

THE GOJAR ORIGIN



KSHTARYIAN / ARYANs and KARTVELIAN

By

Abdur Rashid Bijar Gojar

THE GOJAR ORIGIN



Dedicated to my parents and the ancestors

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THE GOJAR ORIGIN



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Abdur Rashid Khaghan Bijar Gojar

The Foreword

I have gone through the pages published under the title “The Gojar Origin” written by Mr. Abdur Rashid Bijar Gojar, Deputy Director (retired) Local Government and Rural Development Department Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Pakistan.

It is an astonishing fact that multiple informations collected from multidimensional sources/ fields of different eras, both modern and ancient, incorporated with the writer’s research/findings add to the beauty of the book.

To collect so many multidimensional informations on the topic is, indeed, a very hard task, but the will, dedication and commitment of the writer seems to be stronger than that.

In my opinion, this book is a valuable treasure of knowledge on “The Gojar Origin” that will not only enlighten the coming generations about their forefathers but will also serve as an impulse for further exploration in this respect. Praying for good luck to the writer

Qazi Abdur Rashid
Ex. Secretary BISE Bannu
Changi Bandi Haripur Hazara

Keynote

I have gone through different books by various authors on Gojar history and have got sufficient knowledge and enough material on the Gojar's past and their ancestors. At the same moment, it was a matter of satisfaction and pleasure for me to have another recent book on Gojars' history with particular reference to the origin and birthplace of the Gojars titled ‘ **The Gojar Origin**’ which comparatively points out about the accurate birthplace and origin of the Gojar tribe. The writer of this book attempted to link the Gojars dynasty with the Kart and Caucas, the grandsons of Hazrat Japheth, through scientific and historically acceptable analysis and evidences. Further, the writer of this book ‘The Gojar Origin’, gives a beautiful and comprehensive comparison of Rajasthan and Caucasian / Kartvelian (Gorjistan) as Gojars’ origin and further, description of the word ‘GOJAR’ in simple and appealing ways which will surely be a sort of interest of its readers and the critiques as well.

Further, in this book, the writer analyzed the origin of the Gojar tribe with historical as well as scientific evidences. Historically, the writer presented two theories or schools of thought i.e. Kshtariyan / Aryan school of thought and the Kartvelian / Gorjistan (Caucasian) School of thought. Both theories were discussed in depth with special reference to the repopulation of the earth after Noah’s Flood and the existence of the Gojars in the Kushan and Pratihara empire’s period in the

Purusapura/Begram, Taksalsila and Mathura of Rajasthan and Indus Valley Civilization.

The writer quoted genetic study reports of different institutes of several countries conducted in various tribes of the respective regions and historical evidence linking it with the geological surveys and research reports. No doubt, the writer comparatively discussed the Gojars' existence in Rajasthan with its particular reference and its connection with the Kushan and Yuezhi and Hun's kingdoms in south China and Gojars rebirthing and it's spreading over other parts of the world after Noah Flood through his grand sons Kart and Cuacas from the Gorjistan /the Caucasian region of Mount Judi.

Therefore, to me, this book 'The Gojar Origin' tenders accurate and scientifically proved information and data to its readers about the origin of the Gojars and it will open another door and gate for the researchers, ideologists and historians to make more research on this subject in a support of the Gojar as a global nation. Therefore, to conclude, I would applaud the commitment and dedication of the writer in accepting this laborious challenge in compiling this valuable book with its title "THE GOJAR ORIGIN", a future gateway for its readers.

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Writers' Bio- Intro

Friends and well-wishers insist me to write a few words on the author's bio too. Mr. Abdur Rashid Bijar Khaghan Gojar was born on 01 January 1961 in the Bijar clan of the Gojar tribe to Hajji Gohar Rehman Khaghan, a farmer and businessman by profession, in the village Changi Bandi, a suburban area of district Haripur Hazara Gojran. He passed the SSC exam from Govt High School Sarai Salah and joined Edwardes College Peshawar in 1979 for further Education. He graduated from Edwards College and obtained a Master's Degree in Public Administration from Gomal University Dera Ismail Khan in 1985. Soon after completing his education, he joined LAMEC (Literacy and Mass Education Campaign Commission) as Supervisor in Nai Roshni Schools in the district Abbottabad. In November 1988, he joined Local Government and Rural Development Department in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa as a Planning Officer. Later on, in September 1991, he was transferred to district Haripur on its upgradation from tehsil to district.

The masses of his native village, Bheri Laban Bandi* were suffering great hardships and difficulties in crossing the perennial river Daur in their daily routine business. He, with the support of his village mates, took an initiative to construct a cause-way over the river Daur with the assistance of the CIDA (Canadian International Development Agency) and it was completed in May 1992. Soon after its completion, it was destroyed by the heavy country-wide flood of 02 September 1992. CIDA again funded with PKR 1.500 million for its reconstruction as per the new design of pilings instead of cause-way. This project had two components (a bridge over the River Daur about 1200 feet in length and a small bridge over Bagra-Soka of 300 feet in length) and was completed with the assistance of CIDA, Trust for Voluntary Organization (TVO) and District Council Haripur against an expenditure of PKR 2.500 million and it was inaugurated on 28 October 1998 by the then NWFP Chief Minister and the then Minister for Local Government and C&W and they also provided rupees one million funds out of District Council Haripur allocation for Dehi Islahi Committee of the village, which was the major partner in the

reconstruction of the bridge over river Daur. The Chief Minister was pleased to rename the village Bheri Laban Bandi as “**Changi Bandi**” in recognition of the commitment of the people of Changi Bandi in completion of the mega project with a meager amount.

Mr. Abdur Rashid Khaghan, the author of the book “**The Gojar Origin**” also supervised the UNICEF project WATSAN from 1995-1999 and in April 2003 joined National Commission for Human Development (NCHD) as Admin Officer in Mansehra. He assumed the responsibilities as District Officer in Finance & Planning Department in December 2005. He served for 33 years as a civil servant in different districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa viz Battagram, Mansehra, Abbottabad, Sawabi, Mardan, Peshawar, Kohat and Haripur. On 31 December 2020, he retired as Deputy Director Local Government and Rural Development Department in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

The author, in his book, has described in detail the Gojar’s origin with a slight background of the Hazara Gojran, his native hometown. The ‘maidan-e-Gojran’, surrounded by Poswal, Jattipind, Jama, Chappar, Bajida (Bijar) and Kaag on the north, Hassanabdal, Shahyia, Hattar Shadi, Pind Gojran, Mottian, Shahya and Kotnajibullah on the south, Moonan, Bajwala, Galham, Drunnian, Sangian and Chechian on the east and Padana, Dheenda, Jagal, Kalas, Basu, Gojra, Pahro and Dedar / Deedhan on the west, was called ‘**Hazara Gojran**’ [Gojar region with one thousand people] as reported on page 1036 of the Ain-e-Akbari of 1590-91. The Hazara Gojran was then ruled by Sardar Esa Khan Khaghan and Sardar Musa Khan Khaghan. Both brothers used to provide recreational activities to the people of their state during the harvesting season of the rabi crop in April every year. In April 1652, they participated in the local farmer's festival “Mela Hazara Gojran” which ended at the maidan-e-ursha Gojran, thereafter, they also attended a jirga at Darvesh and back on their way to Dolta, when they reached the ‘chulda kungarr’ (a swaying cyprus tree) at Todo (near Rajpur / Kangra village), a gang attacked them in which they were killed and buried in village Rajpur. After their

death, Doltabad, Sarai Gadai and Bhedian remained under attack and supersession till its control by Sardar Musharraf Khan Muqaddam.

After the murder of the rulers of the Hazara Gojran, the Sardar of Shahyia went to Delhi to attend the Darbar of the Mughal King Shah Jahan (the last days of his regime) and to apprise them about the Hazara Gojran being run without its chieftain after the murder of Nawab Sardar Esa Khan and Nawab Sardar Musa Khan. The Darbar authority sent Sardar Salah Khan Dilzak to inquire about the incident and to run its affairs. Soon after his arrival, he met the local heads of different tribes and also inquired about the murder of the former rulers of Hazara Gojran. After maintaining peace in the area, he took control of it and then divided the Hazara Gojran into four patties such as Gojari Patti, Tarini Patti, Turki and Dilzaaki Patti. The Gojar Patti was thereafter ruled by Muqaddam Sikandar from 1670-1710 A.D followed by his descendants Muqaddam Rahim Khan, Muqaddam Talukh Din Khan and then succeeded by Sardar Musharraf Khan Muqaddam in 1805 A.D.

In order to elaborate the Gojar's past, the author took an initiative to write a book titled "**The Gojar Origin**". In this book, he has thoroughly described the ancestors of the Gojar tribe with scientific and historical evidences in simple words and East style that will appeal to the readers to study it in depth. The author also attempted to prove the Gojars' origin with different DNA analyses of the tribes with their haplotype group based on worldwide research studies on genetic analyses of tribes through dental morphology and DNA analyses. Therefore, it is hoped that this book will enjoy the highest esteem among its readers, especially the Gojar tribe. May Allah grant him more success in his life, Amin!

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*Before 1841, Bheri Laban Bandi was known as Bheri Mohri. Some area of this village was destroyed and washed away by the heavy flood of 02 June 1841. The flood affectees, known as the Laban tribe, moved to the north of the village Bheri and settled there at the bottom of mount nearby a spring of water and thereafter this hamlet was called/named Laban Bandi after the name of the said tribe that inhabited it. It was renamed as Bheri Laban Bandi in the Revenue record / had bust of 1872.

- a pic on the Book's back page is an image of Changi Bandi, the author's hometown.

THE GOJAR ORIGIN

DISCLAIMER

This book is an attempt only to arrive at and to conclude the origin of the grand Gojar tribe without making any critiques on other tribes and their inherited values. In this book, some authentic references are used in support of the commentary on the Gojars' Origin. Further, the name of this book, articles and research papers mentioned in this book will remain the legitimate properties of the author, since, this book shall merely describe the Gojar's origin in line with the application of the scientific information and techniques and grandiose worldwide tribe the Gojar / Gurjars, studies.

Abdur Rashid Khaghan Bijar Gojar

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THE GOJAR ORIGIN

Proclamation

Messrs Qazi Abdur Rashid, retired Secretary BISE Bannu, Sardar Dr. Babar Sultan Khaghan Gojar, Consultant Surgeon Ayub Medical College and Hospital Abbottabad, Choudhary Muhammad Farooq Hussain Betan Gojar, a historian and ideologist, Malik Abdul Bari Khaghan Gojar of Pind Hashim Khan and Sardar Mumtaz Khan Khotana Gojar of Chamba Pind extended their assistance in compilation and editing of this book, ‘The Gojar Origin’. Therefore, I applaud their sincere efforts and commitment for editing this book and also making their struggle for uplifting and promoting the Gojar community.



Ch M. Farooq Hussain
Betan Gujjar



Dr. Sardar Babar Sultan
Khaghan Gojar



Qazi Abdur Rashid



Abdul Bari
Pind Hasham Khan

THE GOJAR ORIGIN

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FORENOTE

As per the Geni website, Gojar is the largest tribe in the world and according to some historians, Kujula Kadhpises, the founder of the Kushan Empire (137 BC), also formed a federation of Yuezhi and Huns kingdom in south China, Central Asia and north Indian portion. After the death of Kujula Kadhpises, his son Vima Takto became the king of the Yuezhi Federation. There was a battle between the Yuezhi and the Tianzhu in which the latter was defeated. Thereafter, to some historians, the Vima Takto was awarded the title of ‘Gur-Jar’ which means to defeat the enemy. So the successors of the Kushan Empire were called the Gurjar / Gojar. On the other hand, to some other historians, the Khazars of the Khaghanate kingdom defeated the Arab invaders in the early 7th century in the initial series of battles fought between the Caspian and the Aral Sea and were called “Gocer, Gocer, Gogars, or Gog Magog or Gaug” in the Georgian local tongue, which means the brave people who defeat the enemy. Based on such narrations, the Caucasian and the subcontinent as a ‘Gojars origin’ always remained under discussion. Therefore, there is no unity of thought as to the exact origin and location from where the Gujjars or Gurjars traveled to other parts of the world. Since the Gur-jar is one of the ancient tribes/nations that inhabited on every part of the earth, due to the varying opinions of different historians and ideologists, its exact origin has always remained under discussion. It was this reason that inspired the authors to search and find out the exact origin of the GUR-JARs that may appeal to the readers about Gujjar’s past. To arrive at some conclusive conclusion on this important subject, a sincere attempt was made to collect evidences from the findings of the historian’s collections/books, genetic study, research, and geologists’ analysis of the marine fossils in different areas with specific linkages to the earlier era of the oldest world’s civilization. Based on past research on the Gujjars / Gojars, the author attempted to dig out the origin of the Gujjars. Some Indian writers seek its connection with the Hindu Vedas / Diety Lord Rama-Chandra and Kanishka, rulers of the Kushan Empire and Hindu emperors of the Rajasthan known as

Kshtaryian and Aryans while others link it with Kartvelian of the Caucasian region.

In the Caucasian region, Gojars were also called by their title name ‘Khaghan’ which means a big khan or chief of the tribe as was first proclaimed by **Saint George**, the founder of the Gorjistan and the people of other countries like England, Ukraine, Ethiopia, Georgia, Catalonia, Argon and Moscow also claimed ‘George’ as their patron Saint. Saint Georg, also known as ‘**Jirjis** or **Girgus**’, was included in the Muslim texts as a prophetic figure due to exposing the idols as satanic verses. It goes back to the 3rd century CE when it (the title Jirjis or Gojar) was for the first time used by the nomadic heads**i*. Similarly, Xanbie tribes were Eastern Euro-Asian steppes and were the largest federation of nomadic (originated Caucus or Koh-e-Qaaff) in northwest China with Khotan (Hotan) as its capital and central Asia and north part of Tibet (Terim Basin). Thus this Khaghan title was used by the steppe nomad polity Altaic Xianbei forbearers of Khitans and Tabghach (old Turkic) followed by the Rouran khaganate, also called Jaun-Jaun khaganate. Furthermore, according to some historians, Khitan / Khotans are Proto-Turk or Promo-Mongolic Turkic-speaking people who originated from the Yuwen Clan & Xiambie**ii*.

Dr. Bender’s, a German Geologist, research/discoveries show that the Mount Everest was found full of marine fossils laid down by the universal flood that destroyed the world and also the Central Asia and the subcontinent. It is evident that the world re-emerged after Noah's Flood. Further, in 1001, the Gojars traveled to Purusapura, Waihind/ Hund, Charssada and Mardan with the Mahmud Ghorid army. These evidences support the Kartvelian theory of the Gojar’s origin and vice versa.

The Oxford Dictionary of Late Antiquity (Current online Version 2018) defines the word Gojar as ‘the people who formed khaganate were called **khagan**’. Later on, the Khaghan title was also adopted by the chieftains of Mongols, Turks, Khazars, and Georgian Khaghanates. The people who had genetic haplotype group R1a, R1a1a and R1b also used the title of Khaghan / Khan.


It is an attempt, carried out, to ascertain the Gojar's origin through findings of the genetic study/ DNA haplogroup i.e. **haplotype** (a group of genes within organisms) inherited from a single parent. An Indian historian Ashok Harsana on pages 252-260 of his book 'Forbearers of the Aryan Legacy-The Gurjars' described that the Gurjar tribes (Khitans / Khotans) who were included in the Xiongnu (Xiamie) federation of the nomadic Khaghanate and later on they made the kingdom of Khotan and Kingdom of Gojuryeo which was later known as 'Goryeo' also called as 'Koryo' or 'Korea; which had genetic group Haplotype R1a. Furthermore, a Genetic Analysis /study of major tribes like Gurjars, Abbassi, Kurlal, Tanoli, Jaduns, Yousafzai, Awan, and Sawati etc in Hazara division, Buner and Sawabi districts conducted by Dr. Nazia Akbar Khan and Prof. Dr. Muhammad Tariq Khan Yousafzai of Department of the Genetics of Hazara University Mansehra in collaboration with Higher Education Commission, Govt of Pakistan Islamabad also described Y-DNA Haplogroup R1a, R1a1a and R1b of the Gurjars / Gojars which is in affinities with other tribes except jaduns.

The Ottoman Kayi/ Kai genetic Y-DNA haplogroup is R1a & Z93* and the same DNA group has also been detected in the Terim mummies discovered from the Pyramids of Khothan Tarim Basin**. Interestingly, this DNA group i.e. R1a, R1a1a, R1b & L has also been found in the Kai /kayi tribe of Kartlos and Caucasus*** who were the descendants of Japheth. Generation by generation, this DNA group was transmitted to the people of Caucasian, Georgia, Iro-Aryans, Ero-Aryans and Indo-Aryans of Indus Valley Civilization i.e. Harappa & Mohenjo-Daro and the people of the Northern states of India like Rajasthan, Khothan and Khaghanates of Southern China and Central Asian Countries including the Western –Eru and Russia. Based on these evidences, the Judi Mount, the Kartvelian portion of the Caspian & Aral Sea and the Caucasian region can rightly be called the 'Gojar Origin / Region'. It is evident that the people of this region, i.e. Gocars, Gog Magog, Khazars and Khaghans moved to other parts of the world such as North East, the region of Tbilisi, Hexi-Corridor (Tarim Basin), Ladakh and Dunhuang (Gansu China). From where they

further migrated to the South-West region of Kirkuk, Gomar, Kath, Khwarazmian (Sogdiana Iran), Khorasan, Purusapura, Taksalsila, Mathura of Rajasthan, Maratha, Harappa & Mohenjo Daro of the Indus Valley and western parts of the world as well.

Based on the foregoing discussion, it is hoped that this book titled “**THE GOJAR ORIGIN**” will conveniently enable the readers to assess and ascertain the origin of the Gojar in that it has been evaluated on different parameters by a simple approach without any critiques on the others. The contribution of the past authors who promoted the Gojar/ Gurjars / Gurjars' past rule, culture and civilization is acknowledged and applauded because it was the major and primary source of information that inspired others to move ahead and to carry out further analysis on the subject. Hence, based on the previous research and contribution, the area and scope of discussion are confined only to the two theories and schools of thought i.e. **Kshatriyans /Aryans and Kartvelian / Caucas** so the series of the study was the mega approach of efforts and elaboration in **The Gojar Origin**.

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- Eupedia Haplogroup R1a(Y-DNA) by Maciamo Hay, January 2021).
 - ** Forbearers of Aryan Legacy–The Gurjars, pp 256, ***Turkiye Genetic Analysis Report of 2004
 - *i Encyclopedia Iranic-Golden, 1992, pp.70-71, *ii. Historical Development of the pre-dynast Khitan / Khotan/ Khotana, *iii University of Helsinki- P.99, XULina Qian 2005.
 - *a Ain-i-Akbari

Ref:

- (a) The **Gurjars (Gujjar)/ Gojars**, in ancient times, were associated with martial qualities, agriculture, livestock herding and so they were also known for their warrior traditions. They contributed to the historical and cultural heritage of the regions where they reside so attained the title of ‘**worldwide tribe**’.
- (b) **Bijar** also known as the Bayat is a sub-clan of the Gojar tribe. The Gojar of the Bijar clan moved from the Caucasian region towards the Kurdistan region falls in the Turkiye, Iraq, Iran, Gorjistan, Azerbaijan, Tarim Basin and the subcontinent where cities in the name of Bijar also found. According to Mufti Al-Azhari Al Shashi, **Bijars** are descendants of Hazrat Noah's son Sem
- (c) Khotanese refers to the people of Khotan (Hotan), an ancient oasis city in the present-day province of Xinjiang Uyghur with Kashgar (Kashi) as its main city, mostly the Turkic ethnic group which is another evidence that the people from the Caucasian regions traveled to this region.
- (d) Yuezhu or Torchians inhabited the region around present-day Xinjiang province of China, were a nomadic tribe known for their horsemanship, military prowess and they had a pivotal role in the expansion of the grand **Gojar Empire** known as “ **The Kushan Empire**”. They were significant players in the early history of the silk-road and overtime, some groups of the Yuezhi migrated westward and settled in the Bactria region (in present-day

Afghanistan and Tajikistan) where they supported the Kartvelian in establishing their empire.

- (e) Tianzhu is located in the North of the Indian subcontinent and in the Eastern Guizhou province of China and it is surrounded on the north, east and southeastern side by the Chinese province of Hunan. It is under the administrative control of Qiandongnan Mio & Dong. **Tianzhu** or **Tenjiku** also known as **Wutianzhu** (a historical **Chinese name**) means **‘Five Indias’** or **five geographical regions** in the Indian subcontinent known to the Chinese such as Central, Eastern, Western, Northern and Southern India.
- (f) The **White Huns** also known as Hephthalites, a nomadic tribe of the Central Asian Countries and the Indian subcontinent, appeared in the **Transoxiana** (Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Afghanistan) where they established a confederation/empire of various tribes in the 5th century and expanded to present-day Afghanistan, Pakistan and northern India.
- (g) **Kayi** tribe known as Oghuz Turkic tribal group played a significant role in the establishment of the Ottoman Empire. The **Oghuz Turkic** tribes including the Kayi, Kartvelian and the Khazars have genetic haplogroups such as **R1a**, **R1a1a**, **R1b**, C and J2.

The Gojar Origin

In the past, historians both from the Gojjar tribes and also from the others attempted to dig out the ‘Gojars’ origin’ and their ancestry in depth. Some of them were of the view that they grew up from the Pratiharas, Kshtariyas inhabiting in the Uttra Pradesh and Gujrat of the Indian subcontinent and thereafter they traveled to the west and south and invaded the different areas of the world and ruled over there. Similarly, they linked this to Hinduism and Buddhas and termed this community on the earth, as ‘Gurjars’. However, at the same time, there is another school of thought that linked its ancestry to the West, in general, and in particular to Gorjistan (Georgia), the Caucasian region, Kartvelian and Mount Judi on its historical background.

Further, before discussing the Gojars’ ancestors, the comments of the historians, in their editions, were gone thoroughly like Tareekh e Gujjar Goonjh by Chaudhary Akbar Khan, Short History of the Gurjars by Rana Ali Hassan Chohan, Shahan-e-Gujjar by Molana Abdul Maalik, etc. None of them was found agreed at the Gujjar’s origin. Therefore, queries were raised by various Gojars especially the youngsters about ‘the Gojars’ origin’, but none was convinced by the response of the elders

leaving it a ‘question mark?’. This unattended query stimulated the writer to go into the depth and to dig out the ‘Gujjars’ origin’ in such a scientific manner that should almost be acceptable for all and sustainable by all means.

Based on the foregoing discussion, some historians believed Mount Judi & its surrounding region while others believed the Rajasthan region of northern India as the origin/birthplace of the Gojars and it can be elaborated in two theories such as (a) **The Kshatryian / Aryans school of thought** and (b) **The Kartvalian School of Thought**.

In order to unveil the pages of the said theories, it is essential to know about the word ‘Gurjur, Gojar, Gocer, Gujjar’ or Gog / Goug, etc.

GURJUR OR GOJAR / GOJER

The Geni website (www.geni.com), an American commercial, genealogy and social networking website defined the “Gojer tribe” as “ *Gojar is the largest tribe in the world. Gujjar or Gojar or Gurjar or Gojer or Guggar are the same words with the same meaning. In Pakistan, India, Afghanistan, Central Asia, and the Philippines called Gujjar, Gurjar, and Gojar. In Europe and America called Gojer, Guggar or Gocar and in the Arabic world as Juzr*”.

Further, there are five digits in the word Gujar / Gujjar namely ‘**G**’ refers to a grand grandiose person who attempts to get a mission accomplished through talented, brilliant and bravo pastoral people, ‘**U**’ to understand the feelings and miseries of his fellows; ‘**J**’ to judicious steps for well beings of his colleagues; ‘**A**’ to act as adviser for building a healthy society and nation; and ‘**R**’ refers to a person who always seems ready to ambit the mistake and to reconcile the efforts for uplifting the socio-economic living style of his society such as the Gujjars / Gojars.

Therefore, the Gojar is always considered to be a person who intends to accomplish the desired mission as per the vision of his tribe/nation to build a healthy society and nation through collective and integrated efforts keeping in view the feelings and miseries of his group fellows for uplifting the socio-economic status of a society.

Some people were of the view that the word Gujjar is derived from the Sanskrit word “GUR-JAR”(GUR refers to enemy and JAR to defeat) which means to kill or defeat the enemy. that Gurjar is a brave man who can defend his family and society against dangers and evils like food and enemy, etc.

In Bible, the word GOGER or Gojar or Gog is used in meaning of chief of the prince or a man who rules the people. In Turkiye and Georgian languages, the word ‘GOCER or Gog Magog ‘GUCARIAR”, Oghuz were used with the same meaning. Another word ‘GOMER” is used which means to complete the task bravely. The word ‘KHAZAR’ and **Jat (Gatae)** are also used for **Gojars / people** who inhabited the Caspian Sea and migrated towards North-East South Asia. In Arabic, Gujjar is called “**Juzr**” which means lucky people. Further, the Gurjars in India belong to north-western Rajasthan. To some historians, Gujjar or Gojar is a Sanskrit word गुर्जर) which means enemy destroyer. Therefore, Gujjars were Suryavanshi or Raghuvanshi, the descendants of their brave ancestors. The Sanskrit poet **Rajsekhar** called Gurjars as **Raghukul-Tilak** and **Raghugramini** which means a person or persons who rule the people. In Rajasthan, Gurjars are called '**Mihir**' which means '**Sun**' (which is considered a symbol of divine power to them). There is another view that the Gurjars were Aryan warriors from the **Caucus** region of Central Asia i.e. Armenia and Georgia. In Kushan’s Rabatak, the word ‘Gurjars or Gusur” or Gushur’ or Gurjar’ means the people who came to India as conquerors.

An Indian historian, **Dr. Ashok Harsana** defined the term ‘Gurjar’ as follows (Forbearers of the Aryan Legacy – The Gurjars’ page # 14):

“Gurjars’ were the most prominent among the Aryans and their tribe’s name ‘Gurjar’ was derived from an honorary title of the most powerful Aryan ruler of Suryavamsh’, who lived approximately around 2800 BC in the Family of Suryavanshis which originated around 5000 BC through Manuh and Ikshvaqu. He was said to have borne the distinctive title of Gurtar. As per the written dynastic history of Sumer, Gusur was the first king of the dynasty of Ksh (Kush). It is claimed that he reigned in Sumer as the first post-flood king. His approximate period was around 2800 BC when the flood ended and water started receding (Biblical flood possibly refers to post-glacial mega-flood that covered most of the parts of the original Aryan homeland in the Caucasus). Goser was also the name of the ancient Egyptian pharaoh and founder of the 3rd dynasty (during the Old Kingdom). The dates of the 3rd dynasty of Egypt were approximately from 2686 to 2613 BC. Apart from this, Gasur (the original word ‘GSR’, wrongly interpreted as ‘Gasur’ on the lines of ‘Asur’) and Girsu (GRJ) were the two most important cities along with Eridu and Kish in the world’s most ancient civilization of Mesopotamia (Sumer). This can’t be a mere coincidence that the dates of ‘Dashrath Gurjar’ coincides with the rulers (that used the same name or title) of the Sumerian and Egyptian dynasties. This simply proves that Suryavanshi Aryans, under Dashrath, ruled almost the entire known world from the Caucasus to Egypt. Greek historian Strabo’s list of Illyrian tribes mentions a tribe called ‘Dashrathe’ (which means the descendants of Dashrath) in the region of Anatolia near The Black Sea that was once dominated by the Aryans known as ‘Luvians’ after Dashrath’s Grandson ‘Luv’. The region of Lower Egypt was also known as Deshret and so was called the crown which was worn by the Egyptian Pharaohs to show control

over Lower Egypt. The desert land (this word ‘desert’ was also derived from ‘Deshret’) on either side of the fertile region of the Nile was called Deshret. Ultimately, Dashrath’s name survived many centuries after his reign because of his dominance and large expansion of the Suryavanshi Aryan kingdom”.

Another historian ‘**Jaimoukhi**’ called them Gargari (a tribe) while some other scholars called them Gargarai and claimed that they were the ancestors of the Georgians and Nakh people (Chechens and Ingush collectively). Various studies and tests have also shown consistently that genetically the Nakh (Chechens and Ingush) are most closely related to native Georgians. As per **Strabo**, Gugars were an ancient Georgian tribe. Their primary inhabited area was near the Debeta River (also known as **Gurja-river**). Toponym Gogarene (Gojarani), an integral part of Caucasian Iberia, is derived from their name. The region was first mentioned by Strabo who recorded it as a province of Iberia. Later it was renamed Gugark, after the conquests of Arshakid Armenian rulers in the 2nd Century BC”. Mr. Ashok Harsana also used ‘Gursur, Goserand Gasur’, ‘Gargarai”, ‘Gugars”, “Gugark, “Gugars”, “Gojars”, “Gorj”, for the Gujars”.

Turkiyc and Uyghur Khaghanate. Between the 6th and 9th centuries, Eastern Trukic Khaghanate and Uyghur Khaghanate were established. The title Khaghan (Khagan) / Khan was first used for the chiefdom of the Khaghanate Empire in the 6th century. These Khaganates were descendants of the Khazars, Kartlos, and Caucas whose ancestor was the Japheth. Since the Kartlos and Caucas were ancestors of the people of the Purusapura, Mathura and Takshasila in the ancient Kushan Empire, therefore, the Khaghan title was used by the chieftains of the Rajasthan and IVC and so it was adopted by the Gojars of the subcontinent as a title of their ancestors.

DNA – Haplogroup. According to Islamic traditions as well, Hazrat Japheth is regarded as the ancestor of “Gog, Magog / Mongols, Turks, Kayi, Kart, Khazars, Chinese, Slavs, Georgians, Caucas and Laz. The Y-Chromosomal Haplogroup of the ancient tribes is identified as R1a – Z93. Hence, this is the same haplogroup of R1a found in the Gojar of the subcontinent and Central Asian Countries. Based on this similarity and affinities of the Y-DNA haplogroup, Hazrat Japheth’s great-grandsons Kartlos and Caucas are rightly regarded as the ancestors of the Gojar tribe of Mathura of Rajasthan, Purusapura, Takshasila, Indus Valley Civilization (IVC) and Khitans valley of the northeast - Asia.

TOPOGRAPHICAL
evidences of Gorjistan & mount Judi
as Gojar Origin



GOJAR ORIGIN THEORIES

Some historians believe that the Gujjars are indigenous to India because the language they speak is Indo-Aryans which is spoken in the Indian Rajasthan and Pakistani Swat. While another school of thought believes that they came to India from Georgia. In this support, **W. Cook**, in his book “Castes and Tribes of North & West India took Central Asia as their origin and **Vincent Arthur Smith**, in the book “**The Early History of India**”, believed that the Gujjars were allied in blood to the Huns. The Arabs knew Georgia by the name GURZ. To this school of thought, Khazars are closely related to the Huns and Gok-Turks and they were the Caucasian people, a part of the Scythian.

According to Abul Faraj, an Arab historian, Georgians were the Khazars or Khozars having Scythian and Hun blood in their veins. In 470 A.D., the Georgian King **Vakhtung**, also known as Gourgasal or wolf-lion, defeated the Ossetes, Abkhasian and Armenians. After this victory, his forces moved toward East-Asian countries and the subcontinent of India so he and his followers were called the ‘Gocars or Gogars / Gojars’, etc.

According to the Georgian ethnologist, Prof. **Chogoshivili**, Gujjars and Georgians have remarkable similarities. Further, Prof. **Levan Maruahvili** of the Georgian Institute of Geography believed that Gujjars moved to India from the Georgia – Caucasian.

