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ANALYTICAL STUDY OF THE SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN DERA GHAZI KHAN 2018 -2022

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ABSTRACT

This is an analytical study that primarily deals with the socio-development in Dera Ghazi Khan during 2018-22, is considered an underdeveloped region of the country. The Study analyzed the social development and projects started by Sardar Usman Ahmad Khan Buzdar as Chief Minister of Punjab for the social uplift of the people in this deprived area. The study also explores the political development as the involvement of local elite and their role in local politics is for the development of the region and how a Chief and Tumandar is dominant in his area and what the voting behavior of the people is whether they are limited to one party or they have and political ideology. This article is an attempt to highlight the socio-political development in Dera Ghazi Khan especially in Tribal Area during the above-mentioned era.

INTRODUCTION

The article is a brief study regarding the socio-political development in Tuman Buzdar a tribal area Dera Ghazi Khan. The study explains the social development as the several welfare projects started in this era i.e. he center of Rescue 1122 in Barthi and Fazla Katch of Tuman Buzdar Tehsil Koh-e-Sulaiman,, Nadra Centers Barthi,, Branch of the Bank of Punjab Barthi, Branch, of Land Record Center Barthi, and a detail mentioned of various welfare schemes as the most important of water supply in tribal area Tehsil Koh-e-Sulaiman. In the study, it is also tried to explore what is the role of caste or baradari in the elections how stay with their chief.

DISCUSSION

Sardar Usman Ahmad Khan elected as member district council from union

council Barthi. He nominated as Tehsil Nazim of tribal area in 2005. In 2018, he joined PTI and elected Chief Minister Punjab on August 20, 2018.¹ Chief Minister ship proved an, instrumental in the development of the tribal area of Koh-e-Sulaiman. Sardar Usman Ahmad Khan Buzdar laid the foundation stone of development work in the tribal area especially in Koh-e-Sulaiman.

Emergency Service Rescue 1122 Office Barthi

Establishment/ extension of Rescue 1122 Services in Tehsil Tribal Area Barthi. The main building is 2925 sq feet and the cost of this project is 19.956 million and the project is completed and the office of Rescue 1122 has set up in the Barthi and now which is fully operational. There are two ambulances are also available in the center at all the times to bring the old and female patients in the center.²

Emergency Service Rescue 1122 Office Fazla Katch

Establishment/ Extension of Rescue 1122 Services in Tehsil Tribal Area Fazla Katch. The main building is 2925 sq feet and the cost of this project is 19.000 million, the project is completed and the office of Rescue 1122 has set up in the Fazla Katch and now which is operational. The motorcycle rescue service is also started in many areas of Koh-e-Sulaiman.

Nadra Center Barthi Tehsil Koh e Sulaiman

The important project in history of Koh e Suleman which was an important need of time, because the people of Tehsil Koh e Suleman had to travel for hours far flung areas to Nadra center in Taunsa Sharif for National Identify card and many other document, B. Form for their children etc and after staying all day, it was not their turn. The people of Koh-e-Suleman waiting all the day, they had to return empty handed in the evening. Sardar Usman Ahmad Khan Buzdar, Chief Minister of Punjab, inaugurated the Nadra office in Koh-e-Suleman Barthi on August 20, 2018. In this Office, apart from all the Tuman Buzdar and Tuman Leghari and Tuman Khosa peoples also came for their work and their work is faster and without line and waiting than in the cities and they also no need some kind of any Recommendation. So for in this office from 2018 till now, more than 15,000 identity cards have been issued to the peoples of Tehsil Koh-e-Sulaiman. The Biometric and manual verification facilities are also available for the people of Koh-e-Sulaiman Tehsil. This office is open from Monday to Friday and is working under control of Head Office Dera Ghazi Khan.³¹⁰⁸

The Bank of Punjab Barthi Branch

An important work done by Sardar Usman Ahmad Khan Buzdar for the people of Koh-e-Sulaiman Tehsil is the Bank of Punjab Barthi Branch is noteworthy. The Bank was inaugurated on September 11, 2019. It has opened an account opening facility for all major citizen of tehsil Koh-e-Sulaiman. So for more than 400 plus account of local people have been opened in the Punjab Bank Barthi Branch. The most important step is the transfer of money through the account

of the old pensioners. This Bank of Punjab Branch also has the facility to collect all kinds of utility bills and it also has ATM service which is available to the locals 24 hours in a week. The total number of staff in this office is seven, including 1 Branch manager and 3 operational manager, 2 security guards, 2 messengers and 1 generator operators.⁴

Arazi Center/Land Record Barthi

The people of Koh e Suleman had to travel to the cities for their valuable paper by owning their land and property. They had to go round the office and there was no work of any recommendation and they had to come back empty handed in the evening despite being in the office all day. But due to the interest of Chief of Buzdar, a land record or Arazi center has been set up in Barthi. Where records of all lands of tehsil Koh e Suleman are delivered on time. Every Monday, Tehsildar, Patwari, Qanoongo, less than one roof and listens to peoples problems and come up with solutions.

