

RELIGIOUS POLITICAL FAMILIES OF MULTAN

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ABSTRACT

Multan is the house of Families like Alvi, Sayyid, Shamsi, Gardezi, Naqvi, Wains, Buch, Khakwant, Saduzie, Kazmi etc since centuries. The article highlights the contribution of only religious political families of Multan like Gardezi, Gilani, Qureshi, Kazmi and Shamsi families. The family major personalities are discussed and their contributions in life are highlighted. The Historical analysis, regional and Subaltern historical approach are used to analyze the data to find the life history. The historical approach is used to discuss life of saints and its families. This article would help other historians for finding data on religious, political families of Multan and their social and educational contribution for Multan.

Key words: Gilani, Qureshi, Gardezi, Kazmi, Shamsi, Multan, Religious families, political families

INTRODUCTION

Multan is called a land of four famous things i.e., Hot Weather, Baggers, Graves and Dust. As In old days, city was settled in fort and people used to bury their dead ones out of city, so people coming from Central Asia and other places would see grave first. As city was bound and surrounding area was barren and no trees were seen, so hot weather dominated and dust used to persist. Beggar usually stayed outside the fort walls for getting charity from travelers, so people coming from central Asia declared that Multan is famous for beggars, dust, hot weather and graveyards. The famous verses are written about four gifts of Multan as,

چهار چیز از تحفه ملتان
گردو گرما، گداو گورستان

(Translation: four gifts of Multan are Dust and Heat, Beggars and graveyards.)

Famous saint Hazrat Bahauddin Zakariya Multani has praised Multan in poetry making it equal to paradise, where angels have come to pray and prostration.

ملتان ماہ جنت اعلیٰ برابر است
آہستہ پابند کہ ملک سجدہ مے کنند

(Translation: our Multan is equally ranks with heavens, Walk slowly as Angels bow on this land).

This city is also called city of saints¹ as many renowned saints like Muhammad Yousaf Gardezi² (1058-1136 AD), Bahauddin Zakariya³ (1161-1262AD), Sadar Uddin Arif⁴ (1224-1309AD), Rukan Uddin Alam⁵ (1251-1335AD), Shah Shamas Sabzwari⁶ (1166-1276AD), Musa

Pak Shaheed⁷ (1545-1615AD), Sayyid Musa Pak Deen⁸ (death 1073AH)⁹ and Hafiz Jamal¹⁰ (death 1811AD) etc. stayed and buried in Multan. While many stayed for a while and went into central part of sub-continent like Ali Hajwari¹¹ (1009-1072AD), Moin Uddin Chatsi¹² (1143-1236AD), Qutab Uddin Bakhtiar Kaki¹³ (1173-1235AD), Baba Fareed¹⁴ (1173-1266AD) etc. So, Multan is truly city of saints for being the house and tomb of many saints including Shah Shamas. This city of saint is discussed by a piece of poetry as follows

ملتان، شہر عاشقان و اولیاء است
ہر قدم شہر حکمت و عرفان است

(Translation: Multan city of lovers and saints, every step in this city is a step of wisdom and mysticism.)

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Sayyid Asghar Ali Shah has given lineages of all Sayyid Families of Punjab in his book *Tareekh e Saddat*¹⁵ published in 1961 and has given lineage of Gardezi, Qureshi, Gilani and Shamsi families of Multan but have not discussed the overall contributions of these families specially Shamsi Family of Multan. Sajid Maqsood has published an article *Shamsi Dynastic Saints in Punjab*¹⁶ and discussed Shah Shamas and other Shamsi Saints in Punjab and has not elaborated structural values of Shamsi Darbars like Shah Shamas. Shakir Hussain Shakir has discussed same history of Shah Shamas Sabzwari in his books *Shah Yousaf Gardezi and Shah Shamas Sabzwari*¹⁷ and he has not discussed other saints or their families. M. Hanif Raza in his book *Multan Past and Present*¹⁸ but he has not mentioned contribution of Gardezi, Gilani, Kazmi and Shamsi families in Multan. This gap is discussed in this article. History of Multan is discussed by Fauzia H. Qureshi in book *Multan: A Spiritual Legacy*¹⁹ which has discussed the religious history of Multan including Gilani, Qureshi and Shamsi saints but has not given these families history. Professor Ikhlaq Hussain Shamsi have discussed the life of Shah Shamas in his book *Shah Shamas*²⁰ in which he has discussed life history of Shah Shamas but

he has not discussed social, religious and political role of Gilani, Qureshi, Kazmi and Shamsi families in Multan. Sajid Maqsood has discussed the life of Shah Shamas Sabzwari Tabrizi in his article *Shah Shamas Tabrizi Sabzwari, saint of Multan*²¹ but he has not discussed other families contribution in Multan. This gap is discussed in this article.

Prof. Dr. Ashiq Muhammad Khan Durrani has documented the history of Multan in his book *Tareekh-e-Multan: From Ancient Times to 1947*²² published in 2007 but he has discussed small paragraphs on saints of Multan. Another book on the life of saints of Multan is *Tazkara e Oliye e Multan*²³ written by Sayyid Imtiaz Hussain Shah Qadri, in which he has mentioned the saints of Multan but has not his contribution of these saints' families. Sajid Maqsood has given the some history of Gardezi family in *Role of Gardezi Family in Multan in Mughal Period (1526-1857)*²⁴ but he has not discussed any information about Shamsi, Gilani, Qureshi and Kazmi families. Sheikh Ikram ul Haq has penned the similar type of history of Multan in his book entitled *Arz e Multan*²⁵ but he has not given any contribution of Families of Gilani, Kazmi, Shamsi etc of Multan in his book. This gap is discussed in this article. Prof. Dr Ashiq Muhammad Khan Durrani has penned the history of Multan under Durrani empire titled as *Multan Under the Afghans 1752-1818*²⁶ but he has not given religious significances of saints of Multan. Shakir Hussain Shakir has discussed some history of Multan in *Multan: Akas Aur Their*²⁷ published in 2011 discussing saints of Multan but has not discussed these saints' families. This gap is discussed in this article.

RELIGIOUS POLITICAL FAMILIES OF MULTAN

This article gives the historical background of Different religious and political families of Multan. Families like Qureshi, Gilani and Gardezi families started as religious and then turned into political families and while others are political social families. In this article, I shall discuss these religious and political families with

their prominent personalities and their social, political and religious contribution for Multan. Generally in Multan two types of Sayyid families exists.

1. HUSSAIN SAYYID FAMILIES

The families link their lineage with Hazrat Imam Hussain, These families are generally follower of Shia Islam, these includes,

- a. Shamsi Sayyids
- b. Gardezi Sayyids
- c. Sayyids of Sher Shah

- d. Sayyid of Jalal purpirwala

Some of these Hussaini Sayyids follow Sunni religion

- a. Kazmi Sayyids
- b. Sayyids of Uch Sharif

2. HASSANI SAYYID

The families link their lineage with Hazrat Imam Hassan; these families are generally follower of Sunni Islam.

- a. Sayyids Gillani family of Hazrat Musa Pak Shaheed Multan
- b. Sayyids of Baghdad district Khanewal

As the article is discussing families that are religious and political at the same time, so in this article, I shall discuss Gardezi, Qureshi, Gillani and Kazmi families of Multan

1. GARDEZI FAMILY

Gardezi family is the first religious family to settle in Multan and Shah Yousaf Gardezi came to Multan in 1083AD in Baraham Ghaznavi era and since eleventh century this family is serving the people of Multan. The family derives its name from Gardez, Afghanistan and now the name of area of tomb Shah Yousaf Gardez is called Shah Gardez. The family had closed alliance with Muhammad Ghouri (1175-1206 AD), Razia Sultan (1236-1240AD), Prince Muhammad (1280-1288AD), Behlol Lodhi(1452-1488AD), Hamyun (1530-1540, 1555-56AD), Islam Shah Suri (1545-1554AD). The sultans like Razia Sultan and Islam Shah Suri also visited Darbar Shah Yousaf Gardezi and Mughal emperors granted lands to the family. The family initially came as religious family in propagating Islam and

was later involved in politics due to change in regional rulers. The family was amongst two religious families of Multan along with Qureshi family in sultanate era (1206-1526AD) and was amongst three religious families along with Qureshi and Gillani in Mughal era. This family has a heritage of nine centuries and has contributed a lot in social, religious and political ways for people of Multan. Some prominent members of family who had contributed a lot since centuries are as follows.

Sayyid Qaswar Gardezi was a saint of Gardez in Muhmud Ghaznavi, Masood Ghaznavi era in 1000s-1080sAD and had a great honour in Mahmud court that Mahmud asked for his prayers on his attacks at India. Mahmud also granted him some land in Gardez. He was also in alliance with Sultan Bharam Ghaznavi that sultan asked him to go to Multan for help in governance. But he refused and sent his grandson Shah Yousaf Gardezi to Multan. He died in 1080sAD in Gardez and his tomb was built in Gardez present day Afghanistan.²⁸

Shah Yousaf Gardezinamed was Sayyid Yousaf and was called as Abu ul Fazal Muhammad Yousaf and title is Shah Gardez and was born in 450AH in Gardez near Ghazni. He came to Multan in 1083AD/481AH and helped in settlements of locals in Multan which were destroyed by Muhmud consecutive attacks. He set the fort foundations again and called people who had ran to Shah Abbas side, to settle in Multan again. He had good relations with Ghaznavi rulers²⁹ that no foreign attacks were made for fifty years till his death in 1136AD/531AH. He was buried in the room where he used to pray. He lived a great live of 81 years, 31 years in Gradez and 50 years in Multan under the rules of Sultan Abraham Saeed, Sultan Alludin Masood and Sultan Baharam Shah.³⁰ His tomb is single room structure with no dome. His tomb was beautified with blue tiles in 1150AD by Umer Somera ruler of Uch³¹. His tomb is inside Bohar Gate, Mollah Shah Gardez.³² The tomb had a Dewan khana or Thasbih khana where sajada nasheen of darbar³³ meets with rulers and people on important events

and eid occasions. The tomb was again decorated by Razia Sultan in 1238AD and in 1555AD a mosque was built near tomb by Islam shah Suri. The piece of poetry written on tomb door indicating that he came to Multan riding on lion and using snake as lash.

دانی سوار شیر کہ در دست مار کرد

مخدوم شاه یوسف ایں جا قرار کرد³⁴

Sayyid Sheikh Abdul Samad was grandson of Shah Yousaf Gardezi and he invited Muhammad Ghuri in 1175AD to attack Multan, Ghuri captured Multan in 1175AD and met Sheikh Abdul Samad in Dewan Khana of darbar Shah Yousaf Gardezi. Sultan honored him with Robe of honour, allotment of land of thirty six thousand Bigah³⁵ and two hundred wells for Darbar Shah Gardez oil for lightening and langar for people.

Sheikh Yahya was son of Sheikh Abdul Samad in 1230-50s periods, during his tenure of Sajada Nasheeni, Razia Sultan (1236-1240AD) visited Multan in 1238AD, and she also visited Darbar Shah Yousaf Gardezi and allotted funds to construct darbar in blue tiles.

Shah Yousaf Gardezi (II) was in 9th lineage of Shah Yousaf Gardezi in early Mughal era, he was a literary man and wrote "*Irshad ul Salaqeen*"³⁶ which has been lost but its was mentioned in later books like Tazkara tul Multan and Tareekh e Multan. He had only one only daughter named Fatima. He married his daughter with Abul Fateh grandson of Hazrat Jahanian Jahan Gashat (1308-1384AD)³⁷. The son of this couple was named as Shah Yousaf Gardezi (III) and all the Gardezi family of Multan is descendent of Shah Yousaf Gardezi (III). Other relatives of Shah Yousaf Gardezi (II) claimed of inheritance of darbar and property but Abul Fatah and Fatima declared that the family believes in Shia sect³⁸ and Khan e Khanan³⁹ gave decision in favour of Abul Fateh⁴⁰ and those relatives had to leave Multan and they settled in Bagh Kashmir. Gardezi of Rawalpindi and

Kashmir belonged to that lineage of Gardezi family.