School of Thought-Gojars’ Origin. Gojars' origin can be elaborated in two (2) theories /schools of thought such as:

- I. Kshatriyan / Aryans School of Thought and
- II. Kartvelian / Caucasian School of Thought.

KSHATRIYAN / ARYANs SCHOOL OF THOUGHT

Kshatriya or Kashatrye is a Sanskrit word that means traditionally military ruling Hindu class. Kshatriyas were repopulated on earth in the region of Himachal Pradesh, Uttra Pradesh, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Jaipur of India after the 5th century. Rajputs, Jats, Gurjars, Bhumihar and Gadarriya are gotras of the Kshatriya tribe of the Northern India / South Asian countries. Kshatriya is further divided into four sub-castes viz;

(a) Brahmins (b) Kshatriya (c) Varshya and (d) Shudra

Gautama Buddha and Mahavira were known as Kashatrya's religious leaders and Lord Rama and Krishna as their rulers. However, Lord Rama Chandra was also considered to be a deity and Veda of the Gorjars.

Further amongst them, there were Suryavanchi Rajputs, Chandravanshi and Agrivanshi. Ikshvaku was their ruler. Lord Rama and the Buddha are also stated to have belonged to the Suryavamsha or Ikshvaku dynasty as mentioned in the Vishnu Purana.

The Krishna Empire ruled the major portion of the world from Europe Greek, Turkiye, Georgia, Russia, Central Asian Countries, Bacto Khorasan, Iro-Bactoand South Asian regions before 300 B.C. Kujula Kadphises was the king who laid down the foundation of the Kanishka Empire that was succeeded by his descendants like Sadaskhana (Vima Taktu), Vima Khadphises and Kanishka. Kanishka was the last king of the Kanishka / Kushan Empire who ruled from 127- 150 of the 2nd century. It was also called as Graco-Bactria Empire. **Purusapura** is now known as Peshawar, **Taksasila (Takshasila)** now called Taxila and **Mathura**, a city in Uttra Pradesh (Mathura is a sacred

city in Uttar Pradesh, northern India- the deity Lord Krishna is said to have been born on the site of Sri Krishna Jumna Bhoomi, a Hindu temple) were **the three (3) Capitals of the Karishna** (Graco Bactria) empire. They were traditionally Buddhas and later on converted to Hinduism.

In the Krishna Empire period, **Buddhism, Hinduism and Zoroastrianism** (monotheistic religions that originated in ancient Persia Iran-fire worshipers who believed that“fire represents god”) were the religions”. Therefore, a precise brief of the world’s civilization will also be discussed because Gujjar’s origin is directly or indirectly connected with it and to some Indian ideologists, Indus Valley Civilization (IVC) was the oldest one and homeland of the Gojars’ ancestors.

WORLD’s CIVILIZATIONS

1. **Mesopotamia** (4000 B.C.E). Mesopotamia is a place situated in the middle of the rivers Tigris (Dajla) and Euphrates (Farat) in Iraq. It is known as the cradle of civilization.
2. **Egypt** (3400 B.C).
3. **Indus Valley Civilization** also known as Indian Civilization (3300 B.C.E).
4. **China** (2000 B.C).
5. **PERU**(1200 B.C). Norte Chico Civilization.
6. **Mesoamerica** (1100 B.C) Northern Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador Guatemala, Southern Mexico.

ARYAVARTA (ARYANs)

Aryavarta is a Sanskrit word meaning “the land of Aryans”. So the Aryans were those who used to speak an ancient Indo-Euro language, it was mentioned in the Hindu text as ‘dharmastras and Sutras’. They were predominant in the west of Kalakavana (the Hindu king), Adersana in the east and the Himalayas in the south and in the north. There were Vindhya in the 6th century

B.C. Aryans state was surrounded by the Sarasvati River, Pariyatra (Sanapada) mountains, Malaya (Vindhya) Range and the Himalayas. As per Johannes Bronkhorst (author of the Studies in the Culture of Early India – Greater Magadha), this mount-region /Sarasvati River, etc is situated in the Ganges plan between the river Ganga (Ganges) and Jumna (Yamuna).

Aryans were Buddhas and Hindus by nature. Gautama Buddha founded the Buddhas. According to the Buddhas' book, Zend-Avesta, the supreme deity (god or goddess) Ahura-Mazda established its state as 'Aryana Vaejo (an area that falls in the central Afghan highlands in the Bamyán Province). Ahura Mazda was considered a true god who brought 'light and darkness' to the region of Persia. There was another viewer who thought that the Aryans were the Indo-Iranian who migrated from Central Asia to South Asia and introduced the Proto-Indo-Aryan language.

ARYAN RULERS

Sudās Paijavana, reported to be on the earth in the 14th century BC, was the chief of the Bharatas. During the Rig-Vedic period, his rule was in the Indraprastha (Delhi) from Emperor Yudhistir to the Emperor Yaspal. Yudhistir was the son of King Pandu and Queen Kunti who were the kings of the Hastinapura (Uttra Pradesh) and Indraprastha (a city of the Kuru King and the Pandavas-now renamed as New Dehli). The Pandavas ruled Hastinapura (New Dehli) for 36 years and established a religious kingdom.

The British archeologist **Mortimer Wheeler** named the nomadic Indo-European tribe as Aryans who repopulated along the Indus River on the southern side and in the north of India, along the Ganga (Ganges) River, and its tributaries mainly Jamna, Gharghara, Gandak, Ram Ganga, kosio and Chamba.

In the ancient civilization of the Harappans, the Aryans were nomads who raised livestock and rode chariots. They lived in

simple homes. They grouped in clans and herded sheep and goats. They were ruled by warrior chiefs called **Rajas**.

Hinduism was the religion of the Aryans in the Indus Valley that's why it reconstructed the Proto-Indo-Iranian religion.

Dr. Ashok Harsana was of the view that the word Aryan has its roots in the word that Iranians used for themselves, 'Aryia', meaning free, noble and steady. The word **Iran** is derived from this very root and is transformed from Aryan to Iran, meaning the land of the Aryans. **The term 'Aryan'** is contemporarily used to mean 'Indo-Iranian', which means eastern Indo-Europeans.

The Aryans were the herders and they traveled from the western part of Georgia and Armenia and came to the Indus Valley in 1500 B.C. They started living along both sides of the River Indus, from where the world's oldest civilization "The Indus Valley Civilization" emerged on the earth. Harrappa and Mohenjo Daro civilizations were also part of this oldest civilization.

Further Vedic Sanskrit speakers used the term *Arya* as a religious-linguistic category and the Aryan location certainly existed between Iran, Greek, Georgia, Afghanistan and India. That is the term Indo-Iranian, Proto- Indo-European was used. In Latin literature, the word Arianus was used to designate Ariana, the area comprising Afghanistan, Iran, North-western India and Pakistan.

The Aryans or the Indus Civilization introduced Hinduism as a religion and also as a means of livings in this part of the region as well.

That is why some of the Indian historians like **Baij Nath** in his book " The History of Gujjars and Pratiharas", and K.M. Munshi in his book " The Glory of Gujjar Desh", & Jatidar Kumar Verma in his book " Gujjars Hihis" and the History of

Gujjars by Rana Hasan Chouhan attempted to link the Gujjars with the Aryans dynasty.

Adam Peak, situated at about 7559 feet height, is a mountain in the Sirilanka city of Ratnapura. According to Christian and Islamic traditions, it is called Adam Peak because a footprint of Adam was left on it when he was thrown down on the earth after being expelled from the heaven/paradise. Thus, the Kshtariyan linked its ancestry with the Bhudha and Ramachandra. The Kshtarian presented evidence of the beginning of humanity on the earth from this region. However, Ramachandra was born(5114 BC) after the Noah flood which happened in 5000 BC. Further, to the Caucasian and Kartvelian, the universe restarted on the earth after Nooh's Flood. Therefore, both theories i.e. Kshtariya and Kartvelian need to explore in depth the arrival of humanity's re-inhabitation over the earth after the Noah Flood linking their ancestry with the Japheth.

THE KSHATRIYA AND RAMA CHANDRA

Lord Rama was born to Kaushalya and Dasharatha in Ayodhya, the capital of the Kingdom of Kosala. He married Sita who was kidnapped by demon king Ravana. Rama is especially important to Vaishnavism. He is the central figure of the ancient Hindu epic *Ramayana*, a text historically popular in South Asian and Southeast Asian cultures. His ancient legends have attracted bhasya (commentaries) and extensive secondary literature and inspired performance arts. Rama legends are also found in the texts of Jainism and Buddhism, though he is sometimes called Pauma or Padma in these texts and their details vary significantly from the Hindu versions.

Lord Rama-Chandra was the seventh Vishnu who was reportedly incarnated on the earth as per Hindu Vedas (poems etc) and was elder to the king Bharata after whom, India was named Bharat or Ma-Bhararat. In the Hindu Vishnu (deity), the followings were their god/goddess or deity:

1. Matsya, 2. Kurma, 3. Varaha, 4. Narasimha, 5. Vamana,
6. Parashurama, 7. Rama, 8. Krishna, 9. Buddha and 10. Kalki.

*As per planetarium software (an application that permits a user to simulate the celestial sphere at any time of day, especially at night), **Rama-Chandra** was born on 10 January 5114 BC roughly **after the Noah flood.***

Krishna as a Kshatriya was the deity who came before Buddha and Kalki whereas Rama Chandra was the seventh Vishnu by birth. He is also called "Shri Rama

As per this summary, it is established that the Hindus come, primarily, from the genes of the Rama Chandra and Buddha who were the Gurjars / Gojars. Therefore, according to the Hindus, the Rajputs and Chauhan are the Gojar gotras. The word '**raj put**' was derived from the Sanskrit word '**raj**' and '**put**' which means son-of-a king or warrior.

Rana Ali Hassan Chauhan in his book " a short history of the Gurjars' narrated the story of the Sitapur forest situated in Uttra Pradesh linking its existence with the Aryans and the Aryans used to worship in this forest being the Vedas or deity.

PRATIHARA GURJARs

Hari-Chandra was the founder of the Pratihara Gurjars in northern India in the 7th to 11th century. The Gurjara- Pratihara was a dynasty that ruled in Northern India from the mid-8th to 11th century. The Gurjara Pratihara dynasty was founded by **Hari-Cchandra**, in the area around Jodhpur in Rajputana. They ruled most of northern India from the mid-8th to the 11th century. The Gurjara-Pratihara became the most powerful dynasty in northern India and later on, he was succeeded by his son Ramabhadra, who ruled shortly and was succeeded by his son, Mihira Bhoja. In 1001, the last king of the



Pratihara Empire, Raja Jayapala, was defeated by Mahmud Ghazni and was driven away from the Kannuj, a city-state of the Uttra Pradesh. Further, the archeological discoveries reveal that Kannuj town was inhabited by the painted grey ware and northern black polished ware culture. To some historians, the Gujarat pratihara never claimed to be ‘GURJARs’, whereas others believe otherwise that is Pratiharas were from the Kshatriya Ikshvaku dynasty and being Kshatriyan, they were the GURJARs as is proved. Similarly, there was an era of Prithvi-Raja Chauhan or also known as Rai Pithora who ruled the territory of Sapadalaksha with its capital @ Ajmer (Delhi) in the 12th century and was defeated by Muhammad Ghorid in a Tarain Battle.

KHAGHANATE OF PRATIHARA

A prominent historian from the Indian Civil Service, **Vincent Arthur Smith** (1843-1920) in his book “**The Early History of India** {from 600 B.C to the Muhammadan conquests including the invasionary Alexander the Great} published in the Royal Asiatic Society’s Journal in 1909 stated that the King Bhinmal Gurjarsa ruled Rajasthan {Rajputaras} for centuries with Bhinmal as its capital situated near mount Abu. Whereas Kanauj was also an ancient city in the same region of the Bhinmal town and Kanauj was the center of the war between the Gurjara Pratiharas and the Rashtrakatas (ruler of the Deccan – southern peninsula of India) as it was invaded in 1206 by the Sultan Ghurid (Ghurri).

PRATIHARA Rule (725- 1030 A.D)

Dr. Vincent Arthur Smith and Edwardes S.M (Stephen Meredyth 1924), described eighteen (18) kings of the Pratihara kingdom 725-1036. Their reign period started from 725 A.D and lasted until 1036 A.D. **The Pratihara kings were:**

1. Naghbhata-I (725-40) 2. Kakushtha (740-55) 3. Deva Raja (755-70) 4.Vatsa Raja 770-800) 5. Nagbhata II (800-33) 6. Rama Bhadra (833-36 A.D) 7. Mihira Bhoja / Bhoja I (836-85), he ruled for above 40 years. 8. Mahendrapala I (885-910) 9.Bhoja II (910-13).

10. Mahipala-I (913-44). Raja Mahipala was a worshiper of the sun like his great-grandfather Ramabhadra. 11. Raja Mahendrapala II (944-48). 12. Raja Devapala (948-54). 13. Raja Vijayapala (954-55), 14. Raja Mahipala II(955-56). 15. Raja Vijayapala II (956-60)

16. Raja Jaypala (960-1001). 17. Raja Anandpala (1001-10) Trilochanapala (1010-18) and18. Raja Yasahpala (1018-36).

Mahmud of Ghazni (971-1030). There was a series of battles between the Ghazni and Pratihara rulers. Mahmud of Ghazni attacked Raja Jaypala in Purusapura (Begram), the capital of the ancient Buddhist Kingdom of Gandhara / Kushan in 1001. Raja Jaypala and his soldiers were captured and released on ransom after some time. Raja Jaypala returned to Hund (Udhabhandapura) near Jahngira Swabi district. As a result of the defeat, Raja Jaypala immolated himself in a pyre after abdicating the throne in favor of Anandapala, his son. Ghazni captured Bhatia and Multan in 2005-06. Raja Anandpala attacked Mahmud's forces in 2007 but was in vain.

Later on, in 1009, Raja Anandpala allied with the Hindu Shahi rulers of Ujjain, Gwalior, Kalinjir, Kanauj, Dehli and Ajmer against Mahmud of Ghazni. The Hindu Alliance attacked Mahmud in Waihind (Hund or Udabhandpura was also called Waihind by Al Biruni). The allied forces of Raja Jayupala were defeated in the Battle of Waihind.

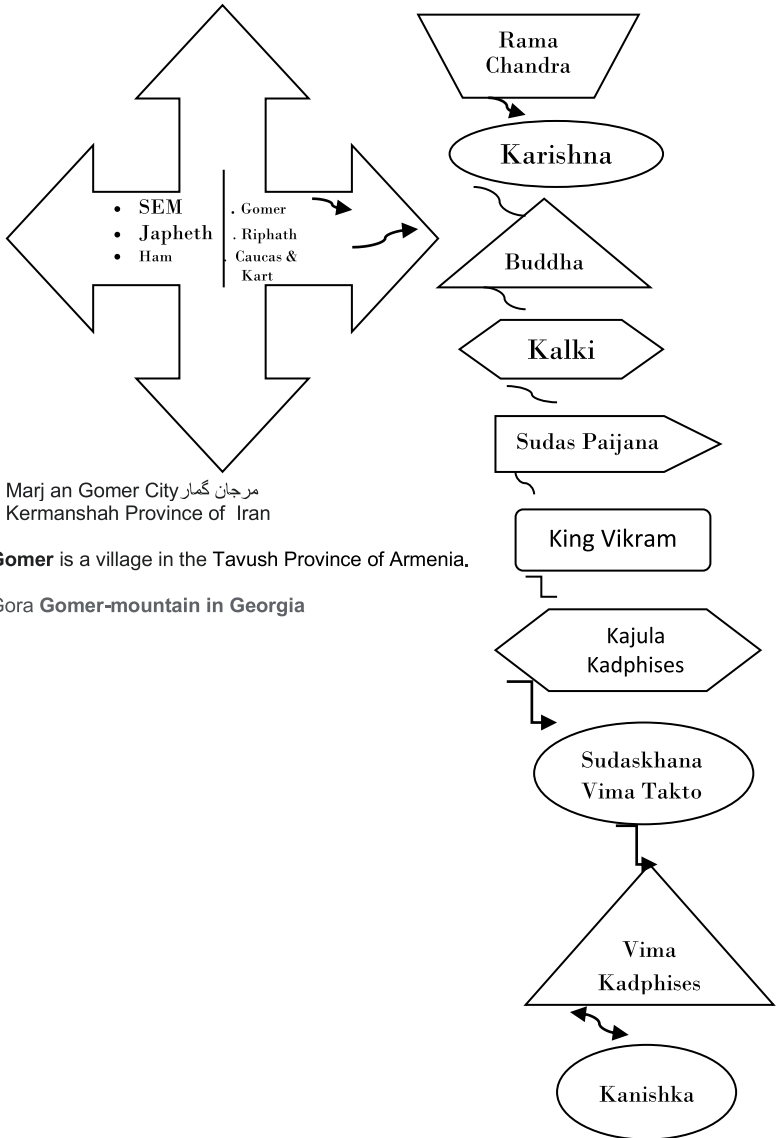
Mahmud of Ghazni invaded Kashmir and Mathura in 1015 -18 A.D. He conquered Kanauj in 1021 and attacked the Somnath Temple in 1025 A.D. The Muslim warriors Mahmud of Ghazni and Sultan Ghorid put an end to the Pratihara rule, pertaining about six to seven hundred years, in the 11th and 13th centuries and established an Empire that was ruled by their successors for about

157 years till it was captured by the Ottoman caliphates and the Mughal Kings.

Chandragupta Maurya (298 BC). Chandragupta was the founder and first emperor of the Mauryan empire in ancient India. BC. He attempted to unify the Indian states under one administrative unit. He was credited for saving the country from external threats and domination. The Mauryan dynasty/empire extended through the Indian subcontinent, Bangal, Afghanistan and Central as well as South India. Chandragupta's reign has been rightly termed an era of economic prosperity, reforms, infrastructure expansion and tolerance. The Magadha Kingdom under the Mauryas expanded into an empire that reached its peak under the reign of his grandson, Asoka/ Ashoka(298-231BC) who was the 3rd emperor of the Mauryan Empire. Ashoka's empire covered the Indian subcontinent from Afghanistan to present-day Bangladesh. In his early life, Chanakya, a Hindu polymath, adopted him and admitted him in the Takshashila stupa/learning center to study the Vedas, military art and other sastras. Chankya moved from Takshashila to Pataliputra, the capital of the eastern Magadddha Kingdom of India. **Chandragupta** belonged to the warrior subgroup Moriya of the Kshatriya Gurjar / Gojar.

Krishan, Gita , Sanatana Dharma and Girnar. Sanatana is believed to be the oldest Indian religion that emerged in India before Hinduism etc around 5100 BC. To some Indian historians, Krishna Gee was their Avatar with Gita as their religious book. They went to the Girnar mount in Gujrat India for worship. Sanatanian people were reported to be the Gurjars / Gojars.

KSHATRIYAN ANCESTRY



Marj an Gomer City گمار
Kermanshah Province of Iran

Gomer is a village in the Tavush Province of Armenia.

Gora Gomer-mountain in Georgia

Historians and anthropologists have different views on the “Gojar’s origin”, however, some are of the view that their ancestors came in multiple waves of migration and they were known as high-caste-warriors in the Hindu fold in the North-Western region of Rajasthan, Gujrat and Rajput of this region (Pratiharas’ were the Rajput which is a sub-clan / gotra of the Gujjars / Gojars).

Yuezhi (Niuzhi) and Pratihara

The Indian writer **Mr. Malkiat Singh Rinderh of Patiala** described in his writings about the Yuezhi and its sub-clans such as Kasana, Kushan, Huns, Khotan and Pratihara being non-Chinese are the major tribes of the Gojar. He also termed the people residing around the Amu river as Kushan and Pratihara. To prove this idea, he discussed the major sources for composing past events like first-hand-evidences and second-hand-evidences. To him, first-hand-evidences are archaeologically material-based pieces of evidence that are more acceptable to society while the second-hand-evidences usually a composition of stories collected from ancient transcriptions, traveler narrations and material suppositions, etc which are considered as a supporting tool to collect historical shreds of evidence for a specific purpose. So relying upon the first-hand-evidences, he stressed that since the Yuezhi resided on the border of agricultural China even earlier than that of the Xiongnu who found in conflict with the Chinese, therefore, Malkiat believed the Yuezhi to be as non-Chinese without taking into account the culture, and norms and values of both the Yuezhi and the Chinese society. Similarly, Chinese writers like Guan Zhong and Wan Zhen in their book “Nanzhouzhi” mentioned the trading between the Yuezhi and the Chinese in terms of the supply of jade and horses by the former to the latter. This was idea does not support the existence of the Yuezhi and Kushan in the north of the India and southern portion of the Central Asian Countries and China and their historical linkages with Chinese society, for instance, the word



‘**Kushan**’ derived from the Chinese term ‘**Guishang**’ meaning a Yuezhi branch with its five (5) branches such as the **Huns, the Asii, the Pasiani, the Torchi and the Sacarauli** who lived on the Chinese border in the north of India and in the Central Asian countries are surrounded by the Terim Basin in the west. It was further supported that Kanishka, the descendants of Kujula Kadphsis, (Yabgu Guishuang name Qiu Jiuque /founder of the Kushan

Empire) expanded its Empire from Central Asia to Gandhara to Pataliputra on the Gangetic plain with its main capital at Purusapura and Mathura.

That's why, the other school of thought considered the Yuezhi as the Chinese nomadic pastoralists living in the western part of the Gansu province of China. In 176 BC, after defeat by the Xiongnu, they were split into the Greater Yuezhi and the Lesser Yuezhi, the former migrated northwest into the Lili Valley of the border of China & Kazakhstan) while the latter went to the Tibetan Plateau (Tarim Basin). The Greater Yuezhi established the Kushan Empire. Some historians of the Kshtariyan school of thought are of the view that the Yuezhi, Kushan, Kasala, Khotan and the Huns were not the Chinese who lived in the region between Dunhuang and the Qilan because the Kushan empire's coins did not contain Chinese antiques and they referred to the Kushan Empire which was established in the 1st and 2nd centuries and was expanded to the Terim Basin and they linked it with the Pratihara Empire that was established in the 5th century in the northern states of Rajasthan of India. The Kshtariyan following philosophy moved around the Pratihara Empire, on the basis of which, they intend to prove the Gojar origin as Rajasthan. Therefore, Pratihara's background remained under discussion that the term Pratihara प्रतीहार also known as Sukranitisara or Sukracarya in the Sanskrit, refersto a profession like official employment in the kingdom or in charge of the court proceedings while the word 'Kasana कसाणा' derived from the Kushan कुषाण or Kushaneकुसाणे is a clan of the Gojar of Agnivanshi Kashtariya. Merely, trading of the Yuezhi tribe with the Chinese could not separate them from the Chinese society and their culture. Similarly, such materialistic approaches may not endorse the Amu River or its surrounding areas as the origin of the Gojar which would negate the Tillya Tepe*remains found in Afghanistan which is evidence of Gojars existence in this region. Therefore, Malkiat Singh Jinderh and his like-minded historian's theories move around the boundaries of the subcontinent only

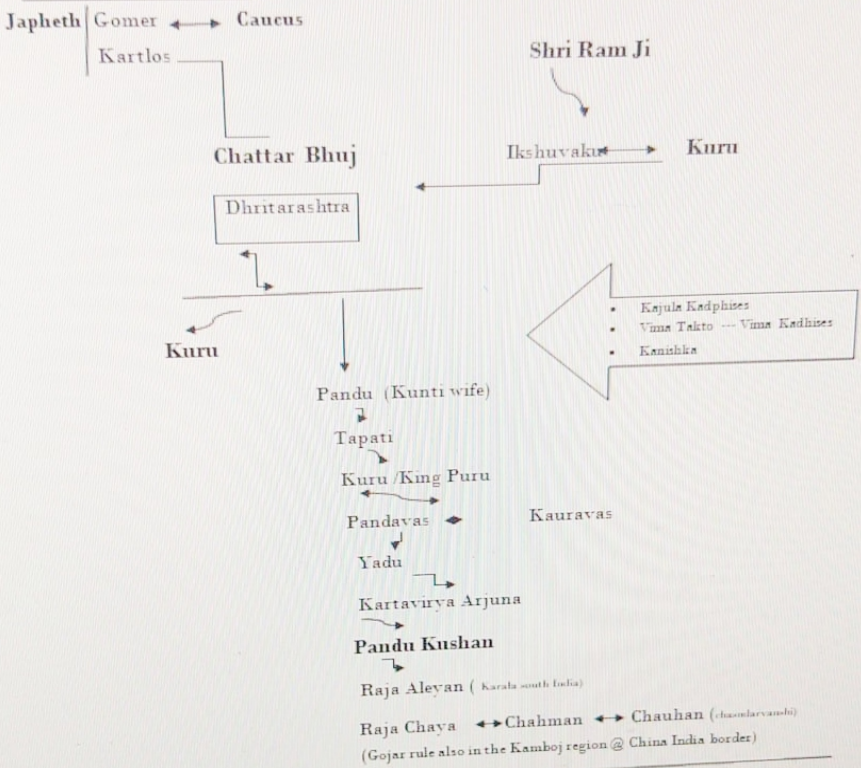


which is contrary to others' view-point, who considered Gorjistan and its surrounding area as Gojars' origin.

****Tillya Tepe** or Golden Hill, an archaeological site in Afghanistan, was a part of the Kushan / Bactria Empire. **Bactria** also called Zariaspa was an ancient country between the mount of Hindu Kush and the Amu River present-day a part of Afghanistan, Uzbekistan & Tajikistan.

Ikshvaku / Kuru Dynasty . There were two ancient kingdoms viz Kosala and Kuru dynastys. Kosala was encompassed by the present-day states of northern India such as Uttar Pradesh and Uttar Kosala with Ayodhya as its capital while the Pandu was the king of the Kuru kingdom. Kuru was an Indo-Aryan tribal union comprising present-day areas of Haryana, Dehli and Uttar.

GOJAR ANCESTRY



Maharaja Ishkvaku to Maharaja Pandu (Aryan Rule). To some historians, Kshatriya Gojar ruled the following regions before 5000 BC :

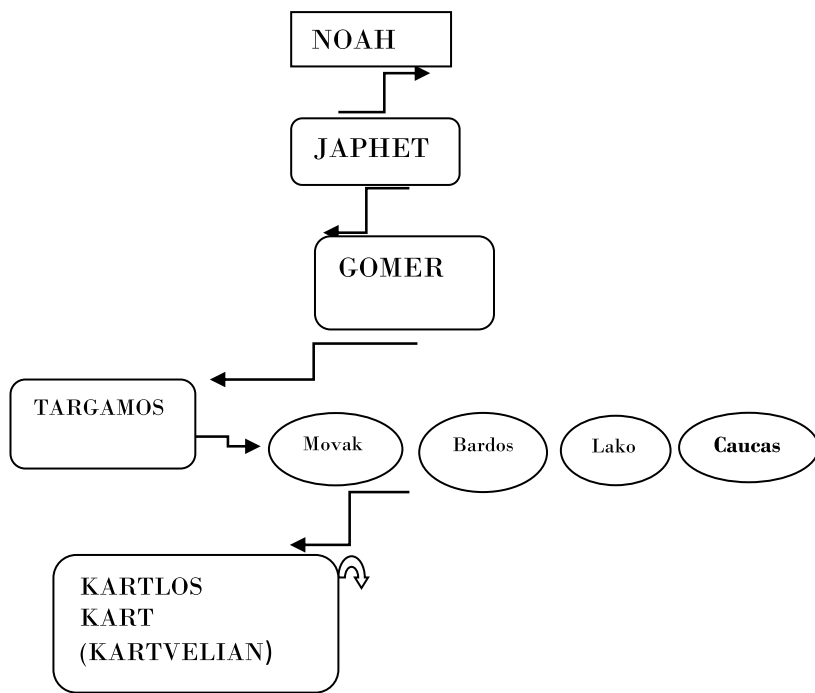
1. Kamboj (China-India border), 2. Scythian, 3. Lohat (western China & Monogolia)
4. Allok (western Asia), 5. Lanka (Ceylon), 6. Wahleek (Afghanistan & Khorasan)
7. Kashkar (Kashgar), 8. Yoobeep (eastern Indian Islands), 9. Lukabeep (Maldives)

II. THE KARTVELIAN SCHOOL OF THOUGHT

Another opinion is that a fresh universe emerged after the Noah Flood in that it was universal, some historians believed that the world was repopulated after this worldwide incident, from the ancestry of Japheth and his sons Gomer and Caucas in Eastern Europe – Western Asia. The Gomer's son Kart (Kartlos) traveled to Caucasian countries causing re-birth of the humanity over the earth, Caucasian was derived from 'caucas', the descendent of Gomer and Kartlos. So this region was later on known as Kartvelian (the Georgian / Gorjistan) and the historians also endorsed and seconded it in their findings as 'the Gojars' Origin'.

The Georgians also known as Kartvelians are a nation and an indigenous Caucasian ethnic group native to Georgia and the South Caucasus. Kartvelian people were from Kartlos who was the eponymous ancestor of the Georgians (Kartvelians) in Georgian mythology. Furthermore, the Georgian region is also called CAUCASIAN which lies between the Black Sea, Caspian Sea, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia and some parts of Southern Russia. The Caucasus Mountains and Greater Caucasus range are considered to be the natural barrier between Eastern Europe and Western Asia. The people of this Georgian region have descended from the Kartlos (Kartvelian), the great-grandson of Hazrat Japheth. **Prof. Alexander Mikaberidze (Georgian historian)** was of the view that the term Georgian was derived from the word "Gorgan" (land of the wolves) and thereafter the word GOGER, GOG, or Gurjar, Gojar or Gujjar was adopted from this "GORGAN" word.

KARTLOS (KART) ANCESTRY



* “CAUCAS” was the ancestor of the CAUCASIAN REGION

This chart is an evidence of re-emerging humanity over the earth after the Noah Flood and Kartlos and the Caucas were the ancestors of the Caucasian and Central Asian countries.

JUDI Mount – CUDI الجودي (place of descent)

4800 years before the Common Era (BCE) of the Gregorian calendar, Hazrat Nooh سفينة نوح عليها السلام landed on the mountain of Judi (Cudi) on the southern side of the Syria and Iraq border on 10th Mohurram. Jabel-e-Judi is 1219 kms away from Ankara city of Turkiye. Whereas in the **Bible of Genesis**, they claimed this ark came to rest on the mountain of the ARARAT situated about 310 kilometers away from the former. The Judi Mount is surrounded by the Iranian mount shakh-e-Gojr, mount Gocer on the Azerbaijan border, Gorjistan (Georgia) on its north-east border and

Van Valley, Van River and Lutka River also embodied this mount. It is evidence of the existence of the Gojars in this region during the renaissance of humanity on this earth through the grandson of Noah, the Gomer whose son “Kartlos” was reported to dwell inside of the Van river and Caucasian region later on renamed as ‘Kartvelian population’.

Kart was the great-grandchild of Hazrat Japheth, the son of Hazrat Noah **عليه السلام** who repopulated the earth in the region of VAN / Caucasian and Georgia belt of the Turokic region.

Isidore, a Spanish Scholar and archbishop of Seville (Spain City), in the early 6th century, identified three continents such as **Asia**, **Europe**, and **Africa** in the first world map called “**O & T Map**” (O for Orbis means circle and T for terrarium or terra which means land) also known as **ISIDORAN MAP** as reported in his book “**ELYMDOGIAE**”, compiled in 625 A.D. According to Isidore discoveries, Hazrat Noah's son SEM (Shem) went to Asia, Lafeth (Japheth) to Europe and Cham (Ham) to Africa and they repopulated on the earth whereas as per another historian, Japheth, and his descendants repopulated over the earth in the Van / Caucasian and Georgian region from where the humanity spread over in the Euro -Asia.

