

## Analytical Study of the Origin of Baloch Buzdar Tribe of Dera Ghazi Khan

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### **Abstract**

This is an analytical study of the Buzdar which is considered to be the largest Baloch Tribe of Dera Ghazi Khan. There is a different opinion about the origin and their settlement in the region. Historians claim the Buzdar is a branch of Rind, one of the remarkable Baloch Sardar and the son of Mir Jalal Khan. The paper primarily deals and explores the origin and socio-political condition of the Buzdar tribe in the region.

**Keywords:** Baloch, Buzdar, Origin, Social, Political, Dera Ghazi Khan, etc,

### **Introduction**

Socially, politically and anthropologically, Baloch are the most fascinating ethnic group to study of any other race or ethnicity. Baloch claimed mythical ancestry and trace their lineage back to Ameer Hamza, the last Prophet's uncle. Another theory is that the Baloch were politically from Halab, Syria, and that persecution (they also claimed to have allied with Prophet of Islam grandson Imam Hussain in the Battle of Karbala) forced them to flee.<sup>1</sup> Baloches claimed, they were forcefully pushed from Halab to Iraq, due to their support for Imam Hussain. As Baloch claim and some historical text approved their version. They were migrated from Halab to Iran and Balochistan. They settled in Makran to Suleman and then arrived in Punjab.

Historians and Tourists used the word Baloch in two different meanings. Firstly, it applies to all these different ethnic groups. Which are geographically inhabited in this area which is called Balochistan in the map. Secondly, it applies to a specific ethnic group that is mentioned in the name of Baloch in thirty neighborhoods these words will be used in the second sense of Baloch. Different views in the Origin of Baloch and their Origin in India. The Baloch in their own way traditionally express the belief that they travelled through Baghdad in 12<sup>th</sup> Century through Northern Border, which belongs to Persian Gulf. They entered in Makran from Aleppo but spread to Northern areas and apparently spoke Iranian dialectical of language. Because the Baloch tribes were unfamiliar with the art of history writing, which is vital to know about the ethnic groups, the early history remains silent. In the case of Dera Ghazi Khan

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Baloch follow the tool prints of British travelers, administrators and historiographer's traditions ancient Baloch poetry which is considered important for ancestry information of Baloch and the writing of their own history. Tribes have their own set of instruments for recognizing and verifying each other. They collect information about their past and tell it to others.<sup>2</sup> Dera Ghazi Khan Baloch middle and upper class, educated young, and intellectuals have all contributed to telling their untold stories to the world, which is a relatively new phenomena. There are political and economic motivations behind all of these modern historiographies and works. There are several short falls and anomalies in these works. The primary flaw in this elitist rhetoric is that, rather than trying to create a beautiful past for their ancestors, Bloch historians have typically established historical identities based on a sense of historical evolution and accumulation of prior experience resources.

The second reason is that the name is slightly different. Since this tribe was famous for its beautiful and fast Blue horses, the Pathan King called it Buzdar. In Persian it is called Blue-white speeding horse.<sup>3</sup> A county, a nation a reign is greatly affected by the environment around it, such people living on the beach, then the people of the country usually take up fishing and boating. When a country surrounded by people is deprived of all these facilities the undeveloped people living in the area of the country must learn something from a civilized nation. The time is called developing countries.<sup>4</sup>

### **History of Buzdar tribe**

Buzdar is a Bloch caste found in Sindh, Baluchistan, and South Punjab (Dera Ghazi Khan, Rajanpur). Buzdar is the result of combining the words Buz and Dar. Some attribute it to the Persian language, where the word "Buzdar" refers to individuals who own "Goats," because in Persian, "Bozz" stands for "Goat" and "The Dar" stands for "ownership." The Bloch tribes are dispersed over Pakistan's geographical and marginal areas. According to the Encyclopedia Britannica, the word "Buzdar" stands for because of his distinctive hue, the individual who possessed a "Blue Color Horse" was regarded the forefather of the tribe, and his horse was named Buzdar, which means "Blue Horse Keepers." His family was eventually renamed Buzdar, which means "Blue Horse Keepers,"<sup>5</sup>

The main sub castes of Buzdar tribes are Ladwani, Ghulamani, Shadmani, Chakrani, Sehani, Rustamani and Shahwani were earlier in the chief ship of this tribe. When they became weak Shadmani succeeded them.<sup>6</sup> A Balochi poet reveals that Buzdar was originally settled near Gorgej tribe. The Buzdar are said to be one of the tribes who journeyed to Punjab with "Mir Chakar" and helped him in an instant before moving to the Suleman range. Since the 16th century, they have lived in the tribal territory of the Suleman range Fazla Katch. Many Bloch tribes lived in the steep areas of the Suleman range during the time of Ghazi Khan 1st. They made their way to Dera Ghazi Khan's ground locations.