Sheikh Raju Gardezi Sheikh Raju Gardezi also known as Baba Rajan Gardezi was sajada nasheen of darbar in Suri era (1540-1555AD) and during his tenure Islam Shah Suri (1545-1555AD) visited Multan and constructed three mosques at three Darbars including Darbar Shah Yousaf Gardezi, the mosque was named as Musjid Mubarak. In 1972-3 flood struck the darbar and the mosque stone of Suri era was taken to Karachi museum for safety. The writing on mosque stone gives the date of mosque and visit of sultan.

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

ربنا تقبل منائنا اسمع العليم عمارات خانقاه قدوة الواصلين عمدتنا لثقتين قطب الاقطاب
بندگی حضرت شاه یوسف گردیزی عہد سجادہ حضرت شیخ المشائخ صدر الدین راجو بفرمان
حضرت سلطان السلاطین اسلام شاہ فی 944ھ و پیر داخت سیادت پناہ سید احمد حسین راجو
حسین الواسطی۔⁴¹

Shah Yousaf Gardezi (IV) was in era of Aurangzeb Alamgir and Badshah visited Multan during his fights with Dara Shakoh and observed Shah Yousaf as sajada nasheen and saint of Multan. Badshah found him pious, indulged in prayers and well-wisher of people. He gave darbar piece of land holding, an elephant and a robe of honour⁴². The orders of land holding are still preserved by Gardezi family.

Sheikh Raju Gardezi (II) was sajada nasheen of darbar in early Sikh era and Ranjeet Singh visited Multan in 1820AD and met sajada nasheens of different Darbars. He kept the holdings of Darbars and gifted six villages and rupees fifty one Nanak Shahi to Sheikh Raju (II) to respect the sheikh and honour the darbar.

After British occupancy, different branches of Gardezi family prospered amongst which are Sajada Nasheen Gardezi family, Korie Baloch village Gardezi family, Ramzan Shah Gardezi family and Hamid Shah Gardezi family. All of these Gardezi families are linked with each other through marriage relations now and have

produced people who have served Multan and brought honour to Gardezi family.

Sajada Nasheen Gardezi Family

The sajada nasheen family is the major group of Gardezi family and since seventeenth century, a rule was made that sajada nasheen would be named as Yousaf Gardezi and Raju Gardezi consecutively. In 1857AD Roshan Shah Yousaf Gardezi (VII) was head of family. He wrote famous book "Tazkara tul Multan" writing history of Multan. He also opened darbar gates for general public in 1849AD war as British army had promised, not to attack at Darbars. He remained sajada nasheen of darbar till late 1870s.

Sheikh Shamas Uddin Raju Gardezi (V) remained sajada nasheen of darbar from early 1880s to 1928AD and was a divisional Darbari and remained honorary magistrate for more than fifty years. He had an annual grant of one thousand rupees and avoided involvement in politics. He favoured Khan Bahadur Hassan Bakhsh Gardezi in politics and took care of family heritage of teaching Quran and Hadith to children.

Shah Yousaf Gardezi (VIII) became sajada nasheen after his father death in 1928AD and was made divisional darbari and honorary magistrate after his father. He died in 1951AD.

Sheikh Raju Gardezi (VI) became sajada nasheen of darbar in 1951AD at the age 10 and remained sajada nasheen till 2020AD, his death. He refrained Gardezi family from selling the houses at Mollah Shah Gardez. He died in 2020 and his corpse was initially buried in darbar Shah Gardez and in 2023AD was shifted to Najaf Ashraf (Iraq).

Sayyid Roshan Yousaf Gardezi (IX) is current sajada nasheen of darbar Shah Yousaf Gardezi.

Korie Baloch Village Gardezi Family

This branch of Gardezi family has produced many individuals who have served the people of

Multan. Phalu Shah, Ghulab Shah, Murad Shah and their descendent family is included in this branch of family.

Sayyid Ghulab Shah and Sayyid Phalu Shah were both brothers and were made divisional Darbari after 1857AD war from Sardarpur area on recommendation of Sayyid Murad Shah Gardezi. They both are buried in country yard of darbar Shah Gardez Multan.

Sayyid Murad Shah Gardezi was living in Sardarpur with his father Phalu Shah when Major General Whish reached to attack Multan in 1849. He helped Britishers in both 1949AD Anglo Sikh war and 1857AD mutiny. He was promoted to extra assistant commissioner in 1864AD and in 1865AD as native agent and political head in Bahawalpur State. He was chief judge and administrator of Bahawalpur State till his death in 1876AD. He opened two canals Murad Wah⁴³ and Ford Wah⁴⁴ and two new cities were established as Minchin Abad⁴⁵ and Mcleod Ganj⁴⁶. He bought twenty five murrabah lands in heart of Multan in 1861 in six thousand rupees. He was planning to go to Lahore in coronation ceremony in 1876 with Nawab Bahawalpur and stayed in Multan to rest for bad health but could not recover and died in 1876 and was buried at darbar Shah Gardez.

Khan Bahadur⁴⁷ Hassan Bakhsh Gardezi was son of Sayyid Murad Shah Gardezi and was only 10 years of age when his father died. He took part in local government elections in 1882AD and became member of district board and vice president. He participated in 1899AD queen birthday and was entitled as Khan Bahadur. He was also a provincial darbari and met Prince of Wales in 1905 in Lahore. He also represented Multan in 1911AD Delhi Darbar⁴⁸. He denoted fund in recruitment fund, war fund and pension fund and got certificates of appreciations from Governor Punjab, Viceroy and other officials. He was a good poet and writer and had written "Oraq e Pareshan⁴⁹", "Hassan Meer⁵⁰" and history of Multan.⁵¹ He was a religious man and

hosted all India Shia Conference in Multan in 1922AD, 1928AD and 1931AD. He also established Shia education madarsa "Babul Aloom"⁵² in 1925AD in Multan and set three Murabah⁵³ land for this purpose. He also established Loyalist Association Multan against Non Cooperation Movement⁵⁴. He was awarded gold medal in King George (VI) jubilee in 1936AD. He got ill and died in 1938AD and set his grandson Sayyid Abdul Jaleel Gardezi as his kin who was made divisional darbari. In 1947AD, Jaleel Shah donated his land for refugees and a modern town by the name of Jalil Abad was settled.

Sayyid Muhammad Nawaz Shah Gardezi was son of Sayyid Hassan Bakhsh Gardezi and served as Tehsildar in 1911 to 1925AD and was also member of Shia organization "Anjuman-i- Wazifa Sadaat wa Mamineen". He had seven sons who all served British and Pakistani governments in high positions.

1. Sayyid Ali Hussain Shah Gardezi, minister and MPA in Punjab Government 1951-1958 and first minister of labour and industries in Punjab Pakistan.
2. Prof. Dr. Sayyid Ali Raza Gardezi, principal Allama Iqbal Medical College Lahore.
3. Hassan Nawaz Gardezi, a sociology professor and writer of books. He wrote books like "Pakistan: The Unstable State", "Pakistan: The Roots of Dictatorship", "From Afghanistan to Syria: The US Role in the Creation and Spread of Global Islamist Terrorism" and autobiography "Ghubar e Zindgi".
4. Sayyid Ali Nawaz Gardezi, chairman CDA Islamabad who also organized Faisal Mosque building.
5. Sayyid Mahmood Hussain Gardezi, served in army in World War II.
6. Brigadier Sayyid Baqir Hussain Gardezi, served in army in World War II and fought in Al-Alameen war.

Sayyid Muhammad Altaf Hussain Gardezi was son of Khan Bahadur Hassan Bakhsh Gardezi

and also served as thesildar in British government. His son Sayyid Abbas Hussain Shah Gardezi remained tehsildar and deputy commissioner of Multan and Sahiwal. In 1947AD, a new town was established as Altaf Town for settlement of immigrants by Muhammad Altaf Shah Gardezi.

Sayyid Abbas Hussain Gardezi served in Mashad Iran as guard at Imam Raza tomb in 1934AD, He was elected Member national assembly in 1973AD and had his named in constitution committee. He was the writer of books "Tareekh e Multan"⁵⁵, "Inhadam e Janat Ul Baqie"⁵⁶ and "Hota hai har roz tamasha meray agay"⁵⁷ and "Hayat Abbas"⁵⁸.

SYED HUR RIAHI GARDEZI is son of Sayyid Abbas Husain Gardezi and represented Pakistan in the United Nations General Assembly in 1990.

He has been in the Board of Governors of Aitchison College and on the Board of Directors of State Life Insurance Corporation of Pakistan and also National Insurance Company. He has been the General Secretary of Aitchison College Old-Boys Association (ACOB) for nearly twenty years and still on its Central Executive Committee and recently been awarded the Lifetime Achievement Award by the College and ACOB. He is still alive and is holding Multan biggest private Gardezi library.

Muhammad Ali Gardezi served in Pak army and than shifted his services to civil services Pakistan and joined District Management Group as assistant commissioner; he rose to the rank of commissioner and served in Multan for many years. He also served as secretary Pakistan aviation, chairman Pakistan international airlines (PIA), member Punjab Public Service Commission (PPSC) and other important designations in bureaucracy of Pakistan. He has opened an institute in Multan for spreading of education named as Multan Institute of Management Sciences (MIMS) and living a healthy life.

Sayyid Zumarad Gardezi was eldest son of Khan Bahadur Hassan Bakhsh Gardezi and died in his father's life time. His only son Sayyid Abdul Jaleel Gardezi was raised by grandfather and declared as his kin in British administration and was made divisional Darbari after Hassan Bakhsh Gardezi.

Muhammad Ramzan Shah Gardezi and descendants

Muhammad Ramzan Shah Gardezi was a landlord in 1857AD munity and helped British army at Chenab River. He was awarded one thousand rupees land, a robe of one fifty rupees and title of vicerigal Darbari. He remained vicerigal Darbari till his death in 1870's and was buried in darbar Shah Yousaf Gardezi. Sayyid Nasir Uddin became Vicerigal Darbrai after his death. He was active in politics and was in favour of Muslim league till his death in 1938AD.

Sayyid Ramzan Shah Gardezi became divisional Darbari after his father Sayyid Nasir Uddin Death. He helped British government in recruitment of soldiers in World War II and was honored with a robe of honour and certificate of appreciations. He donated about rupees ten thousand in refugee funds in early Pakistan. He also denoted some amount in Pakistan fund⁵⁹. He had seven sons who also contributed a lot in the glory of Pakistan and Multan.

Sayyid Khurshid Abbas Gardezi was eldest son of Sayyid Ramzan Shah Gardezi and participated in Pakistan movement as Boy Scout. He was in Paris on 14 August 1947AD, on 6th Scouts World Jamboree, and he hoisted Pakistan Flag in Paris. He had pictures with Quaid e Azam on returning Pakistan with appreciation words.⁶⁰He spent his life in betterment of Pakistan and died in 2023AD and was buried in Darbar Shah Gardez.

Sayyid Zulafaqar Shah Gardezi is son of Sayyid Khurshid Abbas Gardezi and served in foreign services of Pakistan as ambassador. He hoisted Pakistan flag in Denmark in 2017AD on 70th

birthday of Pakistan. He is living a retired life now.⁶¹

Sayyid Haider Zaman Gardezi is son of Sayyid Ramzan Shah Gardezi and son in law of Sayyid Razi Shah Gardezi MPA. He contests in Tatay Pur area as MPA and district council.

Colonol Nasir Zaman Gardezi is another son of Sayyid Ramzan Shah Gardezi. He served Pak Army and participated in 1965AD and 1971AD war at Jaham Jorian sector and Lahore sector. He was awarded Tamzah e Imtiaz Military. He is living a retired life at Shah Gardez.

Other active Gardezi family members

Razi Shah Gardezi started his career as contesting election at Union Council Bangal wala in 1950AD, and became divisional member council in Ayub Khan Era. He was elected as Member Provincial assembly in 1970AD on Pakistan People's party seat from Multan. He was re-elected as MPA in 1977AD but assembly was dissolved due to martial law. He also contested in 1985AD but lost, he died in 1986AD. His son in law contests in elections in his constituency.