Solar Grid Station Barthi

The electricity in tribal area especially in Barthi came in the tenure of Sardar Usman Ahmad Khan Buzdar. When there was rain or wind where caused no electricity for two or three days. Which caused a lot of problems for the peoples of the area. Sardar Usman Ahmad Khan Buzdar inaugurated a solar grid station in Barthi to solve this problems and this project has been completed and now there is electricity even rain. This grid station provides electricity to Barthi as well as Fazla Katch.

Sanghar Bridge Barthi

The Tehsil tribal area especially Barthi the peoples of the area one of the most important and urgent demand which was fulfilled by Sardar Usman Ahmad Khan Buzdar is the construction of Sanghar Bridge Barthi. The length of this bridge is 1339 meter and its width is 50 feet. The cost of this bridge is 70 crore and this bridge was completed in two years. Prior to the construction of this bridge, the ground connection with Taunsa Sharif was cut off for weeks due to heavy rains and roar to flood. But with construction of this bridge all the problems have been solved and this is a historic project which deserved less praised.

Shelter House Taunsa Sharif

The development of any society can be measured by how it treats the weak and helpless people of its society. When the PTI government and Imran Khan Prime Minister of Pakistan took over the government, there were shelters for the poor, helpless and laborers all over the country. Where the passenger is also given three meals a day for which they do not need any kind of bribe or recommendation. The shelter house of Taunsa Sharif is also an important project of Sardar Usman Ahmad Khan Buzdar. It has total 200 beds, of which 150 beds reserved for men 50 for women. Incoming passenger are first given a security check, after which the passenger hands are washed with sanitizer and

provides face mask. After that they are registered and they are provided beds. Here the passengers are provided three meals a day and the attitudes of the staff towards the people are very cooperative.

Sardar Fateh Muhammad Khan Institute of Cardiology Dera Ghazi Khan

This is the important Historical project of Sardar Usman Ahmad Khan Buzdar in the History of Dera Ghazi Khan. The name of the institute is Sardar Fateh Muhammad Khan Institute of Cardiology Dera Ghazi Khan. This is a great revolution in the field of health and this project has entered its final stages. The total cost of this project is 4285.40 Million. This project is a great facility not only for the people of Dera Ghazi Khan but also the people of Balochistan, Rajanpur and Taunsa Sharif. And these who used to travel from remote areas to Pervaiz Elahi Institute of Cardiology Multan. After a while, all these facilities will be available to these people here. The burden on the Pervaiz Elahi Institute of Cardiology in Multan will be lessened. This is 100 beds Hospital. The completion of this project to the people of the other provinces beside the people there, especially the people of Balochistan. This is one of only project that has received much praise.

Establishment of Mother & Child Block Teaching Hospital Dera Ghazi Khan

This is an important project of Sardar Usman Ahmad Khan Buzdar in the fields of health which has already started. The district Dera Ghazi Khan with a large population which consists of four tehsils. The district is started from Ramak the border area of Dera Ismail Khan; it extends to Rojhan Mazari and Bawata Balochistan. Therefore, a Hospital was not enough to provide facilities to the people. So the Sardar Usman Ahmad Khan Buzdar inaugurated the Mother and Child Block Teaching Hospital Dera Ghazi Khan. The Hospital will cost 3646.85 Million and will be completed in three years and no less than a blessing for the people of remote areas besides the people there.

Establishment of Emergency & OPD Block Teaching Hospital Dera Ghazi Khan

This is an important project of Sardar Usman Ahmad Khan Buzdar. Which is a gift for the people of Dera Ghazi Khan. Because with the increase in population the numbers of accidents has increased considerably day by day and one emergency Block is not enough for the people. That is why Sardar Usman Ahmad Khan Buzdar had inaugurated a New Emergency Block to reduce some of the burden on the old Emergency Block. The project will cost 3846.50 Million. This project will be completed in three years. Apart from Dera Ghazi Khan District, the people of remote areas especially the people of Rajanpur Taunsa Sharif and people of Balochistan province will also benefit from it and it is no less than a blessing.

Civil Hospital Sakhi Sarwar

The area of Sakhi Sarwar is famous all over the world because of Hazrat Sakhi Sarwar. This area is 33 kilo-meters in the west of Dera Ghazi Khan,

The population here is also very large. When Hazrat Sakhi Sarwar Urs Sharif started a large number of Pilgrims flock to the area. There was only one RHC center, which is also lacked facilities. Sardar Ahmad Ali Khan Dareshak is MPA of this area. The proposal of Sardar Ahmad Ali Khan Dareshak given a gift of Civil Hospital Sakhi Sarwar by Sardar Usman Ahmad Khan Buzdar. This Hospital has been completed and staff is yet to take place in it. All kinds of facilities have been provided in this hospital which is sufficient for the area. This Hospital is a blessing for the people of Ronghan, Muberki, Yak Bai, and Rakhi Munh. This is one and only project that has received much praised.

