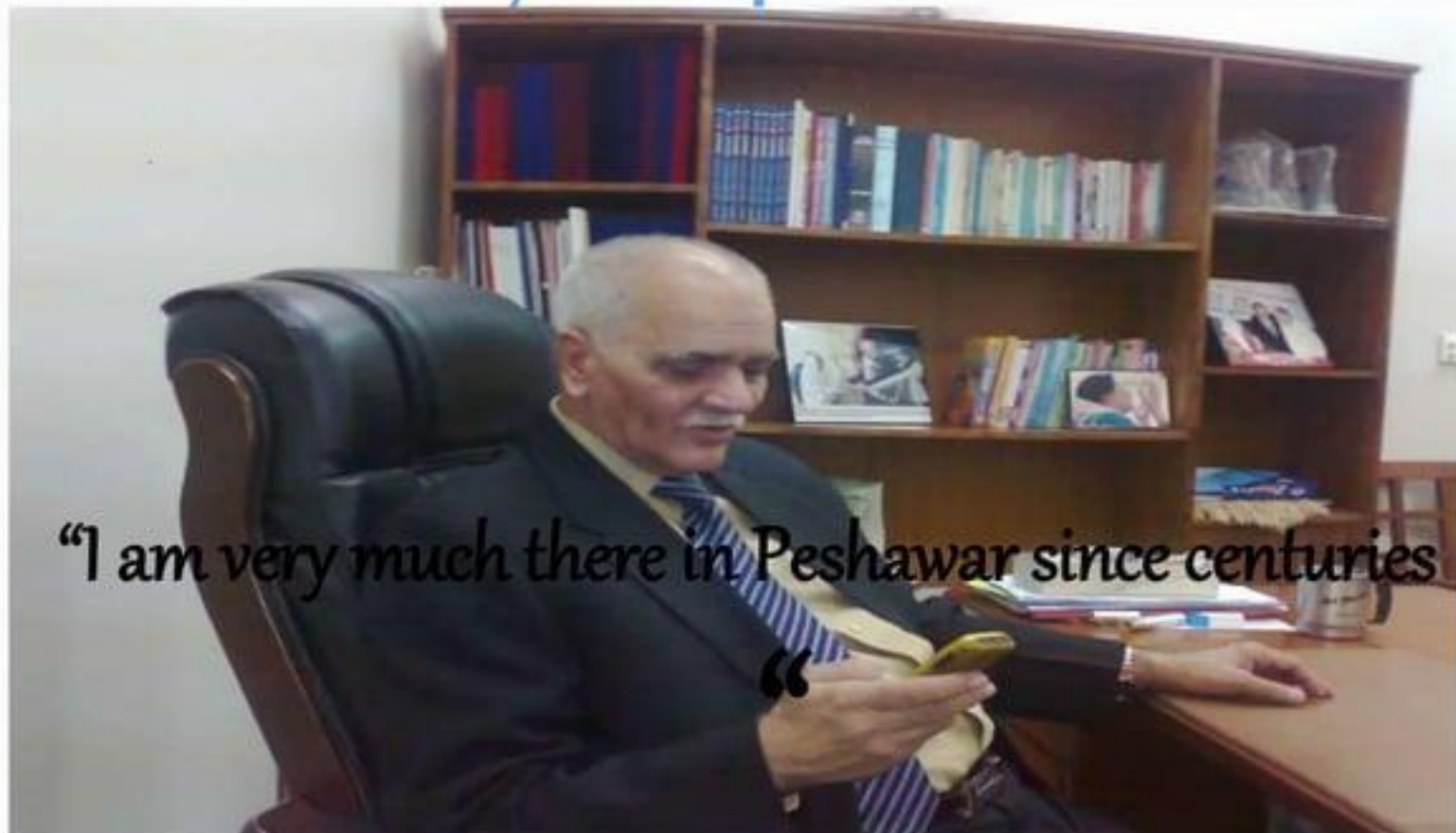




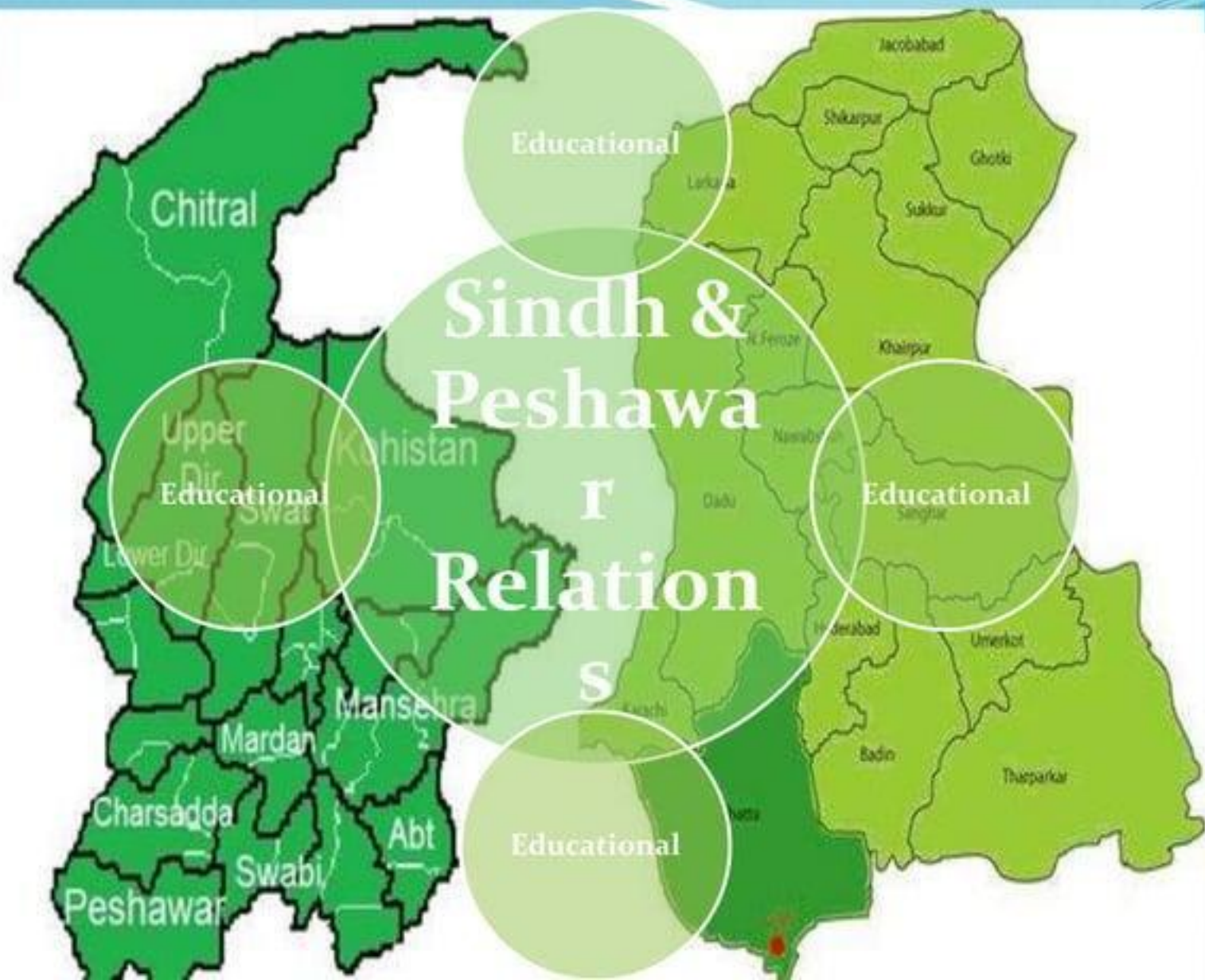
WORD OF THANKS

I am highly thankful to **Professor Fakhur Islam**, director, PSC, University of Peshawar for providing me an opportunity to share my views on the subject.