Sayyid Hassan Raza Gardezi was a famous writer and poet. He also worked as Naib Tehsildar in revenue department. He has written the book "Hazrat Yousaf Gardezi"⁶², "Dhabay tuy dhoray"⁶³, and "Tenements on Sand"⁶⁴.

Sayyid Muhammad Qaswar Gardezi was a leftist politician of Pakistan and was a companion of Khan Abdul Ghafar Khan (1890-1988AD)⁶⁵, Khan Abdul Wali Khan (1917-2006AD)⁶⁶, GM Sayyid (1904-1995AD)⁶⁷, Mir Ghaus Bakhsh Bizenjo(1919-1989AD)⁶⁸ in Pakistan Democratic Party (PDP)⁶⁹. He was imprisoned by Ayub Khan and then by Zulafqar Ali Bhutto in Hyderabad with these leaders. Due to ban on party, a new Party was formed, named as National Awami Party⁷⁰ but again banned by Z.A. Bhutto, it was renamed as Awami National Party(ANP) by Sardar Sherbaz Khan Mazari⁷¹. He died at the age of 71 on Sep 11, 1993AD by heart disease. In

1996AD, Prime Minister Miraj Muhammad Khalid⁷² visited Multan and met Sayyid Haider Abbas Gardezi at old Bahawalpur road and ordered to rename the road as Qaswar Gardezi Road.

Sayyid Haider Abbas Gardezi was Son of Sayyid Hassan Raza Gardezi and Son in law of Sayyid Qaswar Gardezi, he also joined leftist politics in early 1070's and became member of National Awami Party (NAP) but due to ban on party and imprisonment of party leaders, he joined ANP of Sardar Sherbaz Khan Mazari and became its vice president. He struggled for democracy in Zia Ul Haq era and was imprisoned in 1983AD. In 1984AD, he was released and went to London where Banazir Bhutto invited him to join PPP but He refused to leave Mir Ghaus Bakhsh Bazanjo. Mir Bazanjo died in 1989AD and he joined PPP in 1990AD after fall of PPP government. He was speech writer of Banazir Bhutto and later in 2015AD of Bilawal Bhutto. He was vice president of PPP south Punjab. He died in 2022AD and was buried in Darbar Shah Yousaf Gardezi⁷³.

Sayyid Willayat Hussain Gardezi was brother of Sayyid Qaswar Gardezi and joined Awami National party on his brother suggestion. He was a friend of Farooq Laghari and on Laghari advice joined PPP. He became intern minister in 1996 Punjab government. He joined Laghari's Millat party but could not do well in elections and in 2000AD he left politics.

Sayyid Zahid Hussain Gardezi is the son of Sayyid Muhammad Qaswar Gardezi and is head of mango research institute Multan.

Sayyid Nasir Abbas Gardezi was secretary of Therik Nifaz Fiqah e Jafariya Pakistan and established Al-Qaim organization in Zia ul Haq era. He was progressing in politics but suddenly died in 1986AD in road accident at the age of 28. A road from chowk Fawara to Bohar gate Multan is named as "Nasir Abbas Shaheed Gardezi Road" after his name. Sayyid Ali Mehdi Gardezi is brother of Sayyid Nasir Abbas Gardezi and he

is an active member of Saraki Party Multan and Saraki Soba Tehrik, parties and involved in local elections.

Sayyid Khurshid Abbas Gardezi of Slar Wahan area joined Jamiat Ulma Islam (JUI) Fazal Rehman group in Zia era and was district president of group and member of tehsil and District Aman Committee Kabirwala, Khanewal. He died in 2017AD and Liaqat Baloch⁷⁴, a senior leader of JUI offered his Janaza prayer in kabirwala.⁷⁵

2. GILANI FAMILY

The Gilani family of Multan is a prominent family of Multan which had its origin from Uch Sharif by Sayyid Ghous Bandgi Gillani (833-923AH) and in Multan Sayyid Musa Pak Shaheed Gilani (952-1010AH) who was first Gilani saint to be buried in Multan. Later his grandson Sayyid Musa Pak Deen was ruler of Multan and had great alliance with Prince Dara Shikoh. Aurangzeb was annoyed on this affiliation and was ready to kill Musa Pak but pardoned him. Since Aurangzeb era, Gilani family had been in the top three religious families of Multan along with Qureshi and Gardezi families. This family was involved in religious and political affairs in Mughal era too and was considered prominent religious political family while Gardezi family was religious family only. This family has contributed a lot by its members for Multan and some of the prominent members of family who has contributed since Mughal era are as follows.

Musa Pak Shaheed was born is 952AH in Uch Sharif and after completing his education, he stayed in Delhi and Multan. Sheikh Abdul Haq Muhadis Dehlvi came to Multan in 985AH and stayed with Musa Pak. In 1010AH, he was martyred by dacoits. His corpse was taken to Uch Sharif for burial but due to domestic problems, could not be buried. Later, his corpse was buried in Multan and area was named as Pak gate due to his tomb. He had four son amongst them Sayyid Hamid was his sajada nasheen. He wrote the book "Taseer Ul Shagaleen" in Persian

language⁷⁶. His tomb is at Pak gate and a piece of poetry is written on entrance gate of the darbar.

سگ درگاه میراں شوچو خواہی قرب ربانی

کہ بر شیراں شرف دارد سگ دربار جیلانی

In the tomb, there is a dome under which a square platform of 24 feet has four graves, central grave is of Sayyid Musa Pak Shaheed, eastern grave of his son Sayyid Hamid Bakhsh and in western side his grandsons Sayyid Ali Jan and Sayyid Musa Pak Deen are buried.

Sayyid Musa Pak Deen was grandson of Sayyid Musa Pak Shaheen and was a great administrator and scholarly person. He was appointed as governor of Multan by Shah Jahan in 1068AH and had good relations with Prince Dara Shikoh. In the fight between, Dara Shikoh and Aurangzeb, he gave the shelter to Prince Dara and promised to safeguard him at all cost. But Prince Dara ran toward Sindh and was captured. Aurangzeb forgave Musa Deen fault and allotted him some land in Multan. Mus Deen died in 1073AH and was buried in darbar Musa Pak.

Sayyid Saeed Ul Hassan Gilani was the sajada nasheen of darbar in the era of Mughal Badshah Muhammad Shah and Alam Shah. He was awarded with twenty five thousand Dirham cash prize and a land holding in Multan by Muhammad Shah.

Pir Sayyid Saddar Uddin Gilani was born in 1868 and became sajada nasheen of darbar Musa Pak Shaheed at the age of ten in 1878AD after the death of his father Pir Sayyid Willayat Hussain Gillani. He was a provincial court man (Darbari) in British government and was an honorary member of District Jail Multan. In his tenure, Lieutenant governor Sir Louis Dane and Lady Dane visited Multan and visited Darbar Musa Pak in 1906AD. In 1911AD, he was amongst the counts men who met crown in Delhi Darbar. In 1914AD, he encouraged Muslims to join army and was entitled as Khan Bahadur⁷⁷. His brother Sayyid Sher Shah also joined British services and progressed to extra Assistant

Commissioner and was entitled as Khan Bahadur. He died on 10 Murrahham 1946AD and was buried at country yard of darbar Musa Pak Shaheed.

Sayyid Rajan Bakhsh Gillani was brother of Pir Sayyid Saddar Uddin Gillani and was born in 1878AD and was of only six month of age when his father died. He entered in politics in 1903AD and had been member of Municipal committee Multan for consecutive thirty five years. He was elected in central legislative assembly in 1906AD and was member of Quaid e Azam independent party and had closed alliance with Sir Fazal Hussain⁷⁸. He was member of central assembly till his death in 1936AD and was called old man of assembly for his continual membership in assembly. He was elected as president of Multan Municipal Committee of Multan in 1921AD as first Muslim president and prospered Multan. He died on 10th Murrahham 1936AD and was buried at country yard of darbar Musa Pak Shaheed.

Sayyid Sher Shah Gillani was brother of Pir Sayyid Saddar Uddin Gillani and he joined judiciary in 1898AD and got retired as district and secession Judge from Notak Rajputana in 1932AD. He joined Muslim league in 1939AD and was elected as member of central legislative assembly in 1945 elections from Muslim league. He was imprisoned on 25 January 1947AD for doing procession against Unionist party government and was released on governor rule in Punjab.

Sayyid Zain Ul Abadien Shah Gilani was born in 1878AD and started working as Naib Tehsildar. In 1919AD, he joined Khalifat movement and was elected Multan president. He was in closed alliance with Molana Muhammad Ali Johar. He started his own weekly news paper "Qomi Tarjaman" from Multan. He was active for Pakistan political movement since 1930AD and in 1930AD he made Anjuman e Fadiyan e Islam⁷⁹ and was leader of party to fight with Hindus and Sikhs especially at the occasions of eids and Murrahham. In 1939, he merged his

Anjuman e Fadiyan e Islam into Muslim league. He with Sayyid Ali Hussain Gardezi and Alamdar Gillani, represented Multan in 1940 Pakistan resolution secession. In 1944-5AD, he was in central executive of Muslim league. He hoisted Pakistan flag in Multan on 14th august 1947AD.

Sayyid Muhammad Raza Shah Gilani was eldest son of Pir Sadar Uddin Gilani and was admitted in Chiefs Colleges in 1909AD and remained admit there till 1914AD. He could not do government service due to his social life. He participated in elections; in 1921AD he became member of provincial legislative assembly and in 1922AD elected in district board Multan. He also became an honorary magistrate in 1921AD.

In 1935AD, Sayyid Muhammad Raza Gilani was elected vice chairman District board Committee was first time in Multan. A hall was established for board meetings and was named after vice chairman as Raza Hall. He was elected in 1946AD elections on Muslim league seat against Nawab Mureed Hussain Qureshi at Shujabad. He died on 7 March 1949AD and was buried in country yard of darbar Musa Pak.

Sayyid Hamid Raza Gilani was son of Sayyid Muhammad Raza Shah Gilani and He graduated from government College Lahore and bar at law from London and got diploma of law from Hague, Netherlands. He visited USA as representative of Pakistan and in 1963AD visited UNO as delegate of Pakistan. In 1964AD, he visited Jerusalem as representative of Pakistan. He served as federal minister in Ayub Khan Era. In 1962AD, he was elected from Lodhran as member central assembly Pakistan and in 1965AD, was elected on Muslim league seat from Multan. He was convener of Muslim league in 1964-65AD elections.

Sayyid Ghullam Mustafa Shah Gillani became sajada nasheen of darbar after his father Pir Sadar Uddin Gilani and he was also made honorary magistrate in place of his father. He also served as additional district magistrate at Alipur for many years. He served in establishing and prospering

Anjuman e Islamia in Multan. He had seven sons who spread Anjuman working in Multan and establishing educational institutes in Multan. He was elected in 1946AD election in district Lodhran on Muslim league seat. He died in 1949AD and was buried in country yard of darbar Musa Pak Shaheed.

Sayyid Willayat Hussain Gilani was eldest son of Sayyid Ghullam Mustafa Shah Gillani and was elected vice chairman of District Board committee in 1949AD and remained vice chairman till his death in 1954AD. He was head of Anjuman e Islamia Multan and helped in maintain schools in Multan specially Sanatan Dharam Middle school and Sanatan dharam high schools were adopted by Anjuman and were turned into Islamia high school Aam Khan Bagh and Islamia high school Haram gate. In 1960AD, a new college was established for people of Multan and was named as Willayat Hussain Islamia College, to honour his working in Anjuman e Islamia.

Sayyid Shokat Hussain Gillani was son of Sayyid Ghullam Mustafa Shah Gillani and became sajada nasheen of darbar Musa Pak Shaheed after his father's demise. He became head of Anjuman e Islamia after the death of his brother Sayyid Willayat Hussain Gillani.

Sayyid Rehmat Hussain Shah Gilani was son of Sayyid Ghullam Mustafa Shah Gillani and remained chairman of district board committee from 1954 to 1958AD. In 1958AD, martial law was implemented by Ayub Khan and all elected personals were removed.