Development Projects in Tribal Area DG Khan Summary

Sr.	Department / Program	No. of Schemes	Cost (Millions)
1	TADP	21	4238.876
2	Highway	01	682.931
3	LG&CD	06	189.988
4	PHED-II	43	246.538
5	Buildings	31	635.205
6	KSDA (Ex-FMDA)	06	1004.968
Total		108	6998.506

Tribal Area Development Project D.G. Khan

Cement Factory to Zinda Peer road the construction of this road has made a huge difference in the lives of the local people. They had to walk for hours on unpaved roads to reach the cities. The length of this road is 8.5 Km and the estimated cast of this road is 104.805 million and this road is completed in June 2019. In the past if a patient had to taken to the hospital before this road was built, the situation would worsen before he reached the hospital.

Kharar Buzdar to Hingloon Katch (Pir Ghanoo) the leghth of this road is 23.00 km and the cast of this road is 233.087 million and the road was completed in December 2019. This road made a huge difference the lives of the local people and gave them employment opportunities.⁵

Gujjri Thokh to Ban Sand via Yak Bai the length of this road is 20.00 km and the cast of this road is 314.071 million and the road was completed in January 2021. The construction of this road has expanded and new picnic spots have been built and on Eid and other festival people go there for sightseeing and the local peoples sell the various necessities of life

Sakhi Sarwar to Ronghan the length of this road was 28.00 km and the cast of this road is 184.06 million and this road was completed in December 2020. The construction of this road will make it much easier for the locals to reach the cities as earlier sakhi sarwar used to take at least and and half hour to reach the city. The construction of this road which has been reduced to one hour has

created employment opportunities for the locals. They go to the cities to work and return to their homes in the evening.

Construction and rehabilitation of metalled road from Fazla Katch markart to Dostlani Maraki UC Fazla and for other roads rehabilitation and construction 200.00 million was the cost of these projects and the mostly work was completed and local's people are giving them employment opportunities.

Public Health and Engineering Department D. G. Khan

Rural Water Supply Scheme Roh Wala. The Cost of this scheme is 12.762 million and this scheme is completed in June 2020.

Rural Water Supply Scheme Khair Muhammad Laghor. The Cost of this scheme is 3.554 million and this scheme has completed in June 2020.

Rural Water Supply Scheme Mian Khan. The Cost of this scheme is 5.650 million and this scheme is completed in June 2020.

Rural Water Supply Scheme Tandani. The Cost of this scheme is 6.268 million and this scheme is completed in June 2020.

Rural Water Supply Scheme Zain. The Cost of this scheme is 5.854 million and this scheme has completed in June 2020.

Rural Water Supply Scheme Lukh Buzdar. The Cost of this scheme is 3.500 million and this scheme has completed in June 2020.

Rural Water Supply Scheme Kalay Gun. The Cost of this scheme is 1.250 million and this scheme has completed in June 2020.

Rural Water Supply Scheme Hayat, Muhammad. The Cost of this scheme is 5.000 million and this scheme has completed in June 2020.

Rural Water Supply Scheme Rakhi Gage. The Cost of this scheme is 8.130 million and this scheme has completed in June 2020.

Rural Water Supply Scheme Lundani Loop. The Cost of this scheme is 8.241 million and this scheme has completed in June 2020.

Rural Water Supply Scheme Manjwal. The Cost of this scheme is 9.029 million and this scheme has completed in June 2020.

Rural Water Supply Scheme Morebin. The Cost of this scheme is 3.550 million and this scheme has completed in June 2020.

Rural Water Supply Scheme Kalay Marr. The Cost of this scheme is 3.000 million and this scheme has completed in October 2020.

Rural Water Supply Scheme Sameech Takro. The Cost of this scheme is 9.000 million and this scheme has completed in October 2020.

Rural Water Supply Scheme Aali Phirri Thokh and Basti Chutta Mitta. The Cost of this scheme has completed in October 2020.

Rural Water Supply Scheme Tak Sher. The Cost of this scheme is 6.340 million and this scheme has completed in October 2020.

Rural Water Supply Scheme Mohi Marrki. The Cost of this scheme is 3.000 million and this scheme has completed in October 2020.

Rural Water Supply Scheme Tribal Area Fazla. The Cost of this scheme is 5.000 million and this scheme has completed in October 2020.

Rural Water Supply Scheme Muarnj UC Fazla. The Cost of this scheme is 3.000 million and this scheme has completed in October 2020.

Rural Water Supply Scheme Azghani. The Cost of this scheme is 5.000

million and this scheme has completed in October 2020.

Rural Water Supply Scheme Meer Nani. The Cast of this scheme is 3.500 million and this scheme has completed in October 2020.

Rural Water Supply Scheme Basti Master Kareem Bukish Chakrani Thul Marr. The Cast of this scheme is 6.000 million and this scheme has completed in October 2020.

Rural Water Supply Scheme Choil. The Cast of this scheme is 5.000 million and this scheme has completed in October 2020.

Rural Water Supply Scheme Basti Muhammdani UC Barthi. The Cast of this scheme is 12.000 million and this scheme has completed in October 2020.

Rural Water Supply Scheme Norghani. The Cast of this scheme is 9.000 million and this scheme has completed in October 2020.

Rural Water Supply Scheme Jaffrani uc Barthi. The Cast of this scheme is 3.000 million and this scheme has completed in October 2020.

Rural Water Supply Scheme Salari. The Cast of this scheme is 9.000 million and this scheme has completed in October 2020.