Kartvelian people’s population grew after the Noah Flood lasted for about 371 days which was happened in Mesopotamia during the old Babylonian period of 1595 BC i.e. 6000 years ago and this era began on the earth after 1656 years of the Adam while the Aryans reportedly populated in the Indus Valley around about 1500 BC (5000 years ago) that divulges the existence of the ‘Noah-qaum’ before that of the Indus civilization. According to geologists, the existence of the human population over the world is found visible even 50 million years ago.

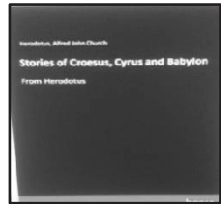
Ronald Grigor in his book “Making of the Georgian Nation” reported that the Kartvelian family’s footings emerged also in the iron-age in northwest Georgia where the world’s oldest and

primary language Kartvelian was found. Therefore, the Georgians are the descendants of the tribes' Kart, Mirgrelo-Zans and Savans resulting in the emergence of major Turkiye tribes such as Teke, Yumut, Erasere, Chowdur, Gokleng, Saryk and Kayi.

An Indian historian Ashok described the Caucasus as of Aryan's origin on pages 24 and 26 of his book "Forbearers of Aryans Legacy – The Gurjar" that:

(p – 24) *“These Gurjars initially ruled in ancient Aryavrata (present-day Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Chechnya including surrounding parts of modern Turkey, Iran, and Turkmenistan). Their land was collectively called Gorjiya, Gorjistan, or Gurjan was used interchangeably in the Indo-European Languages, that later was anglicized as Georgia though it had no connection with St. George even in a distant way. As per its official definition, ‘Georgia’ stems from the Persian designation of the Georgians – gurgan (pronounced as Gurjan), adapted via Syriac gurz-an / gurzi-yan and Arabic jurjan /jurzan. Their location on the ancient map of Greater Armenia can easily be found as the north-most province of Greater Armenia, right above the ancient Ayrarat (Aryavrat) province. This place was known to the world as Gojarene or Gujark or Lore-Gujareti. It now comprises parts of northern Armenia, northeast Turkey, and Georgia”.*

“(P-26) The 11th-century Georgian monk Arsen (Arya-Sen), the author of ‘The life of St. Nino’ and the tutor of the King David IV of Georgia, commented on this passage: ‘We, Georgians, are descendants of the newcomers from Aryan-Kartli, we speak their language and all the kings of Kartli are descendants of their kings. Arian-Kartli or AryanKartli was a country claimed by the medieval Georgian chronicle ‘The Conversion of Kartli’ to be the earlier homeland of the Georgians of Kartli (Iberia, central and eastern Georgia). The Georgians were hence of Aryan origin. Their re-migration from Iran, when the Caucasus region rose from the mega-flood, was misunderstood as a fresh migration here”.



Mr. **Herodotus** (a Greek historian-484 BC) in his book viz “Stories of Croesus, Cyrus and Babylon / The History of the Greeks and the Persians” reported the Gajars as those people living around the Caucasus mount called “Gargarian and Gog-Mogogs” which is used for the Gajars. This was also endorsed by Strabo.

Marine Fossils and Everest Mount

Dr. Fridrich Bender, a German Geologist, in 1953, discovered bits of wood and asphalt over Judi’s summit and also discovered that the Mount Everest was found full of marine fossils laid down by the flood. Bender’s discoveries confirmed the **Noah Flood as universal**.

Bender’s study proved that the human population in the Indus Valley and Central Asian regions repopulated after the Noah Flood. This was also supported by comments of the Islamic Muftis (the relics having religious command) that the Noah flood was for his nation that was spread all over the world or we can say that it was a worldwide nation. In this sense, Bender’s finding is compatible with Muftis' comments that the flood was universal.

The oldest known evidence for anatomically modern humans are **fossils found at Jebel Irhoud, Morocco**, dated about 360,000 years old. Anatomically modern human remains of eight individuals dated 300,000 years old, making them the oldest known remains categorized as "modern". Furthermore, as per fossils DNA conducted by geologists, anthropologists and archeologists, it is revealed that the modern human race arose in Africa at least 0.250 – 0.300 million years ago. Interestingly, a new genomic study revealed that Aboriginal Australians are the oldest civilization on earth with ancestries stretching back to 75,000 years ago.

OGHUZ KAYI – KHAZAR KHAGHANATE

According to historians, Gojars originated in West Asia and they migrated from Gorgistan (Georgia) and Anatolia (Turkey) through Syria Iraq, Iran and Afghanistan to Khyber Pass and entered the subcontinent and some from Baluchistan and finally settled in Gujrat and Sindh where they established kingdoms and had a pretty large empire. Gojjars and Khazars both have the same meaning. Further, the word Gujjar is derived from Khazar and Jat from Gatae who

inhabited the Caspian Sea and migrated towards northwest South Asia.

Todd assigns Scythian origin to the Rajputs. Scythians were the ancient eastern Iranian and Euro-Asian people who migrated from central Asia to the Pontic Steppe (Ukraine and Southern Russia) in the 3rd century BC and later on, they were absorbed into the Hindu fold as Kshatriyas.

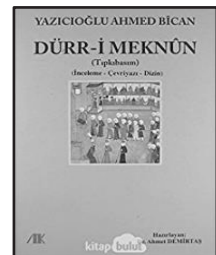
OGHUZ TURKS - GOJARS

Oghuz or Oguz were the western Turkic people. In 766, Oghuz Yabgu state was founded in the Caspian and Aral Seas. In this region, in the same period, Islam started to replace Tengrist or Buddhists. The Tengrist were the believer in the sky god “**TENGRI**”. Oghuz Khaghan or Ghuz Khan was called the legendary Khan. In Turkic culture, the title **OGHUZ KHAN** was used to describe their ethnic and tribal origins.

In the 13th century, the Ottomans took over the Oghuz state. **AHMAD BICAN YAZICIOGLU**, in the 15th century, in his cosmography “**DURR-i-MEKNUN** (the hidden pearl)” traced **Osman**’s genealogy to **OGHUZ KHAGHAN**. This proved that the Ottoman belonged to the tribe ‘Kayi’ which was the ancestry of the Oghuz Khaghanates.

Ahmad Bican, in the book, also narrated the tale of **Kenan**, the son of Hazrat Noah, a.s who was drowned due to his disobedience to his father and not joining the ark. The author further stated in his book about the suffering of Kenan in the supernatural bladder infection as a punishment.

Al-Biruni, an Iranian scholar born in Beruniy (a city in Uzbekistan), was an ideologist and anthropologist. Al- Biruni was well-versed in physics, mathematics, astronomy and natural sciences. Al Biruni spent the maximum time of his life in Ghazni (Afghanistan). He was also one of the greatest Muslim historians of the 11th



century. He traveled to India in 1017 and visited almost all its areas during his visit and wrote a book on Indian culture and history titled “**Kitab-ul-Hind** (History of India in Arabic) in which he referred to the **Gojjars as Khazars**, the descendants of “Kart / Kartvelian which is another evidence of re-emergence of the humanity in the Caspian Sea / Caucasian / Van and the mount Judi region from where the Gocers / Gocars traveled to Georgia, Armenia, Tarim Basin of Tibet, Ladakh, Kashmir, Attock, Harrappa, Mohenjo Daro (Indus Valley) and to the north of the India inclusive of the Central Asian countries.

KHAZARs AS GURJARs

Kushana, a branch of Huna known in China as Yoechi / Yuezhi were also the Gurjars. Huna is a sub gotra in Gurjurs and is found in the Rajasthan of India. In Khazaria, sheep, honey, etc are found in large numbers. In a book written by Muqaddasi ibn Muhammad Ahmad (Jerusalem) in the 10th century titled ‘**Muqaddasi, Descriptio Imperii Moslemici**{Essay on Quran and Islam} at the time when Charlemagne (**Charles the Great**, the king of Franks – Germans) was crowned Emperor of the West, the eastern confines of Europe between the Caucasus and the Volga were ruled by a Jewish state, known as the **Khazar Empire and the word “khan and Khaghan”** was also used as their title. The country of the Khazars, a people of Turkish stock, occupied a strategic key position at the vital gateway between the Black Sea and the Caspian, where the great eastern powers of the period confronted each other. It acted as a buffer protecting Byzantium against invasions by the lusty barbarian tribesmen of the northern steppes - Bulgars, Magyars, Pechenegs etc and the Vikings and the Russians. But equally, or even more important both from the point of view of Byzantine diplomacy and of European history, is the fact that the Khazar armies effectively blocked the Arab avalanche in its most devastating early stages, and thus prevented the Muslim conquest of Eastern Europe. **Professor Dunlop** of Columbia

University, a leading authority on the history of the Khazars, has given a concise summary of this decisive yet virtually unknown episode:

“The Khazar country ... lay across the natural line of advance of the Arabs. Within a few years of the death of Muhammad (AD 632), the armies of the Caliphate, sweeping northward through the wreckage of two empires and carrying all before them, reached the great mountain barrier of the Caucasus. This barrier once passed, and the road lay open to the lands of Eastern Europe. As it was, on the line of the Caucasus, the Arabs met the forces of an organized military power which effectively prevented them from extending their conquests in this direction. The wars between the Arabs and the Khazars, which lasted more than a hundred years, though little known, have thus considerable historical importance. The Franks of Charles Martel on the field of Tours turned the tide of Arab invasion. At about the same time, the threat to Europe in the east was hardly less acute. The victorious Muslims were met and held by the forces of the Khazar kingdom. It can scarcely be doubted that but for the existence of the Khazars in the region north of the Caucasus, Byzantium, the bulwark of European civilization in the east, would have found itself outflanked by the Arabs, and the history of Christendom and Islam might well have been very different from what we know”.

The people under Khazar suzerainty included the Bulgars, Burtas, Ghuzz, Magyars (Hungarians), the Gothic and Greek colonies of the Crimea, and the Slavonic tribes in the north-western woodlands. Beyond these extended dominions, Khazar armies also raided Georgia and Armenia and penetrated the Arab Caliphate as far as Mosul.

The Soviet archaeologist **M. I. Artamonov** wrote that “until the ninth century, the Khazars had no rivals to their supremacy in the regions north of the Black Sea and the adjoining steppe and forest regions of the Dnieper. The Khazars were the supreme masters of the southern half of Eastern Europe for a century and a half, and presented a mighty bulwark, blocking the Ural-Caspian gateway

from Asia into Europe. During this whole period, they held back the onslaught of the nomadic tribes from the East.

Having a bird's-eye view of the history of the great nomadic empires of the East, the Khazar kingdom seems to occupy an intermediary position in time, size and degree of civilization between the Hun and Avar Empires that succeeded by the Mongol Empire.

ВелесДоценко from Kropyvnytskyi Ukraine said on Facebook in response to the abovementioned article on KHAZARS viz;

“I'm from Ukraine and the Khozars were a part of our history. The Savirs (Greek people in north Caucasian) and Barcels (Spain city) were the dominant people of the former Hun Kingdom (7th century) in the East. Saviria was defeated by the Avars and Khazars in the 6th century (Artamonov). Khazaria replaced Saviria. The Savirs were a part of the Slavic unity known as the Ants. Even in the 8th cent, the Don River and the Sea of Azov were called the Slavic River and the Slavic Sea accordingly. The Khazars spoke Ruthenian (Old Ukrainian). The Ukrainian Kossacks (Kozarlügs) stated they had originated from the Khazars/Khozars”.

Further, “**Gujar Kurashvili**”, ex-defense minister and army commander of Gorjistan (Georgia), is another evidence of the existence of the Gojars in this region. General Kurashvili was born on 01 June 1951 in Khovle village of district Kaspi of Georgia.

Kartvelian is the national language of Georgia that further strengthened the philosophy behind the Gojjars' origin as Kartvelian and the Georgia, Judi mount, etc.

KHOTANA AND KHAZAR GOJARS

At the end of the 1st century, the **Kanishka Empire** in the region of central Asia, Gandhara and the gangetic plain of Pataliputra was destroyed by the Chinese General's Pen Chao at Khotan (Hotan), Kashgar and Yarkhund. The people of Khotan city were called Khotana which is a sub-clan of Aryans. Khotan city is a region of

central Asia around the Caspian Sea and Aral Lake and is surrounded by Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Iran, Russia and Caucasian which can be presented as major evidence of the Kartvelian's migration to the Indus Valley, Azerbaijan, Kirkuk, Bijar Gorjan region of Kurdistan, Khorasan, etc.

Khaghanate was a polity (a political entity) ruled by a **khan** or **Khaghan** on the Eur-Asia steppe. The khaghan was equivalent in status to a tribal chieftom. The Caucasus region was ruled by the Khazars. A series of battles were fought between the Khazr Khaghanate the Raahidun, Ummayad, and the Abbasid Caliphate from 642 to 652 and finally, the Russian Gen Sviatoslav defeated Khazar Khaghanate in 960s. This was another piece of evidence in support of the flow of population from Kartvelian towards the Tarim Basin, Rajasthan and the Indus Valley.

GORJARS ORIGIN AND GENETIC ANALYSIS

In present days, genetic analysis is a scientific tool to determine the affinities of different tribes and castes in the world through dental morphology and DNA analysis, so here we will attempt to arrive at the exact conclusion of Gujjars affinities with the population dwelling in the northern Rajasthan, Uttra Pradesh, Himachal, Gujrat and Dehli and cities of Pakistan, Jammu and Azad Kashmir, Afghanistan, Ukraine, Georgia, Armenia and the regions surrounding the Jabel-e- Judi and so on.

A report on Genetic affinities of the Central Indian tribal population was published (online - available also on Google) **by the CDFD** (Centre for DNA Fingerprinting and Diagnostic Hyderabad India) on 29 February 2012 vide doi: 10.1371.pone.0032546 conducted under the supervision of Dr. K. Thangraraj @ 00914027216003 and Dr. Lalji Sigh Late and their team. The concise text of which is that there are currently about 530 tribal groups in India. They vary in size from a few hundred to a few million and speak four major language families belonging to **Austro-Asiatic (AA)**, **Dravidian (DRA)**, **Indo-European (IE)** and **Tibeto-Burman (TB)**. *The origin of the tribal population has always been a matter of debate among anthropologists and historians.* **Recent genetic** studies have highlighted that the deep-rooted Indian haplogroups are present everywhere, irrespective of caste, tribe, or language differentiation-----In the Indian population, macro-haplogroup **M** was observed in a majority of the individuals followed by macro-haplogroup **R** and macro-haplogroup **U**. Apart from **M** (including M467 paragroup) and **R** (including U) altogether, **31 haplogroups** were differentiated in the studied populations. The majority of the haplogroups observed in the present study are **auto-chthonous** to South Asia while none of the **East Asian-specific haplogroups** were seen in the studied populations; suggesting a negligible female gene flow from East Asia to this region. Considering the recent observations that the **Austro-Asiatic** populations of India **migrated** from Southeast Asia to India and the distribution of several **Austro-Asiatic-speaking** tribes in this region, this result strongly supports the view that the migration of **Austro-Asiatic** people to the Indian subcontinent was mainly male mediated, the frequency of haplogroup

M95-O2a, which is highly frequent among Austro-Asiatic speakers, as high among Bharia and Sahariya tribes. The second most frequent haplogroup belonged to the **M207-R** lineage. It has two sister clades, R1-M173 and R2-M124. The occurrence of haplogroups **M17-R1a** and M124-R2 was highest in the Sahariya tribe, followed by Bhil and Bharia. Haplogroup M82-H1a was the third most frequent haplogroup among the three studied tribal populations of this state.

NDFD confirmed the macro-haplogroup of the Indian population as M and R and also supported the migration from other parts of the world like Austro-Asia which shows that the flow of the population to the Indus Valley (Indian civilization) and Northern India's provinces Himachal, Uttra-Pradesh, Andra Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttrakhund, Haryana, Delhi, Rajasthan, UT Chandrigarh interacted through China linking to the Tibet Tarim Basin, an endorheic basin in Northwest China. Tibetan Tarim Basin is the origin of the Indus River located in the Himalayas and Kailash mounts so the **Indus Valley Civilization** started from the Tarim Basin linking to Caucasian countries like Armenia, Turkiye, Azerbaijan, Russia, Georgia, Ukraine, Kurdistan, Van Lake, Iran and the region of the Indus Civilization was so determined as Caucasian, Tibet, Ladakh, Jammu & Kashmir, Kohistan, Attock, Harrappa, Mohenjo Daro and the Indian Ocean. The remains of the Indus Civilization were the Harrappa (Sahiwal-Ravi region) and Mohenjo Daro (Larkana region in the Sindh) which confirmed it as the third largest civilization of the world that does not fall in the northern provinces of India.

DNA Y-STRs was determined for limits of the Indian tribes' ancestry to the Aryans relating to the Caucasian region.

Dr. Ashok Harsana Commentary

Dr. Ashok Harsana an Indian author of “ **Forbearers of Aryan Legacy- The Gurjars**” gave a detailed historical background of the Gujjar tribe populated in the Indian sub-continent on page 10 of the book that is, “HAPLOGROUP R1a (Y-DNA) originated in

the Caucasus region and R1a1a1 developed from the R1a in the same Caucasus region as above around 5800 ybp (years before present). Gujjars along with other closely related tribes carry its highest frequency. Dr. Ashok confirmed that R1a (Y-DNA) is an Aryan's haplogroup and belonged to the ruling dynasty of Mesopotamia, Levant, Persia, Egypt, Western China, Korea, South-East-Asia and the Indian- subcontinent”, and on **page 20** added that “historian ‘Jaimoukhi’ called them **Gargari** (Grjr) while some other scholars called them Gargarai and claimed that they were the **ancestors of all Georgians** and Nakh people (Chechens and Ingush collectively). Various studies and tests have also shown consistently that **genetically** the Nakh (Chechens and Ingush) are most closely related to native Georgians.

According to **Strabo**, Gugars were an ancient **Georgian tribe**. Their primarily inhabited area was near the **Debeta River** (its subsidiary river is called Dzoraget (River in Armenia that is alternatively known as **Gurja-River**). Toponym Gogarene (Gojarani), an integral part of Caucasian Iberia, is derived from their name. The region was first mentioned by Strabo who termed it a **province of Iberia**. Later on, it was renamed Gugark, after the conquests of Arshakid Armenian rulers in the 2nd Century BC”.

Dr. Ashok Harsana, therefore, endorsed Georgia and the River Dzorager -Armenia region as the origin of Gujjars.

Mufti Abdul Ghani Al Azhari Al Shashi

In his book, “Qadeem Tarikh e Gujjar”, found the ancestry of the “Bijar” (Gojar subgroup) with the SEM, son of Hazrat Noah, and linked the Gogers/Gojars ancestry with the Georgian and its surrounding region.

Genetic Analysis of Major Tribes in Hazara, Swabi, and Buner

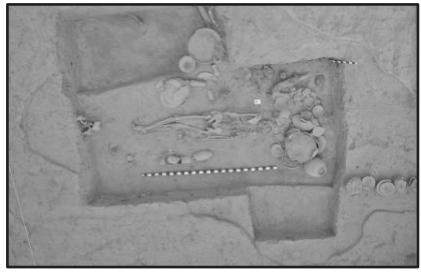
A research study was conducted by the **Genetic Department of Hazara University Mansehra**, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa – Pakistan in collaboration with Higher Education Commission Islamabad through Dr. Nazia Akbar Khan and Dr. Muhammad Tariq Khan

Yousafzai which was supervised by Prof. Dr. Habib Ahmad and Dr. Shahid Nadeem.

Dr. Nazia Akbar Khan conducted genetic research on the major tribes such as Gujjars, Abbassi, Syed, Tanoli, Karlal, Awan, Sawati and Jadoons residing in Mansehra, Battagram, Abbottabad and Haripur districts of Hazara region while a similar study on Yousafzai, Jadoon and Gujjars tribes residing in district Buner and Swabi was conducted by Dr. Muhammad Tariq Khan Yousafzai through Dental Morphology and DNA Analysis. **As a result**, this study concluded that:

- **J1e** is a haplogroup for the Arabic Banu-Hashim that doesn't exist amongst the tribes residing in the targeted study area as mentioned above.
- **R1a, R1b, and R2** is a haplogroup of those Aryans who came into the Valley Indus Civilization (VIC) and also invaded the northern parts of the Indian subcontinent called the Gujjars.
- **R1a, R1b, and R2 and R1a1a** also exist in the Kartvelians (KARTLOS) and people of the Caucasian (CAUCUS).
- This study further divulges the close affinities amongst the Gujjars, Kurlals, Awans, Yousafzai, and Sawati as a result of which the haplogroups of the Gujjars, Karlals, Yousafzai and Tanolis are the same whereas the haplogroup, on the other side, of Awan and Sawati is the same.
- Research conducted by the Harvard Medical School of London through the genetic scientists viz David Reich and Vagheesh Narasimhan published in the Journal "CELL" that DNA from a woman in a 4500-year-old burial site recovered from ancient skeletal remains revealed its ancestry to Aryans of Indus Valley Civilization (IVC) and the central Asia region of Caucasian.

• Similarly, Dr. Ashok Harsana, on page 256 of his book, described that Y-DNA R1a1 was also detected in the Tarim mummies and pyramids in Khotan Tarim Basin. The Kushan-style coin of Khotan King Gurgamoya (Gurjamya) indicates the close kinship between the Khotans and the Kushans and fortifies the claim of both being from the Gurjar tribe.



(given skeleton analyzed in the ancient DNA study, shown associated with typical Indus Valley Civilization grave goods and illustrates the typical North-South orientation of IVC burials. Vasant Shinde / Deccan College Post Graduate and Research Institute)

Ref. Genetic research report is available on Hazara University Mansehra—website www.hru.edu.pk and its links – <http://pr.hec.gov.pk/jspui/handle/123456789/2751>--and <http://pr.hec.gov.pk/jspui/handle/123456789/9941>

GENETIC STUDY IN THE CAUCASIAN REGION

Before Ottoman Empire, Seljuk Turks, an Oghuz Turkic Sunni Muslim, established his empire in the Anatolian and Caucasian regions. His influence spread over the central Asia as well. It was observed that the Western Asian population was closely related to populations in Central Asia and the East, hence multiple studies found similarities or common ancestry between the Turkish people and Central Asian countries. Further, the genetic study carried out in 2021 shows Y-DNA as a common “haplogroup with Ja2, R1a, and R1b. Haplogroup R1a of haplogroup R-M420 is a human Y-chromosome DNA haplogroup that is distributed in a large region in Eurasia extending from Scandinavian and central Europe to southern Siberia and South Asia.

GURJARAS AND WHITE HUNS

Gurjaras or Gogars or Gojjars were nomadic and pastoral people descended from the Caucasian / Caspian Sea, Bacto-Euro and the Central Asian region. In Scotland, there is a rural town 'GOGAR' which was discovered in 1233. In the UK and most of the Scandinavian countries, Gujjars are also known as **GOGAR**. In the Dakahlia state of Egypt, **Gagar** town also existed. In Indian Rajasthan province, GOGAR is a gotra of Ahir and Garg. There is also a GOJAR city in Spain and Georgia. Moreover, in Greek, Gogar is used for the farmer. However, the Haplogroup of Scotland GOGAR is R1b which is common to that of the Gujjars residing in Caucasian and South Asian countries.

There is another theory that the Hephthalites (part of the Juaj-Juan Khaghname confederation of the Turkic nomadic people) were also called White Huns, the nomadic people of the Caucasian region. In ancient times, Turkey was also known as Asia Minor, Anatolia, and Eastern Thrace. Therefore, as per the genetic study published in the Journal "NATURE," the Huns were of mixed East Asian and West Eurasian origin and they descended to Xiongnu. Therefore, the ancestry of White Huns was linked to the ancestry of the Iranian, Xiongnu and European Huns.

Kazuo Enoki, a Japanese Researcher, was of the view that the Hephthalites (White Huns) origin might have been from the Hsi-mo-ta-lo (Southeast of the Badakhshan near the Hindu kush) as such Huns were defeated by Khasru in 503 A.D in the Persia region of Iran-cum- Khorasan (Afghanistan also known in the ancient history as Ariana, Bactria and its capital **Kabul** was known as Kaofu or Chabolo), as per Chinese research, the Huns or Ephthalites (the Indian and Persian people) were living to the north of the Great Wall and they were known as **Hao of Haodun**. Iranian customs also are common in the Ephthalite world. In their religious beliefs, the Ephthalites are said to have worshipped fire and sun gods, while either one is not unusual in any early culture

around the world, both together are likely to indicate a Persian origin. In Persia, such beliefs were, later on, to culminate in Zoroastrianism.

Genetic Analysis of Kayi Tribe

The genetic study conducted in 2004 followed by another study in 2021 of the Turkish tribes found Y-DNA with J2, R1a, R1b, and L haplogroup in the Caspian and Caucasian and Central Asian countries.

The genetic affinities of the Gojars and Ladhakhi population of India conducted by Mughda Singh, Anujit Sarkar, Devinder Kumar and Madhusudan published on 06.02.2020 described that DNA-Y-STR with R1a as its haplogroup found in the Gujjars and the Ladhakhi population. Further, a FTDNA (Family Tree DNA) also divulged the haplogroup Y-DNA with R1a and R1b and J collection which was found in the Georgian people with Kayi tribe of the Turkiye people. This is evidence of traveling human beings from Ladakh Valley to the Indus Valley etc.

In 1832, **James Tod, historian** (British East-India Company officer /Political Agent in Rajashtan) found the Rajput's **Scythian origin** (Ukraine, Russia, Moldova, Romania and Belarus were part of the Scythian kingdom)-a stock/birthplace of the Gocars who moved out of Caucasus towards the Indus Valley. Some historians were of the view that Scythian (or Saka) were also the descendants of the Yamnaya culture mixing with the East-Asian DNA. Scythians were also called ancient Eastern Iranian nomadic people who migrated from Central Asia to the Pontic Steppe (Ukraine & Southern Russia).

CHOUDHARY REHMAT ALI (1897-1951).

Choudhary Rehmat Ali was born on 16 November 1897 in Balachaur, Hoshiarpur district of the Indian Punjab in a Gujjar Muslim family. In 1930, he went to the Emmanuel College Cambridge Wallaiytt. He did a BA degree in Law in 1933 and a master's degree in 1940. Choudhary Rehmat Ali with his comrades namely Sir Agha Khan, Sikandar Hayat Khan, Aslam Khan Khattak, Sahibzada Qazi Muhammad Siddique and Inaytullah Khan made a student association at Cambridge University and started the renaissance Muslim Movement for the Muslims of British India. Choudhary Rahmat Ali and his colleagues were against Indianism which was meant to promote the casteism and racism of the Hindu society in India.

Ideo - Analysis.

On 30 December 1930, Dr. Allama Iqbal presented the idea of self-government within the British Empire for the region where the Muslims were in the majority while addressing the annual session of the All India Muslim League in Allabad. Similarly, Choudhary Rehmat Ali Gojar and his college comrades at Cambridge University like **Aslam Khan Khattak, Innaytullah Khan and Sahizada Sidique, Sir Agha Khan and Sardar Sikandar Hayat Khan** addressed a letter with a pamphlet “**Now or Never**, are we to live or perish forever” to the 46 delegates of 2ndRound Table Conference held in London, in which they demanded a separate homeland **Pakistan** for the 30 million Muslims living in majority in the five (5) Units of the Northern India viz Punjab, North West Frontier Province (Afghan Province), Kashmir, Sindh and Baluchistan whereas, in 1942, they published and released another pamphlet such as “**The Millat and the Mission**” in which they demanded another two independent Muslims states i.e. **BANGSTAN and Osmanistan** for the Muslims of Bangal Assam and Hyderabad State

respectively. On 28 January 1933, Choudhary Rehmat Ali Gorsi Gojar started the independence movement for a separate Muslim State in the subcontinent under the umbrella of the **Pakistan National Movement**. Whereas on 23 March 1940, the All India Muslim League in its three- days session at Minto Park Lahore, adopted a resolution of independent states in the areas where the Muslims were in majority such as the North-Western and Eastern Zones of India.

The relevant gist and scripts from the above three historical events are reproduced for further analysis as:

1. **Allaabad Address.** *“I would go farther than the demands embodied in it. I would like to see the Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Sind and Baluchistan amalgamated into a single State. Self-government within the British Empire, or without the British Empire, the formation of a consolidated North-West Indian Muslim State appears to me to be the final destiny of the Muslims, at least of North-West India. The proposal was put forward before the Nehru Committee. They rejected it on the ground that, if carried into effect, it would give a very unwieldy State. This is true in so far as the area is concerned; in point of population, the State contemplated by the proposal would be much less than some of the present Indian provinces. The exclusion of Ambala Division, and perhaps of some districts where non-Muslims predominate, will make it less extensive and more Muslim in population – so that the exclusion suggested will enable this consolidated State to give more effective protection to non-Muslim minorities within its area. The idea need not alarm the Hindus or the British. India is the greatest Muslim country in the world. The life of Islam as a cultural force in the country very largely depends on its centralization in a specified territory. This centralization of the most living portion of the Muslims of India, whose military and police service has, notwithstanding unfair treatment from the British, made the British rule possible in this*

country, will eventually solve the problem of India as well as of Asia. It will intensify their sense of responsibility and deepen their patriotic feeling”.

2. Text of Para-1 of **Now or Never**. “At this solemn hour in the history of India, when British and Indian delegates are laying the foundations of a Federal Constitution for that Sub-continent, we address this appeal to you, in the name of our common heritage, and on behalf of our thirty million Muslim brothers who live in **PAKSTAN** by which we mean the five Northern units of India viz: Punjab, North-West Frontier Province (Afghan Province), Kashmir, Sind, and Baluchistan. And we ask for your sympathy and support in our grim and fateful struggle against political crucifixion and national annihilation”.
3. Paragraph No. 2 of the **Lahore Resolution** 1940. “resolved that it is the considered view of this Session of the All India Muslim League that no constitutional plan would be workable in this country or acceptable to Muslims unless it is designed on the following basic principle, namely that geographically contiguous units are demarcated into regions which should be so constituted, with such territorial readjustments as may be necessary, that the areas in which the Muslims are numerically in a majority as in the North-Western and Eastern Zones of India, should be grouped to constitute “Independent States” in which the constituent units shall be autonomous and sovereign”.

The above analysis shows that Dr. Muhammad Allama Iqbal, in his address to the All India Muslim League, demanded for Muslims' right to self-government within the British Empire. The Choudhary Rehmat Ali demanded a separate homeland for the Muslims of India in those parts where they were in majority and he termed it as Pakistan. Similarly, the *All India Muslim League*, in its resolution in 1940, demanded separate states for the Muslims of India in those parts where they were in majority.

As the endeavors of Choudhary Rehmat Ali and his colleagues are an integral part of the independence movement, therefore, the majority of the people are justified in demanding that this independence struggle may also be incorporated into the syllabus of primary and secondary school classes.

Choudhary Rehmat Ali Exil

After independence, Choudhary Rehmat came to Pakistan on 18 April 1948. He criticized for accepting small areas as compared to the five units of the Now or Never along with East Bangal as its part. The inclusion of East Bangal in Pakistan was termed by him as irrational composition. Instead of tributing the freedom fighter, regretfully, on 25 October 1948, he was expelled from Pakistan and labeled as an ‘unwarranted citizen’ by the premier and his belongings/assets were confiscated.