Sayyid Fiaz Mustafa Shah Gilani was an active member of Anjuman e Islamia Multan which opened Muslim High School Dolat Gate in 1914AD. In 1947AD, Sanatan Dharam High School and Sanatan Dharam Middle school were handed over to Anjuman which turned them to Islamia High School Aam Khan Bagh and Islamia High School Haram Gate Multan respectively. In 1959AD Islamia Degree College and 1960AD

Willayat Hussain Islamia colleges were set by this Anjuman. In 1965AD Islamia girls' high school, 1970AD Alamdar Hussain Islamia College and Gilani Islamia College were established by Anjuman. Sayyid Fiaz Mustafa Gilani was caretaker of these Islamia institutes.

Sayyid Alamdar Hussain Gillani was third son of Sayyid Ghullam Mustafa Shah Gillani and involved in politics. He became minister of Health and Municipal affairs in Feroz Khan Noon cabinet in 1953AD. He established Municipal Library Qila Qasim Bagh, a public library for people of Multan. He also helped in vacating land for Nishtar Medical College Multan. In 1970AD, new college was established for people of Multan and was named as Alamdar Hussain Islamia College, to honour his working in Anjuman e Islamia. He had two sons Sayyid Yousaf Raza Gillani and Sayyid Ahmad Mujtaba Gillani.

Sayyid Yousaf Raza Gillani was born on 9 June 1952AD and is currently serving as Chairman Senate of Pakistan, he had also served as longest tenure prime minister of Pakistan from March 2008 to June 2012AD. He had been speaker of national assembly in 1993-96AD. He had served the people of Multan in political and social ways. During his PM tenure, rapid infrastructure growth was seen in Multan with Metro, Feeder Bus, constructions of seven flyovers and Northern Southern bypass were built. He established Gillani Law College in Multan and established Sayyid Yousaf Raza Gillani Higher Education Scholarship in BZ University Multan. His sons are also serving people of Multan as MPA and MNAs.

Sayyid Abdul Qadir Gilani is son of Yousaf Raza Gilani and currently Member National Assembly on NA-152, Multan-V seat.⁸⁰ He was also member of national assembly 2008-2013 on NA-151 Multan seat.

Sayyid Ali Musa Gilani is also son of Yousaf Raza Gilani and currently Member National Assembly on NA-151, Multan-IV seat.⁸¹ He was

also member of National assembly 2018-2023AD on NA-157 seat. He was also member of national assembly 2008-2013 on NA-148 Multan seat.⁸²

Sayyid Ali Qasim Gilani is twin brother of Ali Musa, born in 1986AD; he is also currently working as Member National Assembly on NA-148, Multan-1 seat.⁸³

Sayyid Ali Haider Gilani is also son of Yousaf Raza Gilani and is serving as Member Provincial assembly Punjab on PP-213 Multan seat. He was kidnapped by Talban in 2013 from front of his house and was rescued and released in 2016AD. Since 2016AD, he is involved in provincial politics. He was also elected 2018-2023 as MPA on PP-211 Multan seat on PPP seat.⁸⁴

3. QURESHI FAMILY

The Qureshi Family of Multan has a deep heritage of eight centuries and has been living in Multan since twelfth century. The family came to subcontinent in Slave dynasty and here on 27 Ramzan 566AH, Sheikh Bahauddin Zakariya was born at Basti KotKaror near Multan. He was the pioneer of Suhrawardi⁸⁵ silsila⁸⁶ in subcontinent and was pupil of Shahab Uddin Suhrawardi. This family was a religious family in initial stages and then turned into political elites of Multan in later centuries. Now this family is one of the political religious elites of Multan and contributing in politics in national level. Here are some of the contributory figures of family since sultanate era to present day Pakistan.

Sheikh Bahaudddin Zakariya was born in 566AH in Kot Karor near Multan and after early education from locals, he went to Kharsan and Medina for higher education, he met Shahab Uddin Suhrawardi⁸⁷ in Baghdad and was given adobe of Khalifat⁸⁸ of Suhrawardi silsila in seventeen days, after which he returned Multan and started serving people of Multan. He had a madarsa "Madarsa Bahaiya Zakariya"⁸⁹ on Multan fort and was entitled as Sheikh ul Hind by Iltutmash⁹⁰. He had the era of Nasir Uddin Kabacha(1206-1221AD)⁹¹, Al-Tutmash, Razia

Sultan (1237-1240AD)⁹² and Nasir Uddin Mehmood (1246-1266AD)⁹³. In 1257AH, due to weak central and local government, Mongol attacked Multan; Zakariya gave them one Lakh Dhiram as compensation amount and saved the lives of citizens of Multan. He died in 1262AD and was buried in country yard of his madarsa at Multan fort.

Sheikh Sadar Uddin Arif was the sajada nasheen of his father Bahauddin Zakariya and spread teaching of Islam for eighteen years on his father seat. He wrote a book "Tareef e Jadooli" in Persian. He died in 1309AD and was buried along with his father. His date of death is 709AH which can be obtained from following verse.

صدر دین عارف

Sheikh Rakun Uddin Abul Fateh was son of Sheikh Sadar Uddin Arif and grandson of Bahauddin Zakariya, born on 9 Ramzan 649AH in Multan. He had good relations with Sultans like Alludin Khalji (1296-1316AD)⁹⁴, Ghayas Uddin Tughlaq (1320-1325AD)⁹⁵ and Muhammad bin Tughlaq (1325-1351AD)⁹⁶. He offered the Janaza prayer of Nizam Uddin Olliya (1238-1325AD)⁹⁷ in Delhi in Tughlaq era. He died in 1335AD and was buried in tomb which was built for Ghayas Uddin Tughlaq. He had no heir, he had adopted his nephew who became next sajada nasheen of darbar.

Sheikh Yousaf Qureshi was sajada nasheen of Qureshi family in 1440s and due to weak Sayyid Dynasty (1414-1451AD) rule, was selected as ruler of Multan in 1443 AD by people of Multan. Ray Susra of Langah clan attacked and captured Multan in 1452AD and started Langah rule in Multan (1452-1525AD). Sheikh Yousaf had to run to Delhi and stayed in Delhi at Behlol Lodhi (1451-1489AD)⁹⁸ court for the rest of life.

Saeed Khan Qureshi Multani was born in 1022AH or 1613AD in Multan and was selected as companion of Prince Murad Bakhsh by Shah Jahan and accompanied Prince Murad in Gujarat

expedition. He was later appointed as governor of Multan by Aurangzeb. He was a Persian poet and his collection is found in unpublished form. He died in 1676 AD and was buried in Multan.⁹⁹

Sheikh Muhammad Ghous was sajada nasheen of darbar Bahauddin Zakariya in early 1810s AD and he managed the burial of Nawab Muzaffar Khan and his two sons at the entrance of darbar Bahauddin Zakariya. In 1818AD, Maharaja Ranjit Singh granted a land of income 3000 rupees for both Darbars and Dewan Sawan Mal gave 1600 annually for Darbars.

Bibi Raji was sajada nasheen of darbar Bibi Pak Daman during indo Sikh war 1849; a huge blast destroyed the fort part of Multan. In this situation, the sajada nasheens of darbar either died in attack or ran away. She overtook the Darbars of Qureshi family and became sajada nasheen of Darbars Bibi Pak Daman, Bahauddin Zakariya and Shah Rukan Uddin Alam.

Makhdoom Shah Mehmood Qureshi became sajada nasheen after Makhdooma Bibi Raji¹⁰⁰ and his lineage also links with Bahauddin Zakariya¹⁰¹. He was sajada nasheen of darbar Bahauddin Zakariya in 1848AD and due to attack of British at Multan, Darbars Bahauddin Zakariya and Darbar Shah Rukan e Alam met damages. He, with the help of followers, mended Darbars. In 1857AD war, he helped Colonel Hamilton to crush the rebels. He was awarded Baghi Garden, eight village and cash prize as reward. His son Sayyid Bahawal Bakhsh became sajada nasheen after his death in 1869AD. He was awarded rupees 3000 for his services and a land of 1780 annual production was allotted.

Makhdoom Bahawal Bakhsh was son of Makhdoom Shah Mehmood Qureshi and was given title of Khan Bahadur by government for his services. He was awarded a land of 9 moza in his name by British government¹⁰². He provided camels for Kabul war 1878-80AD and was awarded honor of Robe in Lahore in 1880AD for his services. In 1877AD, he was made honorary

magistrate and member municipal committee. He had only one son Muhammad Shah who died in 1894AD, so his brother Hassan Bakhsh became heir and sajada nasheen of darbar after his death in 1896AD.

Sayyid Hassan Bakhsh Qureshi was younger son of Shah Mehmood Qureshi and brother of Khan Bahadur Sheikh Bahawal Bakhsh Qureshi. He became sajada nasheen, honorary magistrate and divisional Darbari in 1896AD, in place of his brother. He was born in 1859AD and was a learnt man. He was found of literature and collected a lot of books which made a huge library. He also wrote book "Anwar e Ghosia", in which wrote his family history. He served as Sub registrar but resigned after being sajada nasheen. He remained Municipal commissar for thirteen years and honorary magistrate for whole life. He was made vice royal Darbari and Khan Bahadur in 1905AD and he participated in Delhi Darbar 1911AD.

Makhdom Sir Sayyid Mureed Hussain Qureshi was most influentially achieved person of Multan who gained the titles of Khan Bahadur, Nawab, knighthood and was vicerigal Darbari, held position next to viceroy in meetings. He was son of Khan Bahadur Hassan Bakhsh Qureshi and a great loyalist of British government. He holds top position as vice royal Darbari in British court and holds first seat near viceroy. He used his resources to crush non cooperation movement in Multan. He was made extra assistant commissioner for his services against this movement. He was entitled as Khan Bahadur in 1924AD, Nawab in 1936AD and Knighthood in 1936AD and was honorary magistrate and sub registrar of Multan. He remained member of central legislative assembly from 1931 to 1945AD. He was also vice president of central cooperative bank and municipal committee. He died in 1960AD and was buried in country yard of darbar.

Makhdoom Sajjad Hussain Qureshi was son of Mureed Hussain Qureshi and had been member

of National Assembly Pakistan from 1962 to 1969AD. He was also vice president of municipal corporation Multan from 1960 to 1971AD. In 1965AD, he denoted rupees one Lakh rupees in defense fund in Pak India war. He also served as 15th Governor of Punjab from 1985 to 1988AD and he had a close alliance with then President Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq.

Sheikh Ahmad Kabeer Qureshi was son of Khan Bahadur Hassan Bakhsh Qureshi and brother of Sayyid Mureed Hussain Qureshi and was born in 1878AD. He had been member and president of Municipal administration for three years. He was also honorary magistrate in British government. He helped British government in non cooperation movement and civil disobedience movement that due to his orders, none of his Mureeds became part of these movements. He also gave one thousand rupees donation for crown silver jubilee procession in 1936AD and was honored by a certificate.

Pir Khursheed Ahmad Qureshi was son of Sheikh Ahmad Kabeer and was also a member of municipal administration Multan and was also an honorary magistrate. He was awarded a gold medal from Acheson College for his progress.

Khan Bahadur Nawab Sheikh Riaz Hussain Qureshi is paternal cousin of Makhdoom Hassan Bakhsh Qureshi and was son of Sheikh Pir Shah, brother of Shah Mehmood Qureshi. He was born in 1865AD and became provincial Darbari after his father. He became honorary magistrate in 1892AD and was promoted to extra assistant commissioner in 1896AD. He served in frontier province at Bannu for political stability which he performed well that he was made honorary political officer at Tochi Field force in NWFP. He was given honorary shield and sword for this service and was made Khan Bahadur in 1897AD. He was honored to be bodyguard of crown in 1911AD Delhi darbar along with viceroy. He remained vice chairman of Multan district board for many years. He helped British government in army recruitment with hundred soldier and

fifteen thousand rupees. He was honored with title of C.I.E¹⁰³ in 1917AD and in 1926 title of Nawab¹⁰⁴. He with his son Maqbool Hussain Qureshi, died in 1935AD Quetta earth quake and were buried in Multan darbar. His four sons died till 1935AD and only Nawab Aashiq Hussain Qureshi left alive and became heir of Nawab.