My Topic is



*"I am very much there in Peshawar since centuries
"*



Sindh & Peshawar r Relations

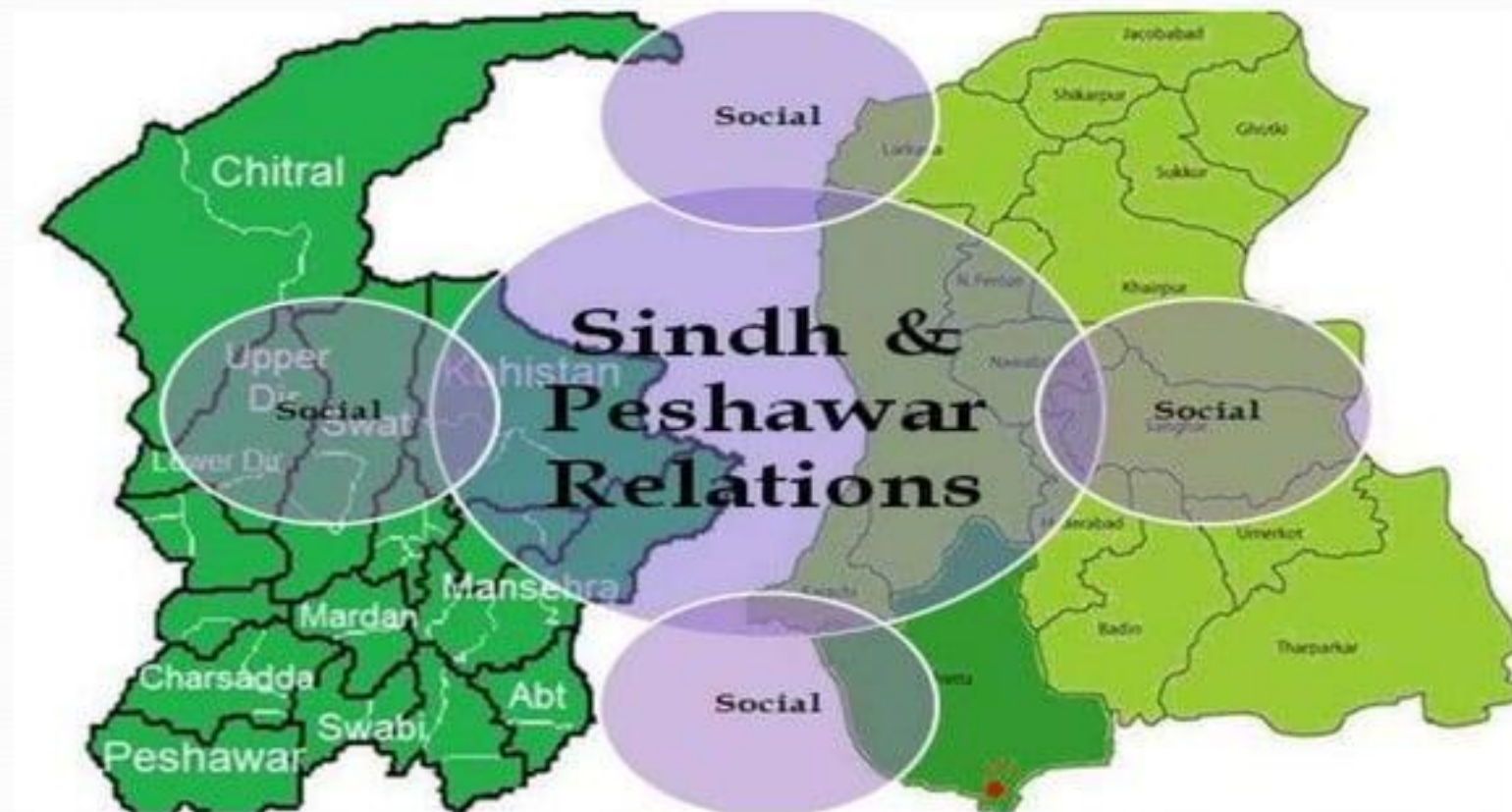
Educational

Educational

Educational

Educational

Social



Migration & Settlements Of Phustoon in Sindh

(A) Causes and reasons

1. As Army force of invaders
2. As Labor Force
3. As Traders
4. As Rulers/Governors

Migration & Settlements Of Phustoon in Sindh

(B) Early Migration

