Mitha Khan died in 1862 and his son Fazal Ali Khan become Tummandar<sup>xxxii</sup>.

After Mitha Khan, Kaora Khan became strong in Tibbi Qaisrani and had clashes with Government. In Dera Ismail Khan, reported accused Kaora Khan's son was behind this. Lieutenant Gary had duty to investigate and arrest Kaora Khan. After this Kaora Khan, was reported to have been disappeared into "MosaKhail". The government covered the area of Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Ghazi Khan, where he could be. Then Tribe decided to hand over Kaora Khan. Kaora Khan was punished and Fazal Ali Khan continued to lead the Qaisrani Tribe. In other Districts, Tummandar's allowance was increased to 2175 rupees, and the Chahat Barat, Mundwani, Barnad, JokbodChata-o-ghata, Jamal-wali Road-hali, kot Qaisrani and Khadanwala also under the control of Tummandar to collect revenue. Fazal Ali Khan was most popular personality and he had also authority as magistrate and civil judge. His income was 4000 rupees annually. After the death of Fazal Ali Khan his son Mitha Khan (II) took over as Tummandar of Qaisrani tribe. After Mitha Khan died, Imam Bakhsh was selected as chief of the Qaisrani tribe<sup>xxxiii</sup>.

After the death of Imam Bakhsh, Tummandari came in the hands of his elder son Manzoor Ahmad Khan but he was too young to run the tribal system. So, Sardar Mir Muhammad Khan ran the tribal system for few years. After completing education from abroad Manzoor Ahmad Khan came back and took over the responsibilities of his tribe<sup>xxxiv</sup>. English Government gave him power of Magistrate. He also became MPA in the period of Ayub Khan. After the death of Manzoor Khan his son Zahoor Ahmad became chief of the tribe. He was elected MPA in the first government of Nawaz Sharif. When Manzoor Ahmad Watto was chief minister of Punjab; he was part of his cabinet and enjoyed the post of parliamentary secretary. He was extremely close to Manzoor Ahmad Watto. He was died in 2003. After the death of

Manzoor Ahmad his son Mir Badshah Qaisrani became the chief of the Qaisrani tribe. Mir Badshah Qaisrani contested election in 2003 from the platform of PML (Q) and became Member of Parliament for the first time. The runner up was his close relative Imam Bakhsh barrister. Mir Badshah Qaisrani was appointed parliamentary secretary as had been his father earlier<sup>xxxv</sup>.

### **Sakhani**

Sakhani is famous tribe of Dera Ghazi Khan and actually it was Ishaqani or Sahakani in the Past<sup>xxxvi</sup>. Sakhani is a Baloch tribe and belongs to the branch of Rind Baloch. Rind was the son of Mir Jalal Khan. Among the ancestry of Mir Jalal, a man Meer Ishaq second was Great grandfather of this tribe. He was younger brother of Meer Aali Notak the chief of Nutkani tribe. Large number people of this tribe are scattered in the whole sub-continent. Even they migrated before the partition of 1947 to India and Bangladesh. Sakhani was a powerful tribe in past during the Mughal Dynasty. It is said a rebellion was uncontrolled at Sistan. At last Prince Muhammad appointed, Nawab Ghulam Muhammad Khan Sakhani as a Governor of Sistan to control this rebellion from 1603-1702. He was a brilliant administrator and crushed the rebellion and established peace. In 1819 during the Multan war, Sakhani tribe supported Nawab Muzaffar Khan against Ranjit. Many people of the tribe Martyred in this war of Multan. The graves of these Martyrs are found at Maoza Beet Kapahi in District Muzaffargarh<sup>xxxvii</sup>. In 1857 Sakhani tribe did not hand shake or supported the colonial rulers. The British Government then took strong action against the tribe, many persons were arrested and then Government controlled them. The people of the tribe were warriors and government pushed them towards plain area especially in bank of Indus. Majority strength of the lives in Dera Ghazi Khan Division. The main areas of the tribe are Taunsa, Basti Tub, Panjgrahin, Masu Sakhani, Notak Sakhani, Shah Sadardin, Pir Adil, Sakhani Colony, Maoza Gaddai, Dera City, Maoza Mirhatta, Maoza Kot Daud, Samina, Maoza Khakhi, Ghausabad, Rekra, Hazara, Haji Gharbi & Sharqi, Basti Foja, Merywala, Jampur, Kotla Sakhani, Sakhaniwala, Fazilpur, Rajanpur and Rojhan, Layyah, Kotadu, Jhinjhunwali, Muzaffargarh, Alipur, Jatoi, Yakeywali, Bhindi Korai, Uch Sharif, Parova of Dera Ismail Khan<sup>xxxviii</sup>.

Sakhani is also very important tribe of Dera Ghazi Khan. It is populated from Dera Ismail Khan to Sindh and Baluchistan. A large population of this tribe is scattered in the whole division Dera Ghazi Khan and plays important role in the district for national, provincial. In local politics, the tribe have enough role and in election the tribe has a seven Chairman of Union Council. Khalid Bilal Sakhani is elected Chief of tribe through an opinion in a large gathering. In electoral politics of National and provincial level the tribe is supporter of Khosa and Leghari Tribes. <sup>xxxix</sup>.