Sheikh Bhawan Shah Qureshi was the eldest son of Sheikh Riaz Hussain Qureshi and enrolled in British army as Jamadar and joined Rasla 36. But due to illness, he was relieved from army in 1916 AD. He tried to recruit soldiers in army. After the war, he was awarded a war badge, an honorary sword, two murrabah lands and a certificate for his services in army. He also helped British in non cooperation movement. In 1932AD, he got severely ill and died during his father's life time.

Sheikh Willayat Hussain Qureshi was son of Sheikh Riaz Hussain Qureshi and was a loyalist to British government. He was working as extra assistant commissioner and suddenly died after a short illness.

Nawab Ashiq Hussain Qureshi was son of Nawab Riaz Hussain Qureshi and was born in 1900AD in Multan. After getting education from Chiefs College Lahore, he joined army as second lieutenant and ranked higher to Major. Then he shifted his services to civil services and ranked to extra assistant commissioner, after which he retired and entered into politics. He was elected in provincial legislative assembly and rural member of district board Multan. He was elected president district board Multan and refused to entertain Jawaharlal Nehru while his visit in Multan as president of board. In 1935, he was elected a minister in Unionist Punjab government and was entitled M.B.E¹⁰⁵ and Nawab. In 1947AD, he was helping in settlement of immigrants and he was shot by a soldier by mistake. He was buried in darbar Bahauddin Zakariya.

Muhammad Moeen Uddin Riaz Qureshi was son of Pir Riaz Hussain Qureshi and nephew of Shah Mehmood Qureshi, and was born on 13 March 1968AD in Multan and got his B.Sc Electrical engineering degree from Washington University in 1991. He was selected as Councillor at Union Council (UC) no. 1 for two year during 2001-2002, in Municipal Corporation Multan. He was elected MPA Punjab in 2002 assembly and served as minister of sports. He had been member provincial assembly 2002-2007 on PPP seat and in 2024-2029 assembly on Tehreek e Insaf seat, presently he is in opposition and deputy opposition leader in Punjab assembly.

Haji Ehsan Uddin Qureshi belonged to Qureshi family and lived at Bohar Gate Multan. He was born on 1 January 1954 in Multan and contested in Municipal elections in 1983, and had been a councilor Municipal corporation Multan from 1983 to 1991AD. He graduated in 2003 from Sindh University Jam Shoro, after Musharraf announcement of Graduate assembly. He contested and became member provincial assembly (MPA) Punjab during 1993-96, 1997-1999 and 2008-2013 assemblies. He won MPA seat in 2008-13 on Muslim League Nawaz party. He was minister of religious affairs and Auqaf during 2008-2013AD. He worked for the betterment of old Darbars and many darbar like Darbar Ali Akbar Shamsi were taken into Auqaf supervision during his ministership. He had been member of Punjab assembly for for times. ¹⁰⁶He was also MPA Punjab on PP-197 multan-IV seat and had no potifolio or ministry.

Shah Mehmood Qureshi was born on June 1956 and had been serving people of Multan since late 1980s. He also served District Nazim Multan in 2000-2 AD as administrator local government and left this position for national assembly elections. He served as foreign minister of Pakistan in Yousaf Raza Gilani Prime Minister Ship from 2008 AD to 2012AD and had good relations internationally. Later, he joined Pakistan TherikInsaf and was elected MNA again in 2018AD and served as Foreign minister of

Pakistan from 2018AD to 2022AD. Socially he is active with farmer's movement and is associated with Farmers Association of Pakistan¹⁰⁷.

Zain Hussain Qureshi is son of Shah Mehmood Qureshi and was born in 1985. He participated in 2018 elections and was elected as Member National assembly from 2018AD to 2023AD on NA-157 Multan seat. He was also elected as MPA Punjab assembly on PP-217 seat in by-elections in 2022AD. He also served as Parliamentary secretary Finance in his tenure in assembly. He is presently member of national assembly NA-150 Multan-III seat as independent candidate.

Mahar Bano Qureshi is daughter of Shah Mehmood Qureshi and contested in 2024AD elections of Tehrik e Insaf seat but could not succeed. She is currently working as spoke person of Tharik e insaf on media while her father is in jail.

4. KAZMI FAMILY

Kazmi family is religious turned political family of Multan and came into religious political circles of Multan in British era. The family derived its name from Imam Musa Kazim, seventh Shia Imam but this family is follower of Sunni sect. This family was involved in religious and social affairs of Multan from early nineteenth century and started involving in political affairs after Pakistan. Today, this family is religiously and politically active in Multan along with other families. The family has produced many notable figures that have made significant contributions in various fields in Multan.

Sayyid Ahmad Saeed Kazmi (1913-1986AD) was a great religious scholar born in British era that Sayyid Saddar Uddin Jilani, sajada Nasheen darbar Musa Pak Shaheed helped him¹⁰⁸ in construction of his Bravili sect madarsa "Madarsa Jamia Islamia Arabia Anwar ul Aloom" in Shawal 1363AH / 1944AD. He was so knowledgeable and dedicated in Islamic education that he was given title of "Ghazali e Zaman¹⁰⁹" and Razi e Dauran¹¹⁰. He died in

1986AD and was buried adjacent to Shahi Eid Gah mosque in Multan.

Sayyid Hamid Saeed Kazmi (1957AD) was born in 1957AD and is son of Sayyid Ahmad Saeed Kazmi. He joined Pakistan people's party in 2008AD and served as Minister of religion and Hajj affairs from 2008AD to 2010AD. He was removed from this position due to hajj controversy 2010AD and false corruptions allegations. He is currently involved in religious and political affairs continuing his father's legacy.

Sayyid Arshad Saeed Kazmi (1964AD) is another son of Sayyid Ahmad Saeed Kazmi and currently administrator, principal and teacher at Jamia Islamia Arabia Anwar ul Aloom Multan and teaching Hadith and Tafseer to students since 1987AD. He is serving in teaching and propagating Islam through his website www.syedarshadsaeedkazmi.com. He also holds the position of senior vice president Tanzeem ul Madaris Ahl e Sunnat Pakistan. He has written more than seven books including Kitab ul Waseela, Taqdeer aur tadbeer etc.

5. SHAMSI FAMILY

Shamsi family derives its name from Shah Shamas Sabzwari Tabrizi and often uses the names of Sabzwari, Tabrizi, Shamsi and Jafari. The family initially settled in Multan in 1266 by arrival of Shah Shamas in Multan but next seven generations continued in spreading Islam in region and did not stay in Multan till mid fifteenth century when Alam Shah built big darbar on grave of Shah Shamas. In 1194AH, Saith Mahar Ali built present bricked darbar on Shah Shamas grave. Today, Darbars of Shah Shamas, Sakhi Sultan Ali Akbar, Hassan Darya and Musa Zahir Ali are big clusters of Shamsi family.

Shah Shamas came to Multan in sultanate era and had meeting with Bahauddin Zakariya and Shah Rukan Uddin Alam during his 10 year stay in Multan 1266-1276 and was buried at bank of Ravi River. His date and year of death is

extracted by a Persian verse which gives the year 675A.H as death year. His Urs is celebrated on 1-3 June every year in Multan.

The piece of poetry is as follows

غروب گشت به طابق شمس روحانی

In 1530AD, Baba Guru Nanak visited Multan and stayed in a garden near Shah Shamas Darbar.

Sayyid Ali Akbar Shamsi migrated from Seetpur after his father Musa Zahirali demise and came to Multan in 923AH in Langah era. He stayed in Suraj Miani area and was buried here and his tomb was built in 993AH in Mughal emperor Akbar's era. His tomb is added in Multan archival tombs and being reconstructed since 2020 by walled city project.

Qaim Ali Shah was Sajada Nasheen of Darbar before Jeevan Shah but he had no male heir and Sajada Nasheeni of Darbar went to Jeevan Shah¹¹¹. But Shamsi families of Sindh and Uch contradict sources like *Tazkara Tul Multan* 1861 and *Tawareekh e Multan* 1881.

Sayyid Ali Shah also known as **Sayyid Jeevan Shah** was the first Sajada Nasheen known in recorded British history, in whose lineage present Sajada Nasheen of Darbar Shah Shamas belongs. In his era, Saith Mahar Ali built the Darbar of Shah Shamas with a worth amount of 75000 Rupees.

In 1861, **Sayyid Latuf Shah** s/o Sayyid Jeevan Shah was Sajada Nasheen and his name is found in *Tazkara Tul Multan*¹¹² written in 1861. He was father of both Ghulam Murtaza Shah and Essan Shah and became Sajada Nasheen in early British era. He is also buried in country yard of Darbar Shah Shamas.

Sayyid Essan Shah became Sajada Nasheen in 1880 After Latuf Shah. He had only daughter as heir, his all property went to his son in law Sayyid Zameer Hussain Shah in 1917¹¹³. The copy of papers of property giving to Darbar is in records. Sayyid Zameer Shah was nephew of Essan Shah and son of Ghulam Murtaza Shah. The names of

these sajada nasheens are mentioned both in Shah Shamas Shamsi lineage and Tazkara tul Multan, thus had more accuracy. These sajada nasheens are buried in country yard of Darbar Shah Shamas and their graves can be seen in Varanda of Darbar Shah Shamas.

Sayyid Ghulam Murtaza Shah was father of Sayyid Zameer Hussain and younger brother of Sayyid Essan Shah; he was not Sajada Nasheen of Darbar. He died in 1900's and was buried in country yard of Darbar Shah Shamas.

Sayyid Zameer Hussain Shah was Makhdoom and Sajada Nasheen of Darbar and son in law of Sayyid Essan Shah. He became Makhdoom and Sajada Nasheen of Darbar Shah Shamas during British period in 1917AD and remained till his death in 1956AD. He was worried about the indulgence of wealth in Shamsi Sayyids as Shah Shamas avoided wealth and nearness of rulers and sultan. So, he surrendered and donated all the wealth and property of family to Darbar Shah Shamas, so that wealth is used for Darbar and for benefits of Mureeds and people. It was a great way of virtue to relinquish one's property for sake of others. Sayyid Zameer Hussain did this virtue by surrendering his wealth to Darbar and not withholding any property for himself or family. Thus, 482 Kanal of land was transferred from Zameer Shah to Darbar Shah Shamas. The property includes the area of Darbar and its surroundings including Mela ground which was fixed for mela by Sajada Nasheen for the welfare and entertainment of people. Today, Shah Shamas Park, Darbar Shah Shamas, Darbar Talwar Shah, mela ground, walled city project office, wireless tower etc. all are established on Darbar's land. Sayyid Zameer Hussain Shah was Makhdoom and Sajada Nasheen of Darbar at the time of establishment of Pakistan. He was very cooperative with people coming to Multan after migration and helped them in settlement in different areas of Multan. He gave all his belonging to welfare of people and service of Darbar Shah Shamas. He could not live for long

and died on 19 June 1956 and is buried in country yard of Darbar Shah Shamas.

Sayyid Shaukat Hussain Shamsi was born in late 1910's in Jalandhar Punjab. He joined British Police in 1940AD and served as Station House Officer (SHO) in Anarkali Lahore and was allowed to have a Police Horse in 1940. He served British Punjab police and later transferred to Punjab police Pakistan in 1947. He migrated to Chak 143 Faisalabad after Pakistan and served in Punjab police till 1960AD. He got retirement in 1960AD and began to serve Shia community. He built an Imam Bargah at Chak143 Sumandari district Faisalabad. He served at the Imam Bargah till his death in 1987 and was buried near his Imam Bargah in Sumandari.