KK Aziz and Pakistan History. Khursheed Kamal Aziz (**KK Aziz**) was a historian, ideologist, and educationist, who also acted as Advisor to the Prime Minister and Chairman Pakistan Council on Historical and Cultural Research from 1974-77). He endorsed the vision perceived by Choudhary Rehmat Ali Gojar in his books (1) History of Partition of India-Origin and Development of the Idea of Pakistan and (2) The Murder of History, that the idea of Pakistan was first used by Choudhary Rehmat Ali Gujjar in the pamphlet “Now or Never. Therefore, KK Aziz criticized for not including the vision of Choudhary Rehmat Ali and his colleagues in the syllabus of the primary and secondary classes. This concealment of the facts from the nation /generation was termed by him as the murder of history in his said books.

Tri-Views

Different people have different claims about the use of the word ‘Pakistan’ for the first time during the independence struggle. For example, Syed Ghulam Hassan Kazmi from Kashmir claims that he used the word Pakistan in the weekly digest “Pakistan” for the first time. But on checking the record of the DC office in Abbottabad, National Book Foundation, National Library

(09929310291, 9310286) and Director Information office in Abbottabad, no record was found in support of this claim. Another narrated story is that this word was first used in 1942 by Khawaja Abdul Rahim, a British Civil Service Officer, in an official meeting in London. Again no concrete evidence supports this claim too. Actually, the word “PAKSTAN” was used for the first time in the pamphlet ‘Now or Never’ circulated on 28 January 1933 with a letter (signed by Choudhary Rehmat Ali Gojar, Aslam Khattak, Sahizada Siddique and Inaytullah Khan - students of the Cambridge University / Khyber Students Union) addressed to the 46 delegates of the third RTC and again re-published in 1934 (available in the British Museum Library, Great Russell Street London /library@britishmuseum.org). This was supported and also endorsed in the books published in 1975 by the Chairman Pakistan Council on Historical and Cultural Research as reported in the official hand-out. Therefore, the former both views, being based on self-fabricated verbal stories without any evidence, were never entertained by historians and Pakistani nationals. Thus, the nation has a unanimous consensus that it (Pakstan) was coined as anagram by Choudhary Rehmat Ali.

GOJAR REGIONs etc.

There are a series of Gojar mountains in Iraq – Iran and Turkiye border in the Caucasian / Kartvelian region which is also evident from the UNCHR report of 29 July 2011 that UNCHR distributed tents etc and provided assistance to the refugees staying in the mountainous **Gojar area** of Iraq, Kurdistan {Sulaymaniyah Governorate} at the Iran Iraq border surrounding to the Judi mount. Likewise, there are more such areas or regions which may also be named/called ‘Gojar Regions’ such as:

- a. **Mount Judi** is surrounded by Van Gujjar River, Lutka-e-Gojar Mount, Shakh-e-Gojar Mount in Iraq / Gojar Kardistan, Gowajar and Bijar city in Iran, Gorsî in Ajarbaijan is called Gojars Region and this was the place where Noah’s Ark landed. Noah’s sons Japheth (Lafeth) and Shem (SEM) went to Europe and Asia respectively and Ham (Cham) went to Africa. After Noah Flood, the population on this earth restarted from the Mount Judi region, and Japeth’s grandsons Kartlos and Caucas are considered to be Gojars ancestors. Kartlos and Caucas inhabited the region between Turkiye’s Caspian and Aral Seas and this region is named Caucasian and Kartvelian after Caucas and Kartlos’ name and is called Georgia / Gorjistan in the present era.
- b. **Caucasian & Caspian and Aral Sea Region:** Caucas, the grandson of the Hazrat Japheth repopulated this region of Caucasians. Caucasian countries are Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia (**Kartvelian** / Gorjistan), Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and Russia. This region was reported as the main route of human traveling to the Tarim Basin of Tibet and towards the Indus Valley (both sides of the river Indus) through Ladakh, Kashmir, Attock and Rajasthan of Northern India. Turkish tribes like Kayi, Oghuz, white huns and Khazars were the inhabitants of this region.
- c. **Gorjistan Bagratid Family.** Bagratid is a Gojar tribe in Gorjistan also known as Bijar, Bajaur / Bajjar. The Princess Tamar of the Bagratid tribe ruled Gojistan from 1184- 1213 A.D. Ex-President of Pakistan Choudhary Fazal Elahi and

Major Taufail Muhammad Shaeed Nishan-e- Haidar were from the Bijar clan/gotra. Further, Gujraidze, a famous football player from Gorjistan, was also from the same Gocer / Gojar / Bijar clan who died in July 1971.

- d. **Gomar and Kath:** Mirjan Gomar, Bijar and Kath are cities of Iran and Uzbekistan respectively and Gora Gomar mounts are the evidence that Gomar, the son of Japheth, inhabited there as the area was named after his name.
- e. **Azerbaijan & Turkey.** Altan Ozturk, a student of Istanbul Aydin University described the Gojar as “Gocer means who migrates yes it’s a tribe in mountains of Turkey and Azerbaijan. Gocer or Gocar is the same as the Gojar word used in the subcontinent. They may have Turkic roots as there are so many Turks who invaded that region, there are many Turkish tribes who assimilated in that region and Gujar might be one of them”.
- f. **The Bijar , Yeuzhi , Tianzhu and Khotanese Federations**

The **Yuezhi** and **Khotanese** were ancient Central Asian people who are believed to have originated from the region that is now part of modern-day China. The Yuezhi, also known as the **Tocharians**, were nomadic people who lived in the region of the Gansu and Xinjiang provinces. The Yuezhi were known for their skill in horsemanship and had interactions with other neighbouring civilizations such as the Xiongnu, Parthians and Kushans. The Khotan also known as Hotan and Khotanese was an ancient city located in the southern part of the Tarim Basin while the **Tianzhu** region referred to the south of China such north part of India or the Indian Subcontinent occupied by the people from the Tianzhu tribe.

The **Bijar** tribe also known as ‘the **Bayat**’ is associated with the Kirkuk region of the Iraq Kurds / Bijar district Kurdistan and Bijar city in the Iranian Kurdistan. The Bijar tribe is one of the many tribes within the Kurdish ethnic group who have a distinct cultural and historical identity within the Kurdish community in Iraq, Iran and its surrounding regions and they

are renowned for their traditional hand-woven carpets which are regarded for their craftsmanship.

The **White Huns** also known as Hephthalites, a nomadic tribe of the Central Asian Countries and the Indian subcontinent, appeared in the **Transoxiana** (Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Afghanistan) where they established a confederation/empire of various tribes in the 5th century and expanded to present-day Afghanistan, Pakistan and northern India. They were engaged in conflicts with the regional powers including the Gupta Empire, Sassanian Empire and the Western Turkic Khaganate.

And the **Kayi** tribe known as the Oghuz Turkic tribal group played a significant role in establishment of the Ottoman Empire. The **Oghuz Turkic** tribes including the Kayi, Kartvelian and the Khazars have genetic haplogroups such as R1a, R1b, C and J2.

Gojri River flows through the Indian states of Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh and **Gojar Mt** is located in the Chitral district of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province and **Gojra Mt** in the Gojra tehsil of Toba Tek Singh district in Pakistan.

- g. Purusapura (Purushapura/Begram) Region:** Purusapura the first capital of the Kushan Empire was established while Kajula Kadhpises traveled from the Caspian region, Iran and Afghanistan and after invading the Eruo- Asian territory established its headquarters at Purusapura(Peshawar) from where Khorasan and Purusapura were controlled. Purusapura was renamed as Peshawar in the 16th century during the reign of Mughal Emperor Akbar.
- h. Takshasilah Region:** From Purusapura, Kajula captured Gandhara, the main center of the Buddhas and also established its headquarters at Taksalsila.

- i. **Mathura (Bhinmal) and Pandavas (New Dehli) Region:** these cities remained the main centers and regions of the Gojar rulers like Kajula Kadphises, Vima Taktu, Vima Kadphises and Krishan who established the Kushan Empire in the Northern subcontinent of Rajasthan. The Gujjars traveling from the Kath area reached Tarim Basin in Tibet and Khalatse (Khalsi – Leh) of the Ladakh region. In this way, the Gurjars / Gocers spread over in Europe, Central Asian Countries, Russian & southern portion of China. This region also remained the headquarter of the Pratihara kingdom from the 5th to 13th century.
- j. **Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro.** The Indus Valley Civilization (IVC) started at Harappa (Sahiwal Ravi River) and Mohenjo-Daro (Larkana). Harappa and Mohenjo Daro were the main centers of the Gurjars empire from where the world's oldest civilization emerged on both sides of the Indus River bank called as Indus Valley Civilization (IVC).

This further supports the theory that the Gurjars initially emerged and inhabited on the earth after the Noah Flood in Caucasian / Caspian and Aral Sea regions, where the first-ever Kartvelian (Gorjistan) state was established which was the main source of humanity spreading over in other parts of the European and Asian countries.

- k. **Pratihara Gurjara Empire (6th – 12th Century A.D).** According to Vincent A. Smith, the Hephthalites (White Huns) invaded India in the 5th century and were connected with the Khazars. In the 6th century, Harichandra established Pratihara Kingdom at Jodhpur (Rajasthan) with Mandor and Marwar as its capital. While Raja Naghbhata further strengthened the Pratihara Gurjara Empire in the Northern parts of Indian Rajasthan in the 8th century with Ujjain (a city in Madhya Pradesh) and Kannauj (a town in Uttra Pradesh) as its capital cities. The Pratihara Empire ended in 1001 A.D. at the time when the last king of Pratihara Raja

Jaypala was defeated by the Muslim ruler Mehmud Ghaznavi at Purusapura.

1. **Raja Gira Odigram and Gojar Swat State.** Before the 8th century, Swat Valley was ruled by the Buddhas. The Hephthalite captured the Swat valley by defeating the Buddhas and they established Odigram as its capital which is located on the peak of the mount, 15 kilometers from Mingora City. Raja Gira, Kshatiryan by caste, was the last ruler of the Odigram state when it was captured by Sultan Ghorid in 1206 A.D.

In 1849, a Muslim state was established by Saint Akhund Abdul Gaffur known as Saidu Baba (Pir Baba). The modern Swat state was established by Mian Gul Abdul Wadood and was formally recognized Princely as State by the British Government in 1926. In 1949, Mian Gul Jehanzeb became the wali/ ruler of Swat. In 1969, the princely state announced its merger with the Government of Pakistan. In 2009, the Kushan-Era Buddhist Stupas and Statues in this valley were demolished by the Taliban and were later on repaired by Italian Geologists. Raja Gira, a close relative of Raja Jaypala of Purusapura, the last king of the Pratihara State, was the Kshatriyan Gojar. The Wali-i-Swat family is also from the Gojar tribe.

- m. **Maratha State and Shivaji Bhosle (1630-80).** Shivaji was born on 19 February 1630 at Shivneri Fort of Indian Kasur in the Bhosle Maratha clan of the Gojar tribe. Marathas have 96 clans of which seven (7) clans are distinguished as the Royal Clans i.e. Bhosle, Gujar, Mohite, Sirke, Mahanoik, Phalke and Ahirrav. Shivaji was the founder of the Maratha Kingdom (Maharashtra), as a devout Hindu, grew up at the time when India was ruled by the Mughal King Aurangzeb. Shivaji challenged King Aurangzeb's rule and started a rebellion

movement against the Mughal Empire in 1664. During the battle, he killed Afzal Khan, the reputed general of the Mughal Empire and later on, in 1674, defeated the Mughal governor Shyista Khan.

In 1674, Shivaji established an independent state of the Maratha Kingdom with Raigarh as its capital. Vishweshwar, the Pandit of Banaras performed the Shivaji coronation ceremony. Shivaji also assumed the title of Chhatrapati (brave ruler) and Gau-Brahamana Prati Palak (protector of Brahmins and cows). Shivaji protested against Jizya imposed by King Aurangzeb. Shivaji instructed his soldiers neither to destroy mosques nor to disrespect Quran or Muslim women and children. The **Maratha** Kingdom is also known as the Chhatrapati Kingdom and it lasted up to 1818 with its last king Pratap Singh.

- n. **Gujar Mashkai – Deh Gojro.** Gujar Mashkai is a municipal committee in the Awaran district of Baluchistan with 12476 persons. There is also a Deh Gojro in district Awaran.
- o. **Dhoke Gojran (Hassanabdal).** Before Wali Baba Qandhari, it was a small town ‘Dhoke Gojran’ and was a part of the Hazara Gojran state. In the 15th century, Baba Wali traveled from Qandhar to this region and stayed at the top of the hill in Dhoke Gojran. Baba Wali, the famous Saint, started Islamic preaching in the area. Dhoke Gojran was renamed after Choudhary Hassan Rajput, chief of the tribe. Baba Guru Nanak came to this town and he also started preaching Sikhism. Hassanabdal also remained a central place during Mughal Empire. In the 17th century, this was ruled by Sardar Shahyia followed by his descendants. This shows that Gojars are the dominant tribe in the surrounding villages of Hassanabdal
- p. **Qila Gojar Singh(1755).** Sardar Gojar Singh Bhangi (1725-1790) established a fortress – Qila Gujar Singh to the east of Lahore. Sardar Gojar Singh Bhangi was born in village

Khemkaran of Indian Punjab. He ruled over Lahore before Ranjit Singh who captured it in 1791.

Ranjit Singh was born on 13 November 1780 to Sardar Maha Singh and Raj Kaur in Sarai Gujran hamlet of Khanpur Sansi of the west Punjab region. After having control over Lahore and its surrounding areas like Kasur, Multan etc, he proclaimed the title of Maharaja Ranjit of Punjab in 1801. Sardar Gojar Singh Bhangi and Ranjit Singh were from the Gojar clan of Jat. Sarai Gujran was renamed Gujranwala in 1810. Rajit Singh died on 27 June 1839.

q. **Gujjar River Karachi:** Before 137 BC, the bacto-Aryans, while on the sea-boat route, stayed at the coast opposite the Ras-al-Khaima, the UAE city, and built a temporary boat coast named Krokora (small coast) which was later on, renamed as Karachi. Gojar River commonly known as ‘Gujjar Nala-today’s time’ was an ancient source of potable water for the urban population of the Krokora –deh coming from the **Gojro-Deh Mount** situated in the northeast of Karachi before the early 1980s, this was usefully occupied by the people residing on its both sides right from origin Gojaro Deh mount of the North Karachi flowing from the northeast and the center ending at the Chuna chowk depot in the Hajji Mureed Goth and merges with Lyari River before draining into the Arabian sea. The length of the Gojro River is 25 kilometers with 210 feet of width. With the passage of time, this **Gojro-Goth River** was converted into a small nalla only for drainage purposes due to encroachment on both sides. This natural stream has now become a cause of destruction for the population due to its polluted environment.

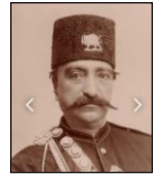
r. **Gujjar Deh** is a Patwar Circle comprising Gulistan e Jaur, Surab Goth, Mungo-peer Karachi, New Karachi, Gulistan Iqbal, Hub town, and Hawksbay. **Gujjar Deh** is also a Union Council. **Gujjar-rive’s** taking off from the ‘**Gujro Deh mount**’ at the northeast of Karachi divulges the existence-evidence of the Gojars in this hub region of the



country based on the Krokora coast (Aro-Eruo bactria reign) which is another evidence of the Gujjars as a global nation.

- s. **Gojar Village Spain.** A Gojar Village with Gojar municipality exists in the province of Granada in Spain. It is a well-established town with a majority of Gojars residing in it. **Lorena Gojar** has been looking after TATA Consultancy as Senior Finance Manager and a **Gojar Napoleon Company** is working in the Philippines. These statistics show that a sizeable number of Gojars are living in the Philippines which is another evidence of existence of the Gojars in the Philipines and its surrounding region.

- t. **Gajar Azerbaijan-Iranian Dynasty** is also known as Qajar Dynasty. The Qajar is an Arabic word that means Gacar, Gocar, Gajar or Gojar. The Iranian-born historian, psychologist, educationist and the great-granddaughter of Gajar Dynasty king Nasir-al-Din Gajar, Dr.Lily Izadi Monadjemi was associated with the University of Iran as a professor till 1979 when the Pahlavi regime was replaced by the Iranian revolution under Ayatollah Khomeini. After the fall of the Pahlavi empire, she migrated to Sydney (Australia) and presently she is settled in France(Europe). She has described the Gajar dynasty from 1742 to 1925 in her books such as ‘Blood & Carnations’ and ‘ A Matter of Survival’ published in Australia in 2009. She elaborated the reign period of Fatah Ali Khan Gajar, the second king of the Gajar dynasty in Iran with Astarabad as its capital from 1797 to 1834. During his rule, after the war with Russia, the Treaty of Gulistan was signed on 24 October 1813 according to which, the northern territories in the **Caucasus** comprising Georgia, Dagestan and Azerbaijan were ceded to the Russian Empire. After the death of



Fateh Ali Khan Gajar, Muhammad Khan Gajar took over the regime. After his death in 1848, **Nassar-al-Din Gajar** was coronated as the King of the Gajar Empire who reigned for more than fifty years (1848-1896). His reign period was the third longest reigning monarch in Iranian history after Shapur II of the Sassanid dynasty. Further, she also gave a detailed account of Nasir al-Din Shah's private life, career, sad upbringing, complex personality and political conduct that saved Iran from being divided in between the British in the South and the aggressive Russians in the North. **Ahmad Khan Gajar** was the last king of the Gajar Empire whose reign ended in 1925, thereafter, Raza Khan established the Pahlavi dynasty which also ended in 1979 and was replaced by the Iranian revolutionist leader Ayatollah Khomeini. L.Z. Monadjemi mentioned in detail, in her books, about the fall of the Gajars, the rise of Raza Shah Pahlavi and subsequently the rise and success of Ayatollah Khomeini and his Islamic Republic.

u. **Blue Mosque Yerevan Gajar** was constructed in 1768 CE in Yerevan city of Armenia by Hussein Ali Qajar (Gajar) who was the king of the Erivan Khanate. Khan, Khaghan or Gojar are descendants of the Oghuz / Kayi tribe of the Caspian / Caucasus region.

v. **Aryan-Gojars and Adolf Hitler.** Adolf Hitler, the leader of the German Nazi Party, believed that the Germans, being the Aryans race, were superior to other races as the Aryans were mentioned as Gojars / Gajars by the Arab invaders in their writings. The Nazi declared German Society as Aryans and others as 'non-Aryans and the 'Aryan race' were treated as a superior master race while the other non-Aryans like the black people, Jews, Roma and other ethnic groups were treated as racially inferior and sub-humans who were preferably allowed to work as a labor and were also liable for extermination. Hitler and the Germans



took the Jews as their enemies because they supported the opponent forces during World War 1 and so the Germans were defeated. That's why, the Nazi Party took revenge from the Jews in 1933 and killed thousands of Jews and those who escaped immigrated to Israel, this act of the Germans was termed later on as 'Holocaust. Further, Adolf Hitler also believed that Aryans' being Nordic people entered India from the north about some 1500 years ago.

w. **Khanate of Kalat (Mir Bijar Khan Mirwani):** This khanate was established in the early 16th century and remained until 14 October 1955 when it was merged into One Unit of Pakistan. **Mir Bijar Khan Mirwani** was its first king from 1512-1530. The Bijar Mirwani tribe traveled from the Bijar city of Iran and settled there. This is another evidence of gojars' existence in the Caucasian and Kartvelian regions.

x. **Baloch (Paras) Muqaddam Tribe.** The exact origin of the 'Baloch' is not clear. In 1873, Rawlinson believed, Baloch was the Babylonian king. Dr. Naseer Dashti termed the Baloch as the Balaschik ethnic group who were living in Balashagan situated between the Caspian Sea and Lake Van in Turkiye and Azerbaijan. They were believed to have migrated to Balochistan during the Sassanid era. Balaschik, Balochuk and Balochiki are



still used as ethnic names in Balochistan even today. Some British historians were of the view that the word 'Baloch' derived from the Sanskrit word 'Bal' and 'Och' i.e. Bal means strength and 'Och' means high or magnificent. In 800 AD, Arab writers used to refer to the Baloch as a tribe living between Kerman, Khorasan, Sistan and Makran. The tribal leader Mir Hassan Bijar established himself as the first Khan of the Baloch in the 16th century followed by the Khanate of Kalat by Mir Ahmad Khan Bijar. Prof. Dr. Akhtar Baloch from the University of Karachi described the Balochs as a tribal dynasty divided into different sub-tribes / clans which

are known as “ TAMAN”, led by the tribal chief called ‘ tumandar’ and its subtribes known as ‘Paras’ led by a ‘**Muqaddam**’. Some historians believed that the Baloch homeland was probably on the Iran plateau situated in the Bijar town of the Iran Kurds region. They have inhabited in the Sulaiman Mount of the Iraq – Iran Kurds. Fakir Kala Khan and his comrades Jalamb Khan and Rahim Ali Khan were also among the Baloch freedom fighters who fought against the British East India Company. During the freedom battle, at the last, they were arrested and hanged in 1891 without conducting their free trial. Further, the Sassanian or Sassanid was the last pre-Islamic Persian empire, established by Ardeshir 1, son of Papak, a descendant of Sasan. The great Darius 1 was the most popular and greatest ruler who was noted for his administrative genius and infrastructure development, especially the building projects. Yazdegerd III was the last king of the Sasanian dynasty who died in 651 CE. SASAN migrated from the Balashagan (Caspian Sea) known as the Kartvelian. According to **the DNA / Genetic study**, the frequency of “R” and “R1a” haplogroup in the Baloch population is above 45% which originated in the North Asia / Central Asian Countries about 2700 years ago.

- y. **Kirkuk /Kerkouk** (birthplace of Sultan Sala-ud-Din Ayubi). Kirkuk town (a part of Kurdistan) is located at a distance of 240 kilometers north of Baghdad city of Iraq. Claudius Ptolemy (Roman mathematician, geographer, and astronomer) named the city of Kirkuk **Baba Gurgur**. The famous Muslim Commander **Sultan Sala-ud-Din Ayubi** was born in Kirkuk and belonged to the sub-clan Bjiar of the Gojar tribe.
- z. **Bijar County / Town** is the capital of the Kurdistan province of Iran. It is situated 410 kilometers northeast of the Kirkuk city of Iraq Kurdistan.
- aa. **Benjamin Netanyahu**, the Israeli premier, was born on 21 October 1949 in Tel Aviv. According to Walter Smyth, a

genetic expert, Netanyahu carries haplogroup R1a-Z93 which is said to have originated among the Indo-Iranian people. Therefore, Netanyahu is considered to be a member of the Turcko Khazars family tree who also had the same haplogroup.

- bb. **Gusar – Hussar & Huzaar.** The word ‘Hussar’ is derived from the Serbian word ‘Gusar and the Hungarian word ‘Husar’” which means a warrior horseman who fights against his enemies. In Dutch, the word ‘hussar’ is used for ‘huzaar’ which is the same as Gucar is used in the Turkic / Caucasian region. This region was conquered by the Ottoman Empire’s khaghanates / Kanates /fighters in the 14th – 15th century. The hussars of Poland also had the same similarities. Hussar as an army unit has been found in Germany, Poland, Ireland, Netherlands and Peru.
- cc. **Gorjistan.** In 2002, the Gurjars / Bakarwal of Occupied Jammu & Kashmir demanded a separate state named ‘Gorjistan’ under the banner of All India Parishad. Since then, the Gurjars are exerting pressure on the occupied J&K State Govt to urge the Central Govt to include Gojri in the list of official languages of India.
- dd. **Hvar and Scordisci Civilization.** Evidence of Hvar culture was found on Korcula island in Croatia where the 7000-year-old archaeological site discovered remnants of hidden road beneath layers of the sea mud unearthed by the archaeologists of the Zadar University. Croats is located in Southeast Europe and it is surrounded by Hungary to the northeast, Slovenia to the northwest, Serbia to the east, Bosnia, Herzegovina and Montenegro to the southeast. Croatia is also a member of Schengen countries (the Schengen treaty was signed on 14 June 1985 in the town of Schengen - Luxembourg according to the internal border checks system was abolished). In the 4th. century BC, the northern parts of Croatia were colonized by the Celts and the Scordisci tribe. This region including the islands of Issa and

Pharos became the Greek colonies. As per the archaeologist's report, at around 4 meters wide thoroughfare was constructed with stacked stones in the Mediterranean's Adriatic Sea. According to the archaeological team of the University of Zadar, this road was used by the people of that era for their movement to other areas. Further, the archaeologists are of the view that the radiocarbon dating of preserved wood indicated that the settlement was likely around 4900 years BC. According to **Genetic studies** and research reports, the majority of the Croats belong to the three Y-DNA haplogroups i.e. 38% people have the **I** haplogroup, 34% people belong to the **R1a** haplogroup and 15% have **R1b** group. This shows that an aggregate of 49% of Croatians belongs to the R1a / R1b haplogroup which is the haplogroup of the Gojar tribes. It is evident that this population reemerged on the earth after the Noah flood so they are the descendants of Hazrat Ham and grandsons of Hazrat Noah.

- ee. **Khwarazmian Empire**(1077-1231). The Turkic Mamluk established the Khwarazmian Empire in Central Asia, Afghanistan and Iran. They were the Caucasians of the Aral and Caspian Sea/regions.
- ff. **Khaghan of Mongol / Kazan (Tatarstan)**. Genghis Khan founded the Khaghan Empire of the Mongol Tribe. **Khanate of Kazan** is a Tatar Turkic State that occupied the territory of Volga Bulgaria in 1438 A.D. Genghis Khan unified the steppe tribes in this region. **Tatarstan** is located in Eastern Europe and is a republic that is a part of the Russian Federation with Kazan as its capital. Tatar is an umbrella term for different Turkic ethnic groups. Tatars are descendants of the Golden Horde of the Mongol Turks tribe. Golden Horde also called Kipchak Khanate of the Russian Ulus Juchi / Jochi (c.1182-February 1227) was a Mongol army commander, the eldest son of Temujin / Genghis Khan.

Islam spread in Tatarstan in the 10th century when Bulger ruler **Almis** embraced Islam. This was followed by an increase in Islamic-missionary activities in Volga Bulgaria. Islam remained the dominant religion through the Mongol invasion and subsequent Khanate of Kazan. DNA-Y haplogroup of the Tatarstan's people is R1a and R1a-Z93 which is similar to that of Gojars of the subcontinent and Mount Judi region etc.

- gg. **Oghuz Turks.** Oghuz Yabgu state was established in the Central Asian countries/region in the 8th century.
- hh. **Haripur Gojran.** Hazara is written as 'Hazara Gojran' on page 1036 of Ain-i-Akbari [Manzil-abadi- 1589-91]. In 1822, this maidan-e-Ursha or maidan-e-Gojran was captured by Sikh General Hari Singh Nalva and it was renamed after his name 'Haripur'. Hari Singh was born in 1791 in Sarai Gujran (Gujranwala) and died on 30 April 1837 in a battle at Jamrud. Haripur town was designed by the German architect B.C. Hugel and Sikh Engineer Rangeela. After the death of Hari Singh, his sons Jawahir Singh Nalva and Arjan Singh Nalva with the support of Sikh Governors took control of the Nalva Empire till it was captured by the British East India Company in 1848. According to **Hazara Gazetteer** (1883-84), General Nalva constructed Harkishan Garh Fort and mosque on the advice of Musharraf Muqaddam. After the defeat of Sardar Chattar Singh, the Sikh Governor in 1848, Hazara was captured by the British East India Company and the Harkishan Garh Fort of Haripur Gojran was used as its headquarters by the British administration. Maj James Abbott, the first Deputy Commissioner of Abbottabad district, shifted the headquarter from Haripur Gojran to Abbottabad in 1949. **Haripur** was constituted as a **town committee** by the British Punjab Government vide Gazette Notification No. 1569 on 18 May 1869. According to some historians, Hari Singh Nalva was Jat Khatri (Kshatriya) and was termed Gojar being the Kshatriya.

- ii. **Manak Rai** was a part of the Kanishka Empire when they established Taksalsila as the Kanishka / Kushan Empire Capital in the 1st century AD. The Kanishka forces under Sardar Manak Rai captured the Hazara Gojran region and established a fortress on the site that was named after Manak Rai. Manak Rai was from the sub-clan Rajput of the Gojar tribe. Vasishka, the descendant of the Kanishka, established Manak Rai as the headquarters of the Taksalsila. Later on, this state remained a part of the Kushan dynasty Huska, Juska and Kaniska. Further, Rai and Rajput are the sub-clans of the Gojar tribe but the Rajputs who attained this title during the Mughal Empire are not considered to be a part of the Gojar clan or gotra while the kings of the Pratihara states from 5th to 13th century were from the Rajput clan of the Gojar tribe.
- jj. **Pind Gojran** also known as **Purranan Pindan** existed at Golia Maira on Sarai Niamat Khan road of Haripur district. It was occupied by a majority of the Gojar tribe. During the early 19th century, Manak Rai and its surrounding hamlets were under the influence of Raja Hashim Khan so this hamlet was named after his name as Pind Hashim Kham in 1809. Later on, this village was shifted to its present location strategically a safe hide avoiding it from the Sikh attacks.
- ll. **Maarwar Kingdom / Jodhpur State**. It was established by Gaj Singh Rathore Rajput (Gurjar) in the western Rajasthan of the India Subcontinent on 7 September 1619 A.D and ended on 6 May 1838.

mm. **Joseph Stalin**(1878- 1952) was born on 18 December 1878 in the Gori (Goris) town of Georgian / Gorbjistan in the Caucasus region(which was a part of the Russian Empire at that time) so his Georgian name was **Ioseb Dzhugashvili** which was translated into Russian as **Iosif Vissarionovich Stalin**. He was



the son of a poor cobbler named Vissavion Dzhugashvili and Ms. Ekaterina Gheladze was his mother. In April 1917, he was elected for the Bolshevik Central Committee and became the General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in 1922. After the death of Lenin in January 1924, he became the Russian leader. He was the pioneer of Marxism, Leninism and Stalinism. He introduced the first Five (5) Year Plan 1928-32 concentrating on developing heavy industry and collectivizing agriculture at the cost of a drastic fall in consumer goods. **Joseph Stalin** was the dictatorial leader of the Soviet Union for a quarter of century, from the late 1920s until he died in 1953. Stalin's mistrust of Western governments, his insincere negotiations at the end of World War II and his determination to expand Soviet communism into Eastern Europe were significant causes of the Cold War. Stalin died on 5 March 1953 in Moscow, Russia. **Stalin** was from the **Gorsi** subgroup of the Kartvelian / Georgian / **Gojar** tribe. (Ref: the birthplace of Stalin was Gori which was taken from the Georgian word 'Gora' which means "hill" and it was a regional capital of the Shida Kartli region).

Gojars in Subcontinent

India: Out of 51 states of India, the Gurjars are in an overwhelming majority in the 12 states of the Northern area including Uttra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Dehli, Rajasthan, Punjab, Uttarakhand, Arunachal Pradesh, Haryana, Manipur, Jammu& Kashmir.

Pakistan: Gujjars inhabited every part and corner of Pakistan in the majority viz: **Punjab:** Gojars are in majority in the districts/tehsils of Gujrat, Gojra, Mandi Bahudin, Sheikoopura, Qasur, Sialkot, Multan, Rahimyar Khan, Gujranwala, Gujrat, Gojar Khan, Rawalpindi, Taxila, Attock, Hassanabdal, Faisalabad, Multan district Dina and Rawat etc, detail of which is as under:

Rawalpindi. A Town of Rawal (Rawal is a Gojar clan and Pindi refers to a town or hamlet) was established by the Rawal clan of Gojars during the Kushan Empire in 125 BC. According to the Rawalpindi Gazetteer (which was published in 1895 by Fred A.