When Buzdar first arrived in the area (1555) nearly and were only few families with few cattle. At that time, they started living in tents or huts close to each other. For slaughtering Goat knives, axes, sword were used which were also useful during the war. Over the time the population grew and these peoples began to spread around.<sup>7</sup>

At the time of Buzdar came to present place. The Sardar had four sons (i) Shaho Khan; (ii) Dola Khan; (iii) Rustam Khan; and (iv) Pehlwan Khan. Pehlwan Khan also had four sons Jalal Khan, Chakar Khan Sayaho Khan and Ghulamo Khan. As their lineage, when their lineage

increased the branches of the tribe became more famous than their name. During the Mughal rule, this tribe received a monthly stipend 800 mann Gala and 80 rupees.<sup>8</sup>

Tuman Buzdar is surrounded on three sides by tribes Qaisrani, Jaffar Pathan, Khetran. The one who will not be self-developed will be able to influence others and show them the way to progress. To the eastern side of Tuman Buzdar is a plain area which has always been strained and Buzdar has not been able to benefit from this area in the past as Buzdar has often been target of looting in this area.<sup>9</sup>

Even in 1750, two hundred years they had split into existing branches and their intra tribal battles with each other and with the neighboring tribes. It is natural for big fish to eat small fish, might is right. So weak were attack and they are property was swept away by the sword. The neighboring nation had adapted this method, so the Buzdar also joined it and tried to overcome the economic misery through plunder by establishing they are centrality. It is certain that there would have been risk of backlash from the areas where the robberies were carried out, so they laid the foundation for small settlements.

During the colonial Rule the Buzdar continued their resistance in this area and then they were attracted towards knowledge and development. Buzdar's home is square shaped area in the tribal reign that is estimated to be 95 kilometers long and 90 kilometers wide. Thus the area is spread over a total area of 8550 square kilometers.

These settlements which were located in flat areas where made of mud brick rooms and being closed to each other accepting each other's influence, a change social life became inevitable. The largest settlement of Tuman Buzdar is in Barthi which consist of three parts (1) Sardar Kalat (2) Khan Kalat (3) Jetoo Kalat than comes to second settlement is Theeker and the third one is Basti Fazla.<sup>10</sup>

There are Twenty-five houses in Kharar Buzdar Basti, apart from this Manka Chanla, Kor, Semar, Muhammadani Kalat and Noornagani Kalat are also small settlements. In case of overnight stay of guest, the bed is arranged according to one's ability and according to the weather conditions; it is done all the time. After feeding the guest a gossip program is also included with the guest. Buzdar is geographically surrounded by Non-national areas, so hospitality is a symbol of its dignity. Hospitality is also a feature of Baloch nation. In any serious situation, a slogan is raised while standing on a high place, which is conveyed from one house to another in form of message. Thus, in the event of fight everyone who wants to show the essence of manliness in the front line and make a name for him in bravery. Lala Hato Ram mentioned it in all the Dambki whose majority population is settled in Sindh. And some are settled in Katchi. Sistan of history shows that the tribe of Gorges Baloch is mostly settled in Sistan. It is as if Buzdar has also migrated from there and words Buzdar are pure Persian word.

Munshi Hakim Chand started the genealogy of Buzdar tribe starts from Ladha Khan. And in his third back Faqira ends up in the name of Faqeer Muhammad and takes him to Shadmani branch. Despite the turning the pages of history detailed of this tribe could not be found.

In 1819, when the Sikhs snatched Dera Ghazi Khan from the Afghani Governor without firing a shot, most of the plains of district fell to him. Now Sikh considered it appropriate to make the mountainous region obedient to so they attached the Buzdar tribe with the help of Fazal Ali Khan Lound. Twelve Miles west of the mouth of Dara Sanghar river; the place known as "Khan Band" where once the Sardar Ashiq Khan of the Buzdar tribe set up a defensive front.