Sayyid Manzoor Hussain Jafari Shamsi was born in Sayidan Wali village in Sialkot and got his early education from his father and local teachers and spent his life in teaching and preaching. In early 1947, due to change of circumstances in whole country, he migrated to village Athwal district Toba Tek Singh. He used to preach Shia Ansa Ashari Islam and his favorite topic of discussion was Ayat e Mubahala. In November 1972, while returning from Lyallpur to his village by bus, the bus had an accident and started burning. He tried to rescue other passenger from burning bus but could not survive himself and died on 14 November 1972. His mission was continued by his son Dr Ikhlq Hussain Shamsi and who donated his father house for school named as Jamia Faiz e Batool, whose picture is added in records.¹¹⁴

Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Shamsi advocate was a lawyer at Multan Bar Council, belonging to Shamsi family of Multan. He got his early education from Islamia High School Multan and after graduation, he entered in law profession. He was a famous lawyer in civil and revenue court matters. He taught Muslim students' law before partition and helped them in learning law. He died on 19 June 1926 and was buried in Multan.¹¹⁵

Sajada Nasheen Shamsi Family

Begham Sayyid Hassan Raza Gardezi (1930-2003AD) was daughter of Sayyid Zameer Hussain Shah Shamsi and wife of famous writer and poet Sayyid Hassan Raza Gardezi and mother of Sayyid Haider Abbas Gardezi, vice president Pakistan peoples party south Punjab. She helped her husband and son attaining their goals in literature and politics. Her husband and son are buried at Darbar Shah Gardez for being from Gardezi family while she is buried at Darbar Shah Shamas for being Shamsi, beside her father.

Sayyid Irshad Hussain Shamsi became Makhdoom and Sajada Nasheen of Darbar Shah Shamas after his father demise in 1956AD in early Pakistan period. He was father of three sons Sayyid Farrukh Hussain Shamsi, Sayyid Tahir Hussain Shamsi and Sayyid Zahid Hussain Shamsi. He also died very early after his father demise while his three sons were still young and his younger brother Sayyid Ijaz Shah became caretaker Sajada Nasheen. He is buried at courtyard of Darbar Shah Shamas.¹¹⁶

Sayyid Ijaz Hussain Jafari Shamsi was Sajada Nasheen of Darbar Shah Shamas after the demise of his elder brother Sayyid Irshad Hussain Shamsi. He governed the affairs of Darbar till his death, during his tenure Auqaf department entered in the affairs of Darbar and started to manage the inner mosque, Imam Bargah and Alam by a manager of Auqaf department. He was buried in country yard of Darbar Shah Shamas. Sayyid Ijaz Hussain Jafari had three sons Nair Hussain Jafari Shamsi, Tariq Shamsi and Zafar Shamsi. Sayyid Ijaz Shah had to govern Darbar till the adulthood of his nephews specially Sayyid Farrukh Hussain Shah. But he continued to be Sajada Nasheen till his death. Thus, there came a time, when there were two Sajada Nasheens at Darbar Sayyid Ijaz Hussain Shamsi Jafari and Sayyid Farrukh Hussain Shamsi. Sayyid Farrukh developed new Imam Bargah, Mosque, Zawar Khana, Alam¹¹⁷ and other religious things with the help of Ijaz

Shah Shamsi of Lahore and Changar clan specially Shafi Changar¹¹⁸.

Nair Hussain Jafari Shamsi elder son Sayyid Ijaz Hussain Jafari claimed to be Sajada Nasheen of Darbar Shah Shamas, after the demise of father. On the other hand, Sayyid Farrukh Hussain Shamsi, Sayyid Tahir Shamsi and Sayyid Zahid Hussain Shamsi advocates s/o Sayyid Irshad Hussain Shamsi filed a case of Sajada Nasheeni in court. Court decided in favor of Sayyid Farrukh Hussain Shamsi but due to prolonged case, cousins got old and died till the arrival of decision.¹¹⁹

Sayyid Farrukh Hussain Shamsi was Makhdoom and Sajada Nasheen of Darbar Shah Shamas. He was elder brother of Sayyid Tahir Shamsi and Sayyid Zahid Hussain Shamsi which are mentioned below. He had been Sajada Nasheen for many years and during his tenure, he developed the Darbar and his accessories as old imam Bargah, Mosque and Alam were occupied by Auqaf department. He built an enlarged Imam Bargah from a small room, he built a Zawar Khana for travelers, many verandas for Zairian and whole development of Darbar according to Asna Ashari Imamia Islam was done. He is buried in the courtyard of Darbar Shah Shamas. In Sayyid Farrukh Hussain Shamsi era, *Tablighi Jamaat*¹²⁰ tried to establish a madrasa at the corner of Darbar Shah Shamas and in Darbar of Baba Talwar Shah¹²¹. They had a map approved from building department Lahore allotting a vacant position in Darbar as madrasa. But Sayyid Farrukh Hussain got news in time and a new imam Bargah was established in Baba Talwar Shah Arena area on that allotted vacant position in night. In the morning, *Tablighi Jamaat* came to visit the place, but that place was pre occupied.

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Sayyid Tahir Hussain Shamsi was Makhdoom and Sajada Nasheen of Darbar Shah Shamas, is buried in courtyard of Darbar Shah Shamas. He left Darbar work to his brother Zahid Hussain Shamsi. He developed his business and sent his

son to armed force. He was a well known lawyer, an active member of Multan Bar Council and advocate high court. He died on 13 Rajab 1422 AH in 2001.¹²³

Sayyid Zahid Hussain Shamsi was Makhdoom and Sajada Nasheen of Darbar Shah Shamas, was born in 1949. He served people of Multan as Sajada Nasheen of Darbar and as a lawyer and member Multan Bar Association and advocate High court Multan bench. He was the president of Anjuman e Tahafuz e Azadari, *Mutwali*¹²⁴ Imam Bargah, License holder Jaloos Darbar Shah Shamas, chair management of all events at Darbar Shah Shamas, custodian of Darbar and custodian of turban of Shamsi clan. His son Sayyid Aon Raza Shamsi is the custodian of his sociopolitical and religious virtues. He is written as Sajada Nasheen in deputy commissioner correspondence, letter attached in records. He died on 18 Rabi ul Awal on 5 November 2020 and is buried in courtyard of Darbar.¹²⁵ Urdu verses which are written on his grave areas follows. A Multani poet Shaukat Raza Shaukat have remembered Sayyid Zahid Hussain Shamsi in his poetry as follows,

بھلا یہ کون نگاہوں سے ہو گیا اور جھل
ہر ایک چاہنے والے کی آنکھ نم سی ہے
ملائکہ یہاں اتریں گے شان و شوکت سے
لحد کی گود میں زاہد حسین شمس ہے۔¹²⁶

Sayyid Aon Raza Shamsi is the Makhdoom and claimed Sajada Nasheen of Darbar Shah Shamas now a days and is son of Makhdoom Zahid Hussain Shamsi. He is the custodian of License of Karbala Shah Shamas and leads the religious processions in the months of Murrahm, Safar, Rajab and Shaban. He organizes almost 280 processions annually especially daily Jaloos in Safar, Rajab and Shaban. He is also a member of Punjab Bar Council Multan and works as advocate in High Court Multan bench.¹²⁷ He is written as Sajada Nasheen in Deputy Commissioner correspondence, letter attached in records. His license of Jaloos and route of Jaloos

of 10th Murrahm is also attached in records. Now in era of Mohsin Naqvi, he approved Forty Seven crore rupees for Darbar including eleven crore rupees for renovation of Darbar.

Sayyid Haider Raza Shamsi is younger brother of Sayyid Aon Raza Shamsi, current Sajada Nasheen of Darbar Shah Shamas and second son of Sayyid Zahid Hussain Shamsi, he was recruited in tourism department in 2018 and is working as tourism officer in PBS-19 in Multan division. Currently he is serving people of Multan through regional tourism development and posted in Multan.¹²⁸

Sayyid Yousaf Raza Shamsi is youngest brother of Sayyid Aon Raza Shamsi, current Sajada Nasheen of Darbar Shah Shamas and third son of Sayyid Zahid Hussain Shamsi. He is working as software engineer in Lahore and represents Pakistan in United Nations Development Programs (UNDP) and is serving Pakistan.¹²⁹

Sayyid Nair Hussain Jafari Shamsi became Sajada Nasheen after his father Sayyid Ijaz Hussain Shamsi Jafari while his cousin Sayyid Tahir Shamsi was also claimant of Sajada Nasheen at that time. He served and guided the people in religious and spiritual ways till his death in 2015 and is buried in country yard of Darbar Shah Shamas.

Sayyid Ali Mehdi Shamsi is son of Sayyid Nair Hussain Jafari Shamsi who claims to be Sajada Nasheen of Darbar Shah Shamas. He is cousin of Sayyid Aon Raza Shamsi and Sayyid Abbas Raza Shamsi Jafari, who are also claimant of Sajada Nasheen of Darbar. His house is on the western side of Darbar and he guides the people spiritually who visits Darbar.¹³⁰

Major Muzaffar Mehdi Shamsi is cousin of Sayyid Aon Raza Shamsi and brother of Sayyid Ali Mehdi Shamsi and is working in Pakistan Army. He was recruited in Pak Army in 2011 as second lieutenant and working now as Major at Abbottabad and serving the country.¹³¹ So, he is

serving in armed forces to serve the people of Pakistan.

Sayyid Tariq Abbas Shamsi was co-Sajada Nasheen with his brother Sayyid Nair Hussain Jafari Shamsi and claimed to be Sajada Nasheen after his brother demise. He was involved in social, religious, political affairs and guided the people of Multan spiritually, politically, religiously and socially. He was founder of Karwan e Shamas which helped people to visit Karbala and Najaf. He was member of divisional Aman Committee Multan, district Aman committee, Majils Wahdat e Muslameen and Athad ul Musalmeen. He served as vice president United Muslim Movement Pakistan Multan division. He died in January 2021 and is buried in country yard of Darbar Shah Shamas.¹³²

Sayyid Abbas Raza Shamsi Jafari is son of Sayyid Tariq Abbas Shamsi and claims to be Sajada Nasheen of Darbar Shah Shamas. He is cousin of Sayyid Aon Raza Shamsi and Sayyid Ali Mehdi Shamsi Jafari, who are also claimant of Sajada Nasheen of Darbar. His house is on southern side of Darbar and he guides people religiously, spiritually, socially and politically.¹³³

Makhdoom Wazir Ali Shamsi also known as Sayyid Jalal Shah was Sajada Nasheen at the establishment of Pakistan and remained Sajada Nasheen till 1979. He helped in settlement of Mahajareen in Multan especially at Suraj Miani Multan. Mostly settlement around Suraj Miani is of Mahajareen which settled there in 1947-1951 and Makhdoom helped people in settlement. He also helped in 1965 and 1971AD Pak India war with money and encouraged people to join Pak army. He died in 1979AD and was buried at country yard of Darbar sultan Ali Akbar Shamsi. After his death his elder son Makhdoom Sayyid Qaswar Ali Shamsi became Sajada Nasheen of Darbar.