Roberton / British Punjab Government), Gojars inhabited in more than 155 towns/villages such as Gojarpura, Porr Gojran, Rawal Town, Jhanda Chechi. **Gojars are found** as a major population group in other districts of the Punjab province such as **Gojar Khan**: Phamra Bakarwali, Kotli Allayar, Kala Gojran and Dhudial Katarrian. **Sarai Alamgir**: Gaikaal, Bogan, Mir Ali, Bakurrian. **Gujranwala**: Dhoke Gojran, Khanpur Gojran, Gali Battian, Cha Chohan, Gojar Kotla, Dera Ghazi Khan: Dhok Gojri, Gujrat. **Pind Dadan Khan**: Kalas Gojran, Kachi, Panwarr, Chorani, Kaniya, **Jehlum**: Gojar Kattarian, Khatana, Paswal Chak, Chachi Chak, Bhanmbala, Madu Kalas, Awana Chak, Bhattian, Dhenda, Bijar Chak, Moonan Chak, Thikerrian, Kolian Mohra Gojran, Chak Jamal Gojran, Chak Kharian, Porrailiya Chak, Khokha Dehra Gojran. **In Faisalabad**, Gojars are found in a majority in more than 35 villages / chaks such as Sindupura, Gojarpura, Chak 217 GP and Pala Chak Gojran. **Sargodha** : Bhalwal, Haveli Gojran, Chak Miana, Dehra Miana, Sikhwal. **Topa Tek Singh**: Kot Gojran, Kamalia Gojran, Nai Abadi Kamalia and also in other districts like Chicha Wattani (in its villages like Rollian Gojran.) Pindi Ghaip, Lodhran, Norowal, Khushab, Muzaffar Garh, Fateh Jung, Mandi Bahauddin, Gojra, Sheihupura, Qasur, Nankana, Khaniwal and Gojar Dass village of Baltistan.

In **Hassanabdul**, Gojars reside in the region of Jhari Kass like Kalupind, Chaprian, Maripind, Tanda, Mirpur, Labaan and Pathar-Garh. In **Jhang district** Gojars are in majority in the villages / chaks such as Mandi Shah Jeewana, Morhi Gojran Sargodha road, Pairo Bhairu, Turbat Haji Shah, Hassan Khan Chak, Pabbar Wala, Geerrian Wala, Jangh City, Sadar and Sattlite Town, Kot Sohail Singh, Sultan Wala Chak, Chak Bhuddy wala, Chak Choudhran, Chak 219- Gojar Town, Chak 214, Gojra road Khoi adda, Chak 444 & 445 Kashmir colony, Bangla Naul wala, Dera Gojran Faisalabad road, Adda Khewa, Basti Gojran, Bagh muaza, Mahloowarran Morr, Makdo-ki, Chak 479, 480 & 481 – Kashmir colonies, 443- Chak Shorkot cantt, Chak 26- Ghugh, Chak-491-Lunda. Choudhary Dr. Tauqir, Ahmad Gojar, Choudhary Arshad Gojar and Choudhary Ehsan Gojar are prominent Gojars from district Jhang. **Choudhary Riaz Ahmad Gojar (0333-7869980)** is

elected as MLA AJK assembly in 2021 from LA-XXXIV – Jammu & Others-1.

In **Gujrat**, Gojars are inhabited in a majority in the jurisdiction of the police stations such as Tanda, Karrianwala, Dolat Nagar, Lalla Moosa, Karrian wala, Kakrali, Gujrat, Deona and Dinga. Further, Gojars are inhabited in more than ninety villages situated on the northern side of the grand trunk (GT) road in tehsil Jehlum and Dina of the district Jehlum.

In Islamabad District- Gojars are also living in the Katarian, Kalsan, Noona, Dhoke Gujran, and Chahanran. Gojars are also in the majority in villages of Murree tehsil such as Nambal, Deval, New Murree, Numb, Ghora Gali, Basra Gali and Pathli Murree.

Takshasila is the ancient center of the Kushan / Buddha civilization and its capital in the region where Gojars inhabited in the majority of its rural area. Gojars are living in the villages like Sakhu, Kohlian, Bijar, Goudu, Lab Thathu, Ghazi Kohli, Bhan Bhola, Dhoke Saidu, Basira, Lurr, Chokkar, Pidhana Khurd, Wurryn Gpjan of UC Thatyhi Khalil, Gangu Juma, Karam Gohal, Kuram Gojar on Taxila Khanpur road, Sarai Khola and Pind Gondhal of Taksalsila city. It was also known as ‘Shahn-di-Dheri’ in the reign of Bhuddahs.

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa: In the Sawat region, Gojars are in majority in Matta, Drushkhila, Kabal, Saudushrif, Ghooda Manny, Ghabral, Madyan, Khawazakhila, Sulaataan, Aghal Berthana, Biakand, Sichband, Thana and Shangla,

Upper and Lower Dir: Gujjars are in the over-whelming majority in upper and lower Dir’s killays (villages) such as Lamotti, Karkot, Jannks, Shulbhan, Dadbann, Maidan, Baishu, Siasaan, Patorak, Yashakk., Baila, Burkally, Sundhari, Babuzu, Sharhaur, Kundo, Jannas, Koonjh, Saunnai, Belo Ganshal, Chakiatan, Gujjarabad, Dir City, Kolundi, Uttan Dara, Jabgi, Kiradara, Hasheeri Dara, Moha Sharif, Warri Raht, Dawan Bela, Gujjar Ghutt, GHazzu,

Sannazillo, Sato Banda, Devalai Shamshai Khan, Shagukass, Baroon and Killey Dogram.

Buner – Fanoos Gojar. Gojars are in majority in the villages of the Buner District viz Rial, Algram, Dundikot, Jamra, Kalan, Ghund, Shuprung, Ghondky, Babu Khan, Nurri Tangi, Behram Patty, Batangai, Bagh, Darmai, Meena, Kudal, Kalan Mashk and Ambila Dara.

Mardan- Gojars are also in the majority in the villages of Gojar Garhi, Bakhshali Gujarat, Manga, Badam Peerssy Rustam, Baghdada, Fatima Killy and Tukkar of district Mardan. Moreover, Gojars are also in majority in village Sherpao and its surrounding hamlets of Charsada district. (The Gojars are also found living in the Jahngira district of Nowshera and the Topi district of Sawabi).

Charssada. Charssada Sherpao is a village inhabited by the ancestors of veteran politician Aftab Ahmad Khan Poswal Sherpao. His father Khan Bahadur Ghulam Haider Khan was the chieftain of the Poswal Gojar Tribe whose ancestors came to this area with Ghazanvi army men. In 1001, the battle of Purusapura was fought between Raja Jaypala and Ghorid (Ghazanvi) forces and this region was captured by the Ghaznavi by defeating the Raja Jaypala. Khan Bahadur Khan and his family came to the Sherpao village and settled there. Gojars are in majority in the villages of Charssada viz Sherpao killy, Shapalmy, Tangi, Wardagga, Mani-khel and Gujjro Kali.

Sawabi: Gojars also reside in Sawabi district's villages i.e. Gabasni, Uvla, Ganichatra, Jabba, Marghuz, Zaida, Dhobian and Gadoon areas of Topi tehsil. Waihind / Hund of Swabi district was the main center of the Kushan empire and the Sikh Rule of Ranjit Singh and Hari Singh Nalwa.

Chitral: Gujjars also inhabit in the Chitral valley and they are in majority in Shishi Kot and Madak Lasht of Lower Chitral. Gujjars also live in other parts of the Chitral Valley like Jinirait Koh, Golain, Ashirait, Singoor, Arandu, Akroi Gole, Godibar,

Bumborait, Atani, Ayun, Gahirait-Gole, Mashkooor, Ghochar Koh, Shidi, Drosh Town, Chitral Town, Jughore Gole, Barenis and Golain.

Bajaur: Gojars came to the Bajaur region through Jandool town of the Lower Dir. Gojars of its Bijar clan are in majority in Bajjar / Bijar or Bajaur (Bajaur derived from Bajjar) and also they are in majority in Upper Dir, Lower Dir, Bajaur, Sawat -Munda and Malakand divisions. Bijar/ Bajjar and Bajaur being the same is a subclan/gotra of the Gujjar tribe/nation. In the **Bajaur district**, Gujjars are populated in the villages like Tooth Shah Damana, Babar Shah, Faja, Ali Jan, Mamenzo, Inayat Killa, Navi Kally, Jaar, Raghagan, Haji Lawang, Pashat, Nawagai, Farsh, Kharand Barang. The famous Gujjar gotras in Bajaur are Basuwa / Basu, Chechi, Kasana, Poswarr, Jataan and Bajjar / Bijar / Bajaur.

Sindh: Gurjars reside in UC Gujro Sohrab-goth and Mehmoodabad UC of the Karachi East District. Gujjar Chowk-Mehmoodabad is surrounded by Liaqat Ashraf Colony, Manzoor Colony, Karachi Administration Society and Mehmoodabad Colony which are inhabited by above 70% Gujjars. Gojars also live in rural Sindh and village Gujhar in Larkana and Nawab Shah District, village Gujri of Badin District, Gujro, Gujheran of Sanghar District, Gujro of Sukhar District as well. Town Gujro in the Malir district is also abundant with Gujjars.

Baluchistan: Gojars are in majority in Gujro Dera Bughti, Queta, Bhak Nazi, Dera Murad Jamali, Gojar Maidan, Hub Chowki, Lasbella, Gudab areas, Anjeera and Gujaar (zehri tribe) of Khuzdar district, Gujaro of Awaran, Pashin and Bolan districts.

Azad Jammu & Kashmir - Gojars are in an overwhelming majority in Azad Jammu and Kashmir in its districts like Mirpur, Bhimber, Kotli, Plandri, Rawlakote, Muzzafarabad and Trar Khur. Gojars dominate in the villages Pramekot, Rahimkot, Riat, Dadyal, Bhalot Chowk (Mirpur), Mandi, Shaliya (Dadyal), Kund, Khoi Ratta, Anderla, Kothera, Shaheenabad, Dakhana, Kerjai, Barali Gala, Nidi and Sohana of Kotli district.

Jammu & Kashmir (Indian Occupied). According to the 2011 Indian Population Census, Gurjars / Gojars are the most populous scheduled tribe of the occupied J&K valley. Gurjars are in the majority in districts of Rajouri, Poonch, Kishwar, Anantnag, Udhampur, and Doda. The Jammu and Kashmir Cultural Academy published Gojri books e.g. **Sheraza, Mahro Adab, and Shingra ki Rani**. In Jammu, Gurjara Desh Charitable Trust and Gojri Anjamins are also working for the welfare of the Gurjar community.

Gilgit Baltistan. Gojars are in the overwhelming majority in three districts such as Diamer, Gilgit and Ghizer. Gojars are also in reasonable number in the other seven districts of the Gilgit Baltistan region. District-wise detail is as under:

Diamer district: Tangir valley, Dodshal valley, Khanbari Manin Valley, Thore –plus- Thorlly valley, Khiner Valley, Batoga valley, **Gilgit District:** Center Gilgit valley, Kargah valley, Naltar valley, Juglot valley. **Ghizer District:** Ghakuch valley, Ishkoman valley, Emaid valley, Barjangala valley, Darmdara valley, Hatoon valley, Hasis valley, Pingle valley, Chashi Nal Thoralti valley.

Moreover, the Thorly, Khanbari Manin, Kargah, Naltar, Darmadar, Emaid and Chashi Nala Thurolti valleys are the known Gojars valleys where they are in the cent-percent majority. Famous sub-clans of Gojars in Gilgit Baltistan are, Bajare / Bijar, Boshakhail, Chokar, Dando, Kori, Khari, Maswar, Shamkhail, Sigliya, Siyali.

Afghanistan is a multiethnic and tribal society and its population consists of numerous ethnolinguistic groups such as Pashtun, Tajik, Hazara, Uzbek, Aimaq, Turkmen, Baloch, Arab, Gojar, Pashai, Nuristani, Qazilbash, Pamiri Sadat etc. Gojar is an ethnic group which inhabited in every part of Afghanistan as also discussed in a research report of Choudhary Ashraf Advocate Gujjar (from Karachi) that Gojars are found in every province of Afghanistan viz: (1) **Kunnarr:** Gujjars are an overwhelming majority in Kunnarr. The famous towns and villages of the Gujjars are Narrai, Asmar, Hari Kot, Tashagul, Konigul, Gorin, Inchagal, Samsagal, Karchigal, Bazagal, Batash, Hegal and Asoom, etc, (2)

Lughman: In Lughman province, Gujjars are above 50% of the population, (3) **Panjsher:** Here Gujjars constitute 40% population of the Province. Perkhar and Wersak towns are the famous strongholds of the Gujjars, (4) **Badakhshan:** 1.5% population belongs to the Gujjars community in Badakhshan. The Bijar, Chauhan, Bherwal, Jangle, Bhaddana, Kohli, Doei and Bokarra are the famous sub-tribes/clans of Gujjars living in this Province, (5) **Kondos:** Gujjars are here in the minority, (6) **Farah:** 90% population belongs to the Gujjar community. Famous towns and villages where Gujjars live in the majority are Dashtiachi, Namakao, Khestazi and Khefdar, (7) **Mazar Sharif:** approximately 30% population consists of the Gujjar community, (8) **Baglan:** In this Province over 40% of the population belongs to the Gujjar caste, (9) **Palol:** Gujjars are a major tribe of this Province. Ghulam Sakhi Khattana and Fardol Khatana were famous militants from Harkat-e-Islamia Afghanistan, (10) **Andrab:** Gujjars also had minimum strength in this province. Moman Bherwal and Arbab Therwal Malang of the Hizb-e-Islami also hail from the Gujjar tribe, (11) **Taloqan:** 50% population of this province is Gujjars. Militant Commander Arbab Hakeem Chechi, the Supreme Gujjar Commander of Hizb-e-Islami, was an important personality of the Gojar tribe, (12) **Shabargan** Here Gujjars are also found in a reasonable number. In addition to this, **Gujjars** are also living in a sizeable number in the provinces of Nangarhar, Kabul, Logar, Qandhar, Gazni, Kapisa, Gardez, Nemroze and Harat.

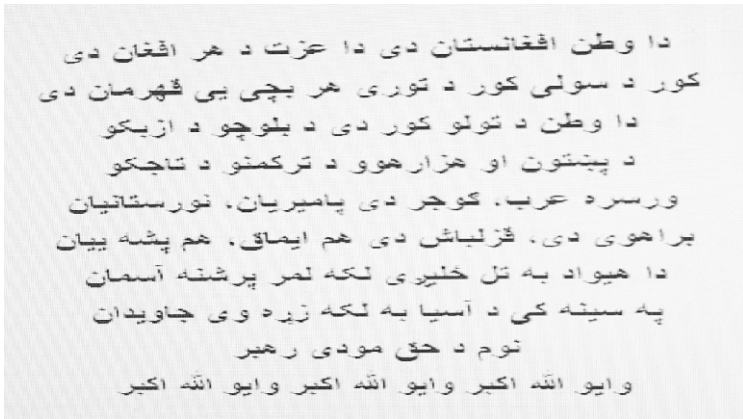
Famous Gujjar Commandars: Dr.M.Abdul Qayyum, Founder, Hizb-e-Islami, Maulana M.Younas Khalis Quaid, Hizb-e-Islami, Muhammad Ayub, Amir, Tanzeem Ahl-e-Hadith, Ghulam Chechi, Commander Hizb-e-Islami, Molana Akhawandzada Commander Harkat-e-Islami, Nadir Khan Commander Harkat-e-Islami, Arbab Mian Gul Chechi Commander Jamaat-e-Islami, Haji Zardali Commander Hizb-e-Islami, Haji Daim Khan Commander Tanzeem Ahl-e-Hadith, Musafar Khan Commander Hizb-e-Islami, Maulana Umra Khan Commander Hizb-e-Islami, Haji Badam Khan Commander Mahaz-e-Milli, Mir Alam Commander Jamat-e-Islami, Malik Sadbar Commander Hizb-e-Islami, Maulana Kaduaali Amir Islami Hizb, Mirza Lal Doei Commander Jamat-e-

Islami, Madir Gujjarwal Commander Harkat-e-Islami, Malik Jabeen Chechi Commander Hizb-e-Islami, Malik Shireen Commander Hizb-e-Islami, Malik Maasal Commander Hizb-e-Islami, Hazrat Bilal Sher, commander Harkat e Islami and Gul Sharif commander Tanzeem Ahle Hadith.

Further, the Gujjars in Afghanistan, with thin addition to native tongues, also speak Gojri in some parts of Afghanistan.

Gojar and Afghanistan National Anthem. The Gojars are mentioned as a tribe in the Afghanistan National Anthem which is another evidence of the Gojars as a global and universal nation and it is its credit that it exists in every religion like Jews, Christians, Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhas, atheism and Islam as well. Therefore, Gujjars are considered to be a universal tribe (nation). Afghan national anthem

ملی سرود



However, Gojars as Gorgons or Kartvelians, Oghuz, Khazars, or Kayi are found as a tribe in CAUCASIAN and Central Asian countries including China, Russia and the Scandinavian countries. In Spain, Hungary, Scotland, Indonesia and the rest of the world, they are found as major communities.

Gojar Strength in Subcontinent

403.500 million Gujjars are inhabited in the subcontinent including Afghanistan as per the following detail:

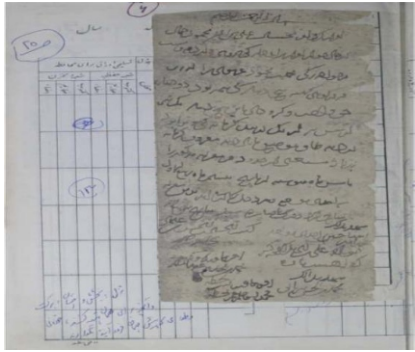
- in India, 320 million out of 1414.533 million
- in Pakistan, 70 million out of 230 million
- in Azad Jammu & Kashmir, 2.500 million out of 4.800 million
- in Gilgit-Baltistan, 0.200 million out of 0.884 million.
- in Afghanistan, 5.200 million out of 40.000 million
- in Jammu & Kashmir, 5.600 million out of 13.640 million.

MUQADDAM TITLE

In the early 17th century, the MUQADDAM was a title used for the **village chief** or head of the Gojar tribes. **Hassan Nizami**, the Persian historian during the Ghurid period in 1206, used the word “Ray and Muqaddam’ for village headman who dealt with the governor. A similar definition is mentioned by Fakhr al-Din Mubarak Shah in his book “**Adab al Harb wa Al Shujaa**” which was presented to the Sultan Iltutmish in 1211. Ziya al-Din Barani in his book “Tarikh-i-Firuz Shahi” used the word Muqaddam for village headman. The term Muqaddam was already known and it was used in the agrarian context in the 13th century. Similarly, the “Khut, Chaudhuri, Patwari and Mukhiya” were also associated with land, agriculture taxation and local administration in northern India in the 13th-14th century. In Lebanon, Muqaddam is a title used for their political and religious leaders. Further, Muqaddam was also used for religious persons like SUFIS. Muqaddam is a leader or person of authority. In the medieval ages, **Villages were controlled by village headmen** called ‘**Muqaddam**’, Chaudhary and Khut. Patwaries were village accountants. The lands were classified into three categories as iqta land – lands assigned to officials as iqtas (tax framing and collection policies) instead of paying for their services. The chief of the **Paras Baloch** tribe was also called ‘Muqaddam’.

The **Iqta system** was an Islamic practice of tax framing that became common in Muslim Asia and introduced during the Buyid dynasty, 934-1062 (founded by Ali ibn Buya in 934 in Fars and Shiraz cities of Iran / Iraq) and it was also adopted by Shams-ud-din Iltutmish of the Dehli Sultanate who ruled his kingdom from Dehli from 1211-36 A.D. The Iqta agricultural tax was collected through the administrators known as **Muqti / Wali or Muqaddam** and this collected tax was deposited in the central treasury. There were three types of Iqtadars such as (a) those who were appointed by the Sultan in fully conquered territories, (b) those who were appointed in partially conquered territories and (c) those who were appointed in unconquered territories as independent Iqtadars.

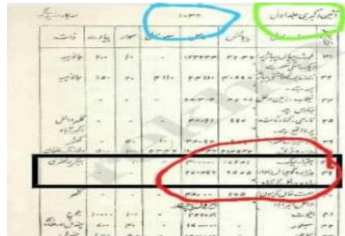
The Muqaddam represented in Pre-Mongol documents



Etymologically, the term Muqaddam has Arabic origins and it was used for a village headman. The army Chief was called “**Muqaddam** al-jaysh” in the Abbasid period. In other words, the term Muqaddam was transmitted from Khorasan to India during the Ghazanvid and Ghurid periods in mid of the 11th – 13th century.

HAZARA GOJРАН

Hazara was the region of the Gojar tribe with plains and the most fertile lands situated between the Jattipind, Moonan, Chechain Mang, Pind Gojran / Raniwah and Hatar Kotnajibullah localities with Bhedian and Dolatabad (Kotnajibullah) as its headquarters as mentioned on page 1036 of the Ayn-i-Akbari (volume-1 of 1590-91) also described it as “**HAZARA GOJРАН**” i.e. this region was called as “Hazara Gojran” during the dynasty of King Akbar which is evident that it was owned and ruled by the Gojars.



“**Hazara**” is derived from the Sanskrit word “hajara” which means 1k (hajāra (हजार)- a thousand or (ಹಜಾರ) amounting to one thousand-1000). There was a plain area between Jattipind and Hattar Kotnajibulkah surrounded by small villages named after

the Gojar gotras such as the **North** is surrounded by Kachi, Chappar, Bajida / Bijar, Jama, Poswal & Kaag, the **South** by Sangian, Chechian, Chum, Rajpur, Galham & Todu, the **East** by Moonan, Kamalpur, Ding, Karwala and the **West** is surrounded by Padanah, Dheendah, Kalas, Jagal, Basu, Gojra Terbela, Pahro and Dedar / Deedhan. The said plain areas (maidan) were surrounded by the Gujjars villages whose population in those times was around about 1000 and on this account, it was named “**Hazara Gojran**”, the land of Gojars with one thousand people. Generally speaking, people interacted with this name in their daily routine life as “Hazara Gujran Da”. This Hazara Gojran was ruled by Musharraf Muqaddam. Sarai Salah, Ali Khan, Shah Muhammad, Shah Maqsood, Akhoon Bandi, Changi Bandi (Bheri Laban Bandi), Nartopa and Teer were under the rule of Sher Muhammad Khan, Jalal Khan, and Shah Muhammad Khan while Bostan Khan Tareen was ruling the Darvesh, Pandik and Meelam village. Saleem Shah Mashwani and Saleh Muhammad Mashwani were in the Sirikot area whereas Painsa Khan Tanoli son of Nawab Khan was the ruler of the Amb Darband areas.

As per historians, Hajara or Hazara Gojran was called “ ursha” before the Buddhas dynasty which means celebration of a Gujjar saint’s demise or it was also referred to as ‘ flower fragrance’. Ursha was named after the demise of the Gujjar saint / sufi as the place of virtuous, kind and patient people.

Nawab Musharraf Muqaddam (1768-1838)

Musharraf Muqaddam, the warrior of the Hazara Gojran patti, was born on 15 May 1768 in the village Bhedian near Chambapind (Sarai Gadai Haripur) as a descendant of Maqaddam Talukh-Din. Bhedian and Dolatabad were the centers of the Gojar state. In the early 17th century, the Choudhary brothers Moosa and Esa were the rulers of the Gojar state of the **Hazara Gojran**. They were brave and people-loving Gojar personalities and their influence in the area ensured the peaceful traveling of the Tahirkhelis and Gojars from the Kharri Gandgar region to the maidan-e-Hazara Gojran and Taksalsila /Shahn-di-Dheri for trading buffalo, cows and animals which was the primary means of livelihood of that time. Sardar Moosa and Esa were also the major hurdles against the invasion of Dolta-Hazara Gojran Patti. In April 1652, they participated in the local festival (zamindar mela) at the maidan-e-ursha / Hazara Gojran} and also attended a local jirga at Muaza Darvesh and after attending jirga, they left for their hometown. On the way, when they reached near the ‘chulda kungarr’, a swaying chinar tree” at Todo (ephemeral drain of the Kangra deh), a gang attacked them and they were killed at the spot and buried in Rajpur near **Mang Gojran**. After their death, the Sardar of Shahyia went to Lahore Darbar of the Mughal King Shah Jahan and reported about the Hazara Gojran being ruled without its chieftain. The King sent Sardar Salah Khan Dilzak to Hazara Gojran. Immediately, after his arrival in Hazara, Salah Khan took control of the area and thereafter he divided Hazara Gojran into four (4) patties such as Gojari, Tarini, Turki and Dilzaki patties. Himat Khan Tarin also took control of Gojar Patti temporarily in the absence of its chief. After, his death, he was succeeded by his son Najibullah Khan Tarin who built his residence near Dolta named after him as ‘Kotnajibullah’. During Najib’s period, Musharraf Maqaddam grew up and established relations with Najibullah Khan Tarin and also became the chief of the Gojar Patti. In the meanwhile, after the death of Najibullah Khan in 1803, Musharraf Maqaddam extended support to his



widow Bhani Begum and his son Muhammad Khan Tarin against external threats. Bhani Begum died in 1818 and her son continued to support Musharraf Maqaddam in promoting harmony in the region.

In 1819, after the death of Amer-Singh, the Sikh chief of the Hazara, Maha Raja Ranjit Singh sent his mother-in-law, Rani Sada Kaur with Sher Singh and Sikh Jathato Hazara. The Sikh dal-khalsa under Rani Kaur reached Kharri (Ghazi) and camped in the surrounding area of the Kharri. The Sikh khalsa built a fort in the Salamkhund Kharri region. Due to resistance by the local chiefs, the Rani Kaur sent a message in the Lahore Darbar for sending more jathas / khalsa for their support. Ranjit Singh asked the Sikh general of Kashmir, Hari Singh Nalva to assist the sikh jatha in the khurri and Hazara Gojran. Immediately on receipt of Lahore Darbar 'purwana', Nalva rushed to Hazara Gojran. On his way to the Khurri of Hazara Gojran, he was confronted by the Jaduns at Mangli near Qalandarabad. The Mangal battle ended with an agreement between Nalva and the Jaduns on payment of revenue tax. Nalva and his jatha / Dal-Khalsa departed for Kharri and Hazara Gojran / maidan-e-ursha. Nalva was again stopped at muaza Moonan by the Maqaddam guards. This battle continued for a week and Nalva forces were allowed to the maidan-ursha / maidan-e-Gojran as a result of the peace agreement which was reconciled through the local chiefs like Painsa Khan Tanoli of Amb, Jalal Khan and Shah Muhammad Khan of Sarai Salah of Dilzak Patti and Bostan Khan Tarin of Darvesh of Tarin Patti, so Nalva was permitted to camp at the maidan-e-ursha / maidan-e-Hazara Gojran.

Sikh Governor, General Nalva built a Harkishangarh fort in honor of the 18th Sikh guru and the fort was surrounded by a big ditch. He also constructed a small town covered with a long wall around it with four gates on the north, south, east and west. Sheran-walla gate on its north end was constructed in Ursha and the town was renamed Haripur after Hari Singh Nalva. He took several steps for the welfare of the people of Haripur. Sardar Rangeela Singh, a civil engineer and commander of Nalva dal-khalsa, constructed an

irrigation channel on the river Daur from Sarai Salah to Ali Khan, Moonan, Sirya, Kangra and upto Todu Maira named Rangeela Katha (channel). One of its tributaries was dug from Ali Khan to Shah Muhammad, Haripur, Meelam and Doian Abi for multiple purposes i.e. for irrigation, drainage and drinking water and it passed through Haripur town and the inhabitants used its water for daily consumption.

In October 1836, Hari Singh Nalva attacked the Khyber village of Jamrud situated on the south side of a range of the Khyber Pass. After capturing the Jamrud, the Sikh general built a fort at Jamrud to strengthen their control over this region. This Sikh victory was the resounding defeat of the Afghan Chief, Fattah Khan of Panjtar. In March 1837, the emir of Afghanistan, Dost Muhammad Khan attacked the Sikh jatha at Khyber Pass in Jamrud. In the Jamrud battle, while fighting with the Afghan forces, the Sikh general Hari Singh Nalva was injured and died on 30 April 1837. After the death of Nalva, Mahan Singh was sent to Hazara as its Governor but after a few months, was replaced with Sardar Teja Singh. Immediately after getting control of Harkishan-Garh Fort Haripur, differences were developed between Sardar Teja Singh and Musharraf Maqaddam which was resulted in a **Halla Battle-1838** between Sikh Khalsa and Maqaddam forces at Halla near Bhedian. The Khalsa after receiving heavy casualties was driven back to the Haripur fort. Soon after this battle, Maqaddam died on 25 March 1838 and was buried at Bhedian near Chamba Pind.



Sikh Shrine in Haripur main Bazar

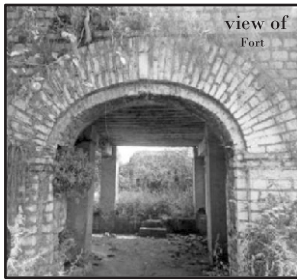
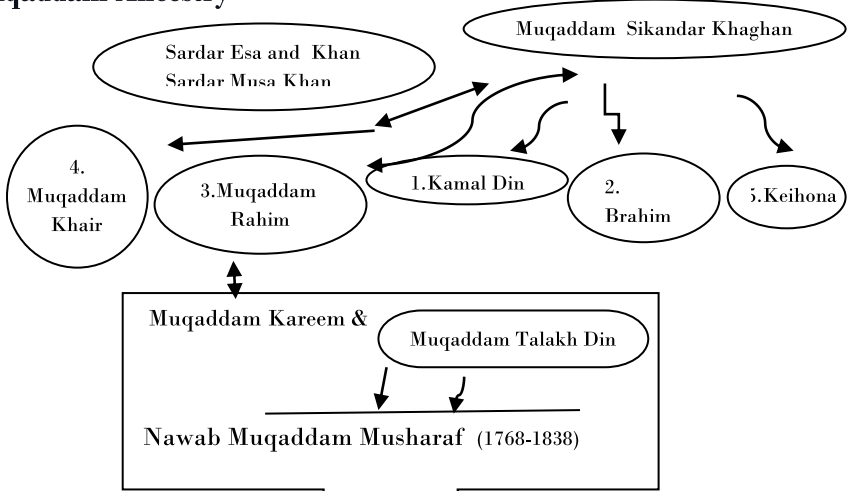


Ranjit Singh fortress at Salam Khund

Ahmad Maqaddam, Mir Ahmad Muqaddam, Ghulam Muhammad Muqaddam, Sardar Mir Abdullah, Sardar Muhammad Ashraf and Sardar Muhammad Mushtaq Khan are descendants of the Gojar

worrier leader Musharaf Muqaddam. Ghulam Muhammad Muqaddam also served as Magistrate in tehsil Haripur. Sardar Abdul Rauf Advocate, ex-President High Court Bar Abbottabad, Sardar Mumtaz Khan Gojar and Sardar Hafeez (ex-APCA president) are also descendants of Musharaf Muqaddam.

Muqaddam Ancestry



Sikh Rule in Hazara (1804-1849).