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The Greek would have tough an army of Jarrar with a handful of arguments on the narrow passes of Agortharmopli.<sup>11</sup>

So soul seller of Buzdar youngster also gave a great example of courage, perseverance manliness and patriotism on the front line of Khan Band and gave a humiliating defeat the great organization of booty. The Buzdar tribe had to take their wives and children to a high and difficult peak Jhandi so, that they would be safe from the evil of the enemy. Despite their best efforts, the Sikh could not push them back from anywhere. Sikh was killed in such large numbers in the war that after the war the stench of corpses remained closed for the transportation. When the water came into washed away the corpses and the caravans resumed their movement.

Dewan Sawan Mill had to attack the power plants once again. The army had come from Dera Ghazi Khan to Qasba Ahmdani and by the way Dera Mohi all of a sudden attack on the Tuman Buzdar, looted their cattle for three days and burned the settlements to ashes. But they did not think of returning nor did he make any arrangements for it, So Buzdar Baloch waited for the return of the army of Dewan Sawan Mill. When they passing through a narrow mountainous area, Buzdar fire bullets at the Sikh army's soldier were killed, the Sikh suffered heavy loss of life and property.<sup>12</sup> The Buzdar looted their property and took away everything the tribes of Khosa, Leghari, Lound, and Nutkani have been supported of Sikhs in this fight against the Buzdars. After this defeat, the Sikh tried to please Buzdar. They also promised to pay a stipend of Rs.200 and 4332 per annum for the land which the Sikh government has always paid regularly.

The Buzdar tribe while maintaining their independence assured the British that they would abide by the agreements they had made with the Sikh. For sometimes British have been consolidating their powers and adhering to the policy of "Band Darwaza" when they took a step forward after fully understanding the situation, they followed the forward policy. It began in such a way that irregularities in the payment of stipend of Buzdar tribe would begin. For the governor of the Punjab, the Indian minister Wiesel's method was the best leader which used the tribal incident as an excuse to annex the indigenous states. This illegal action increased the unrest in the Buzdar tribe and they became wary of British. Because of the northern and the western borders of the Buzdar tribe were inhabited by enemy tribe with whom they couldn't trade and they didn't produce enough cattle in their own area, so there are only English areas.

Their own could have been a way for the British to humiliate the Buzdar tribe and to force them to their knees, they imposed economic blockade. The sword of economic blockades was not only wielded on the Buzdar tribe but many tribes tell victim to it.

Historian's also writes that the Buzdar tribes have always been at war with their neighboring tribes of Nutkani and Lound. These people come out of the mountains in the small groups and exchange blows. The effects of these wars are still present in the form of cemeteries named after the martyrs. Buzdar and Nutkani Chief's also been related according to a tradition Muhammad Azam Khan son of Nawab Muhammad Asad Khan was married to daughters of Sardar Dost Muhammad Khan Buzdar and had children.<sup>13</sup>

At the time of the annexation of the Punjab in 1849 when British Government was established. So Buzdar was given pension of Rs. 331 and a few unwanted taxes as amnesty. And the condition was that the Buzdars men would've stationed at the passages and they will

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keep the district administration informed about the situation there. But the Buzdar chief didn't comply and the Hilly people continued to plunder. At the time the English government prepared a plan against this promise of all Buzdar. Sardar Ashiq Muhammad Khan Buzdar stayed with the British with his 300 Horsemen's during the commotion of Kora Khan Qaisrani. In return Two thousand and five hundred rupees were given in Kalat.<sup>14</sup>

The Muri and Bugti tribes were subjected to such severity and severity that sums of Rs. 1000 the prize was set. The Buzdar tribe also had no choice but to retaliate but raiding the booty area in 1850. They attacked on Umer Kot, It is located 150 miles south of the Capital of Buzdar tribe, although the British called it looting and robbery but it was not really a case of robbery. It was an organized Military operation.

The principle of the winner is that he remembers the defeat enemy in the name of thieves and traitors, which the British also succeeded in their purpose, if they are not good. It George Washington had not won the American War of independence. He would surely have been remembered as a traitor because the cowards were not able to take it directly from the British Military from the British Military might. The attacks on Umer Kot, Yaroo and Wadoor are particularly noteworthy.