City	Year	Number
Karachi	1881-1911	1444
Sukkur	1881-1911	1217

1747-1801

Phustoons Governor Of Shikarpur

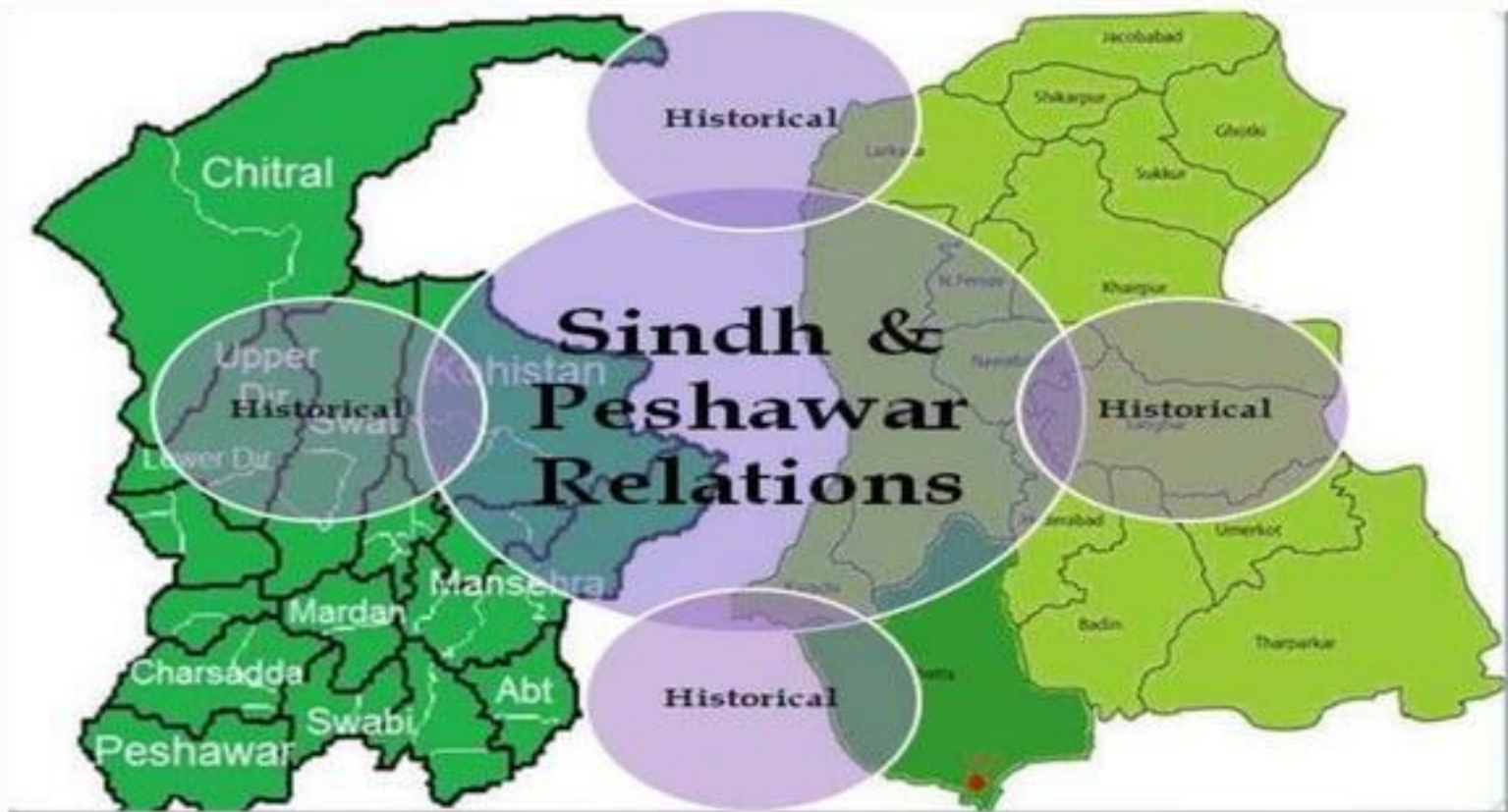
- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 1. Alkozaye (2) | 8. Noorzaye(1) |
| 2. Augezaye (2) | 9. Populzaye(4) |
| 3. Barukzaye (7) | 10. Ranzaye(1) |
| 4. Banzaye (1) | 11. Sidoozaye(2) |
| 5. Darakzaye (1) | |
| 6. Gilzaye (1) | |
| 7. Kulundarzaye (1) | |