Maha Raja Ranjit Singh (1797-1839) after capturing Lahore in 1797, established Sikh Darbar called as “Sarkar Khalsa” and Darbar Khalsa in Lahore as the Sikh Empire headquarters. Ranjit Singh defeated the Afghan invader Shah Zaman (Ahmad Shah Abdali dynasty) and Bhangi Sikh. Ranjit after proclaiming himself as “Maha Raja of Punjab” in 1800 introduced the “Nanak Shah”

Sikh currency. Ranjit Singh also started planning to capture other parts to strengthen the Sikh empire in the region. Peshawar, Hazara and Kashmir were the main focus of his attention. So in 1804, Sikh Governor Attock, Sardar Hokum Singh ruled some portion of Hazara from his Attock headquarters. In 1818, on the invitation of Raja Hashim Khan of Manak-Rai, Sardar Makhan Singh, Governor Rawalpindi, attacked the northern south area of Hazara Gojran and after capturing the area surrounding the Manak Rai, built a small fort at Sarai Salah. After Makhan Singh's death, Diwan Ramdial was made in charge governor of this portion of Hazara in 1819 who was killed in a battle with the local rebellions. After his death, Sardar Amer Singh was made in charge of this portion of Hazara in 1820 who was also killed in Sumandar Katha in 1822. To get control of Hazara, Ranjit Singh sent his mother-in-law Rani Sada Kaur (the woman Sikh warrior) to Hazara with Sikh Khalsa. The Sikh Khalsa after having control of Kharri (Ghazi) built a fort at Salam-khud in 1822. The Sikh woman warrior faced resistance from the locals so she sent a message to the Sikh Darbar Lahore for assistance.

On reports of Rani Sada Kaur, Ranjit Singh asked Kashmir Governor Sardar Hari Singh Nalwa to get control of Hazara. Hari Singh Nalwa captured Hazara in 1822 and built a small town at maidan-e-Gojran / ursha which was named after him as '**Haripur**'. Haripur was established as a Sikh headquarters at **Harkrishan Singh Fort**. Hari Singh Nalwa was killed on 30 April 1837 in the Jamrud battle. Ranjit Singh sent Mahan Singh to Hazara as incharge governor of the Hazara Sikh Khalsa Sarkar. He was replaced by Sardar Teja Singh in 1838 who remained its Governor till 1843. In 1838, Teja Singh attacked Muqqaddam's headquarters at Baidian to get its control. In the **Halla Battle of 1838**, Teja Singh Khalsa jatha was driven back to the Harkishan Fort Haripur after receiving heavy casualties. Muqqadam Musharaf died on 25 March 1838. In the meanwhile, Ranjit Singh died on 27 June 1839 leaving Sikh Sarkar in a weak position. On 02 June 1841, the agricultural land and villages on



both sides of the river Daur and Indus were destroyed by the heavy flood.

Sardar Dalip Singh took charge of Hazara in 1843 and was replaced by Sardar Diwan Molarj who remained governor of Hazara till 1846. In 1846, the British East Indi Company captured Lahore after a peace agreement with Dalip Singh and Sardar Gulab Singh to whom, Kashmir was sold @ 75 lakh rupees. In 1846, Sardar Munshi Pannu was sent to control the Hazara followed by Sardar Chattar Singh who was the last Sikh Governor of the Hazara. In 1849, Hazara was also captured by the British East India Company and Chattar Singh was replaced with Major Abbott who was made the first Deputy Commissioner of the Hazara district of the British Punjab Government. Majo Abbott shifted the headquarters of Hazara from Harkishan Fort Haripur to Abbottabad in 1849 and was replaced by Maj H.D Edwardes CB in 1853. Maj OCB St. Jhon was the last Deputy Commissioner Abbottabad in 1947 who was replaced by Ghulam Sarwar Khan PCS on 05 October 1947.

Ref: **Ranjit Singh and Hari Singh Nalwa caste-** Sansi and Saini Castes

Sansi: Maha Raja Ranjit Singh's ancestors migrated from the Sansi tribe inhabited the Chittor village of north Indian Rajasthan and settled in Gujranwala, present-day Pakistan. Allaudin Khiliji, a Muslim invader captured this region in the 13th century and devastated Chittor. Sansi was a sub-caste of the Rajput Pratihara. The Sansi were further divided into two social divisions such as Mahla and Beehdoo who were divided into 23 sub-castes and more than 500 exogamous clans. Bhai Bara Sansi, a subclan of the Sansi, converted to Sikhism and they started to follow Guru Gobind Singh Hukamnamas. Sardar Budda Singh was one of these Sansi who took up Guru Singh whose grandson Sardar Charat Singh was settled at the Sarai Gojran, later on, renamed as Gojranwala, a renowned city in present-day Pakistan. Maha Raja Ranjit Singh was born to Sardar Maha / Charat Singh and Raj Kaur in Sarai Gojran in the Sansi clan of the Gojar tribe.

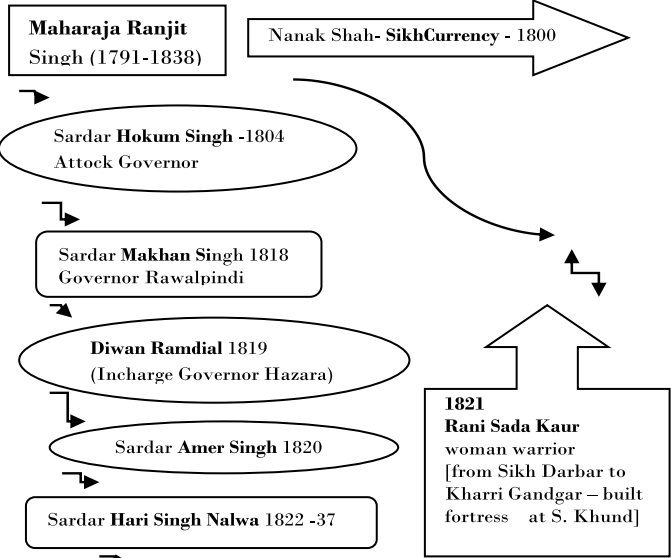
Saini: They were traditionally landowners and farmers by profession who inhabited North India. They claim to be descendants of Shurasena and Krishna and Porus who were from the ancient Shoorsani clan of Kshatriya Mali. The Sainis of Jalandhar and Hoshiarpur districts claim to be the descendants of the Rajputs of the Yuduvanshi or Suraseena.

Hari Singh Nalwa was the descendant of the Sani clan of the Gojar tribe. Famous subcastes of Sanis ara Annay, Attar, Bajwalia, Basotra, Bhangal, Bhela, Chera, Chandel, Daulay, Dhak, Dheri, Dhoor, Deedhar / Deedhan, Joshi, Kaan, Kainth, Kalotia, Khatri Kapoor, Kharh Khatri, Kheru, Lada, Lairiye, Lattan, Masuta, Mudra, Naru, Pabla, Pabme, Sajjan, Sagara, Salaria, Shahi, Sujji, Taral, Taank, Thanday, Toor, Taur, Ughar, Oghre, Vaid. (Land of Fiver Rivers by Hugh Kennedy Trevaskisby Oxford Uni Press, Archaeological Survey Report published by the Superintendent of the Punjab Govt Printing Press published in 1883

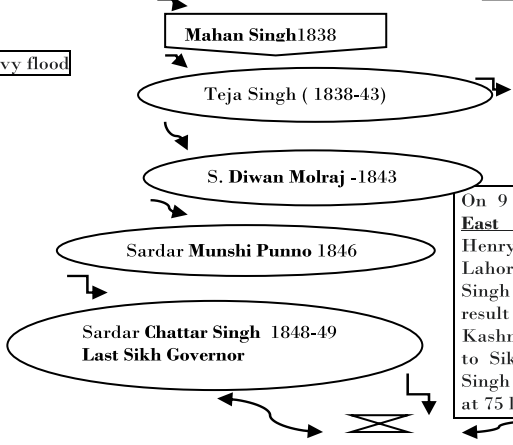
Saeed Sahib
Principal ® GHSS
Sarai Salah Haripur

ہری سنگھ نلوا
میں سنگھ ہری سردار
میں خالصہ شاہ سوار
میری کوئی نہ سہوے سٹ
میرا کوئی نہ چہلے وار
میری ہمت میری اوٹ
میرا برچھا میری ٹھاہر
میرا ہسدا وسدا شہر
میرا پھریا سریا کہار

**Nalwa Ancestry
(1791-1849)**



2 June 1843 – heavy flood



On 9 March 1846, **British East India Company** Sir Henry Hardinge signed Lahore Treaty with Dalip Singh & Hazara Sikhs as a result of this treaty, Kashmir was surrendered to Sikhs. Later on, Gulab Singh Dogra purchased it at 75 lakh rupees in 1846.

December 1843
Maj Abbott – Deputy Commissioner

East India Company captured Hazara Harkrishan Garh Fort Haripur was also declared Hazara headquarters and **in October 1849** Major Abbott shifted its

GOJARs in HAZARA

Haripur: Gojars are in majority in the villages of tehsil Ghazi viz Thalikut, Baghdara, Paki-Bhunn, Gowari, Kotehra, Tarchitti, Dhok, Khoi Dara, Kala Katha, Thaprian Amgah, Kharbara, Chamiani, Choha, Sanga Jabi, Nain Sukh, Sira Chuliari, Salam Khund, Usmani, Dorrah, Gojra, Nadi Dheri, Brug, Lakab, Baloghi, Sherwal, Bail, Bhari, Gul Doga, Chakli, Devi, Gali, Barrian, Shundar, Tanderi, Chakli, Shingri, Zaida, Bela, Garhian and Jubba (Kali Larr).

In tehsil Haripur Gojran, Gojars also live in majority of the villages such as Bajida / Bijar, Teer, Jattipind, Kaag, Pind Hashim Khan, Noorpur, Paswal, Kandal, Sungar, Bandi Pirdad, Bayian Ahmad Ali Khan, Talhad, Nartopa, Pharralla, Magri, Changi Bandi, Mohri, Akhoon Bandi, Kaliag, Khollian Bala, Karwala, Bandi Sher Khan, Ding (Rehana), Koka, Sirral Siribang, Dheri Gujjaran (Noordi), Kamalpur, Drunnian, Galham, Pind Kamal Khan, Chechian, Sangian, Chum, Doian Khushki, Rajpur Batrasi Sirya, Padhana, Jagal, Kalas, Panian, Bakka, Bughnian, Chamba Pind, Mohri Pir Bakhsh, Sarai Gadai, Kotnajibullah, Bhedian (headquarter Gujran in the 15th to 18th. century), Mottian, Jharran, Hattar, Shadi, Chach Raniwah, Pind Gujran, Surajgali, Bandi Munim, Bareela, Khidu Pinju (Islampur), Gulu Bandi, Mang, Kali Trar uttli and talrri, Qutbah Dhak, Darra Khanpur, Tarnava, Choi, Garamthoon, Khoi Kaman, Babutri, Najafpur, Karwali, Rajdhani, Muslimabad, Kotjandan, Beesbhan, Nullah, Jandi Serri, Kohala Bala, Kharrian, Jalees, Neelan Bhoto , Pir Sohawa and Kotla .

Mian Jame was a Sufi Gojar from its miana gotra and village Jamma in VC Bajida (Manak-Rai) named Jamma after this grand Sufi Mian Jam-e-name. Similarly, Paswal, Kachi, Chapar, Kaag, Jattipind, Padana, Kalas, Jagal, Dindha, Basu, Gojra Terbela, Pahro, Dedar / Deedhan, Sangian, Chechian, Moonan were named after Gojars gotras' names and these villages were located in circle-shape around the **Maidan-e-Marsha Gojran** with 1000 population of

Gojars so it was called, in the Kanishka / Kushan empire period as Hazara Gojran and is today named as Haripur.

Abbottabad: In tehsil Abbottabad, Gojars reside in the villages viz Batolni, Jhangra, Kashka, Panjgran, Havellian Deh, Rajhoyia, Phulwari, Majathan, Mamdha, Tannaki, Magri bala Hevellian, Sathana, Gujar Bandi Nawan Sher, Jabrian, Kakul Tangoly, KainVC Pind Kurgu, Phullian Bandi, Kamar Bandi VC Pawa, Nagakki, Kala Panni, Hirrlan, Bhul Khoo, Nara, Mumdran, Massah Gojri, Lissan, Riala, Bandi Barseen, Kalhor – Banda Pir Khan, Lower Salhad, Sherwan, Bagla, Phulwali, Kaseelan and Majathaan.

In Havellian Deh, Haji Mir Muhammad Ismail Gujjar, ex. MPA Baluchistan Assembly constructed **Gujjro-headquarter** at top of the perennial katha.

Mansehra: In tehsil **Balakot**, Gujjars are mostly in an overwhelming majority in the villages viz Ban Baggar, Reen, Tangar, Hangrai, Choshal, Satbhani, Khait Sarash, Ganila, Bambara Pattang, Komi Khangeeri, Bajmohri, Jabri Kalish, Kot Bhalla, Kot Gali, Sum Sarwai, Pathakka, Baggah, Batora, Janian. Darveshabad, Khalian, Bhangian Jaseha, Bansangra, Kashian, Kushtra, Karnol, Jagir Doga, Sobrian, Boraj, Bissian, Tarrana, Darra Shohal, Mattikot, also in Kaghan valley, Mahandhri, Manorr, Kiwai, Bissian and Garhi of tehsil Balakot.

In tehsil **Mansehra and Buffa**, Gujjars are found living in a majority in the villages like Jhulgali of Battal, Hillkot, Kundbala, Sathangali, Balimang, Chattarplain, Chinarkot, Para Ziarat, Ahl, Manda Gacha, Naralban, Jajch, Kodar, Kurri-kamashi, Landi, Gali, Kayian, Dabba Katha, Chattolna, Maithil, Jabrian, Nikki Mohri, Butt Doggar, Balandah, Mukkarharr, Khan Dheri, Bakki, Dalbar, Paloi, Chorr Banda, Tappar, Jabar, Tamri, Zardheri, Banda, Jagli, Khan Shakura, Sildaar, Khalabat, Jagori, Karram Nagtra, Karmang Bala, Baffa, Kulharry Baffa, Maira, Bajnnah, Tanda, Dadar, Basala, Sill Banda, Chitta Battah, Jaba, Jhanglan, Nurr Bair, Mongan Machipol, Maira Amjad Ali Khan, Haji Bela

and Jandola. However, **Sardar Munsif**, Sardar Tousif Assistant Directors, and Sardar Husnain Nawaz Secretary VC of the Local Govt Department presently posted in Mansehra district are the motivational Gojars of the district.

In tehsil **Oghi and Darband**, Gujjars are also in majority in some of the villages such as village Dolarrian, Lundi-karri Jabba VC Dolarrain, Angarbainn VC Nikkapanni, Barraah VC Karam, Nimshera Gojran, Kali-kot Sunngi, Sorri badral of VC Jodan, Sari Gorrahya, Tanopa, Harri Gakhar VC Shergarh, Chattah and Sunj Pattian, Sarrah and Bahi VC Bandi Shungli with cent-percent Gojars.

Further, **Bandi Shungli** (Gojar-traditional place) is a more scenically attractive area as compared to Kaghan Naran Valley. **This region needs to be developed for tourism.** **Khabal** village in tehsil Oghi is a famous Gujro-dominated village. Prof. Dr. Azhar Barrikhel Gojar and VC Secretary Noor Muhammad Khotana are the key-Gojar figures. Above 40% are the Gujjars in Kathai village of Oghi tehsil.

Tor Ghar (Kala Dhaka): Before 2011, when it was renamed as Tor Ghar district by the ANP Government, it was a tribal area known as Kala Dhaka. On 28 January 2011, under Article 246 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, it was declared as the settled area with Jadba as its district headquarters and with two tehsils i.e. Khander on Darband Oghi side and Maira Madakhel on the right bank of the River Indus, Nara Amazai side.

Gujjars are mostly settled in the Machaiser area at the mountainous terrain. Mostly, they are nomadic and herded people depending on livestock and agriculture for their livelihood. Further, their living style is like tribal people with Gujjars traditions.

In **Tor Ghar** (Kala Dhaka district) Gujjars are in the majority in Machaiser, Sargay, Gudgali, Daro, Akazai, Larri, Bartuni, Mangri,

Kameser, Khora Mohri, Urran – Mrado, Coper, Pamdu Chora, Biran and Panhioch Jongarvillages.

Battagram: Gojars live in a majority in the villages of Battagram viz Neeli-Shung, Rajdhari, Bata Mohri, Shimlai and Hill.

GOJAR CLANs /GOTRAs:

An Indian historian Govind Sadahir in his book “**Caste and Race in India**” described 1178 Gujjar Gotras. Further, Dr. Javaid Rahi in his book “ **The Gujjars- History and Culture of Gujjar Tribe**”, Kumar Suresh Singh in his book “ **Anthropology Survey of India**” and Rana Ali Hassan Chauhan in his book “ **A Short History of the Gurjars**”, also mentioned the similar Gurjars sub-clans, the prominent of which are Anghatt, Anny, Anand, Adam Topa, Agnikula, Anjana, Atila, Atala, Athwal, Avaar, Awana, Aryan, Arab, Arian, Awanny, Aheer / Ahir, Aftali, Attar, Haphthali, Fatali, Ahirrav, Attalia, Babbar, Bagri, Barrgur, Bainsla, Bijar / Bajar/ Bajaan, Bijaraan / Bajaraan, Bajare, Bajrani, Battar, Bhar, Bakarwal, Bhurowal, Barkot, Bharwal,

Bania, Bamna, Baloch, Banth, Barraich, Butt/ Bhatt/ Bhat, Bhalote, Barre/ Barra, Barru, Basu/ Basoha, Bajwalia, Basotra, Bhangal, Bhela Bhasin, Babannian, Bhidhuri, Bokan/ Baikan, Bogan, Bose, Bosan, Boshakhal, Bhosan, Bholat, Bhosle, Bohddy, Bhatinby, Betan, Buttar, Battar, Baisla, Bhadan, Bhuja, Bhati, Bhatia, Bhanian, Bharoch, Barwal, Bhumbala/ Bhumbally, Bhambrry/ Bhabmbrry, Bhaggri, Burgat/ Burkat, Bainyian, Bhokrahil, Bokaan, Bhundh, Bhulisarr, Bhadana, Bhattar, Banghra, Bhadana, Chavda, Chapa, Chandel, Chandela, Chadela, Chokarr, Chalutya, Charan, Chuahan, Choaun, Chohan, Chada, Chechi, Chiniot, Chobra, Chopra, Chappar/ Chap, Chundra, Chum, Chhawla, Chawla, Chaaly, Chhahla, Chudasama, Chera, Chandel Choudila, Chandravan shi, Chuneja, Chuvashia, Chandel Chavara, Cacaus, Chokar, **Juneja**, Jhaar, Charr, Choor, Dheri,

Dedar, Deou, Deedar, Deedhan, Daulay, Dhak, Dhoor, Ghooghat, Dogah, Dhoggy, Dohyi, Dhioan, Dholian, Dhurr, Dando, Dhoonjhak, Dhawao, Dhukarr, Dheendhy, Dindaye, Dhahi, Daar, Fatali, Gori/ Goris/ Gors, Ghori, Gurjar, Dogra, Gojar, Gojer, Gocer, Gocar, Gog Magog, Gaug, Gujjar, Gujar, Gujjgayia, Gaiygi, Gujar, Gezer /

Gazar, Gazriya, Garadi, Gosangi, Ghodhri, Ghadhayi, Gheela, Ghai, Hurarr, Huna, Hunn, Hotan, Jar, Jazr, Jarah, Jatti, Jagal, Jhundarr, Jangul, Jagu, Jhala, Jhara, Joshi, Kalsian, Kalsan, Kayi, Kalas, Kuralal, Karlal, Kaira, Kart, Kartvelian, Khurral, Kaan, Kainth, Kalotia, Khatri, Kapoor, Kharh, Kheru, Hukkly, Huns, Khazars, Khazzar, Khazria, Kalyana, Kapsia, Kathwal, Kshtriya, Khakh, Khari, Kowarri, Kolis-Potidar, Koshyal, Khowarri, Kheehrr, Kaiyra, Karwali, Karwally, Kharol, Khotana, Khitana, Kohli, Kohlal, Kassan, Kasana, Kataria, Kushwaha, Koeri, Kushana, Kushan, Kara-Khazar, Kara-Bulgars, Kutrigars, Kunduana, Kumar Khel, Kamaar, KHAM (KHAM is a caste system in India which stands for Koli, Kshtriya, Harijan, Adivasei, Muslim), Kolis, Kashyap, Khan, Khaghan, Kori, Lally, Lalli, Loodha, Ludha, Ladha, Laahi, Laban, Ladhi, Lumbhar, Lohssar, Lada, Lairiye, Lattan, Matari, Mang, Maswar, Mehssi, Mailloo, Mehloo, Meelu, Mianna, Miana, Mianny, Messi, Magri, Mohite, Motty, Motian, Motla, Motliyan, Mehr, Mir, Marri, Marrari, Mirwani, Moonan, Masuta, Miwati, Mudra, Naru, Noon, Naphorryi, Muqaddam, Oghuz, Oghre, Pratihar, Partihar, Padhiar, Padhana, Padanna, Pidanna, Parrari, Paras, Pastoon, Patan, Parihar, Phaamra, Parmar, Panwar, Panhwar, Pabla, Pabme, Patel, Patil, Patail, Pataiyi, Phalke, Palke, Pawarr, Porr, Porswal, Poswal, Paswal, Paar, Pahro, Pundir, Pandhy / Pandh, Rawal, Rama, Ramayana, Rana, Ramey, Rawat, Rai, Ra-Laitty, Rathore, Rajput, Rashtrakuta, Qajar / Gajar, Sisodia, Sisodi, Solanki, Sood, Sahdd, Sudhan, Suthana, Sahu, Sau, Sabharwal, Sanwally, Sangiya, Sanghian, Sangu, Sungraal, Saingaal, Sunghrana, Sethi, Sansi, Saini, Shamkhail, Sajjan, Sagara, Salaria, Shahi, Sujji, Sirke, Sigliya, Siyali, Subhar, Sarhad/Sarhadi, Sraradheri/Sraradhari, Sahn, Shaheer, Suryavanshi, Ikshvaku, Tanava, Tarnava, Taral, Tomar, Torman, Tanoli, Tanoor, Teli, Tiwana, Tial, Thakar, Thakrri, Thakaria, Tukharia, Toor, Taur, Tholla, Turk, Tass, Taank, Thanday, Udhana, Ughar, Umarranye, Vaid, Wissan, Zehri. However, some other historians reported 300 sub-clans / gotras of the Gurjars.

GOJAR PERSONALITIES

Malik Mirdad Khan Bijar Gojar (1883-1955). He was born in the Bijar clan of Gojar in a zamindar family of village Mang. He did matric from the Khalsa High School Haripur and thereafter, he joined the British-Indian Army. He retired from the rank of Subedar in 1939. After retirement, he took part in the Gojro-welfare activities and local politics as well. On 06.07.1946, a referendum was held in NWFP to decide if the people of NWFP want to join the dominion of India or Pakistan. The result was published on 20 July 1947. Out of the 4 million population of the NWFP, 0.573 million were eligible voters of which only 51% voted in the referendum. 289,244 (99.02%) voters casted their votes in favour of Pakistan and only 2874 (0.98%) voters in favour of India. Malik Subedar Mirdad Bijar Gojar, a Member of the Legislative Assembly of NWFP elected in 1946, dedicated his endeavors in convincing the masses to cast their votes in favour of Pakistan, a dream of Choudhary Rehmat Ali envisaged in 1933. After independence, he was appointed as the first administrator of the Municipal Committee Haripur from 06 November 1947 to 21 June 1949. Malik Mirdad Bijar Gojar also contested the NWFP MLA in 1954. In this election, the Gojaro election Campaign was launched under the command of Sardar Khursheed Alam of Kotnajinbullah and Chief of Gojar Malik Abdul Sattar of Mang. The Gojaro Committee decided to collect chunda (donation) for Malik Mirdad's election campaign @ “one hull- one anna (a zamindar having ox for plowing will share/contribute one anna)” and this share of “one anna” was collected by Malik Ahmad Din Khan Gojar (father of Malik Abdul Bari of Pind Hashim Khan, a well-known social activist), post-man in the post office Kotnajibullah. The Gojar candidate won the election. After the victory, he extended conditional support to Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan for providing a gravity water supply scheme for his constituency such as ‘from the house of Master Jehandad Khan Khoi Maira to Chambian, Chach Pind Gjoran, Surajgali, Raniwah, Shadi and Hattar’. Accordingly,



this project was completed. On 30 June 1955, the grand Gojar died. May Allah rest his soul in the Janat ul Firdaus.

Justice Fakhr e Alam: He was from the Khottana clan of the Gojar tribe of Doltabad / Kotnajibullah Haripur. He served as NWFP Advocate General in 1974, remained Chief Justice Peshawar High Court and also Chief Election Commissioner from 1995-1999.

Choudhary Mukhtiar Ahmad Gujjar. He was from the village Nullah of upper Khanpur. He was elected a member of the District Council Abbottabad in 1979, 1983, and 1987. He contested the election for the seat of the national assembly in 1985 but was defeated by Gohar Ayub Khan, former Speaker National Assembly and Foreign Minister. Even today, he is known as the ‘*Gojro renaissance pioneer*’ who launched the Gojar awareness movement in 1979 and was the personality who became the Gojar voice, therefore, people still remembered him with respect.

Sardar Abdul Rehman. Sardar Abdul Rehman started a campaign for advocating and mobilizing the Mansehra Gojars. He was the pioneer of the Gujjar Movement launched in the early 1980s in the Hazara region.

Sardar Yaqoob was also a veteran Gojro local leader from Abbottabad who contributed to the welfare of the Gojars.

Fanoos Gojar (1958-2018). Fanoos Gojar was born in 1958 in Rial hamlet of Chagharzai village of district Buner. After graduation from Lahore College, Fanoos Gojar joined the daily Shahbaz Peshawar. In his early student life in the 1970s, he joined the left-wing National Student Federation (NSF). In 1980, Fanoos formed “The Gojar Youth Forum” to help the under-representative Gojar community. He started his political career by joining the ANP. Due to differences with the ANP, he left it in 1988 and laid the foundation of the Pakistan Awami Party on 6 June 1993. In 2012, three political parties viz Awami Party Pakistan, Labour Party and Workers Party Pakistan merged into another political confederation named “Awami Workers Party” and Fanoos Gojar was made its president. Fanoos raised his voice against the oppressed Pakhtuns society and stood in solidarity with Pakhtun Protection Movement. In his political career, he also struggled for

uplifting the living style of the Gojar tribe and advocated an awareness movement in the Gojar community for their unity on one political platform. Fanoos Gojar died On 01 December 2018. May Allah rest his soul in the Jannat ul Firdaus, Amin.

Sardar Yousaf Gojar is the former federal minister and member KPK Assembly. He is from the village Jhullgali of UC Battal district Mansehra. He also remained a member of District Council Mansehra in 1979 and MPA from 1985-88 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Assembly. He is presently Chief of Gojars and **Rehbar-e-Gojran** Pakistan because he raised his voice for the deprived and depressed class of society, and is, therefore, called a leader of the lower-depressed class of the nation. He also applauded the efforts and sacrifices rendered by the veteran independence leader Choudhary Rehmat Ali Gojar who launched the independence struggle from the platform of the Pakistan National Movement for a separate homeland for the Muslims of the Five (5) Northern Units of India where the Muslims were in majority. He demanded to bring the ‘jasd-e-khaki’ of the national leader from Cambridge England to the Faisal Masjid of Islamabad for burial in recognition of his services for independence.

Malik Jan Muhammad was a prominent Gojjar leader from the Battagram district. He was an activist social political figure of the district Battagram. He contested elections to the seat of national assembly but in vain.

Sardar Muhammad Mushtaq Advocate is from Kotnajibullah Haripur and descendant of Musharraf Muqaddam, the Gojar warrior of the Gojar state in the 19th century. He was elected MPA twice i.e. from 1993-96, and 1996-1999 and remained a provincial minister in 1999. He also won the National Assembly seat in 2008 for the tenure of 2008-13.

Sardar Abdul Rauf Advocate is from Kotnajibullah and is also descendant of Musharraf Muqaddam. He remained president of the Haripur Bar for different terms and also remained president of the High Court Bar Abbottabad. He also remained member of the

district Council Abbottabad in 1979. He is a prominent lawyer, social and political activist. He started the Gojar awakening campaign under the umbrella of the “Gojar Convention” of 25 December 2022. **Malik Javed of Kamalpura** was his close associate in this campaign.

Riaz Soaz is from Gujjar Mohra Haripur city, a prominent journalist and former Managing Director of Associated Press of Pakistan (APP) from 2009-13.

Sardar Asad ur Rehman Chauhan Advocate was born in the village Bissian Balakot of district Mansehra in the Chauhan clan of the Gojar tribe. He remained General Secretary Peshawar High Court, Abbottabad Bar. He also took part in local politics and other social activities.

Malik Suleman of Jagal was a famous gojar and lumberdar of his village. He also made efforts for awakening the Gujjars in the Hazara region. He was a well-established farmer and he was respected by the people of all tribes in Haripur Gojran/

Haji Goher Rehman Gojar from Changi Bandi(Bheri Laban Bandi. He was born in Bheri LabanBandi on 15 September 1925 and died on 17 October 2005. He was a farmer and businessman. He started a business of turmeric and went to Changa Manga and Tarragarh of the Kasur district for its trading and processing. Till death, he remained associated with this business. He was a wise man who realized his dreams by providing good general and religious education to his three sons Aurangzeb, Abdur Rashid, and Phulzeb and their descendants such as Waseem Zeb Geologist Engineer, Haroon Rashid Secretary VC, Huzaifa Rashid, Usman Alizeb, Ebrahim Zeb. M. Javed and his sons Khurshid Javed, Ishtiaq Javed and Amir Javed are also his descendants. Alladad and his sons Arshad, Ashraf, Iqbal and Faisal are also his descendants.



Therefore, the writer dedicated this book to his parents especially to his loving father. May Allah rest his soul in the Janat ul Firdaus Amin. (Jamal ud Din Muqaddam and Hajji Ahmad were his ancestors. Muqaddam Faqeer, Muqaddam Abdul Aziz and Muqadam Misri, Akhmat Muqaddam and Sayein Sher Afzal were cousins of the latter). Alladad , M. Javed and Banaras of Akhoon Bandi are his son-in-laws

Abdul Rehman Gojar (1904-1960) was born in the Village of Ding Rehana to Gulab Khan Gojar. After matric, he joined British Army in the engineering corps. He was promoted to the rank of the subedar and he died in a traffic accident on 03 September 1960 while serving in the 10 Engineering Battalion at Kharrian. His elder son M.Suleman retired as a subedar and his younger son Abdul Razzaq retired as an administrator from PAEC in 2010. Akhtar Nawaz, Gul Nawaz and Zafar Iqbal are his grandnephews.



Nawab Khan (1874-1959). He was born in 1874 in the village Kamalpur of UC Rehana in the Khotana clan of the Gojar tribe. He joined the Engineering Corps of the British Army in 1905. He took part in the 1st. World War and was granted the Victoria Cross. He was promoted to the rank of captain. He had the honor to attend the coronation ceremony of the British King Edward VIII / George VI in London on 12 May 1937 as a special guest and was retired in 1937. His army dress was placed in the Pak Army Museum Rawalpindi. He died on 26 January 1959.



Gulab Khan (1912-84). Gulab Khan was born in 1912 in village Kamalpur in Khotana gotra to Nawab Khan Khotana Gojar. He also retired as Captain from the Pakistan Army in 1961. In 1979,

he contested the local bodies election from Union Council Rehana was elected as its Vice Chairman. As his father had also retired from the British Army as Captain, therefore, their family is known as “Kuptanan-da-Dhera”. He died on 22 May 1984. His elder son Choudhary Khalikdad retired from the Education Department as a Principal and he died in 1998. Further, his younger son Muhammad Dad Khot ana Gojar served in the PAEC and retired in 2012 as a Principal Scientific Officer. After retirement, he started taking part in the local politics and welfare activities of his village and the area. He was elected as a Member of the District Council Haripur in 2015 (2015-19). He has also established a school in the private sector named “Shahoor Schooling System” in his village Kamalpur.