Hakim Chand writes that the family members of Sardar Muhammad Ashiq khan himself were unhappy with him and their relationship was not good. So in 1871 Ashiq Muhammad khan Buzdar real nephew got up and killed him. His name was Noor Muhammad khan. Noor Muhammad khan and his uncle Nehal Khan also wanted to kill Ashiq Muhammad Khan's son Sardar Dost Muhammad khan but he was killed. Muhammad khan is said to have been the only wealthy man who agreed with the policy of Sardar Muhammad Aslam Khan. And for a while but when Aslam Khan was deported from district the wealthy Buzdar apologized to the British for the past sins and never took any action against them.<sup>15</sup> Faqir Muhammad Khan was a poor Tumandar. He had all the facilities that people used get from the Government. Purpose before the formation of Pakistan, Hindus used celebrated the National Festival of Dussehra in the town of Mangrotha. In which Hindus of Kot Qaisrani, Sokar, Taunsa and other places used to come together and perform their art.

In the occasion, Muslims and Hindus used to come from far and wide to see this scene, Bloch people also used to come from the mountains. They used to bring their camels, donkeys, sheep and goats with them and sell them. The festival was held in Mangrotha for ten days which would create a Market. Faqir Muhammad khan Buzdar had built an Inn in Mangrotha west for the accommodation and convenience of these Balouches.<sup>16</sup>

After Muhammad Hussain Khan Buzdar his son Payand Khan and their grandsons Ashiq Muhammad Khan died one after the other became Tumandar. And he continued to receive his former privileges and services to the Government. Then his successor is Sardar Ashiq Muhammad Khan son Sardar Dost Muhammad. This Sardar was educated. He came inside in lasted until the ends of the Tumandarna system. Sardar Dost Muhammad Khan has a simple temperament, good manners, hospitable and good man.

Hato Ram writes on this occasion that on incident has taken place since got this punishment for Tuman Buzdar. In 1857, the British Government abolished all stipends and the amnesty was withdrawn. In the Boarder Military Police (BMP) the Buzdars were given jobs.<sup>17</sup>

When the course of events did not go as planned by the British and the traitors did not accept it despite the economic blockade. The British Military Force was used with the Paranoiac

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power. The Governor General of India finally ordered an attack on the Buzdar tribe in 1866. In 6<sup>th</sup> March 1867, the British army led by Brigadier Chamber Lan, left Taunsa over night and entered before sunrise in "Dara Sanghar".

Within four miles of the camp of "Dara Kachi" the Buzdar carried out a minor attack in which few British soldiers were killed. The next day, the army reached the front of "Khan Band" where the man was fighting to protect their homeland and keep the candles of freedom burning. They fought the British attack with all their might but the sword and broken guns were useless in comparison to the cannons. Instead of attacking the Khan Band the British Managed to attack the traitors behind their backs. In this attack many Mujahid sacrificed their lives for the cause of freedom and returned to their true creator. The conqueror captured the Barthi. It is true that Changez Khan and Halaku Khan also broke the growing atrocities on the human race, but the atrocities of the British are no less.

Changez Khan and Halaku Khan was the product of that Era. We remember as savages. But the brutality and Babarism of the British is in the present civilized age while the world has recognized the value and worth of humanity; not only reprehensible but also condemnable. The conqueror set the Barthi on fire. The British army spread all over the area and kept playing with the fire of the conqueror property.

In the words of the leader of this Campaign, during this time, the army patrolled and burned everything that could be destroyed and the smoke was rising because of the burning house and belongings for miles. Protecting something from fire was tantamount to deviating from campaign objectives.<sup>18</sup> Bestiality and brutality were not limited to this but they gave general permission to plunder the enemy tribes of Buzdar. Although the Chief of the tribe intended to fight the enemy for good but seeing the trouble of his tribe he gave up his intention. He sent two envoys to the British commander to save the tribe for further destruction. Through which the request will be made that he will raise more arms in the area and he will be present for obedience tomorrow.