Rural Water Supply Scheme Thalla Thokh Garam Aaf. The Cast of this scheme is 4.000 million and this scheme has completed in October 2020.

Rural Water Supply Scheme Sohordat Basti Ghous Bakhsh Buzdar. The Cast of this scheme is 4.000 million and this scheme has completed in October 2020.

Rural Water Supply Scheme Meer Nani. The Cast of this scheme is 3.500 million and this scheme has completed in October 2020.

Rural Water Supply Scheme Basti Giddo Zain. The Cast of this scheme is 4.000 million and this scheme has completed in October 2020.

Rural Water Supply Scheme Basti Garr Aaztani. The Cast of this scheme is 3.000 million and this scheme has completed in October 2020.

Rural Water Supply Scheme Sarbal. The Cast of this scheme is 5.000 million and this scheme completed in October 2020.

Rural Water Supply Scheme Tatto Marr. The Cast of this scheme is 3.000 million and this scheme completed in October 2020.

Rural Water Supply Scheme Karri Sar Jhangwani. The Cast of this scheme is 4.000 million and this scheme completed in October 2020.

Rural Water Supply Scheme BMP Post Barthi Tribal Area D.G. Khan. The Cast of this scheme is 10.00 million and this scheme completed in October 2020.

Rural Water Supply Scheme Safa Koh. The Cast of this scheme is 9.000 million and this scheme completed in October 2020.

Rural Water Supply Scheme Opera Katchal UC Fazla. The Cast of this scheme is 9.500 million and this scheme completed in October 2020.

Rural Water Supply Scheme Basti Milky UC Barthi. The Cast of this scheme is 3.000million and this scheme completed in October 2020.

Rural Water Supply Scheme Gul Khani Kalat. The Cast of this scheme is 9.000 million and this scheme completed in October 2020.

Rural Water Supply Scheme Thalang Bun. The Cast of this scheme is 8.800 million and this scheme completed in October 2020.

Rural Water Supply Scheme Basti Jarro. The Cast of this scheme is 4.000 million and this scheme completed in October 2020.

Rural Water Supply Scheme Basti Zinda Peer. The Cast of this scheme is 4.000 million and this scheme completed in October 2020.

Water is a great blessing without which it would be impossible to concept of human life in the earth. From day one, the people of Koh-e-Suleman tehsil has been thirsting for a drop of water and when it rained, the rainwater that accumulated in the flood that humans and animals drank together caused countless disease to spread.

The people of Koh-e-Suleman used to go miles away to fetch water for the animals, so they spent all the day in this work. Bur after the Sardar Usman Ahmad Khan Buzdar became the Chief Minister of Punjab; his whole attention was o this important issue and created all these schemes for the betterment of the people which are running successfully today and all these schemes are different areas of Koh-e-Suleman. Their old problems have been solved to a great extent and they are very happy with the solution of this problem.⁶

Building Departments D.G.Khan

Construction of eight new police stations in all the tribal area of Koh-e-Suleman with the cast of 116.785 million and all the police will be completed in December 2021. These police station are (1) Lakha (2) Kashoba (3) Barthi (4) Fazla Katch (5) Katch Chiter Watta (6) Muberki (7) Hingloon Katch (8) Sakar

Up-gradation of RHC Barthi into 60 Bedded T.H.Q Hospital District Dera Ghazi Khan. The total cast of this project is 243.340 and the work is in progress and completed within two months. The Basic health center Barthi is established in 1981 and its open 24 hours in a day. The basic health center has 4 Medical Officers and 2 Women Medical Officers and 150-200 patients are seen daily. There is medicine of every kind are also given to the people of the Tuman Buzdar. In basic health center all kinds of test are done and the fee of the test is according to the government rates which are less than that of an outside private laboratory. Bur after the Sardar Usman Ahmad Khan Buzdar became the Chief Minister of Punjab; his whole attention was about the health of the people of tribal area Tuman Buzdar and all the Koh-e-Suleman. This hospital was a great change in the fields of health and the betterment for the people of Tuman Buzdar and nearby areas. After compilation this hospital people not needs to go to the cities for medication. The construction of this hospital made a huge difference in the lives of the local people.

Construction of 16 new and rehabilitation of civil veterinary dispensary in all the areas of Koh-e-Suleman and Tuman Buzdar. The total casts of these projects are 46.704 and all these projects are completed now and the doctors and the vaccinator are also available in these dispensaries and the people of the tribal areas now can engage them any time 24 hours in a week.

Establishment of Parkwayat Koh-e-Suleman District Dera Ghazi Khan.

(1) Sangar; (2) Gulki; (3) Yak Bai; (4) Mut Chandia; (5) Anari Top; (6) Barthi; (7) Mubarki

These are the seven picnic spots in all the tribal area Koh-e-Suleman and the decoration for these spots the government approved 24.460 million. On the occasion of Eid and 23 march and 14 August a lot of peoples came here for picnic and enjoyment from the different areas and the local people opened different shops sell the different necessities of life in these spots on different occasion.