Pathan family (Rohtiki)

Although Baloch tribes are dominant than all other Pathan family (Rohtiki) This caste which is called jhajhar came from India district Rohtak. They had close terms with Khawaja Nizamudin Taunsvi. Khawaja Nizam asked in a letter to peerwazeer Muhammad khan to migrate to D.G.Khan. He was successor of Peer Ghulam Muhammad khan that there is expected a big change in India which will be bloody one. So this family migrated to D.G.Khan in 1946 and their residence is still present in block 'L'. Hazrat peer Ghulam Muhammad was good person and a practical muslim by whom many non Muslims in India embraced Islam.

### **Qazi**

It is the older one in D.G.Khan before the establishment of Pakistan they came here from Anbala division eastern Punjab India and got settled in old city of D.G.Khan near the bank of the river Indus in the connection of government jobs a century before. When flood dispersed people after widespread destruction this family permanently settle in new D.G.Khan city which was planned by the British.

This Qureshi family known as Qazi family's chief was Qazi Mushtaq Ahmad who was HVC in deputy commissioner office D.G.Khan. He passed his matriculation from Peshawar and couldn't continue his study and appointed a clerk in his own district in deputy commissioner office. On committing a minor mistake he was transferred to D.G.Khan old city. He got house on rent than purchased his own house in 'U' block DG Khan. His father was a farmer and buried in Mianwali. Qazi Mushtaq founded a mosque in U block D.G.Khan. He helped the needy students in their studies. Qazi family speaks Urdu and saraiki languages simultaneously. They were too fluent in spoken languages. Literacy rate is almost hundred percent in this qazi family. Many

members of this family have been settled in Multan. This family is permanently settled in block one D.G.Khan.

#### Kakayzai

Mian Mumtaz Husain son of sheikh Ahmad saeed came to D.G.Khan in 1937 to hunt crocodile in The River Indus. His uncle Mian SA Latif had a factory which made hand bag, travelling bag and ladies bags of crocodile skin. His uncle often come here to get crocodile for his factory.MianMumtaz found the atmosphere of D.G.Khan suitable for his business. With the help of a Hindu saithMalawaram ,he opened a cinema on partnership and Malawaram provided land for this cinema. After the death of Malawaram in 1944 became owner of his huge house because SithMalawaram has said to his sons in his will that situation is getting worse and they should migrate to eastern India and hand over the huge house to Mian Mumtazhussain.After the establishment of Pakistan, Mian Mumtazhussain started construction business and his business flourished in the city. He got tender of Government college in four lac amount. He constructed a beautiful concrete house on Jampur road D.G Khan. His father was also connected with business od construction in India. That was the first top quality building of the city.Sardarzulfiqarkhosa also came to him and amazed to see this newly built beautiful house which was unique building in the city. There was no Khosa house in those days .He requested Mian Mumtaz to guide him in this connection. He introduced life insurance company in D.G.Khan for the first time. Even being just matriculations pass he was far better in construction mechanism than any other qualified civil engineer. This family mother tongue is Punjabi and they have also relationships and marriages with local saraiki families as well.

#### Rajpoot

Doctor captain Abdul Rahim choudhery was residential of Jalandhar India.British government sent him to town hospital of ChotiZareen in 1923.He was born in April 30 1898 in his home city jalandhar India. His father chaudhary Muhammad Abdul Razaq was a middle class farmer. He did LSMF from King Edward Medical college Lahore. After completing his medical education from Poona India his first posting was made in ChotiZareen.He came to Pakistan without bringing his own family unlike others who brought their families with them and got marriage to a local saraiki respected zameendarfamily.So established the foundations of his own family himself in a foreign land. Besides D G Khan, he also served in some

other cities of united India like Daradon, Brailishareef and Mumbai. When Second World War started the British government handed over his medical services to army where he served from 1939 to 1946 in army camps and battlefield. As an acknowledgement of his services the British government bestowed on him the title of captain and he got retirement in 1946 with dignity.

After retirement he settled to D G Khan from ChotiZareen along with his family and started private medical practice in his own clinic. He was contemporary of doctor Muhammad Abdul RazaqFarooqi who was first Muslim doctor of city of D G Khan. LSMF was a medical education in those days which is equal to modern times MBBS. This course was only available in Amritsar city of united India and in medical colleges of Bahawalpur State. He was died on 30th April 1970. He has three sons and four daughters. It is said that history repeats itself: so two of his sons following the example of his father migrated to America. Punjabi language is mother tongue of this short family but these two brothers speak saraiki when they talk to each other and they enjoy using saraiki language.