Sardar Arshid Khan and Sardar Norang Khan came for reconciliation on March 14. The condition of peace was kept very strict the purpose of which was to deprive them of the blessing of freedom. In the area that were safe from fire in this connection, (300) three hundred sheep's have to be paid as reward. Otherwise the arson policy will be threatened in all areas. Meanwhile, the Lieutenant Young Husband passed through the "Dara Mohi" and carried out the same operation. After spending 17 days in Buzdar area, the British army was divided into parts and returns so that the full display of Military strength could take place and shapes the hearts of the people. One part of the army return from rudely and the other from its former route, Two parts met again at "Haran Bor" but destroyed the area which the army passed.<sup>19</sup>

#### **Battle of Buzdar and Pathan (1780)**

Buzdar was a tribe surrounded by the enemy on all sided. Nutkani and Khosa attacked them many times.<sup>20</sup> While Afghan Pathan, Kakar, Nasir was attacked several times. But they were defeated and Buzdar was attacked "Fort Chohi" in 1780 and destroyed the Fort and hundreds of Pathan were killed.

#### **Battle of Buzdar and Khetran (1799)**

An old Buzdar was killed by Khteran an innocent man who had gone to their area for some

work. This set fire to the bodies of all the Buzdar and some bravely armed themselves went to take revenge. And attacked a town of Hassan Khetran in which eight famous Khetran were killed. The area of Tuman Qaisrani, Khosa, Legharri, and Khetran is always in the turmoil and every time the Heroes of Tuman Buzdar showed them the stars during the day and badly defeated the other side and History of Tuman Buzdar in full of many such incidents.<sup>21</sup>

### **Battle of Buzdar and Khosa (1830)**

Tuman Khosa has always been the root cause of Buzdars. Once in order to get some revenge, The Buzdar of Tuman Buzdar attacked the looted Gujri Kalat and destroyed this Kalat in this way. It has not been settled yet.

### **Battle of Buzdar and Lound (1830)**

Initially, The Lound tribe settled in the mountains to the southeast of Tuman Buzdar. With the ups and downs of the time of the people started moving from the mountain to the field and during the reign of the Sardar Shadan Khan. They occupied the place which is now called Shadan Lound. Since the nation lived in the vicinity of all the Buzdar, the tussle between two tribes was initially due to a Land dispute. At the time the nation of Lound was Dari Khan. The tension was going on the four consecutive Lound Sardars till the time of Dari Khan, Dilawar Khan, Manak Khan, and Muhammad Khan. So in the time of Maharaja Ranjit Singh Sardar Fazal Ali Khan Lound and Sardar Haider Khan Tumandar of Khosa tribe form a joint army against Buzadr. The Buzdar was not unaware of the base Attacked. For two days there are continues sword and Gunfire. Eventually the two tribes returned home exhausted and the result was same. Fifty people from both sides were killed in this battle. This was the reign of Sardar Dost Muhammad Khan Buzdar. The war didn't yield any clear result and the relations between the two tribes have been strained by the arrival of the British government. After that, in the time of Sardar Ashiq Muhammad Khan Buzdar the first Tumandar of Buzdar tribe, the matter was settled on its own. The only reason may be that both tribes are under British rule. And the British grip on this area was strong

### **Buzdar in Choti Zareen**

When 1555 or nearly Dola Khan, Shaho Khan, Pahalwan Khan, and Rustum Khan with their families and cattle occupied this region of Koh-e-Suleman now called Tuman Buzdar. There were no Baloch families, in the area but Chandia and Ladwani was inhabited by a small number. Which later became part of the group of these four leading families and majority of the Buzdar belong to these four families. Population growth is precursor to problems, so here to economic and political complication had arisen and mutual gratitude will come into being. And they set out from Koh-e-Suleman and encamped in a caravan near to the top of the plains of Choti Zareen. According to the evidence available to the leader of this caravan, was Shadi Khan, Muhammadan Khan, Tahir Khan, Hajo Khan, Mosa Khan, Adam Khan had a large number of cattle. At the time, the area was not canal, but a well was dug and irrigation was used for drinking and farming. These Buzdar of Choti Zareen are known by the names of Tahirani, Bijrani, Hajowani, Mazarani, Mithwani, Manyani, Adamani, Loharwani, Jewanani, and Marry Buzdar.