1747-1801

Phustoons Governor Of Shikarpur

1. Boghra Khan Noorzaye
2. Rahmat Khan Noorzaye
3. Rahmat Khan Bamzaye
4. Abdul Rahim Bamzaye
5. Mubarak Khan Barukzaye
6. Sadik Khan Alkozaye
7. Sher Muhammad Khan Populzaye
8. Rehmatullah Khan Kulundarzaye
9. Sharbat Khan Populzaye
10. Dust Muhammad Khan Populzaye
11. Shah Sowar Khan Barukzaye
12. Sardar Muhammad Khan Populzaye
13. Moizuddin Khan Populzaye
14. Nawab Muhammad Khan Populzaye
15. Pavenda Khan Populzaye
16. Nasir Khan Alkozaye
17. Sardar Abdul Samad Barukzaye
18. Mansoor Khan Barukzaye
19. Sultan Muhammad Khan Augezaye
20. Abdul Samad Khan Banzaye
21. Maksood Khan Barukzaye
22. Taj Muhammad Barukzaye
23. Shazada Muhammad Timour Suddozaye
24. Shah Shuja-ul Suddozaye
25. Moola Muhammad Khan Gilzaye
26. Sardar Rahim Dil Barukzaye
27. Abdul Mansoor Augezaye

Historical



1826



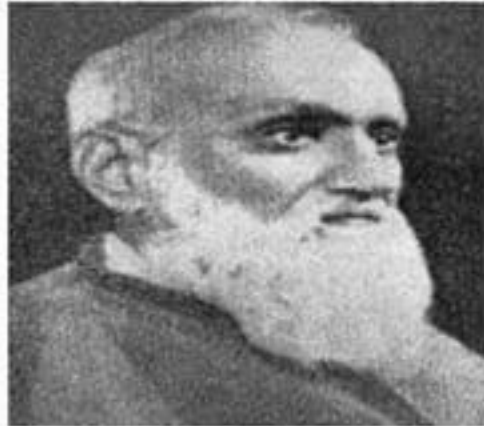
- Syed Ahmad Barelvi arrives in Peshawar Valley in 1826 along with 1000 followers. He makes his base in Charsaddah.
- The main object of his Jihad was to make the area free of Sikh domination.
- He got help from Pir Pagaro, who put services of his followers on disposal of Syed Ahmad. Those people inducted in Lashkar of Syed Ahmad are called Hurs.
- Syed Ahmad was killed and beheaded by sikh army in 1831.

1839



- After restoration of Shah Shujah in 1839, Alexander Burnes became regular political agent at Kabul.
- Prior to this he travelled in Sindh, Punjab, Khyber Pukhtun Khaw including Peshawar and Bokhara for years and wrote book on his travels.
- He was assassinated on 2nd of November, 1841

1915



- Moulana ObaidUllah Sindhi arrives at Peshawar in August 1915.
- After reaching Afghanistan he does his level best and comes in good books of Ameer Habibullah, Ruler of Afghanistan.
- He comes in contact of leaders of Mahsuds and Darwesh Kheyl Wazirs so as to get their support in formation of Group of warriors (Junood-e-Rabaniya).
- He launched Silk letter movement so as to arrange Mutiny against British rulers in India.
- He gets permission for allowing Turk troops to cross Afghanistan to attack India.
- He plays active part to select warriors amongst Muhajireen, those migrated to Afghanistan from Sindh elsewhere.
- He leaves Afghanistan in 1922.