Ansaari

Moulvi Muhammad yaqoob who was son in law of a renowned religious scholar of sub- continent hazratmaulanakhilalahmad(laid to rest in jannatulbaqi) came to old city of D.G.Khan Pakistan to practice law there. He migrated in old DGKhan which was later ruined by a devastating flood later. The other reason of coming in DGKhan was his close terms with khawajgan of D.G.Khan. He was appointed family legal advisor of khawajgan of Taunsa Shareef. After sometimes he left this job and started practicing law in D.G.Khan privately. When new city of D.G.Khan was planned in 1908 he got his house constructed in block w near Pakistani chowk on the road and settled here with his family. This was the time when courts of every kind were in old city near Indus river: he daily went to plead his cases there. Maulvi Muhammad Yaqoob started learning Arabic his basic education and studied in madrassa islamiamirath for two and half years. He went to state of Bahawalpur and at last he got certificate of uloomSharqiafro oriental college Lahore in 21 april 1889. In 1896 he passed law exam and started practice in D.G.Khan. He was married to MunirulNissa who was daughter of maulanakhilil. Hazratmaulankhalil was cousin of his father. MulviYaqoob had 24 children from m same wife but only one daughter could

survive. Maulvi Yaqoob was one of the top lawyers of that time. He was virtuous, God-fearing, well dressed decent, polite and true follower of Islam. His mother tongue was Urdu but he also spoke Urdu in the last few years of his life. It seems noteworthy to mention that when barber was cleaning hair from his nose. The point of scissor of barber caused his nose injury which proved fatal for him in the long run.

#### Arain

In 1927 the government of Punjab started in D G Khan a scheme of rehabilitation of Arain of district Hoshiarpur and Jalandhar. The purpose was to cultivate the vast barren land by giving it on "Patta" because D.G.Khan was a backward district agriculturally. To take advantage of this government offer 13 families of Arain families in the leadership of Mian Haji Allah Bakhsh of Jalandhar India and settled in Fazilpur area of D.G.Khan. According to this scheme 26 muraba land was given to thirteen families. So, every family got two muraba land. That policy became successful and Fazilpur became the most fertile tehsil of district Rajanpur. Mian Haji Allah Bakhsh invited his elder brother Ghulam Qadir after two years and he was also given two muraba land. In the three miles away from Fazilpur Punjab colony has been established is enjoying ownership rights of this granted land from Punjab government.

Chief of Arain family Mian Haji Allah Bakhsh was born in Jalandhar India in 1910. He was unaware of worldly education but in religious education he was like a practical Muslim. He helped the poor and needy. In welfare works his role was second to none in his times. He got constructed masjid, water wells and many other welfare works. There are hundreds of examples of this type. He died on 23 March 1953 and laid to rest in Mullah Quaid Shah graveyard of D.G.Khan. He has six sons and three daughters. In sons doctor Nazeer Ahmad is important among others.

Doctor Nazeer Ahmad was born in 1929 in Jalandhar India. He got his early education from Fazilpur, matric from high school Rajanpur and FA from Emerson college Multan. Meanwhile, he joined Jamat-e-Islami. He got Homeopathy course from doctor Nizam and major doctor Sadiq in 1946. During this time many Muslims were killed in Bihar. To care for the Muslims Jamat-e-Islami sent a delegation to India and doctor Nazeer was also included in it as a doctor. They served there Muslim who were in trouble. After returning from India doctor Nazeer started practicing



homeopathy in Quaid-e- Azam road(pathar bazaar).He was the first person of his family who started religious education. His autobiographehy tells us that MaulanaModoodi asked him to work whole-heartedly in D G Khan and for several months and to serve the immigrants in their relief camps. The result was positive as he engaged the attention of common man of D.G.Khan and people started responding to his movement of Islamization.Manytummans started considering a serious threat to their political career and tried to create hurdles in his way. He had to face many law-suits and for twenty two was sent to jail but nothing could deter him from his mission. He challenged Tummandaari system when he defeated Muhammad khan leghari who was father of farooq khan leghari by heavy margin.(reference tehzeebikudokhal of D.G.Khan).He was shot dead in June 8th 1972.His collection of letters “Lab-e- zindaan”has been published in book form which he wrote to different person when he was in the jail. Doctor Nazeer Ahmad shaheed has three sons and seven daughters.

### **Conclusion**

Like other regions of Pakistan Dera Ghazi Khan is consists of multi ethnic and multi lingual area of Pakistan .There are also various tribes and families, these tribes have an important status in the politics of Dera Ghazi Khan. During the colonial regime these tribes were accommodated through their tribal Chief as *Tumandarto* decrease resistance of the people. Tumandar was assigned to help and support the government. Tumandar had been granted judicial and administrative powers. Tumandar was a person among them who played a role of bridge between government and the local residents.

After the emergence of Pakistan the Tumandarana System was abolished in 1951 at Dera Ghazi Khan. But the internal issues of the society kept them alive. Tribal Sardar has full command on his people and he is like parents. The whole district of Dera Ghazi Khanis almost backward. There are lack of financial and economic resources and other facilities of life. The shortage of employment and non availability of educational opportunities especially in rural areas have kept the people poor. The social issues of the people hasfailed to break out of the stranglehold of tribal chiefs in the district.

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