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**Buzdar in Dera Ghazi Khan**

Atta Muhammad Khan Buzdar, who had contested from Dera Ghazi Khan seat in 1946 Muslim League Ticket under Bi-National ideology, and despite being backed by the unionist party as Sardar Ameer Muhammad Khan, despite the support of government, Mir Muhammad Khan bought a house in Jamia Masjid in Dera Ghazi Khan after the river of Dera Ghazi Khan washed away and after taking employment in 1905, he held the post of Tehsildar political for some time. He was also a teacher of Balouchi Language of English officers.<sup>22</sup> He is well known Historian Lala Hato Ram. He was well known to him and often met him during his service. He died in 1966 at the age of 80 years.

He had four sons, Atta Muhammad Khan, Taj Muhammad Khan, Mushtaq Ahmed Khan, and Niaz Ahmed Khan. Among them, Atta Muhammad Khan had a special place in the politics of Dera Ghazi Khan.

**Buzdar in Rajanpur**

It is already being said that the chief and famous Buzdar tribe is Ladwani. Who is better known as a Chief named Ladha Khan. A part of Ladwani Branch, which made a name for itself in History, is settled in Rajanpur District. It is generally said that the Wandad Khan Ladwani have two sons their named was Suleman Khan and Muhammad Khan. Suleman Khan and Muhammad Khan were young enough to leave the mountain and move to Daman. And came to Dera Ghazi Khan to study and grow up with his God gifted talent and ability. Suleman Khan's son Darwish Muhammad Khan became an employee of Makhdoom Sheikh Mehmood of Saitpur after the death of Suleman Khan and Muhammad Khan, while Muhammad Khan's son Ahmad Khan stayed among the associates of Ghazi Khan Court. Darwaish Muhammad Khan was entrusted with the task of development and prosperity of Rajanpur District hence task of Sheikh Mehmood. Meanwhile, Nawab Mehmood Khan Gujjar Walian Khurasan appointed Nazim of Dera Ghazi Khan, who was the owner of Black and White. Mehmood Khan out of personal resentment expelled Sardar Ahmad Khan Buzdar from the Court of Ghazi Khan.

**Importance of Buzdar Tribe**

Buzdar has a special significance in the tribal area of Dera Ghazi Khan District of Mount Koh-e-Suleman for the following reasons:

- This area has the largest population in the terms of population. According to the current census, it has population of 81,500. And the number of voters in the area since 2008 general election is 52,000 while the adults of the second number Leghari Tuman. The number is close to half that number and the third ranked Tuman Qaisrani is even less.
- It terms of area, only one third of Dera Ghazi Khan tribal area is under their control.
- The total area of the tribal area is 61,856 acres. More than half of which is in the possession of 34,346 acres.
- More than half of the border with Balochistan belongs to the entire Buzdar area.
- In the past, all these rebellious have been strong and militant and in order to protect their freedom and their homeland, they have twice inflicted heavy casualties on the government forces by clashing with Sikhs in 1837 and British imperialism in 1857.
- This is the Tuman of the tribal area from which the British imperialism came under



its control in the last 1889. Because the powers of the Deputy Commissioner were exercised in the same year while the rest of the tribes were under before him.

➤ When the Government of Pakistan wanted to settle in the tribal area in 1967-68, all the tribes were unhappy with the Government move. But it was only the Buzdar tribe who came forward and resisted and closed the front against the government. The Government, with the help of frontier crops force for the measurement.

➤ The area of Buzdar is better than the agricultural areas of other tribes and is rich in resources. There are stream following in this area from “Duragh Lahar”, Sangal Mohi, Souri and Wadoor which have abundant black water all the year round and along the banks of these rivers are thousands settled turtles that meet the grain needs of about half of the areas.

➤ In the 1998 local election when the authorities behaved unfairly in the minds of the Buzdars, so they think that the violation of the path of free will, the Buzdar blocked the public passages and prevented the election staff from reaching polling station. So the administration was forced to change its method.

➤ Doctors, Engineers, Postgraduate and Graduate in the tribal area are mostly found in the Buzdar tribes.

➤ It is the only Tuman whose majority population lives in the tribal area as compared to the rest of the population of Tuman Leghari, Khosa etc. Most of the population belongs to the plains and similarly the headquarters of Buzdar Sardar is in the mountains while the Head Quarter of any other Tuman Chief is not to fall.<sup>23</sup>

➤ Literally it is ahead of all the other tribes living in the tribal area at Tumaniat because of the large number of Balochi language poet and writers in use. Most of the books written in Koh-e-Suleman Balochi language at this time belong to all the authors and publishers of Buzdar.