Makhdoom Sayyid Qaswar Ali Shamsi became Sajada Nasheen of Darbar Ali Akbar Shamsi in early 1979AD and remained Sajada Nasheen for

forty years. He served the people of Multan specially Suraj Miani and guided them spiritually. In his tenure, Darbar Sultan Ali Akbar was renovated and boundary wall and floor work of Darbar was done. After his demise in 2018AD his son Makhdoom Sayyid Mushahid Abbas Shamsi or Seerat Shamsi became Sajada Nasheen in 2020AD. Sayyid Qaswar Ali Shamsi was an active member of Pakistan People's Party from 1986 to 2018AD. He was in friendly relations with Sayyid Yousaf Raza Gilani ex-Prime Minister Pakistan, Makhdoom Ehsan Shah Bukhari and Makhdoom Moni Shah MPA Sajada Nasheen Sher Shah Darbar. In 2008 election, he stood on counselor seat from Suraj Miani Multan. In 2013 elections, he provided support in Zila Council elections to PPP and chairman of PPP was selected.¹³⁴

Makhdoom Dr Sayyid Arshad Ali Shamsi is brother of Sayyid Qaswar Ali Shamsi and uncle of Makhdoom Mushahid Abbas Shamsi, Sajada Nasheen of Darbar Sakhi Sultan Ali Akbar Shamsi Suraj Miani. He is the active chairman of Sakhi Sultan Ali Akbar Academy Multan and Sakhi Sultan Ali Akbar Welfare Society Multan. He obtained his Diploma in Homeopathic Medical System (DHMS)¹³⁵ and Registered Homeopathy Medical Practitioner (RHMP)¹³⁶ certificate from Lahore Punjab and D. Home¹³⁷ degree from London. He worked as medical officer at State bank of Pakistan Multan, Zari Taraqati bank Multan and Multan Homeopathic College Multan and currently running Sakhi Sultan Ali Akbar free Homeopathic hospital Suraj Miani Multan. As elder uncle, he guides the family and contributes religiously and socially for betterment of Shamsi family of Multan.¹³⁸

Makhdoom Zahoor Hussain Shamsi is the uncle of Makhdoom Mushahid Abbas Shamsi, Sajada Nasheen of Darbar Sakhi Sultan Ali Akbar Shamsi Suraj Miani and active member in social welfares. He is member of Divisional Aman Committee, Masalati committee, Tahafuz Azadari Council and was in favour of Yousaf Raza Gilani

and Pakistan People's Party in 2018 and 2024 elections. He is active in social and political affairs in district Multan and is serving people of Multan with his full potentials. His poster as member of Masalati committee at Police station Saddar with superintendent of Police is added in records.¹³⁹

Makhdoom Sayyid Mushahid Abbas Shamsi also known as Seerat Shamsi is present Sajada Nasheen of Darbar Ali Akbar Shamsi and currently serving Shia community and people of Suraj Miani Multan. He is member of Divisional Aman Committee, District Aman committee, Masalati Committee and Tahafuz Azadari council Multan. Two tazia of Suraj Miani and Sutari Wat Multan ends at this Darbar and he arranges all facilities at Darbar as Sajada Nasheen for tazia's.¹⁴⁰

Makhdoom Zada Sayyid Siffat Raza Shamsi is the brother of Makhdoom Sayyid Mushahid Abbas Shamsi and mawan Sajada Nasheen of Darbar Sakhi Sultan Ali Akbar Shamsi Suraj Miani and active member in social welfares. He is member of Divisional Aman Committee, Masalati committee, Tahafuz Azadari Council and was in favour of Yousaf Raza Gilani and Pakistan People's Party in 2018 and 2023 elections. He is active in social and political ways in district Multan and is serving people of Multan with his full potentials.¹⁴¹ He is also vice president of Pakistan Mashaikh Ithad council and actively participates in politics.

Other Shamsi families

Sayyid Muhammad Qaim Ali Shah was a famous politician of Seetpur district Muzaffargarh who was born on 31 December 1965AD in tehsil Alipur district Muzaffargarh. He entered into politics after doing graduation from Govt Degree College Alipur. He was elected as member district council in 1992-94 tenure and again in 1997AD and as Nazim Union Council in 2001-02AD. In Musharraf era, he was elected as Member Provincial Assembly Punjab at PP-261 in 2002AD general elections, as independent candidate and

was appointed as parliamentary secretary for religious affairs and Auqaf in 2003. He remained as assembly member for full tenure till 2007AD. He again contested in 2008AD election but could not get popular votes. In 2013AD elections, he contested elections on Pakistan People's Party platform but he was runner-up candidate. In 2018AD election, he again contested on PPP seat but could not do well. In 2024AD election, he was also candidate of PPP from tehsil Alipur but unfortunately, he died three months prior to election, in Nov 2023AD, he took his last breath and died. He was buried at Seetpur Shamsi Darbar. He was head of Shamsi tribe and was called chief of Shamsi Sadat by all Shamsi clan at different Darbars in Pakistan. His picture is placed in records. He remained loyal to Pakistan Peoples Party for whole life and contested every election on this party seat.

Makhdoom Sayyid Waseem Shah Shamsi is a landlord of Suraj Miani and Chairman Tanzim Amoor e Azadari¹⁴² Suraj Miani which is responsible for arranging Azadari processions at Suraj Miani. This Tanzim arranges about a hundred Azadari processions annually in Suraj Miani region. He is also pattern in chief of Ithad Press Club Pakistan Multan in which he tries to solve the problem of journalists and have meetings in press club for issues of journalists and newspapers. He is also chief editor of newspaper daily Tahqeeqat Multan. He is also Matwali of Imam Bargah Hazrat Abu Talib at Chah Mamolay Wala, behind Dera Wasim Shah Suraj Miani Multan, in which he arranges Azadari programs of Suraj Miani. He is also member of peace committee district Multan. He also contested in 2018 election as chairman union council 82 Suraj Miani Multan on Pakistan Peoples party seat. He contested in 2018AD local government elections for chairman union council 82 Suraj Miani Multan, but could not get good votes. He also contested local government elections of 2015 and 2011AD local government elections as consoler twice but could not get seat. He has political affiliation with Pakistan People's Party since three generation. In

upcoming elections of local government, he is again contesting in upcoming 2025 local government elections from PPP seat. He also supported PPP in 2024 general election to Yousaf Raza Gilani and Ali Musa Gilani.

Sayyid Barat Shah Shamsi, Sajada Nasheen Darbar Hassan Kabir Uddin in Uch sharif is active member of Pakistan People's Party since 2010's. He contested in 2011AD election in Uch Sharif as counselor but was runner up. In 2015AD he contested again but could not be elected. In 2024AD elections, he supported Pakistan People's Party contestant and gave full support to PPP. PPP candidate won in Uch sharif with support of Shamsi clan.

Sayyid Qaswar Ali Shamsi is working as head of department Zoology at Cholistan University of Veterinary and Animal Science (CUVAS) Bahawalpur. Sayyid Qaswar Ali Shah did Master in Zoology from the Bahauddin Zakariya University Multan and was awarded Gold Medal in 1994. In 1995, he was appointed as a part time Lecturer in Zoology at the Bahauddin Zakariya University (BZU) Multan. He joined the Punjab Higher Education Department (HED) as a Lecturer in Biology in 1996AD after selection through the Punjab Public Service Commission (PPSC). He did M.Phil in Zoology in 2005 from the Bahauddin Zakariya University Multan.¹⁴³ In 2007, he was awarded Scholarship for PhD under "Overseas Scholarship Phase 1, Batch 2" scheme and completed his PhD from the Norwegian School of Veterinary Science (2008-2012) with topic entitled as "Antimicrobial Resistance in Fish Pathogenic and Aquatic Environmental Bacteria". In 2016, he joined the Punjab Higher Education Department (HED) Punjab as an Associate Professor of Zoology and served till 2018. In 2019, he joined the Cholistan University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences and currently serving as an Associate Professor of Zoology.

Sayyid Asghar Shah Shamsi is working as associate lecturer in department of Agronomy, Agriculture at Islamia University Bahawalpur

(IUB). He did his doctorate over indigenous PHD fellowship program by Higher Education Commission (HEC) Pakistan and has research interests Crop Production, Intercropping and Cotton-wheat cropping system.¹⁴⁴

Sayyid Gohar Ali Shamsi works as advocate at Multan Bar also belonged to Shamsi family of Suraj Miani. He was a famous lawyer in civil and revenue court matters and had been very popular in court rooms. But he could not live long and died in a young age on 24 February 1992.¹⁴⁵

Dr Sayyid Shahid Hussain Shah Shamsi Sabzwari is working as General and Orthopedic Surgeon in health department at Talamba tehsil Mian Chanu district Khanewal. He did his MBBS in 1978AD from Nishtar Medical College Multan and joined as doctor at Social Security Hospital Lahore. He was transferred to Talamba at Rural Health Care(RHC) Talamba in early 1980's and worked as Medical officer and surgeon at Talamba for many years. Soon, He got promoted and served at Tehsil Headquarter Hospital (THQ) Kabirwala as Senior Medical Officer (SMO) for couple of years. He again transferred to THQ Mian Chanu and served as SMO, and in 2012AD he was promoted and joined as Deputy District Health Officer(DDHO) at Mian Chanu tehsil and served there for four years till 2016AD. He retired from health department as Additional Principal Medical Officer(APMO) in 2018 at 19th scale doctor from THQ Mian Chanu. Now a days, he is serving the people of Talamba by providing people good health care facilities like big cities of Lahore and Multan.¹⁴⁶

Sayyid Wajid Ali Shah Shamsi Sabzwari is younger brother of Dr. Sayyid Shahid Hussain Shah and currently working in School Education department (SED) as secondary school teacher (SST) and head master at Govt Middle School Manik Haraj, Talamba tehsil Mian Chanu district Khanewal. He entered in government service as elementary school teacher (EST) in early 1996AD and progressed to become Secondary School Teacher and headmaster middle school. He

served as Assistant Education Officer (AEO) for a period of five years from 2011 to 2016 at tehsil Mian Chanu. Now a days, he is serving people of Talamba as teacher and educating the children.¹⁴⁷

Sayyid Ammar Yasir Shamsi Sabzwari is son of Dr Sayyid Shahid Hussain Shah and obtained his intermediate and graduations degrees from science college Multan and later did his Master's in Business administration (MBA) and MS Business Administration in Marketing from Bahauddin Zakariya University Multan. He is doing online work as freelancer trader and Forex trader and is also handling agricultural form at Talamba.¹⁴⁸

Sayyid Rafaqat Shamsi Jafari is a brilliant son of Shamsi family who joined Pakistan atomic energy commission and worked as director at Multan Institute of Nuclear Medicine and Radiology (MINAR) at Nishtar Hospital Multan. Later, he moved to Islamabad and joined Nuclear Medicine, Oncology and Radiotherapy Institute (NORI) Islamabad and was retired from there. Now, he is practicing as a private cancer consultant in Islamabad and helping people in treatment of cancer.¹⁴⁹

Sayyid Baqir Jafari is another son of Shamsi family from Talamba who joined Higher Education Department (HED) Punjab at Govt Graduate College Khanewal as lecturer physics. He got promoted and joined Emersion College Multan as Assistant professor, later he became Director Colleges Multan. He joined Govt Civil Lines College Multan as principal and retired from there in 2021. Now a days, he is living in Lahore as retired professor.¹⁵⁰

Sayyid Shaukat Hussain Shamsi was a police officer at the time of Independence of Pakistan and was working as Station House Officer (SHO) in Anarkali. He maintained peace and harmony in Lahore area during independence days and He served Punjab police till 1960. After retirement in 1960, he settled in Chak 143 Sumandari and

he began to serve Shia community. He built an Imam Bargah at Chak143 Sumandari district Faisalabad. He served in the Imam Bargah till his death in 1987 and was buried near Imam Bargah.

Sayyid Sharafat Hussain Shah Shamsi Jafari was son of Sayyid Shaukat Hussain Shamsi and was settled in Patoki district Kasoor, He opened an Imam Bargah "Darbar e Hussaini" in Molah Ahmad Nagar Tehsil Potaki district Kasoor. He wrote biography of Shah Shamas entitled as "Guldasta e Shamas"¹⁵¹. He was having a case against Sayyid Tariq Shamsi and Zahid Shamsi for SajadaNasheeni of Darbar in 2011AD but case was closed due to loss. He was politically active and was head of Tahreek e Nafaz e Fiqah Jafariya Patoki. He was also a member of District Aman Committee district Kasoor. He died in 2020AD and was buried in Patoki near Darbar e Hussaini Imam Bargah.

Sayyid Khursheed Hyder Shamsi is son of Sayyid Sharafat Hussain Shah Shamsi Jafari and is settled at Moza Ghalon Tehsil Malsi district Vehari. He has done master degree and has opened a private school named as One Ten Public School Malsi. He also has opened an Imam Bargah at Moza Ghalon. He is president of national peace council district Vehari and member of District Aman Committee district Vehari. He works as Khateeb, Nikah Khawan and license holder of 9th and 10thMurrahmJaloos.¹⁵²

Sayyid Asif Raza Shah Shamsi did his electrical engineering degree and joined Khabrain Multan as electrical supervisor. He then joined Express newspaper and then again joined Khabrain. He was a man of brilliance mind and was aware of Tazia construction and made an auto folding Tazia in 2012 after a struggle of four and half years. Total length of Tazia was 33 feet which could be folded up to 17 feet that could be stored and managed easily in a room without unbolting it. Thus, Tazia had not be unbolted, destructed and reconstructed annually, but have to be folded and defolded again in the next year. The Tazia was constructed in Multan in 2012 and was taken

to Chak 143 Sumandari district Faisalabad for 10th Murrahm Jaloos. Now this Tazia is at Imam Bargah Chak 143 Sumandari and cleaned and polished annually for display at Murrahm Jaloos.¹⁵³ He was a license holder of Tazia in the village. Sayyid Asif Shah had a brain hemorrhage in 2021, he was taken to Nishtar hospital but he could not be saved. He was buried in his village graveyard at Chak 143.