Agriculture

As for as agriculture is concerned it is backbone of our country and the support of our country is also on it. In the past plowing was used for forming which was laborious and hard work and the crops were harvested by hand. The animals were used to take that crop to the market. When we look at the agriculture of Tuman Buzdar and all of Koh-e-Suleman in the present age, we will see that a lot has changed a large part of income of the people of Koh-e-Suleman tribal area depends upon on it. In the past farming in Koh-e-Suleman was done only after the rains. But with the passage of time peoples started building ponds in their land and as soon as it rained water would come from mountain and collect in this pond and the lands would be irrigated with this water. But with the advent of modernity and modern convenience in time, further development in this field began. People started planting Tube Wells in their lands that run on electricity.

In the further development, these tube wells have shifted to solar energy, which is extremely low cast and nowadays the farmer cultivates his lands with tractor which has increased the yield of grace per acre. The harvest is also done with tractor and the crop is cleaned with a thresher machine and the machinery has also made the work easier to take to the market.

According to secretary agriculture South Pujnb Saqib Ateel the Government was offering subsidy on agriculture tool, drip irrigation system and seeds of various crops to promote agriculture in the Tehsil Koh-e-Suleman area. It was the first time in the history of the country that special focus was being given on agriculture in mountainous areas of Punjab province. The special ponds were being constructed in the Koh-e-Suleman area to preserve water for irrigation purposes. Similarly, 90 percent subsidy was also being given on provision of seeds of various crops and vegetables. The latest varieties of wheat will be given to the farmers for achieving maximum production. The farmers who had completed the installation of fences around their agriculture fields would be given trees o zaitoon, citrus, and dates.

Livestock

The other major source of income for the Balouch is livestock, but in the old days, if there was a disease, it would wipe out an entire herd. With the passage of time and modernity and advances in medical science, these problems have been largely control. There are now livestock hospitals in almost every area and there are doctors who also vaccinate the disease on time eliminate the deadly disease and the damage they used to do in the past days have been controlled to a great extent. The advent of new foods has

significantly increased milk and meat production. This has significantly increased their source of income.

Political Awareness

Politics is defined as an activity in which conflicting interests of various stakeholders are reconciled and resolved within a given society or political system by providing them with a share and opportunity commensurate with their political importance and strength, thereby achieving collective welfare and society's survival.⁷ Brotherhood can be characterised as a shared bandage and alliances based on religion, language, race, caste, and other factors. Biradari or biradarism is derived from the Persian word brother, which implies brotherhood. This phrase is used on the Indian subcontinent to designate different clans based on their castes for mutual interactions.⁸

During the British Raj in the subcontinent, all legal and documentary transactions required the person concerned to declare his or her caste, therefore a person's caste served as a symbol of identity and introduction. The caste system and biradari were used as identification symbols rather than status symbols among Muslims in the subcontinent. All members of the same caste or Biradri, rich or poor, with various social statuses, were and continue to be considered as equal members of the Biradri.

The caste system in the Indian subcontinent dates back to the Vedic period, from 2000 B.C. to 1000 B.C. When the Aryans arrived from Central Asia in the Indian subcontinent. They conquered the country by fighting the natives known as Daroors. The indigenous people lived in the jungle, caves, and mud homes and were peaceful and simple. The Aryans established a social structure that assigned a social position to everyone based on their work or profession. Ariyans were separated into three groups, each with a distinct and hierarchical social position.

Barahman
Khashtari
Wesh

Were the three Major groups since the beginning of life on Earth, Homo Sapiens, as the best and wisest organism, has had a prevailing desire to use logic and knowledge to gain dominion over other creatures.⁹ Man has also been on a never-ending quest to make fellow humans bow down to him by any means necessary, including ascending to the throne, acquiring vast lands, amassing vast sums of money, enlisting powerful personnel, marginalising the masses, and social stratification of the population into classes, whether tribal, ethnic, racial, regional, gender, specific, or caste based. Since the dawn of time, caste patriotism has played a crucial role in arena politics.¹⁰ Every culture in the world has divided its people into different hierarchical levels on the basis of one or more pretexts, but the strength of this division is waning in the modern day.¹¹ Caste is a universal truth that should be exploited to foster love, affection, and brotherhood among members of the same clan rather than to foster animosity and repulsion of people from other

castes.¹² Despite constitutional assurances of equality, fraternity, and brotherhood, the modern world is still enslaved by social stratification of some sort, and discrimination based on caste is still very much alive in Punjab. Despite the Islamic principle of equality, this has resulted to a harsh kind of "Biradri" politics in the region. Only political families with a feudal or business background are firmly in control. As a result, the majority of the population has been denied the benefits of democracy.¹³ The portion with land-owning ancestors, albeit not necessarily in possession of it at the time, dies trying to keep the working-class population submissive under the guise of caste. The Elite own a large portion of the mass of production, such as land, herds, water, capital, farms, and industries. Because elite ownership of rights restricts ordinary people's access to resources, those born at the bottom of the hierarchy have a lower likelihood of social mobility.¹⁴ Land is provided by the landlords for cutting by the tenants. Pakistan's ruling class uses a variety of techniques to influence politics. One is Qauism, in which elections are contested.¹⁵