➤ The Chief of Buzdar tribe is the only Chief of Dera Ghazi Khan tribal area who can speak Balochi fluently and understand Balochi language correctly, while no other chief has this honor.<sup>24</sup>

➤ The Buzdar are the only tribe to have multiple settlements in different parts of the country. The leader of the Buzdars in Dadu District is currently Dur Muhammad Khan in Rahim Bukhsh in Mirpur Mathelo, thus a unique tribe with their separate chiefs.

### **Some famous personalities of Tuman Buzdar**

In every country and nation there are some personalities who leave a lasting impression on the hearts of their people deeds. These are the people who are known for their generosity, courage, piety or foresight. Which his nation always remembers in this respect Tuman Buzdar area has proved to be populous region. Here we will mention the famous personalities whose service the Buzdar tribes will never forget.<sup>25</sup>

#### **Shikari Khan Mithwani**

Shikari Khan Mithwani was born on the area of Manka Fazla Katch and was a far sighted Muqadim of his area. He was the only person who had a direct relationship with caption Robert Sandeman.

#### **Faqira Khan Khayani**

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He was a leading figure of Khayani Pahli and lived in the area Katchi Wanga Fazla Katch. This is how his personality came to be known in the eyes of the great Balouchi poet Chagha Buzdar. We have taken the systematic translation of the poets words from the book " Aqasy Fitrat.

**Sahiban Umerkhani**

He was belonged to umerkhani a well-known family of Ghulmani. He was considered a brave man and became famous especially for his wit.

**Bangul Rustmani**

He was a resident of Qutbah in Fazla Katch area. He was known for his bravery, swordsmanship and generosity. He was died in the age of 35 years in the battle of Buzdar and Esot.

**Naseer Rustmani**

Naseer Rustmani who assassinated Gila Ram, a rebellious and fanatical Hindu Tehsildar, became famous his exploits. He was the resident of Qutbah Fazla Katch.

**Norang Khan Mithwani**

Norang Khan was a resident of Manka Fazla Katch area of Tuman Buzdar. His father Shikari Khan Mithwani was also a far sighted man. In the History of Buzdar, Noring Khan has been a lot of importance.

**Maulana Fateh Muhammad Jalalani**

He was a well-known religious scholar in the area of Tuman Buzdar. His academic excellence is judged by the fact that you were appointed area Mufti in the British government. The solution to common and complex Shariah issues is for all religious scholars in the area concerned the Buzdar used to solve it through you. His son Maulvi Ghulam Farid was also a practicing scholar and his youngest son Hamid Khan became known as a skilled physician.<sup>26</sup>

**Nabi Bakhsh Ladwani**

He was a resident of Sora Dub Gohar Wala in the area of Tuman Buzdar. No one else has the position. He was also a far sighted man and a great Muqdim in his area.

**Maulvi Qutbuddin**

He was the son of Essa Mayani Shahwani and grandson of famous Maulvi Ghulam Farid. He became famous for his eloquence and generosity; He was also the chairman of his union council Tuman Buzdar. He was died in 1994.

**Mailk Darwish Khan**

Darwish Khan Ghulamani was a well-known Muqadim of modern time. Despite being mediocre literate, his understandings have been ideal. He also had a deep connection with the people. He was a resident of Basti Berg near Balochistan border. That is why he also belongs to a Balochistan and Punjab. He was considered a successful person of his time. He was died at the age of 84 years in 1997.

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### **Habibullah Khan Jamadar**

He was born in 1918 to his native village Barthi. His father name was Mir Hassan who was the son of Sardar Muhammad Hussain Khan Buzdar. He was recruited as a soldier in the BMP in 1942 and later promoted to the post of Jamadar. He was retired from the government service in 1977 and in 1978 he was died. He was a good natured simple minded man, and he hated the forbidden sustenance.

### **Ahmad Khan Chakrani**

He was born on 1924 in the area of Fazla Katch Tuamn Buzdar. He was an educated man was fluent in Persian, Urdu and Arabic. He was selected as a Union Council Chairman twice time in his area. Among the Persian poets, Maulana Rome and Hafiz Sherazi is his role model. In Balochi poets he likes Chagha Buzdar and Rehman Chakrani. He was died on 1987.