1920

Hijrat Movement



- Peshawar Hijrat Committee is formed on 14.5.1920 with Haji Jan Muhammad as its President. With following members: Agha Syed Maqbool Shah, Moulana Abdul Karim, Moulana Abdul Ghafoor, Mirza Muhammad Saleem Khan, Munshi Abdul Karim, Yousuf Ali Khan, Hakim Qutub Shah, Ali Gul Khan & Agha Lal Badshah.
- The Main object and function of Peshawar Hijrat Committee was designed to organized Hijrat movement and to provide help to Muhajireen coming from other parts of the country.

16th July, 1920

Sensational Arrival of Sindhi Muhajireen from Larkana



- Special Train bringing some 1000 Muhajireen from Larkana, lead by Jan Muhammad Junejo arrives in Peshawar on 16th July, 1920.
- The Train was profusely decorated with Turkish flags, the engine was heavily garlanded.
- Peshawar Hijrat Committee had made great preparation for the reception of Muhajireen: Streets were decorated with flags & triumphal arches. Much money was collected to entertain them, and motor cars, tangas and other conveyances were collected for their use.

Hijrat Movement

It is said that three caravans of Sindhi Muhajireen left for Afghanistan and availed hospitality of people of Peshawar for so many days. This continued till October 1920



1930

The massacre at the Qissa Khawani Baazar

On 23 April 1930 the first major confrontation between British troops and non-violent demonstrators takes place in the city. Estimates at the time put the death toll from the shooting at between the official count at 20, and the figure of 400 dead put forth by local sources. The gunning down of unarmed people trigger protests across British India and catapults the newly formed Khudai Khidmatgar movement into prominence.

Sindh Plays Role

Demonstrations are held and procession are taken in the length and breadth of Sindh and hundreds of political workers are arrested.

Every District Administration is directed by the Sindh Commissioner to take necessary action against people protesting against Qissa khwani Bazaar incident

Secret.

No. 736-C/I.

Political Department.
Office of the Commissioner in Sind.
Government House, Karachi.
14th May, 1930.

Subject:- Government Communique giving an account of the events at Peshawar with the object of counteracting Congress propaganda among Muhammadans.

Memorandum.

The attention of All District Magistrates in Sind is invited to paragraph 3 of Government, Home Department (Special), Secret Demi-official endorsement No. S.D.1470, dated the 9th May 1930, communicated to them direct, and they are requested to ^{submit to} the Commissioner their requirements of Sindhi copies of the Government Communique for distribution in their respective Districts.

By Order,

Assistant Commissioner in Sind.