Ch Zardad Khan Khothana Gojar (1902-1984). He was born in 1902 in the village of Pind Kamal Khan in the Khotana clan of the Gojar tribe to Choudhary Muhammad Khan Mormangi Khathana. He got a religious education from the dini madrassa. He was appointed by the people of his village as Khatib Jame Mosque Pind Kamal Khan. He was the best horse rider and he also provided horse-riding training to the willing horse-riders. He died in 1984 and was buried in the village of P.K. Khan. He was the grandfather of the Gujar Raj (facebook-page) Admin **Qaisar Nazir Rai Mormangi Khathana** who is an activist, volunteer, socialist and local politician and was nominated as a member Youth Assembly of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in 2017. He also remained a youth councilor of VC P.K. Khan from 2017-19. He has been making endeavors for uniting and promoting the Gojars especially the youth.



Mian Muhammad Bukhsh was born in Mirpur Azad Kashmir in a Gujjar family of the poswal tribe. He wrote 18 books in his lifetime of 77 years, the famous book is Saiful Maluk, Yari in Farsi.

نیچاں دی آسانی کولوں فیض کسے نہیں پایا
ککرتے انگور چڑھایا ہر گچھا زخمایا

Molna Qasim Nanotvi was the founder of the Darul Aloom Deoband in Nanota town of Saharanpur of Uttra Pradesh -India. This Darul Aloom was established on 30.05.1866,

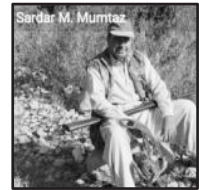
Choudhary Fazal Elahi was the former President of Pakistan from 1974- 1977. He was also from the Bijar gotra of the Gojar tribe and a prominent leader of the independence movement.

Hafiz Muhammad Saeed is the President of Jamat ul Dawa and a religious leader who started a movement for Kashmir independence and after being labeled with allegations of involvement in terrorist activities, was put behind the bar.

Mian Wali ur Rehman was ‘gudi-nasheen’(khalifa) of the Ghaneela Sharif-Satbhani Balakot Mansehra. He was a Sufi, social and religious leader and remained MPA from 1988-90 and 1990-93. Later on, his son Mian Zia-ur-Rehman also remained MPA from 2002-05 and 2018-19.

Dr. Iftekhar Ahmad Choudhary is from a religious and educated family in Sawat Gojran Valley. Presently he is Vice Chancellor of Gomal University D.I. Khan.

Sardar Mumtaz Khan Gojar from Chamba Pind Haripur is a local politician and socialist and remained a member of District Council Haripur from 2015-19. He is a social activist and also took part in local politics as well.



Malik Rabnawaz Gojar of Raniwah- Khanpur. Malik Rabnawaz is a well-known political and social activist and prominent Gojar from Raniwah Gojran of Khanpur tehsil who remained active in politics since 1988. He has



also been holding a portfolio of lumberdar which had been availed by his family as a hereditary privilege for the last several decades. In the picture, he was with Malik Babar Khan of P.H. Khan at the reception desk of the Gojar Convention of 25 December 2022 held in Haripur Gojran. **Babar Khan** Khaghan Gojar from Pind Hashim Khan is also visible in the picture. **Malik Yasir** is also an active and renowned Gojar from Surajgali of the Raniwah Gojran region.



Sardar Ejaz Khan Khaghan Gojar is also a political activist and renowned Gojar figure from Kaag of district Haripur. He remained a member of District Council Haripur in its session of 2015-19.

Malik Javed Iqbal Gojar was born in the village of Malikiar to a Gojar tribe. He did LLB degree from the University of Karachi in 1987. He joined KPK Police Legal Department in 1993 as a Prosecutor Sub Inspector. In 2007, joined KPK Prosecution Department as a Public Prosecutor on deputation basis. He also took part in social and welfare activities in the district of Haripur.



Mufti Arshad Qayyum and Mufti Hafeez-ur-Rehman are religious scholars from Haripur City. They are the symbol of religious thoughts and people visit them for clarity on religious conflicts and issues. Mufti Hafeez ur Rehman is working to unite the young Gojars at a platform for extending welfare activities for the young Gojar community in district Haripur. **Malik Ishaque from Padianah**, Malik Qaisar Nazir Rai, Malik Babar Khan from Pind Hashim Khan, Malik **Ali Gojar** from Mohullah Asifabad Haripur City, Shahab Khalid from Pind Gujran, Khurshid Javed & M. Faisal Gojar from Changi Bandi and Malik Nadir from Bajida (Bijar) are also extending their support to Mufti Hafeez ur Rehman to unite the young Gojars and to start welfare plan for the community in the district Haripur.

Choudhary M. Nazir Gojar is an educationist from Simla Negar Teer of district Haripur. He has been looking after the community schools in the Hazara region being the district in-charge of the program.

Choudhary Ejaz is recently promoted to the post of tehsildar and hails from Kotehra – Pakki Bhunn Ghazi. His cousin Choudhary Haq Nawaz from Thalikot Ghazi is a local politician. Choudhary Ashfaq, Choudhary Hazir Khan, Ch Akhtar Nawaz and Choudhary Ejaz of Thalikot are the prominent Gojars from the Ghazi area of Gojran.

Choudhary Haji Ali Bahadur (1932-2017). He was born in 1932 in the remote and backward area of Devi Baitgali in the Chechi clan of the Gojar tribe to Mir Baaz Chechi in the state of Amb. He was the chief of his tribe in the tribal area of Amazai Baitgali and died in 2017. His grandson, **Choudhary Sattar** Bahadur Gojar is a social activist and is taking part in politics and has been working as a General Secretary of the Pakistan Islamic Republican Party.

Malik Noor-ud-Din (1929-2021). Malik Noor-ud-Din was born in the village of Gojar Garhi of Mardan and he belonged to the Poswal clan of the Gojar tribe. His ancestors migrated from Ghurra Marghy of Ghazni Afghanistan in 1001 with the armed brigade of Mahmud Ghaznavi. Ghaznavi defeated the Raja Jaypala in a battle of Purusapura (Peshawar) on 27 November 1001 A.D. His father was a close relative of Khan Bahadur Ghulam Haider Khan Poswal (father of Aftab Khan Poswal Sherpao) of Sherpao village Charssada. Aftab Khan Sherpao remained KPK Chief Minister twice in 1988 and 1994. Malik Noor-ud-Din joined the All India Muslim League in 1945 and he was made Joint Secretary for Mardan region in 1945. He took part in the independence Movement. Due to his party comrades, the people of Mardan casted their votes in favour of the dominion of Pakistan in the referendum held on 07 July 1947. He died in 2021 at the age of 93 years. His son **Prof. Malik Lais Muhammad** Poswal contributed his endeavours for the well-being of the Gojar Community and is presently associated with the Gojar Gazette Lahore as a member of its editorial board. Malik Lais Muhammad Poswal is an

educationist, historian, ideologist and sufi. He retired as a Principal from the Education department.

Sardar Mirzaman Khan Khaghan Gors was born in 1933 to the Gors clan of the Gojar tribe to Sardar Faqir Muhammad Gors Khaghan in the village Kalore district Abbottabad. He joined Pakistan Navy in 1951 as a Non-Commissioned officer and also took part in the 1965 war against India. He retired from the Pak Navy in 1969.



After retirement, he joined Saudia Marine as a Quarantine Officer from 1970 to 1996 and was posted at the Islamic seaport Jaddah. Presently, he has been working as Patron-in-Chief of the Anjamine-Gojran Abbottabad. He is also the author of ‘**Khullasa-e- Tareek-e-Gojran**’.

Choudhary Muhammad Farooq Hussain Betan was born on 11 August 1963 in Karachi in the Betan gotra of gojar trib to Choudhary Muhammad Hussain. His forefathers migrated to Pakistan after independence from the Indian city of Ambala East Punjab. He did Master's Degree in History from the University of Karachi. He is a historian, socialist and religious personality. His forefathers were settled in Karachi. He shifted to Islamabad in 2012 due to life problems in Karachi and to establish his business in Islamabad. His book on Gojar History will also be published soon shortly.

Dr. Sardar Babar Sultan Khan Khaghan Gojar was born on 12 February 1966 in the village Jattipind in a khotana clan of Gojar tribe to chieftan Sardar Muhammad Aslam Khaghan. Village Jattipind district Haripur Hazara Gojran is a gateway for remote Union Councils such as Ladarmang, Kalinjir of Haripur, Darband and Oghi of Mansehra, Lassan Nawab and Sherwan of district Abbottabad. He did MBBS in 1991 from Khyber Medical College Peshawar and FCPS from the College of Physicians and Surgeon Pakistan and surgery courses from the USA and UK. He is also a member of the World Society of Surgeons. He is working as an Associate Professor of Surgery at the Ayub Medical College and Hospital Abbottabad. He is a volunteer, socialist, ideologist and

historian. He is known as a devoted and dedicated Gojar in his area because of his services to the poor society especially the Gojars. Dr. Sardar Babar Sultan Khaghan Gojars' **ancestors** are Sardar Muhammad Aslam Khan Khaghan, Muqaddam Kalu Khan, Muqaddam Bahadar Khan, Muqaddam Gama Khan and Muqaddam Lada Khan who were heads of the Gojar tribes in the vicinity of Jattipind.

Prof. Dr. Abdul Muhaimin Gojar. He was born on 12 January 1974 in a Gojar tribe in the village Magri of district Haripur to a prominent religious leader Maulana Abdul Salam, Khateeb Jame Masjid Bani Gala. The latter has remained a member of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Ruet-ul-Hilal Committee for 25 years. Dr. A.M. Gojar did master degrees in Islamic Studies and Arabic in 1996 and 1998 respectively. He also did P.hd in Philosophy of Islamic Studies from Allama Iqbal University in 2016. He is serving at the University of Haripur as Assistant Professor in the Department of Islamic Studies since 2015. He is an ideologist, historian and scholar. He wrote a book "Shan e Kayi".

Malik Sultan Khan Bijar (1914-99). He was born on 25 March 1944 in the Bijar clan of the Gojar tribe in the village of Bajida named after the Gojar gotra Bijar. He was a landlord and social activist. Malik Shafique Girdawar and **Malik Nadir** VC secretary are his descendants.

Malik Ashraf Gojar Khotana was born to a Gojar trib in Pind Hashim Khan district Haripur. He was a nephew of Malik Pola (renowned figure), father of Malik Firdaus Patwari and cousin of veteran Gojar Malik Abdul Bari. He served in Revenue Department and was retired as tehsildar. Malik Rabnawaz councilor, **Babar Khan** youth councilor, late Malik Mirdad Gojar, late Patwari Abdul Razzaq Gojar and late Choudhary Khadi Khan Gojar are also from the Gojar tribe of PH Khan.

Choudhary Phulzeb Khaghan Gojar, presently working in Local Govt Department at Haripur is also from the village Pind Hashim Khan of district Haripur. His family is known as generous in society.

Dr. Amir Khan Gojar was born on 13 April 1955 in the village of Jammu of Ghazi district Haripur in a Gojar tribe to Sardar Khan Muhammad. He did a Master's Degree in Geography in 1978 from Peshawar University and P.hd in Planning Studies/ Urban and Regional Development Planning in 1985 from the Faculty of Law & Social Sciences University of Nottingham U.K. He retired in 2015 as head of the Institute of Geography, Urban and Regional Planning University of Peshawar. He has been associated with CPEC as head of Policy Socio-economic and Urban Divisions, Ministry of Planning, Development & Reform (MoPDR) from 2017 to 2019. Later on, he joined PEPAC as a Consultant / Team Leader to design a Master Plan for Mingora, Saidu Sharif, Chitral, New Peshawar Valley City and Bannu Gul City.

Molana Muhammad Abdullah Gojar. He was born in Jhangra Kashka of district Abbottabad and shifted to Haripur. He was Khateeb Jame Masjid Ahle Hadeith in Haripur city. Later on, in 2003, he established Abdullah Jame Masjid in Afzal Khan Market GT road Haripur. He was a political and religious leader.

Hajji Muhammad Taj was born to a Gojar tribe in the village of Ding Rehana. He was a social, volunteer and political activist. He was famous not only in the Gojar tribe but also a loving personality to the other tribes as well. **Babu Khalikdad** from Koka Rehana, the renowned Gojar politician, was his close associate during his life.

Engineer Iftekhhar Choudhary was born in a Gojar family in village Nullah, situated in the zigzag-mount tracks in the upper Khanpur of Haripur Gojran district. He did Diploma in Associate Engineering and BA degree from Rawalpindi. He is a columnist and known as a social activist who also took part in party politics. Currently, he is working as Deputy Secretary General PTI. He has demanded amendments in the syllabus of the primary & secondary school classes as per the vision of the Pakistan National Movement and the historical pamphlet 'NOW or NEVER' so that the true history could be transmitted to the new generation.

Choudhary Muhammad Ismail Gojar remained Member Provincial Assembly Baluchistan from 2013 – 18. His forefathers migrated from Havellian-deh to Baluchistan. He is also the president of Anjaman-e-Gojran Baluchistan. His nephew Arbaz Gojar is an activist Gojar from his ancestors' town Havellian



Sajid Nadeem was born in a Gojar tribe in village Pind Munim Bareela. He is a businessman and took part in social and philanthropic activities for well beings of the deprived class of society, therefore, he has respect in society.

M. Suleman Gojar from Doian Khushki is a retired Govt Officer. He has established Gojar Nursery near Batrasi on the Khanpur road in district Haripur.

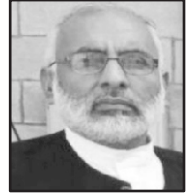
SP Zahoor Rehman Goja was born on 01 April 1962 in the village Kaag of district Haripur to Hassan Din Deedhan Gojar. Malik Qamar Din and Malik Ummar Din were his ancestors. He passed the middle Exam from GMS Kaag. As his family was settled in Karachi, therefore, his parents preferred to send him to Karachi for completion of his further education. In 1984, after FSC, he joined the Sindh police as ASI. During service, he also got a graduation degree from Karachi University. He rendered his services with commitment and in recognition of his performance, he was promoted to the post of Inspector followed by DSP and SP. After retirement, he has been settled in Mehmoodabad / Baldia Town Karachi.

Fakhar Zaman Sarhadi hails from the village Ding Rehana and has retired from the education department. He is a columnist and also works as a journalist.

Malik Ahmad Din Khan Gojar (1898-1962) was born in the village of Pind Hashim Khan in 1898 and is the father of Malik Abdul Bari Gojar. After completing his education, he joined Post & Telegraph Department in the British Indian Government as Postman in the early 1940s. He was generous to his tribe is evident from his efforts during the election of Malik Mirdad Khan Gojar for

the NWFP MLA seat in 1946 and 1951 for which he mobilized the community for casting a vote in favor of Malik Mirdad Khan of Mang who won the said elections because of joint efforts of the community. He died in 1962. Malik Abdul Bari Khotana Gojar is also prominent in society and also known as a genius one.

Choudhary Abdul Hafeez was born in the Chhahla clan of the Gojar trib in village Bega UC Bharwal Kharrian of district Gujrat. He joined ECP in 1993 as an Election Officer and was promoted to the basic pay scale of 20. He is now posted as Joint Provincial Election Commissioner Punjab in the Provincial headquarters in Lahore.



Malik Pervaiz Akhtar Khotana was born in Rajpur village of district Haripur to the Khotana clan of the Gojar tribe. In his early life, he started a movement for the just rights of the deprived class of society from the platform of Labour Associations / Unions. Based on his devotion and commitment to the labor folk, he was elected as General Secretary of Labour Mahaz Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. He devotedly rendered and continued his services for the well-being of the daily-waged proletariat for decades. Later on, he joined State Life Insurance Company as Manager and because of his outstanding performance, also attained the status of 25th ranked officer in the SLI and was also awarded with 2 gold and 5 silver medals. He was one of those Gojar pioneers who started the Gojar Renaissance Movement (GRM) in Hazara and launched a wide campaign to unite the Gojars for uplifting the Gojar's living style. In the 1985 and 1988 elections, he started a door-to-door campaign for the Gojar candidates in district Mansehra. His message for the community was to give 'higher and technical education to their children to compete with future challenges. He died on 25 July 2018 leaving his commitment and 'Marxist Approach & Advocacy' against social disparities, therefore, his endeavours will be remembered in sweet words by the future generation.



Malik Anwar Khan was born in a Gojar tribe in the village of Kotnajibullah. He joined Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Finance Department as an Accounts Officer. He retired as District Accounts Officer. He is a loving, prominent and respectable personality in his areas.

Choudhary Hassan Din (a prominent and generous Gojar personality Khoi Kaman has grand respect in his tribe), **Choudhary Umar Sajid Advocate** from Najifpur of Khanpur, **Choudhary Shamshad Advocate**, **Choudhary Irshad Gojar**, **Malik Hasrat Ali** (VC Chairman) from Mang, **Malik Asif Khan Khaghghhan Gojar**, the descendant of Malik Akram off Bareela village and **Choudhary Faisal Zulfiqar Ali** from Nullah are the motivational Gojar personalities from the Haripur district. They are respected in their community because of their Gojar-loving spirit. Furthermore, **Malik Akram** of Bareela was a known political and social activist figure in the Khanpur region. His relative **Malik Yooounas** of Wurryn of Turnol Pindi is also a known political figure in the Taxila and Rawalpindi district.

Abdur Rauf Khotana was born in the most Gojar-o-fertile & learned land of Pind Hashim Khan in district Haripur. After completing higher secondary education at Haripur Jinnah Jamia & Telecom Boys Public School, he went to the Islamic International University Islamabad for a bachelor's degree in LLB (Hons), after doing a master's degree in Philosophy from Peshawar University, he went to the School of Oriental & African Studies, University of London for a degree in LLM with specialization in “Human Rights Law, Conflict and Justice”. Presently, he has been serving as an Assistant Professor of Law at the Islamic University Islamabad Pakistan. He is also doing PhD in ‘Critical Analysis of the United Nation’s Human Rights Enforcement Mechanism’. He also supervises the research programs of various students in International Human Rights and law. Further, this is also in his credit that he remained associated with the Asia Foundation, SHARP, LFVOK, ICRC, etc as their Consultant on ‘**Human Rights**’. Therefore, he is a well-known



scholar from the Gojar tribe of Mr. Abdul Bari of Pind Hashim Khan.

Sardar Nasir Khan Khotana is a descendant of Musharaf Muqaddam and is a prominent Gojar from Kotnajibullah. He has a close association with his tribesmen so enjoys more respect in society. His son **Sardar Yasir Khan Gojar** engaged himself in the Gojar welfare activities as an active member of the Gojar Youth Welfare Association in the district Haripur Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.



Iftekhar Ahmad is also from Pind Hashim Khan and hails from the Khotana clan of the Gojar tribe. He did a master's degree in History and is presently posted as Assistant Professor at the Govt Post Graduate College Haripur. **Prof. Sardar Iftekhar Khan Khotana**, a resident of Kotnajibullah who had recently retired from the said college and also from the Gojar tribe, was his predecessor.

Gojar Sports. Gatka, bull race, weight lifting, fire-shooting, desi-wrestling and kabaddi (long) are the traditional and ancient Gojar games played in the rural areas of the subcontinent and its surrounding regions. **Gatka**, derived from the Sanskrit word 'Gada, Kannada, Telugu or battuta which refers to 'mace', is a most common and **traditional Gojar game** played in rural areas of the Pak-Indian subcontinent and is called **Gojars Game**'.

Khaghan Gojars



Engr Waseem Zeb, Abdur Rashid & Haroon Rashid



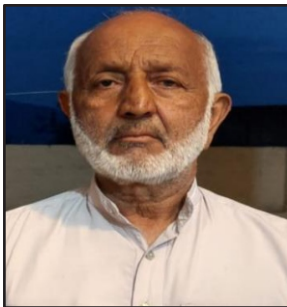
Huzaifa Rashid Gojar



Engr Usman Ali Zeb



Faisal Rana (left) and
Amir Javed Gojar (right)



Hajji Aurangzeb Bijar Gojar

Nawab Musharraf
1768 - 1837
Muqaddam reigned
Hazara Gojra from
1797 to 1837 and was
As Nawab Hazara
Gojran →



Gojars in Civil Service. Dr. Idrees former DHO & Dr. Sultan (late) from Muslimabad, Malik Murtaza from Vijjian, Malik Suleman ex-Director On Farm Water Management, **Sardar Ahmad Zaman Khan Khattana** Regional Sports Officer, Sardar Jehanzeb Director ECP, Ch Nazir AD education, Ch Ejaz Tehsildar from Baki Bhan Ghazi, Sardar Tauseef AD LG Mansehra, Sardar Munsif Hussain AD LG Balakot, Ch Fazal Rehman AC Mardan, Ch M. Dad Director PAEC, Phul Zeb Accountant PAEC, Engineer Shafique Xen C&W, Engr Naeem Xen C&W, Engineer Waseem Zeb Manager Messrs Halliburton Dubai, Haroon Rashid VC Secretary, Khurshid Javed VC Secretary, Abdullah Javed VC Secretary, **Sardar Asghar Khan** VC Supervisor, Malik Nawazish Principal, Qazi Zahoor Ahmad DSP, Dr. M. Tahir of Raniwah, Malik Jahngir of Surajgali, Capt Saifullah Khan, Dr Sadia Rashid, Engr Usman Ali Zeb, Faisal VC Secretay, Safeer VC Secretary, Abdullah Javed VC secretary, **Sajid Rehman** of Ding PAEC, Sajid of Akhoon Bandi, Ch Ilyas VC Secretary, Ch Wajid VC Secretary, Dr. Jamil Choudhary from Dina Jehlum, Country Director UNPPF Pakistan, Malik Habib from Pind Gojran, **Brig Basharat Bijar Gojar** from Mang posted at GHQ Rawalpindi, **Shahab Khalid** VC Secretary from Pind Gojran is a best tent-pegging player and is a committed and devoted Gojar. Sardar Afzal Khan DG of the Agriculture department KPK is from Balakot Mansehra, Malik Junaid District Nazir of the DC office / Malik A. Waheed Gojar from village Meelam (retired teacher), Malik Habib Superintendent PP office, Farhat Abbas DK of DC office, and Haseeb Gul Secretary VC is from Ding Rehana, Malik Haseeb Khotana Gojar Computer Operator Civil Courts.

Gojar Ideologists. In the early 1970-80s, some of the Gojars in Hazara Gojran started Gojar Awakening Movement (GAM) for uplifting the socio-economic status, living style and political grooming of the Gojjar community residing in the remote parts mostly in the hilly mountainous tracks in Haripur in general and particularly in Hazara region. The echo of their contribution is still resonating and is termed as a guide map for present and future Gojars. Amongst them, the prominent ideologists are Choudhary Ashraf from Neelan Bhoto, Ch Babu Azad and Munshi Akbar from

Muslimabad, Malik Jan of Babutri, Malik Pervaiz of Rajpur Sirya, Malik Zardad and Baba Sultan of Choi, Ch Sagheer of Khoi Kaman, **Hajji Muslim** of Shadi Hattar, Chairman Fiaz and Master Aurangzeb from Pind Gujran & Surajgali, Malik Jehangir of Bandi Gulu, Malik Qayyum & Master Misri of Kali Trar, Malik Ashraf Pind Kamal Khan, Malik Abdul Sattar & Malik Mehboob of Mang, Malik Zaman of Chechian, Master Hassan Din & Qazi Rustam of Jattipind, Munshi Mir Zaman of Nartopa, Malik Abdul Rehman of Magri, **Babu Khalikdad** of Koka, Chaudhry Manzoor of Lassan, Malik Polla of Pind Hashim Khan, Master Daud of Doian Abi, Hajji Manawar of Doian Khushki, Malik Rustam Khan of Kali Trar, Choudhary Dadan & Choudhary A. Ghaffar of Nullah, Choudhary Zulfiqar Ali Gojar from Nullah, Malik Murtaza of Mottian, Sardar Muhammad **Younas** Aziz Khan Khaghan of Jattipind (father of **Waseem Gojar** VC Chairman), Ch Ashfaq Gojar from Kotehra Ghazi, Ch Haq Nawaz from Thalikut, Ch Ejaz from Thalikut, , Ch Zahir Khan Gojar of Kotehra, Chairman Irshad of Kala Katha, and Sardar Muhammad Aslam Khan Khaghan of Jattipind (father of Dr. Sardar Babar Sultan Khan Khaghan), Choudhary Yousaf Gojar of Nartopa, Choudhary Banars from Village Akhoon Bandi, Malik Shehzad of Mohri and Muhammad Sajid Gojar Kotnajibullah who is respected by the Gojars because of his good initiatives for the community. Haji **Safdar Zaman** Khaghan of Galai Sirikot, **Tariq** Khaghan of Bughnian, Ch Aslam from Chuliari Salam Khund, Ch Noor Elahi from Chimiari Khairbara Salkam Khund Ghazi and Choudhary Haq Nawaz from Thalikut Kotehra are the prominent Gojars from their areas. **Hajji Shehzada** Choudhary is a prominent Gojar from the village of Gehba district Haripur and **Malik Iqbal** is a renowned Gojar from the village of Mohri district Haripur, Malik **Iqbal** of village Bakka was elected as Chairman VC Bakka of the Local Councils elections in 2015.

Sardar Zulfikar Khan Khaghan is from village Kalas and presently serving in the education department as ADEO. He also took part in the Gojro welfare activities. He is also working as Secretary Scout in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Malik Mian Khan is from the Khotana sub-clan of the Gojar tribe from the village of Kaag district Haripur. He, as a traditional player of wrestling and weightlifting, managed a playing ground for different games in the village Kaag. He was also elected twice as a member of his UC.

Choudhary Haji Gulzaman, the uncle of Ch Pervaiz Chauhan VC Chairman, was a prominent Gojar of village Kaliag. Ch Pervaiz is also a local activist and was elected as Chairman of VC Kailage in 2015 and 2021.

Prof Sabir Kalorvi and Anwar Kalorvi are renowned Gojars from Kalor -Banda Pir Khan village of the district Abbottabad. Prof Sabir Kalorvi did Ph.D. in Urdu and joined the University of Peshawar as an Assistant Professor and also remained chairman of the Urdu department. He is the author of 24 books. His younger brother, Anwar Kalorvi and **Nasim Premkoti** (from Muzafarabad - Azad Kashmir) also wrote a book on the Gojar tribe such as ‘**Gulistan-e-Gojar**’.

In memory of the Gojars – submerged in Terbela Reservoir. As per the archaeological survey reports, the people who inhabited both sides of the perennial water course or rivers were mostly the Gojars. Similarly, Gojars resided on the banks of the river Siran and Indus in the vicinity of Thapla, Gojra, Jatoo, Lukmania, Tahli, Chahrran, Darri, Khewa, Bhadu, Dharran, Mumayia, Gojra, Jagal, Chappar, Padhanna, Jama\ and Kaag, which were submerged in the Terbela reservoir/lake and the majority of the dislocated people were the Gojars who rehabilitated in the Khalabat Township, **amongst them are** Malik Manzoor of Darri, Haji Daud and Malik Ashraf of Khewa, Malik Irshad Khotana / Malik Waeed Khotana (nephew of Malik Suleman of Jabul), Malik Habib ur Rehman (late), Malik Niyar Habib, Malik Abdul Rahim (late was a nephew of Sardar Jahngir of Gojra Terbela), Haji Kala & Khan Afsar of Bhadoo, Haji Aziz of Khewa / Dhanra and Choudhary Haq Nawaz of Dharan, Choudhary Mukhtiar of Dharan, **Malik Ishaque** of

Padhana and thousands of others who sacrificed for Pakistan bright future.

Col Zumurad and Major Fazal-e-Ahmad. Both were from the Chechi clan of the Gojar tribe and they were also famous social and political figures of the district of Haripur. The former was from Kotnajibullah while the latter was from Mang Gojran. The latter hailing from the Mang Gojran was the father of a famous Gojar figure namely Dr. Taj Muhammad and the maternal grandfather of Dr. Malik Muhammad Zaman Gojar. Both contested elections for the National and Provincial Assemblies respectively in 1970 on the PPP ticket. Major Fazal-e-Ahmad was also elected as the Chairman of Union Council Bareela in 1965. In those times, Dr. Taj Muhammad was one of the pioneers MBBS doctors in the Hazara region

Ch Muhammad Irshad Gojar of Mang was born in a Khotana clan of the Gojar tribe on 04 January 1946. He did a master's degree in Islamiyat and a bachelor's degree in LLB. He joined the education department as a teacher and retired as ADEO in 1995. He is a known educationist, a socialist and a local politician. He also took part in Gojar welfare activities and so was elected as President of Anjaman-e-Gojran of District Haripur in 1994.

Subedar Haidar Zaman was also a prominent Gojar from Pind Kamal Khan who remained the president of Anjaman-e-Gojran Haripur. **Hajji Zaman of Jhang Mang Gojran** is also associated with Anjaman for promoting the Gojar welfare activities in the district.

Capt ® Dr. Malik Muhammad Zaman was born to a Khotana gotra of the Gojar tribe to Malik Muhammad Ayub, the younger brother of the **Chief of Gojran** District Haripur Malik Abdus Sattar of Mang. He joined the medical corps of the Pak Army and retired as a Captain. He has a private hospital at Sherwanwala Gate in Haripur City. He is also known as a prominent Gojar figure in the region and enjoys respect in society as a philanthropist and social

activist that's why he is called an asset to the tribe and society as a whole. Malik Abdul Jabbar and his descendants such as Malik Abdul Sattar, Malik M. Ayub, Malik Abdul Ghafar, Malik Banaras and Malik Younas are the known ancestors of the Khotana clan of the Gojars of Mang Gojran.

Mang Gojran is known as the land of warriors as some of the famous army soldiers and officers were from this Gojar town like Malik Subedar Mirdad Khan Bijar (elected twice as MLA for NWFP assembly in 1946 and 1951, also remained administrator MC Haripur from 1947-49), Captain **Choudhary Abdul Qayyum** Shaheed who embraced shahadat in the 1971 war against India, Major (R) Abbass Khotana, Col (R) Dr. Zakrin Bijar Gojar, Captain (R) Fida Khan Gojar (PKK) and Brig Basharat Khaghan Bijar Gojar who is presently posted in DHQ Rawalpindi.

GOJAR EVENTS

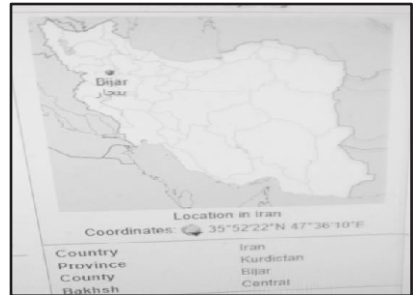
Caspian Gates. Zul Quran (Dhul-Qarnayn with two horns) also known as the Great Alexander traveled to the end of the world in the Caucasian and Caspian mountainous range between 629-636 CE and he built a Gate of Iron between two mounts at the end of the Earth to prevent the armies of Gog- Magog from ravaging the people residing in the plains. According to the verses of the Holy Quran, Gog Magog or **Yājūj** and **Mājūj**” are the two hostile and corrupt forces that will ravage the earth before the end of the world.