Electoral politics and Tumandar Tribes

The Sardari system of government is still in use in the districts of Dera Ghazi Khan and Rajanpur. Leghari, Khosa, Lund, Buzdar, Qaisrani, Nutkani, Gorchani, Dreshak, and Marri are just a few of the tribes found in both of these areas. Qaisrani, Buzdar, Khosa, Lund, Leghari, Dareshk, Gorchani, and Mazzari are among the tribes accorded Tumandar rank. The name "Tumandar" is a mongol word that meaning "ten thousand army officer" and was given in the province of Chengis Khan. Tumandar in Balouch refers to the tribe's chief, and a tribe's population can be less or higher.¹²¹ The fate of the people is still in the hands of the tribal chief, but with the passage of time and modernization, things have changed more slowly than ever before due to education and knowledge.¹⁶

Political grouping and voting behavior

Material and non-material satisfaction influence political grouping and decision. Material fulfilment comprises meeting basic necessities such as employment, good pay, development work, and infrastructure, as well as access to good health and education services. Theoretical foundations play a large role in non-material happiness. Persons who derive ideological fulfilment from any figure or political party; he identifies with that personality or political party. Some people are influenced by a certain group's philosophy. Loyalty or a personal bond may be the driving force behind some people's devotion to political organisations or individuals (Taaluuq-Dari). Some attachment for personal gain or because of caste/ Biradri, for example. To put it another way, the structure of social conflicts and interests determines the composition of a political grouping system.

Role of Qaum and Biradari

Biradari was one of the major factors which forces people to make political groupings in the area. People of the community living together in their

respective Biradaris were interconnected through social ties within Biradaris. The bonding in Biradaris was different in various castes. The tribal chief maintained a strong feudal relation. He has centralized a political system in which power and authority are controlled and very influential person called has control over several individuals or groups. Those Biradari group had a supreme head called “chief “as in Zulu tribes of Africa. The supreme head was normally followed by all community members and small group leaders, who occasionally gave their thoughts during counselling on specific circumstances.¹⁷ This type of setup was retained by the tribes of 'Qaisarani' and 'Buzdar'. During political settlements or elections, this type of consultation occurs, and political topics and problems are suggested to a certain political party. In addition to the Biradari head adapting a political party or forming an alliance with specific politicians, several non-tribal caste groups also had a leader, and people followed him in various social and political concerns. People backed and voted for a candidate because he or she is their leader and belongs to their caste, qaim, or biradari, among other things. In social and sectarian matters, tribe chiefs or local community leaders played a vital role. Biradari head or local community leaders controlled and mediated intergroup and intragroup disagreements and disputes. The heads of the disagreement groups made the final conclusions. Some people also acted and thought in ways that were contrary to the Biradari ideals. They didn't want to follow his Biradari chief's orders. They had their own will, opinions, and political preferences, but there were few of them. They have been unable to voice their opinions because of their social situation, which forces them to adhere to practical ideals or remain silent in the face of resistance.

Spiritual and religious factors (Piri-Muridi)

Religion has the most powerful influence on people's decisions and choices. Religion and magic, according to Frazer, aid in the political structuring of society.¹⁸ Religion has mostly served as a legal and protective shield for the ruling class's interests. Taunsa Sharif's elite class also influenced the public by using religion as a tactic to win political elections. The aristocracy and the local people had a trust and confidence relationship based on religion and spirituality. The Khawajgan, who were the most pious and spiritual characters, as well as Pirs and Gadi-nashin of the Taunsa shrine, dominated local politics in Taunsa Sharif. The Khawajgan were politically active and had the highest position in the region. Because of their Gadi, they gain people's allegiance, and being Pir is both a people's and a political position. They have complete control over the local population. Spending time with servants and followers allows the Children of Pirs and gadinashins to understand that they are superior to others. They observe various ceremonies done on shrines and the people's devotion to them (aqidat), and they learn to be Pirs, lords, and spiritual elites. Sardar was in a similar circumstance. People will obey him as if he were their chief because he is the son of a chief. Local children, on the other hand, learn from their parents and culture, and they have historically followed the top class for survival. People vote for the elite because they are their Sardar or Pir, or because they are members of their Biradari. But over time Piri-Muridi concept has changed. People are now out of piety, they are looking for someone who is one of them and can take care of their work and needs. The knowledge and awareness have

left piri and muridi far behind, and in the current context we can say that Piri Muridi comes to standstill. The welfare of the people and other daily chores of life are given more importance. It would be fair to say that the power or influence of the Piri Muridi on people lives is now nearing its end and let it not to be heard in the near future because in today's fast paced life, value public welfare more than religious affiliation. If we look at the history of Koh-e-Suleman tehsil we know that piri muridi had a strong influence for a long time and also had a vast vote bank. But as modernity gained momentum and circumstances took a turn for the worse, if we look toady, since Sardar Usman Ahamd Khan Buzdar became chief minister and for the welfare of the region, he has laid the groundwork for development. So may be in the next election, Piri Muridi will not be able to beat him and we see spiritual and piri muridi going for behind. The Buzdar tribes has been suffering from political backwardness from the very beginning, the only reason being that these people have often lived in the mountains. The lack of transportation prevented from reaching the capitals and interacting with politicians.¹⁹ In their eyes the Khawjagan of Taunsa Sharif could not judge by anyone other than their chief's and elders because they lived in a limited world like frog in a well, kept abreast of the outside world couldn't affiliated with any power and any powerful political party. The second election was held in 1952 in which Haji Muhammad Khan Buzdar Retired Risaldar contested the seats of Khawja Haji Ghulam Murtaza Murtaza Taunsvi in the provincial assembly. As a result, Haji Muhammad Khan Buzdar lost the election. **Election 2002.**