To

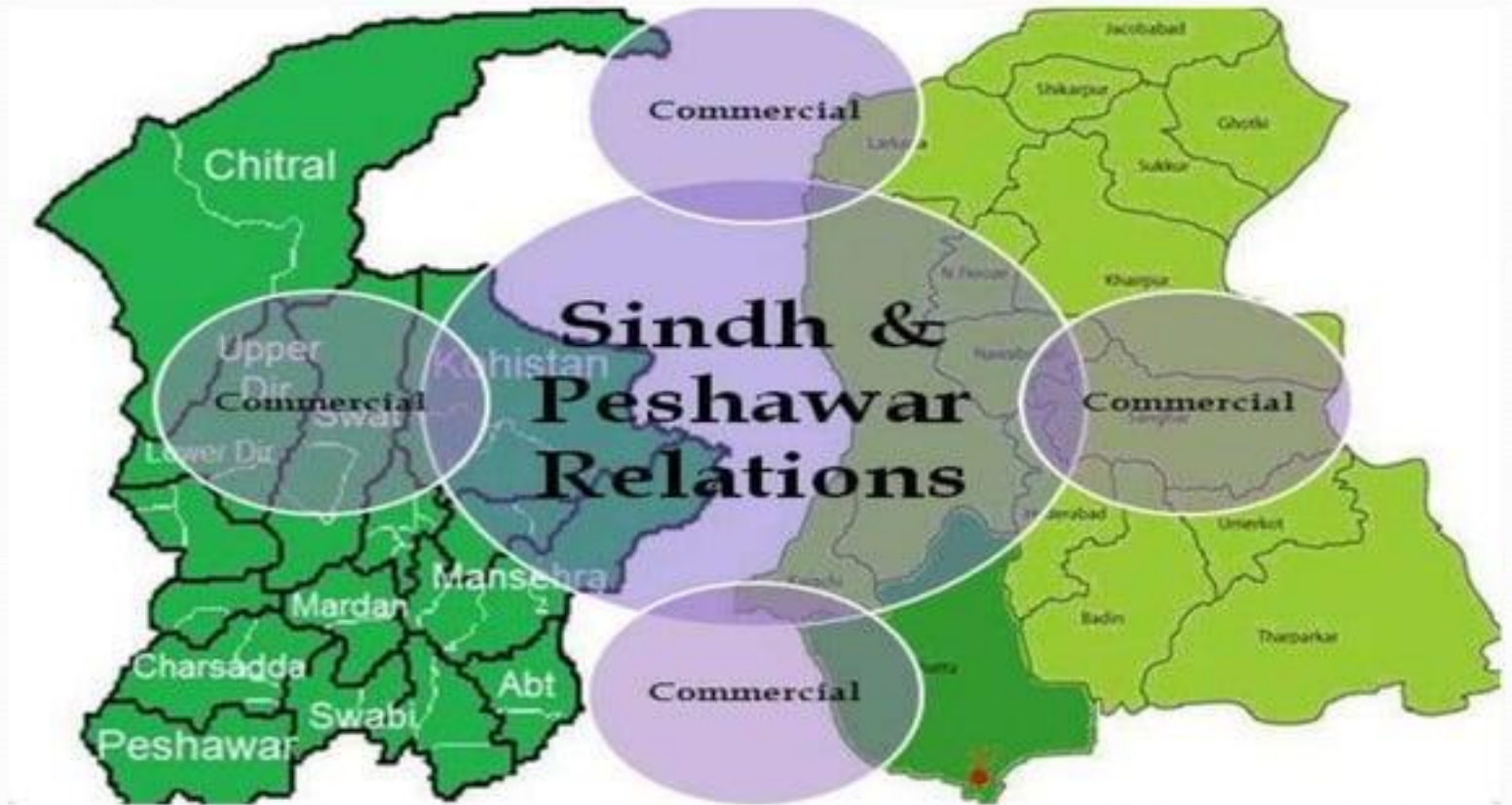
All District Magistrates in Sind

1936, 1945 & 1948



Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah visited this College in 1936, 1945 and 1948. Quaid-e-Azam who became lifelong honorary member of the Khyber Union ICP in 1936 made the College one of the heirs of his property in 1939. The Quaid Trust later on paid an amount of Rs.1, 08, 11, 600 /- in different installments to the College.

Commercial



Commercial & Trade Importance Of Peshawar

“Peshawar’s economic importance has historically been linked to its privileged position at the entrance to the Khyber Pass the ancient travel route by which most trade between central Asia and the Indian Sub continent passed”

Trade

City	Year	Imports	Exports
Shikarpur	1851-52	Rs.1188211	Rs.880912
Karachi	1909-11	Rs.99364138	Rs.146427444

1910

- 1. Peshawar Muslims Merchants Association**
- 2. Shikarpuri Bankers of Peshawar**

Educational



Sindh imparts education to phustoons



Sindh Madarssah(1885),Karachi



Islamia Collge(1913),Peshawar

Year wise number of phustoon students enrolled in Sindh Madaressah-Tul-Islam.

- 1891-92 → 1
- 1892-93 → 1
- 1895-96 → 2
- 1896-97 → 2
- 1908-09 → 3
- 1910-11 → 3
- 1911-12 → 5

It continued till 1947 and onwards.



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You Can Visit Dr. Dur Muhammad Pathan On:

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Gul Hayat Institute

کراچی

THANKS