### **Nabi Bakhsh Jalalni**

He was the resident of Lophani Daaf Gata Reikh the area of Tuman Buzdar. He is deprived of education but God has given them a great understanding. His grip on his tribe is strong and he is known as a successful Muqadim of the present era.

### **Muhammad Hayat Khan Chakrani**

He was a resident of Barthi the area of Serbal Police Station Tuman Buzdar. He was highly educated and business minded. He is respected person in his Chakrani tribe. He is the only Muqadim of Tuman Buzdar who is not in the grip of the Sardar family. In every election he supported the opponent candidate who contested with chief family.

### **Abdul Rehman Sahib Shadmani**

He belonged to the Shadmani Pahli of Dalani, well-known branches of Buzdar tribe. H was born on 1965; he is a very gentle and kind man. After completing his early education in Loralai, he did his B.A from Quetta University and passed the public service commission examination and was recruited as a section officer. He was a creator, hospitable and beloved person. No one in his gathering ever felt that he is setting in front of such a Senior Officer while he is posted as secretary in Balochistan Secretariat.

### **Haji Miran Khan Aztani**

He was belonged to the well-known Aztani family of Haran Bor the area of Tuman Buzdar. He was known for his purity and piety. He built inns for the travelers at six places on the central road Sangal in Tuamn Buzdar and it are said that he buried his grave in his own life.

### **Munir Ahmad Khan Chakrani**

Munir Ahmad Khan Chakrani, the grandson of the late Chakrani Muqadim, whose parents named him Sona Khan after his father. Like the late Sona Khan, he was generous and thought beyond tribal prejudice. He was a master degree holder who is respected for his affiliation with the Department of Education and is a retired Headmaster.

### **Hafiz Ghulam Yasin**

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He belonged to the Shawani tribe the branch of Mayani. His father Hafiz Mitha Khan settled in Taunsa Sharif. His heartfelt conversation proved to be enchanting. His role in accompanying Khawjagan Taunsa during the 1998 Ladwani Chakrani accidental assassination consent has been exemplary.

### **Conclusion**

Balouch is very sensitive about his identity like any normal human being, he wants to be treated with respect and be described as of noble descent. All historians, who wrote on Balouch and kept the Balouch away with a stick. He was not allowed to settle down. Some run him from Caspian Sea, some run him from Aleppo and some run him from Persia. Some people believe that the tribes existed from day one and they will continue to do so till the ends. This is a misconception because the tribes are disarray. In our lives, new tribes have emerged. The large branches of the existing tribes have emerged into another tribe. Only change is permanent as it was it was stable and it dissolved.

Historian and tourist used the word Balouch in two different meanings. Firstly, it applies to different ethnic groups. Which are geographically inhabited in these areas are different views in the origin of Balouch and their origin in India. The Balouch in their own way traditionally express the belief that they travelled through Baghdad in 12th century through in northern border which belongs to Persian Gulf. They entered in Makran from Aleppo but spread to northern areas and apparently spoke Iranian dialectical of languages. Buzdar is derived from a Persian word meaning Goat or Sheep keeper. Buzdar according to some is a person who rides a blue horse. Buzdar speaks different languages like Balouchi, Brohi, and Sindhi etc. Buzdar are Sunnis Muslims and came and their religious rituals are private and they have no concept of state religion. Buzdar has a strong and martial history of the nation. Buzdar are traditionally warrior and an important part of the local security forces in the area. Buzdar played an important role in the Balouch National struggle. Buzdar Balouch has overcome obstacles to live in a very harsh barren environment. Most of them live in two types of settlements which are conducive to their semi-nomadic life style. Their permanent villages consist of clusters of stone and mud houses. The Buzdar first arrived in the area 1555 nearly and were only few families with few cattle. At that time, they start living in tents or huts close to each other. The Buzdar fought battles with the British Government, Sikhs and later against the military Government. Buzdar is the largest tribe in the history of Koh-e- Suleman with most of its population living in the tribal area. The Chief of the Buzdar tribes is the only chief of Dera Ghazi Khan tribal area who can speak Balouchi fluently and understand Balouchi correctly, while no other Chief has this honor.

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