Following the dismissal of Prime Minister Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif's cabinet. The general elections were held under General Pervez Musharraf's supervision this time. Farooq Ahmad Khan Leghari, the Former President of Pakistan, founded the Millat Party in Dera Ghazi Khan before the election.²⁰ As a result, he ran for National and Provincial Assembly seats on the platform of the National Alliance, an electrol alliance. In Dera Ghazi Khan, the National Alliance won four of the seven provincial seats. All of the alliance's candidates later joined the PML-Q, while SardarFarooq Ahmad Khan Leghari merged his Millat Party with the PML-Q. The total number of registered voters in PP-241 Dera Ghazi Khan was 146,706, with 72,862 caste votes cast, and the election turnout was 49.67 percent. Sardar Fateh Muhammad Khan Buzdar received 47006 votes on the PML-Q ticket, while his opponent, Khawja Mudasir Mehmood, received 20073 votes on the Pakistan People's Party ticket.

Poetry and Literature

In ancient Balouch poetry, stories of war and conflict were common. But now with the passage of time poetry has also changed considerably and most today's poetry is about real love and virtual love. Often in poetry there are legends on the bravery of special tribes. With the passage of time a lot of things have started to change in Balouchi music as there was no use of harmonium and drums in Balochi music. Now these things are common at every wedding ceremony and nowadays special types of instruments are also used to soften the sounds. In today's advanced age, Balouchi language artist have created their own Facebook and Whatsapp and Twitter accounts and there are a lot of

followers in these pages. The most important Balouch culture day is celebrated every year on March 2nd, with concerts featuring artists from various regions, as well as annual poetry and literature programs on Balouchi music and Balouchi language, in which famous poets, writers, artists, and people from various fields of life enthusiastically participate and visit.

Balouchi Haal Hawal

The Haal Hawal tradition is practiced by all Balouchi tribes living in the Koh-e-Suleman region. The Haal Hawal system is still alive today, but with the migration to the cities and the adoption of modernity, it has undergone some changes and there are many places where this ritual is slowly declining, which is a moment of reflection. The biggest reason for its decline is some extent modernity. In the last decades swords were used but in today's advanced ages the invention of new things has created many problems and there are things that have proven to be very harmful to humanity. One of the most important things is the gun by using it, the Balouch have caused a lot of loss of life and property to themselves and their enemies. The Balouch often have land disputes that have led to centuries of tribal strife, but especially between all the elders and all the tribes at Koh-e-Suleman during the war between the women and the elders. The wars stop immediately because of departure. No matter how intense the fights are temporarily halted due to interference between the women.

Engagement and Marriage

One of thing was found that called "Lafi Bazo "meaning that the child was engaged before it was born but with the passage of time and development these things and it have changed considerably. It would not be wrong for us to say that they are completely extinct. The main reason for their extinction is the development of education and awareness. The younger generation has a special role to play in ending this custom. In the past the people of Tuman Buzdar and the whole tribal area of Koh-e- Suleman are not prefer exogamy. Now with the passage of time the situation is totally changed a lot of people are getting married to out of family. In the past, the Koh-e-Suleman endogamous marriage pattern was widespread in Tuman Buzdar and Tribal, and this type of marriage was also known as Biradri marriage. One reason for this is that inter-family or cousin marriage makes children sick, and some children become deaf, dumb, or blinds. Their weddings used to be pretty basic, but now they are full-fledged

Celebrations with a lot of pomp and circumstance. Money is poured into marriages whole heartedly. Despite the fact that marriages used to be simple, they have now become extremely costly. It is regarded to be quite important to spend significantly more on the wedding ceremony. The ancient marriage customs have come to an end. Unlike previous years, the guests are now treated to a colorful and lavish feast.

CONCLUSION

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. The colonial administration realized the importance of role of Tumandars in control of the tribes and established the authority of the Tumandar's tribes. They were granted tremendous financial as well as administrative powers over their tribes. For financial empowerment, they granted agricultural lands in the forms of gifts, bestowed the power of collection of revenue in plains areas of their respective tribes and provided support for excavation of canals payment for the security of passes and trade routes and appointments on important positions in security forces. In administrative control mechanism, they were given the power of Judicial Magistrate and revenue collectors in their respective tribes. So in this way the colonial master enhanced the dependence of the tribal people on these Tumandars. In its results the Tumandars through economic and administrative powers, strengthen their control over the people of their respective tribes.