Caspian Gates is the narrow region at the southeast corner of the Caspian Sea. Every day, the Gog Magog dig the wall until the sun sets out and at the end of every day, one in charge of them says, “Go back, we will dig it tomorrow”. Then Allah puts it back, stronger than it was before until they will be sent to the earth and they will ravage humanity. Hazrat Esa a.s will appear, fight against them to bring peace over the earth and will succeed in destroying the Gog Magog.

Kaag Jattipind – Gojar Patti .

Kaag, Jattipind, Allooli, Jame Mian, Jogi Mohra, Poswal, Nartopa, Magri and Manak Rai were a part of Hazara Gojran and so remained till the 17th century when it was divided into four patties.

Hazara Gojran was a stronghold of the Kushan Empire and at that time, Dolta Bhaidian was linked with the Takshasila (Kushan Empire capital). As some historians, the ancestors of the Khotanese and Bijar are the Oghuz Turks who moved from the Caspian Sea / Caucasian towards the east-south of the Tarim Basin region and settled in the Hotan which is located in the southwest region of Xinjiang, Ningxia, Shaanxi, Gansu and Qinghai of China and established the Khotana Kingdom which was an ancient Buddhist saka. Moreover, its another group moved towards the south of the Kurdistan region (now part of Iran, Iraq and Turkiye). The Khotanes Ughuz tribes who later on migrated to Indus Valley Civilization during the Kushan Empire in 325 BC. Afterward, they also moved toward Kashmir and inhabited the Hazara Gojran region. Further, the Bijar Gojars traveled from Caucasian (Mount Judi) Kurdistan to Iran, Khorasan (Kabil), Purusapura, Waihind, Takshasila and Hazara Gojran. Khotanes and Bijar subgroups of this region were the inhabitants who dominated till the 17th century. During the 17th century, the other tribes also traveled from the Purusapura and Waihind regions and settled in the Hazara Gojran. According to Dr. Babar Sultan Khaghan Gojar of Jattipind, the Gojars were the landlords/owners of the fertile land located in the Hazara



Gojran including Jattipind, Jame Mian (Jame Uttman), Kaag etc. Therefore, the lumbardari (headman) remained with the Gojars in these villages. The settlement (Ishtemaal) in the early 180s conducted by Khan Muhammad Patwari is a certified revenue document. Khotanas and Bijar settled Jattipind, Jame Gojran and Kaag, Poswal, Nartopa of Hazara Gojran included in the Khotana and Bjiar empires were a part of the Kushan Empire. The Kingdom of **Khotan** located on the Silk Route (from Iran along the southern edge of the Taklamakan desert in the Tarim Basin (Xinjiang of China) was an ancient Buddhist saka. Hotan (Yotkan) was its capital. This kingdom was known by different names in the ancient time before the CE such as Khotan Yutian, Qudan, Yudun and Huodan (Gostan or Gostana). In the 17th century, it was named as Li (Li-Yul) with its capital at Hutun (Huthen or Yvuthen) while Bijar is the capital of the **Bijar** county province of Kurdistan Iran and **Bijar is also called the Roof of Iran**. Further, Gowjar of Gujjar province (Persian - گوجر) may also refer to Gowjar- Kerman and Gowjar - West Azerbaijan in Iran.

Raja Bikram Calendar. The Bikrami calendar was introduced by Indian ruler Raja Bikram 56 years before the Anno – Domini (A.D) whereas the similar calendar known as SAKA / GOJAR calendar was adopted by the Kushan Empire ruler Kanishka after 78 years of A.D (Gregorian calendar). There are 12 months with 365 days i.e. nine (9) months with 30 days, Vesakh, Jeth and Harrh with 31, 32 and 32 days respectively. These are Chet (starts from 14 March), Vesakh (31 days), Jeth (32 days), Harrh (32 days), Sawan, Bhadon, Assu, Kattak, Magghar, Poh, Magh and Phogan, with thirty (30) days each.

Bakrami Days of Week are Aitvar शनिवासर, Somvaar इन्दुवास), Mangalvaar भौमवासर, Budhvaar सौम्यवासर, Veervaar गुरुवासर, Shukarvaar शुक्रवासर and Sanicharvaar भानुवासर).

Raj Shahi Gojran inhabited/existed during the Kushan Empire and it was part of its capital, the **Takshasila**. In 1959, land of more than 162 villages of the Raj Shahi Gojran region was acquired for

establishment of the new capital after renaming it as Islamabad. According to Rawalpindi Gazetteer 1884, **109 villages** were dominated and populated by the Gojars as these were named after the Gojars sub-clan such as Dhoke Teeran Gojran (sector E-7), Katarian Gojran / Tatar Gojran (sector G-10), Baniyan Gojran (sector F-6), Dhoke Jeewan Gojran (Foreign office area), Kangota Gojran, Bhadana Gojran, Noon Gojran, Bokra Gojran, Daden Gojran, Gora Gojran, Jogari Gojran, Bhadana Kalan Gojran, Bhadana Khurd Gojran, Poswal Gojran, Dhok Gojran, Jabi Gojran, Bahdu Gojran, Rumli Gojran, Nidias Gojran, Nadir Gojran and Timbha Gojran (Faisal Masjid location), etc.

Since **Islamabad** was built after demolishing 109 Gojarly-populated villages, therefore, the Gojar tribe is justified in demanding that it may be renamed as **Islamabad Rajshahi Gojran**.

Sufi Sarmad Kashani Poet / Saint (1590-1661) was born in the mounts of the Armenian town of Kashan (which is now located in Iran) to a Jewish family. His Aryan ancestors migrated to Kashan from the Caucasian region of Armenia. While he grew up, he traveled to India and made Dehli as his permanent home. He continued to reside in front of the Dehli mosque. He renounced his religion and adopted Islam and its conversion was considered superficial and his Islamic name was Saeed Sarmad Sufi. The Kashan's ancestors migrated from the Caucasian to the great Euphrates bend and they formed the Mittani Kingdom (an Indo-Iranian empire in northern Mesopotamia in 1500 BC). As per King Aurangzeb Darbaris, Sarmad never recited the full Kalma. Secondly, Sarmad poetry was in favor of Dara Shikoh which was the main cause of hatred. After losing the succession battle, Dara was executed on 30 August 1659 and accordingly, the Sufi Saint, Sarmad was also put to death/ hanged in 1661. His grave is located in front of the Jame Madjid in Dehli India. The death of Dara Shikoh and Sufi Sarmad (Muhammad Saeed Sarmad Sufi) is remembered as the brutal and inhumane attitude of the Mughal King Aurangzeb who laid the foundation for the destruction of the Mughal Empire. People in large numbers daily visited the shrine of said Aryan saint / sufi and no one knew the brutal king's grave.

Yuezhi , Xiongnu and Tianzhu. Yuezhi was inhabited in the Gansu province of China. The historians described them as ancient nomadic pastoralists while some scholars termed them as Indo-European people who settled in Soghdia and Bactria. The Yuezhi were the nomads who were moving from place to place with their herds. However, their customs were like those of the Xiongnu. Dayuan and Lanshi were the main towns of the Yuezhi Empire. Yuezhi were divided into five tribes such as Xiuoni, Guishuang, Shuangoni, Xidun and Dumi. **Xiongnu** Empire was established by Modu Chanyu in the 3rd century BC. Xiongnu were the ancestors of those Mughals who were living in Central Asia. Xiongnu Empir's king Modu Chanyu defeated the Yuezhi in the 3rd century BC. **Tianzhu** was a state in northwestern India. After a defeat by the Xiongnu, Qiujiu Que (Kujula Kadphises) attacked Tianzhu / Xihou and captured the Anxi (Parthia), took control of Gaofu (Kabul) region and established the Guishuang / Kushan Empire. After Kujula's death, his son Yan Gaozhen (Vima Takto) became the king of the Kushan Empire which was also termed by the Han as the “ Da – Yuezhi Empire”.

Chechnya and Russian Federations. The Chechnya Republic is the Republic of Russia. Chechnya is indigenous to the North Caucasus. It is situated in the north Caucasus and close to the Caspian Sea with Grozny as its capital. The Chechens are also known as Kisti and Durdzüks which are ethnic groups of the Nakh people. The genetic haplogroup of the Chechens is R1a and J2. The haplogroup of the people of the states of the Russian federations is R1a, R1b, Z2, R1a-Z2123, R1a-Z282 and R1a-Z280 i.e. Dagestan, Chechnya, Alania, Ingushetia, Volga, Mordovia, Chuvashia, Tatarstan, Bashkortostan and Karelia. The people of these states are Turkic ethnic groups, the gene pool of which links with people of the ancient Caucasus and northern Mesopotamia.

Gojra Terbela – Sardar Jahangir Khan Bijar. Gojra, Terbela, Jatoo, Luqmania and Tahli were parts of the Terbela village/town. Terbela and Gojra's land (two separate revenue had-basts) was very fertile for crops and fruits. Vegetables and fruits like mango and apricot Kashmiri, garlic, onion and turmeric from Sardar Jahangir's agricultural farm and Terbela were exported to

Calcutta, Mumbai and Dehli cities of India in those times. Sardar Jehangir Khan Bijar was the owner of the Gojar-delta of Terbela comprising Gojar, Gojra, Jatoo, Chahrran, Tahli and Luqmanian. Sardar Jehangir Khan Bijar was famous and respectable in the area even in Amazai due to his hospitality. The people of Ashra, Baitgali and Nara Amazai area who visited Terbela and Haripur for their daily routine business reached in groups at the hujra of Sardar Jahangir / dhera Bijaran after crossing the river Sindh over tarpaulin/leather made local boats. The facility of boarding lodging was provided to those who stayed there for a night. Further, the beauty of this area was the confluence of the rivers merging of Siran and river Daur at Thapla and Siran and Sindh at “sirr-muu” Terbella. In the 1970s, above 88 villages of Terbela Gojra, Thapla and Khalabt were acquired for the Terbela dam so Sardar Jehangir Khan Bijar was dislocated and settled in village Moosa in the Chach area of Hazro – Ghorghusti which was just 6 kilometers away from Terbela Gojran. The close relatives of Sardar Jahangir Khan Bijar are also residing in the village of Jagal, one of them is known as Malik Aslam, etc.

Zani Gujjri and Chandrapida. Burton Stein, a British historian, in his book ‘History of India’ described that in 1339, Shah Mir founded the Salatin-i-Kashmir. Kalhana, the Kashmiri woman writer, in 1148-49, wrote a famous book ‘Rajatrangini’ in which she mentioned Chandrapida the ruler of Kshyapa (Kashmir) from c.584 CE – 643 CE. Further, she also narrated the rule of Didda in 980 CE – 1003 CE.

Zani Gujjri was one of the brave women fighters who challenged the authority of the Dogra Raj. She was a poor woman born to a milk seller and is still known among the Kashmiri freedom fighters as ‘Zani Mujahid’.

Kurds Pastoral Group. Kurds are the pastoral and agricultural people who inhabit in plateau region adjoining parts of Turkey, Iran, Iraq, Syria, Armenia and Azerbaijan. Their existence as a society is found in the Mesopotamian plains and the mounts of the Taurus and Zagros and they were descendants of the Aryans. As per genetic study and research of 2005, Kurd's haplogroup is J-

M172, R1a, R1a1, R1b which is common in Gorjistan, Caucasian and central Asian countries and the subcontinent.

Queen Mumal Gujjar. She was the daughter of Raja Nandh Mihir Gujar, the king of MihirPure Mathelo Sindh during the 14th century. Mumal Queen built a magical fort on the route of Jaisalmer Rajasthan to Sindh. This happened in the times of Hameer Soomro, the king of Umerkot in the mid-14th century.

Maitrak Gurjar Kingdom was established by the Matari and the Battar Gujjars clans in the Madhya Pradesh region in 500 – 788 CE.

Bagrawat or Bagdawat Chauhan Gurjar Kingdom was established in Rajasthan and east Indian Punjab during 600 – 1034 CE and Hindu Shahi Khottana Kingdom was established in 800 CE led by Raja Jaipal who was defeated by Mehmud Ghazanvid in 1023 CE.

Miwar or Jodhpur Kingdom with Mandore (Rajasthan) as its capital was established in 1600 CE by Rana Sanga / Sango Gurjar whose father Rana Pratap Singh was a warrior leader. Jodhpur / Marwar state includes the present-day districts of Barmer, Jalore, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Pali and parts of Sikar.

Gujjar(گوجر) is a village and town located in Jabal rural district, Kuhpayeh District, Isfahan County/Province, Iran. It lies on the road to Torshiz and is situated 13 kilometers from Torbat-e-Heydarieh. The distance between Gujjar and Tehran, Iran's capital, is approximately 614 kilometers. In the 2006 census, its population was 1200.

Gujjar Ghar, (غر گوجر, غارگوجر) is a mountain range in the Qalati Ghilji district of Zabul Province in southern Afghanistan.

Gujjar Chah is a town in Nehbandan rural district/county in the south of Khorasan province of Iran which is 942 kilometers away from Te

Pandit Nawal Kishore was born in Rerha Mathura. He laid the foundation of Munshi Nawal Kishore Press and after some time, he shifted to Dehli. He also started printing of the Holy Quran. In his press building, he established a special room where Holy

Quran's printing and its editing was carried out through the Hufaz-e-Karam. His press staff collected the unused pages which were buried in respect of the Holy Quran. Munshi Pandit Nawal Kishore died in 1895 in Dehli and his dead body, despite several attempts, could not be cremated and ultimately it was buried. The Pandit was from the Gojar tribe.

Origin of Gojri Tongue. Gojri, Gujri, or Gojari گُجَرِي is an Indo-Aryan language spoken by some of the Gurjars (Gujjars / Gojars) in the northern parts of India and Pakistan as well as in Afghanistan. About 7.970 million people speak Gojri as their mother tongue in the subcontinent of India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Gilgit Baltistan, and Kashmir (3.3 million people in India, 2.10 million in Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh and 2.5 million in Pakistan & Azad Kashmir while seventy thousand in Diamer and Gilgit districts of Gilgit-Baltistan, Hazara region, Malakand division including Sawat and Chitral districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and northern areas in Rawalpindi district of Punjab).

OVER VIEW

Since the Gojar is a worldwide tribe found almost in every part of the world and in every religion such as Jews, Christ, Hinduism, Sikhism, Buddhism, Atheist, Zoroastrianism and Islam. This worldwide existence of the Gojar tribe has given rise to two theories or schools of thoughts about the exact nature of their origin or birthplace.

One school of thought is of the view that the Noah flood (which happened in 5000 BC) was confined only to a specific area and it did not affect the Rajasthan / Ayodhya region of the Indian subcontinent where the life continued as usual. Based on this assumption, some of the historians and ideologists of the Kshatriyan / Aryans School of Thought are of the view that the Rajasthan region of the Indian states (also its surrounding areas) is the origin of the Gojars in that the Rama-Chandra, spiritual leader of the Hindus and the Buddhas, was born in 5114 BC, in this region of the Ayodhya situated on the holy river Saryu and he was considered to be Gojar / Gurjar. Secondly, the Rajasthan region and its surrounding regions such as southern region of China, Ladakh, Khorasan [with its capitals at Mathura, Bhinmal, Kanauj, Maratha, Indraprastha {Dehli}, Khalatse {khalsi}, Dayuan / Lanshi and Leh / Ladakh, Gaofu, Purusapura, Wihind and Taksalsila] have remained the strongholds and centers of Lord Ramachandra and Kushan Empires/regimes for centuries and it was further strengthened during the Pratiharas' rule from 5th to 13th centuries. Therefore, the historians and ideologists of the Kshatriyan / Aryan school of thought think the said region of Rajasthan as the origin of the Gurjars / Gojars and the place from where they expanded over the whole world.

As against that, the other school of thought known as Kartvelian believes that the Noah flood was a universal one that destroyed the whole world and in support of their opinion, they refer to the geological research study conducted by German Geologist, Dr. Fridrich Bender, according to which, the marine fossils were found on the world's highest Mount Everest. They say that if the Noah

flood hits the top of the world's highest mountain, it means that the flood was universal and worldwide. So this school of thought believes that the world was repopulated after this flood through the descendants of Hazrat Noah and his son Japheth's grandsons Gomer, Kartlose, Caucas from the Gorjistan, Caucasian / Caspian Sea, mount **Judi** { mountainous Gojar Iraqi Kurdistan and the Tarim Basin of the Koh-i-Qaaf to the rest of the world including the Central Asian countries, Rajasthan and northern and southern parts of the India-subcontinent, Harappa & Mohenjo-Daro of the Indus Valley Civilization and Purusapura of the Khorasan, Gorsi-Gojristan, Gomer, Bijar cities of Aryiana Kurdistan & Gajar Azerbaijan-Iran Empire from 1742-1925} **region**. This belief and theory was also supported by famous historians like Herodotus, Strabo, Al-Biruni, Ahmad Bican Yazicioglu, Muqaddasi Ibn Muhammad Ahmad and Mufti Abdul Ghani Al Azhari Al Shashi who were of the view that the Gurjars and the human population expanded from this region of the Debeta / Gurja Rivers in the Caucasian of Gorjistan and mount Judi. It was also endorsed by Spanish scholar Isidore in the 7th century that after the flood, Noah's son Japheth traveled to Europe, Sem to Asia and Ham to Africa. As per Isidorian theory "**Isidor's De nature rerum**" and Islamic historians, Turks, Magog, Khazars, Oghuz, Mongols, Slavs and Yuezhi Khotan Chinese are the descendants of Hazrat Japheth a.s.

Further, the Kartvelian school of thought also attempted to prove the Gorjistan / Mount Judi / Caucasian and its surrounding region as the 'Gojars Birth-place' by linking it with genetic / DNA research reports conducted by various universities/institutions in the Caucasian / Gorjistan and its surrounding locations and regions of the Kushan and Rajasthan, according to which, R1a, R1aR1a, R1b are the Y-DNA haplogroup of the Gojars. Hazrat Japheth and his sons/grandsons like Gomar, Kartlos, Cuacas and their descendants' tribes such as Kayi, Khazar, Oghuz, Khaghan and White Huns' haplogroup is also reported as R1a, R1a-Z, R1aR1a and R1b which is close in affinity and similarity with that of the Gojars of the subcontinent, Afghanistan and the Central Asian Countries which shows that Gurjars / Gojars / Gocers were spread over the world from this region of Caucasian.

Thus as a result, it can be concluded that the Caucasian region comprising Kartvelian (Gorjistan), inhabited by the CAUCAS and the KARTLOS (KART) has primarily been admitted Gojars Origin followed by the Gaofu, Purusapura, Taksalsila and Mathura / Bhinmal Kanauji as its later origin. This will also remain as a guide-map for future historians, geologists, ideologists and educationists to further unveil its hidden wrath for their coming generation so it will extend an opportunity and a way for future research and study on this subject in more depth.

Author

*** in 1967, a group of archeologists and historians from Georgia Tbilisi visited the Indian state of Rajasthan. They went to its rural areas to examine the existence of the tribe/caste system and found that the living style of these people was similar to that of the Georgians which shows that **their ancestors might travel from the Caucasian / Caspian region of Kartvelian(mt Judi) to the northern states of India.** This has also been endorsed by the known journalist/columnist Javed Chaudhary.

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1768-1837

Nawab Musharraf Muqqadam Gojar reigned Hazara Gojran from 1797 to 1837 CE. So he was known as the Nawab of Hazara Gojran.

تصویر مقدمہ نظام محمد پوتا مقدمہ مشرف ساکن کوٹ نجیب اللہ قوم بکر کھانا



یہ تمام اس کی شعلی ہزارہ سے زیادہ تھے خواہ کہ وہ یہاں انعام سوز رہا ہے۔ مقدمہ مشرف کی شعلی کے ساموں سے
بجائز اور ایک نام لکرا ہے۔ اس تمام مقدمہ سے اب تک اس کی جڑی کی ہے۔ یہ تمام مقدمہ حراجہ راست کے
موسکامہ ہوا مل ہے اور اس اہوا مقدمہ مشرف سے لیکر برکھ وادی ہے۔



Abdur Rashid Bijar Gojar @ 101 Mela Jashne Hazara
2019 at Curtis Ground Haripur city



Rajpur (Mang Gojran Haripur)-view of graves of Nawab Sardar Esa Khan Gojar and Nawab Sardar Musa Khan Gojar who were martyred in 1652 CE near Chulda Kungaar at Todu – Rajpur. Rajpur is the hometown of socialist **Malik Pervaiz Khotana Gojar** 1768-1837 CE



Nawab Musharraf
Muqaddam Gojar



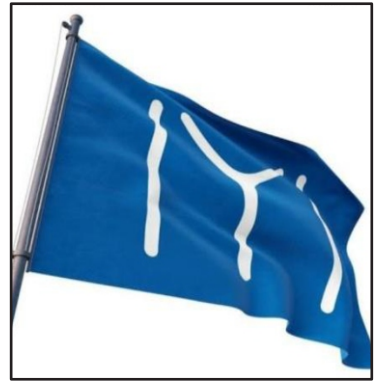
Changi Bandi Mount



Georgian Khaghan Gojar(style)



Ertugrul Ghazi son of Suleyman Shah of Oghuz descent. His son Osman laid the foundation of the Ottoman Empire in 1299 CE

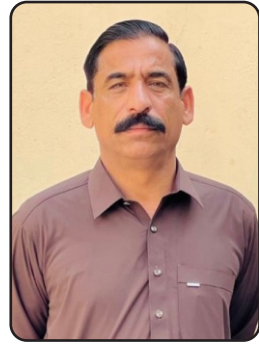


Kayi tribe flag (13th- 20th-century)





Sardar Awais Khotana Gojar
Chamba Pind



Sardar Asghar Khan Khotana Gojar
Kotnajibullah



Faisal Alladad Bijar Gojar
VC secretary



Alldad Bijar Gojar
TIP ® employee



Muhammad Javed son of Misri Khan Bijar Gojar



Abdullah Javed Bijar Gojar



Khurshid Javed Bijar Gojar

Miscellaneous - Local Government System in Subcontinent (1849-1947). In order to ensure municipal services in the urban areas, the British East India Company introduced Town and Municipal Committees in the early 1860s.

Basic Democracies Order 1859. Basic Democracies, a five tiers local govt system, was introduced in 1960 such as:

1. Union Council was the basic tier of the system. There was one chairman and 15 members in a UC (two-thirds as elected and one-third as non-elected members) and each ward was represented by one Basic Democrat elected, **2. Tehsil Council** was consisted of some elected and some non-elected members i.e. Chairmen UCs and heads of the NBDs (nation-building departments) in the respective tehsil, **3. District Council** was consisted of elected and non-elected members i.e. Deputy Commissioner was its chairman who also selected its Vice-Chairman from amongst the Chairmen of the tehsil council / Union Councils and Municipal Committee as its non-official members, **4. Divisional Council** was headed by the Divisional Commissioner. It was consisted of the Deputy Commissioners, Vice Chairmen of the districts within the division, the divisional level officers and some other prominent persons were selected by its Chairman and **Provincial Development Advisory Council** headed by the Governor.

As per provisions of the 1962 Constitution, Basic Democracies elections were held on 09 June 1962 and on 27 December 1965. 80,000 Basic Democrats (40000 each from East & West Pakistan) were the electoral college for elections of the Presidential elections. The democrats of 1962 cast their votes for the election of the President of

Chairman and **Provincial Development Advisory Council** headed by the Governor.

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<u>S#</u>	<u>UC</u>	<u>Chairman (elected in 1962^{^*})</u>
1.	Tofkian	Raja Muhammad Aslam
2.	Khanpur	Raja Sikandar Zaman Khan
3.	Bareela	Malik Mehboob
4.	Barkot	Barkat Khan
5.	Baghpur Dheri	Raja Habib Ahmad
6.	Bagra	Sultan Ahmad Khan Jadoon
7.	Gandhian	Muhammad Akbar Khan
8.	Rehana	Mir Jaffar Khan
9.	Sarai Salah	Muhammad Nawaz Khan
10.	Mirpur	Major Mehmood Shah Thipra
11.	Talokar	Malik Bashir Advocate
12.	Panian	Hajji Muhammad Ashraf Khan
13.	Darvesh	Khawaj Muhammad Khan Tarin
14.	Sikandarpur	Qazi Muhammad Yousaf
15.	Mankarai	Ghulam Sarwar
16.	Sawabi Maira	Pir Sarwar Shah of Kundrialla
17.	Kalinjir	Muhammad Farooq Khan
18.	Darband	Dr. Masdar Ali
19.	Nikka Panni	Alam Zeb Khan
20.	Bir	Aziz Muhammad Khan
21.	Sarai N. Khan	Mattloob Khan
22.	Lalogali	Major Latif Tanoli
23.	Daragri	Sultan Ahmad Khan
24.	Terbela	Aslam Khan
25.	Khalabat	Mehdi Zaman Khan
26.	Nara Amazai	Zaboor Khan
27.	Kiya Khabal	Muhammad Ali Shah
28.	Ghazi	Sher Afzal
29.	Kotehra	Malik Iqbal Khan
30.	Sirikot	Mir Afzal Khan

II. 1965, Union Councils were Tofkian, Choi , Khanpur, Baghpur Dheri, Barkot, Gandhian, Bandi Sher Khan, Rehana, Bagra, Sarai Salah, Kahil, Talokar, Darvesh, Jagal, Sikandarpur, Manak Rai, Dragri, Sarai Niamat Khan, Sawabi Maira, Darband, Nikka Panni, Bir, Kalinjir, Lologali, Sarai Gadai, Kotnajibullah, Bareela, Khalabat, Terbela, Nara Amazai, Kiya Khabal, Sirikot, Kotehra.

III. 1979, Union Councils were Tofkian, Choi , Khanpur, Bhirrary (Muslimabad) , Barkot, Gandhian, Bandi Sher Khan, Rehana, Bagra, Sarai Salah, Mirpur Kahil, Talokar, Darvesh, Sikandarpur, Manak Rai, Kalinjir, Lologali, Sarai Gadai, Hattar, Kotnajibullah, Bareela, Nara Amazai, Baitgali, Sirikot, Kotehra, Qazipur & Ghazi.

IV. 2001, Tofkian, Khanpur, Najifpur, Muslimabad , Barkot, Jabri, Gandhian, Bandi Sher Khan, Bagra, Khollian Bala, Shah Maqsood, Sarai Saleh, Rehana, Ali Khan, Pandak, Darwesh, North, Central, South, Sikandarpur, Manak Rai, Pind Hashim Khan, Sarai Niamat Khan, Jattipind, Bir, Ladarmang, Kalinjir, Khalabat, Terbela, Dheendah, Panian, Bakka, Dingi, Kotnajinullah, Hattar, Bareela, Pind Kamal Khan, Nara Amazai, Baitgali, Kundi, Ghazi, Khairbara, Kotehra, Kundi and Sirikot.

V. 2015 (45 Union Councils were replaced with 180 Village & Neighbourhood Councils (155 VCs & 25 NCs) and the defunct UCs were notified as the multiple wards for the District and Tehsil councils members. 180 Village Councils were established.

VI. 2021 Elections of the Chairman / Mayor Tehsil Councils and Chairmen/councilors of VCs / NCS were held in two phases in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa i.e. on 19 December 2012, in the divisions of Peshawar, Mardan, Kohat, Bannu, D.I. Khan and district Haripur and the 2nd phase, were held on 31 March 2022 in the Malakand division and Hazara division except Haripur district.

^* **Source:** Jalal-ud- Din Awan, who joined the LG department in 1960 and retired in 2003 from the post of Accounts Officer TMA Haripur Hazara Gojran.

reference - the federal government introduced a uniform local govt system in different tiers in 1960, 1979 and 2001. However, after the 18th constitutional amendment in April 2010, it was notified as a provincial subject so the provinces introduced a local govt system with different tiers such as in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Union Councils were substituted with Village and Neighbourhood Councils.

The **Basic Democracies Ordinance 1959** provided provisions for documentation of birth, death, marriages & divorce or dissolution of marriages etc through the respective Union Councils. Various local government systems were introduced after the BD system through which several local leaders emerged at Union Council / VC, NC level. **Malik Murtaza Monon Gojar** from Pind Hashim Khan (Haripur) was a renowned Gojar personality. He was the landlord of the area. In Pind Hashim Khan, khotana, charh, porswal / poswal and monan clans of the Gojar are inhabited. **Malik Muhammad Younas** was one of them who was elected as councilor of Union Council Jattipind district Haripur (Hazara Gojran) in 2002. Further, **Engineer Muhammad Naeem** Gojar of Sarai Salah (Haripur) is presently posted as XEN / Executive Engineer in the C&W department in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. He has also been working for the well-being of the Gojar community. Similarly, Rehmat Khan Gojar and Jan Khan Gojar from Bharokot Khalabat



were in prominent positions in the army of the State of Amb from 1825-45 CE. **Malik Javaid** was born in a Mian clan of the Gojar tribe to Malik Sher Afzal in the village Kamal Pura Panian of Haripur Hazara Gojran. By profession, he is a zamindar (landlord) and

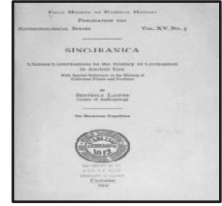


businessman. He is very devoted and committed to his tribe and was one of the primary sponsors of the **Gojar convention** held on 25 December 2022 in front of his hujra at Kamalpura. His cousin **Malik Fiaz** son of Malik Khawaj is committed to his tribe. Both cousins planned to establish a Gojar Secretariat in Haripur city for promoting Gojars welfare activities

Gujjar, Gargar (Qajar), Gojar, Khaghan, Sardar, Choudhary, Muqaddam, George, Tomaras Gurjara, etc were the titles used by the Gargar, Gujjar, Garjar, Gojar, Gocer, Gurg in different regions of the world such as the khan, Khaghan & George were used by the Georgian, Kartvillian people residing in the Caucasian / Caspian / Azerbaijan, Kurdistan, Turkiye region, etc. Gujjar, Gurjar, Gurjara, Choudhary, Sardar and Muqaddam titles were adopted by the Gojars who inhabited the



subcontinent (Tomoaras Gurjara is a clan of Rajputs. Pandu, king of the Kuru kingdom, was from from the same subgroup. Pratiharas who ruled Rajasthan region from 7th to 13th centuries were used term Gurjara) while Gargar, Gojar and Muqaddam were also used by the people living in Iran, Iraq and Afghanistan. **Moqaddam** was a clan of the Otuziki of Karabakh and the Turkic tribe inhabited Maragheh province of Iran. The Moqaddam governors of the Maragheh system of administration also seemed and observed in the Qajar dynasty of Iran from 1779 – 1925 CE. Therefore, the Gojar's titles vary and differ from country to country or region to region. According to certain historical accounts, the Rajputs are descendants of the Yuezhi, Khotana tribe of the Tarim Basin region which is located in present-day Xinjiang, China. Bumin Oghuz from the Ashina clan of the Gok-turks established the Khaganate empire in 546 CE. As per the Turkic book “**Dade Korkut**”, the title ‘khan’ was used for the supreme leader and ‘khagan’ was used for the chief of the tribe. Lasha Georgi was the king of Georgia from 1213-1223 CE and was known as **George IV** of Georgia. He was from the Bijar clan of the Gojar tribe. There is another research report e.i. **Sino-Iranica** (1893) by Berthold Laufer, a German Anthropologist and a Curator of Asia Ethnology who also described the Yuezhi and Khaghan as ancestors of the Oghuz, Khazars and khotana. In **Russia**, there are nine (9) Muslim Republics such as Tatarstan, Bashkortostan, Dagestan, Adygeya, Chechnya, Ingushetia, Northern Ossetia, Kabardino-Balkaria and Karachayevo-Cherkessia with 25 million Muslims out of a total population of 144.450 million in 2023.



Thank You