Demography is the study of the human population, its size division, and its inhabitants. This knowledge also covers changes in population. Demography of Koh-e-Suleman to the west of the district lies long range of Suleman skyscrapers. The mountain range of Dera Ghazi Khan and Rajanpur cover 307-miles north and south of tribal region. In which settled tribes belong to the Tuman, Qaisrani, Tuman Khetran, Tuman Buzdar, Tuman Khosa, Tuman Leghari Tuman Lund, Tuman Gorchani, Tuman Dreshak, and Tuman Mazari. The population of Koh-e-Suleman is nearly 2 or 3 lakh and the life of tribal shere is simple but their tribal laws, customs and traditions reflect centuries. Balouchi culture has its own special temperament which is very different from all other cultures of the world. In Balouch culture long and wiggly Shalwar has a special place in men's clothes and women like to wear embroidered clothes. But more importantly, with the passage of time and the rapid advancement, things are starting to change. Poetry and literature have an important place in Balouchi culture. Every year on March 2, Balouch culture day is celebrated all over the world. There are different programs arranged and the writers, poets, from different parts of the country are participated and celebrate Balouch culture day. Tuman Buzdar has a large number of poets, including Chagha Buzdar whose lyrics are recited not only in Dera Ghazi Khan but all over Pakistan. The alteration of society and culture over time in social institutions, values, technology, and other products of human interaction is referred to as social development. In fields of education; the education ratio in Tuman Buzdar is the highest in the entire Koh-e-Suleman tehsil as compared to the entire tribal area. There are large number of people from different occupations, including doctors, professors, engineers etc. Every country's political growth is unique. Every region's growth is determined by its particular historical context, social system, and economic progress, educational, industrial, and political culture. The politics of Dera Ghazi Khan and Rajanpur have been so for heavily influenced by the Sardari system. The politics at the local level also has an

important role to play, especially the Piri-Muridi afflictions the Thana Kacheri. Sometimes the party ticket also has a huge impact. Sometimes party's vote bank plays a more important role in the victory than a personality. The tribe and community have an important role to play in the politics of Taunsa Sharif and Koh-e-Suleman. It is often seen that in elections, except for a new communities, most of the tribes stand with its Sardar whether Sardar won the election or not, such a time Piri-Muridi played a key role in the politics of Koh- e-Suleman for a long time, but with the advent of innovation and the awakening of education and awareness. It has changed so much that they all value the one who does that because people value the collective work, it would not be wrong to say that Piri-Muridi is weak.

Sardar Fateh Muhammad Khan Buzdar and his son Sardar Usman Ahmad Khan Buzdar have an important place in the politics of their area. Sardar Usman Ahmad Khan Buzdar was elected MPA general elections 2018 and later he was Elected Chief Minister of Punjab in August 2018 and he was appointed chief his tribe in April 2019 after the death of his father. Sardar Usman Ahmad Khan Buzdar, after becoming the Chief Minister did record-breaking work for the development of Koh-e-Suleman tehsil, which would not be wrong that if compare with the work of the last seventy years.

Sardar Usman Ahmad Khan Buzdar carried out record-breaking work in Koh-e-Suleman Tehsil for the welfare of the region, transcending color, race, language, and tribe. The estimated costs of different projects are almost 7 billion rupees completed by Usman Ahmad Khan Buzdar in his two and half year tenure. The most important work that Sardar Usman Ahmad Khan Buzdar carried out in the entire tehsil Koh-e-Suleman was the work of road which would facilitate the movement of people and make a significant change in their lives. And there was a severe water crisis in the most of the areas of Koh-e-Suleman. Sardar Usman Ahmad Khan Buzdar solved and built solar Tube-wells and hand pump in every area which providing clean and quality water. If some important plans of Sardar Usman Ahmad Khan Buzdar are not mentioned here, it will be intensity with Sardar Usman Ahmad Khan Buzdar. Sardar Usman Ahmad Khan Buzdar has set up rescue 1122 offices in Barthi and Fazla Katch which are providing 24 hours' free service to the people and the other major project Rural Health center Barthi has been converted into a Tehsil Headquarters hospital, the work of which nearing completion. In which all kind of facilities will be available and the estimated cost on it is 243.30 million. This is an important project in the history of tehsil Koh-e-Suleman. And another most important project started by Sardar Usman Ahmad Khan Buzdar in Dera Ghazi Khan District is that of Sardar Fateh Muhammad Khan Buzdar institute of Cardiology, it will be 200 bed hospital that will be almost completed in at least one and half year. The construction of this hospital will change the destiny of the people here and will also reduce the burden on the Cardiology Hospital in Multan. Sardar Usman Ahmad Khan Buzdar has also allocated funds for six universities in Dera Ghazi Khan Division which is a great revolution in the fields of education. Sardar Usman Ahmad Khan Buzdar during his tenure solved the problem of electricity by converting 342 schools in the tribal area which are without electricity out of which 16 High School, 32 Middle Schools and 294 Primary Schools were converted to

solar energy and this is a major step which is less to be praised. If it is compared Sardar Usman Ahmad Khan Buzdar with all the other politicians of Dera Ghazi Khan, it would not be out of place to say that Sardar Usman Ahmad Khan Buzdar during his Two and half year tenure carried out the development work which is 70 years in the history of Dera Ghazi Khan. This is bitter truth that needs to be acknowledged.

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