Sayyid Shahzad Raza Shamsi is working in International Organization for Migration (IOM) under United Nations. The organization works in natural disasters like flood, war like Afghan war etc. and provides shelter, plastic bags, tents, kitchen utensils and other survival materials. He works in Information management system making cluster work and coordinates with other United Nation Organizations in construction, health and settlement issues. He did his masters in computer science from Al Khair University Islamabad in 2002 and joined United Nations programs in 2003. He is also License holder of Tazia on 10thMurrahm after his brother demise in 2021. He is settled in Islamabad now and works there.¹⁵⁴

Sayyid Hammad Raza Shamsi did his MBA marketing and MBA Accounts. He has been working in United States Agency for International Development (USAID) program since 2009AD and has worked in flooded areas of Pakistan especially after 2009 and 2015 flood. He worked on USAID projects like food for work, cash for work etc. he worked in construction, development, women empowerment, gender equality sector under USAID. He supplied food and shelter facilities in flooded areas in recent flood too. Currently he is working in Islamabad working in a USAID project.¹⁵⁵

Sayyid Zeeshan Haider Shamsi is working in Pakistan Petroleum limited company as Deputy Chief Geologist. He is working in Oil and Gas Exploration field and surveys the lands for exploring oil and gas. He did his masters in Applied Geology from University of Punjab and

started working in Pakistan petroleum in 2003. He is currently settled in Islamabad and serving people of Pakistan with his expertise in oil and gas sector.¹⁵⁶

Sayyid Qalb e Hassan Shamsi is a journalist and reporter at Roznama Qom newspaper. He has worked in many renowned news papers like Khabrain, Osaf, Waseeb TV, Jinnah, again Khabrain, Nawaiwaqt and now in Qom newspaper. He is currently working as cofounder and editor in daily Qom Newspaper Multan. He has been working as a journalist for thirty years and had been very dedicated to his work and newspaper.¹⁵⁷

Sayyid Fakhar Abbas Shamsi is son of Sayyid Shakil Barat Shamsi and is next Sajada Nasheen of Darbars Hassan Kabir Uddin of Uch Sharif. He is an intellectual person and has large number of books and digital library in his custody. He also has good connections with other Shamsi's across the country and Ismaili community and have supported and provided help in my work.¹⁵⁸

Sayyid Turab Shah Shamsi of Sindh was Sajada Nasheen at Tando Bagho Darbar Taj Uddin. He visited Darbar Shah Shamas and Ali Akbar in 2007, 2008, 2009 and in 2010AD. He presented Shajra of Shamsi clan and claimed to be Sajada Nasheen of both Darbars Shah Shamas and Ali Akbar. He was initially welcomed at darbar Ali Akbar and his picture was published with Qaswar Ali Shamsi but Darbar Shah Shamas rejected this claim. He also, filed a case against Sajada Nasheens of Darbar Shah Shamas in 2009. But he failed this case in 2012. He died in 2012 and was buried in Tando Darbar. He case files are attached in records provided by Sayyid Aon Raza Shamsi, Sajada Nasheen Darbar Shah Shamas of Multan.¹⁵⁹

Sayyid Sharaf Shah Shamsi present Sajada Nasheen of Tando Shamsi Darbar, he became Sajada Nasheen of Darbar after demise of his brother Turb Shah. He could not hold Turab Shah case and missed its documentations and

process in count. He provided me picture of ring and Pyala that he claimed, belonged to Shah Shamas but there is no prove of it. He also provided a copy of Turab Shah (1) case which was against Sajada Nasheeni of Shah Shamas, but textual criticism cannot be applied on this document for no stamps and dull picture.

Sayyid Dr Ikhtlaq Hussain Shamsi is working as Vice Chancellor Superior University Lahore. He also worked as Principal Govt Model Town College Lahore for twenty years. He did his masters and doctorate degree in social work from Center of South Asian Studies Lahore. He is also working as advisor to Children Protection Bureau Lahore and Social Welfare Department Punjab Lahore. In 2008, he was awarded president pride of performance for his social work activities. He is also executive member to Akhuwat¹⁶⁰ and Fountain House Lahore. He established a school "Jamia Faiz e Batool" for children, Vocational Training Institute at Bagh e Hussaini Lahore. He also runs motivational gathering "poor to achiever" in Lahore. He is one of the founding members of Shah Shamas foundation. He wrote a book on Shah Shamas entitled "Shah Shamas"¹⁶¹.

Sayyid Azhar Hussain Shamsi is working as a lawyer and running an office as Shamsi and Jafari Lawyers Forum Lahore. He is also running Shah Shamas Foundation which arrange gathering of Shamsi family. He has also developed Shah Shamas World Forum which gathers data of Shamsi families across the world. He has also developed as technical education institute as Shah Shamas Technical institute Lahore. He is currently developing a mobile application for gathering data of Shamsi families across the globe.¹⁶² This mobile app can be downloaded through this link. <https://shorturl.at/kBSZ7>

These were the political religious contribution of Gardezi, Gilani, Shamsi, Kazmi and Qureshi families but I have left Khar, Khakwani, Bosan and other political families for not being religious political families.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Mahar Abdul Haq, *Multan*, Lahore, Pakistan Punjabi Adabi board, 1980, pp 30, 31.
2. He came in Multan in Abraham Ghaznavi era and stayed in Multan for fifty years from 1083 AD to his death in 1135AD. He safeguarded Multan and no foreign attack was made till his death. He was first saint to stay and to be buried in Multan. His tomb was built by Umer Sumra (1150 AD), Razia Sultan (1242 AD), Islam Shah Suri (1546 AD) and Aurangzeb (1660 AD).
3. He was first saint of Suhrawardi silsila in Multan. He established in Madarsa in Multan near Sun Temple in Multan fort. He had good relations with Slave dynasty rules like Altutmash, Razia Sultan and Balban. He was entitled as Sheikh Ul Islam by Altutmash. He is the first saint to be buried in Multan fort area in his own Madarsa. He gave money to Mongols to avoid attacks in Multan.
4. He is the son of Bahauddin Zakariya and father of Shah Rukan e Alam. He was sajada nasheen of his father, in charge of madarsa and was a great saint. He died in 1309AD and is buried near his father's grave in Darbar Bahauddin Zakariya at Multan fort.
5. He was entitled Sheikh Ul Islam by Khalji and Tughlaq rules. He had good relations with Muhammad Bin Tughlaq and sultan gave the tomb of Multan which was built for sultan Ghayas Uddin Tughlaq. The tomb is having a large curvature of Dome and one of the most beautiful tombs of the world. He had no son, so he adopted his nephew as his successor and in charge of Madarsa.
6. He came in Multan near 1260's AD and stayed in Multan for ten years. He lived a Darwaish life in Multan and stayed at Ravi River bank outside Multan fort. His heirs also lived a Darwaish life. The family was not included in political religious affairs of Multan till Sikh Era (1818-1849AD).
7. He was a member of Gilani family of Uch Sharif and he was martyred in a battle in Mughal era and could not be buried in Uch Sharif with his father. His son brought the corpse in Multan and buried near Haram Gate in Multan. The Gilani family of Multan became religious and political entity in Aurangzeb era along with Qureshi and Gardezi families.
8. He was qiladar of Multan in Mughal Emperor Aurangzaib era and was companion of Prince Dara Shahu and gave shelter to prince in Multan but prince did not stay in Multan. Aurangzaib was angry at this incident but forgave Mus Pak and allotted land in Multan.
9. Munshi Abdul Rehman Khan, *Aina e Multan*, Multan, Maktaba Ashraf ul Marif, 1973, p 141.
10. He was a saint of Afghan era (1764-1818AD) and lived under Timur Shah (1772-1793AD), Shah Sujah (1800's) and mainly Afghan Governor Nawab Muzaffar Khan (1780-1818AD). He was court man and friend of Nawab and accompanied Nawab in four battles against Sikhs. He died in 1811 and was buried near Aam Khan Bagh in Multan.
11. He was first saint to come in Punjab in Ghaznavid era and stayed under the rule of Mahmud, Masood and Ibrahim Ghaznavi and mainly under ruler of Punjab Ayaz. He has written famous book *Kashf al Mahjub* and known as Data Sahid or Data Ganj Bakhsh. His tomb was built by Ibrahim Ghaznavi (1174-5AD), Sultan Qutab Uddin Aibak (1206AD) and Mughal emperor Akbar (1575-80) with golden Minarets.
12. The famous saint of Chisti Silsila came in subcontinent in Ghurid era at Ajmeer and died in Slave dynasty in 1236. His tomb was prepared by Iltutmash (1236AD) and later with gold minarets by Emperor Akbar. He is also known as Khawja Ghareeb Nawaz and Sultan e Hind by both Hindus and Muslims.
13. He was the saint of Chisti silsila and was pupil of Moin Uddin Chisti and stayed in Dehli in Sultanate period. Qutab Uddin Aibak and Iltutmash, sultans of slave dynasty were among his followers. Qutab Minar was founded at his name and he is buried in Qutab Complex Dehli.

14. He was saint of Chisti Silsila and pupil of Qutab Uddin Bakhtiar Kaki and stayed at Ajodhan Pak Pattan in Punjab in Slave dynasty. He is famous for poetic work which is also included in Guru Garanth Sahib. His tomb is in Pak Pattan, a small room with two graves and hardly ten persons can stand there. A door called as Bashiti darvaza or heaven door is also associated with darbar which opens only for few days 5-10 Murrahm every year.
15. Sayyid Asghar Ali Shah, *Tareekh e Sadat*, Bagh Kashmir, 1961.
16. Sajid Maqsood, Turab ul Hassan Sargana, *Shamsi Dynastic Saints in Punjab*, Journal of Positive School psychology, 2003, Vol 7, Issue 1, pp 292-299.
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20. Dr Ikhlq Hussain Shamsi, *Shah Shamas*, Lahore, Irfah Publishers, 2008.
21. Sajid Maqsood., Turab ul Hassan Sargana, *Shamsi Dynastic Saints in Punjab*, Journal of Positive School Psychology, 2023, Vol. 7, Issue 1, pp 292-299
22. Ashiq Muhammad khan Durrani, *Tareekh e Multan: From Ancient Times to 1947*, Multan, Bazm e Saqafat Publication, 2007.
23. Sayyid Imtiaz Hussain Shah Qadri, *Tazkara e Oliye e Multan*, Multan, Kutab Khana Haji Niaz Ahmad publishers, 2008.
24. Sajid Maqsood, Muhammad Shafique Nawaz Bhatti, *Role of Gardezi Family in Multan in Mughal Period (1526-1857)*, Annals of Human and Social Sciences, 2023, Vol. 4, No. 2, pp. 257-264.
25. Sheikh Ikram ul Haq, *Arz e Multan*, Multan, Bazm e Saqafat publishers, 2011.
26. Ashiq Muhammad Khan Durrani, *Multan under the Afghans 1752-1818*, Multan, Caravan Books, 1981.
27. Shakir Hussain Shakir, *Multan: Akas Aur Therir*, Multan, SukhanWur Forum publishers, 2011.
28. Noor Ahmad Khan Fareedi, *Tareek e Multan*, Multan, Kasar e adab publishers, 1971, pp127-137.
29. Sheikh Ikram ul haq, *Arz e Multan*, Bazm e Saqafat publishers, Multan, 2011, pp 105-108, 170-171.
30. Ateeq Fakari, *Naqash e Multan Part-1*, Multan, Fakari academy and Bazm e tareek o Saqafat publishers, 1982, pp423-424
31. Dr Mahar Abdul Haq, *Multan k BadShah, Namwar Governor aur Hamla Awar*, Multan, Mokham Press, 1994.
32. Noor Ahmad Khan Fareedi, *Tareek e Multan*, Multan, Kasar e adab Publisher, 1971, pp127-137.
33. Tomb with Langer system and little grave yard is called Darbar.
34. Munshi Abdur Rehman Khan, *Aina e Multan*, Multan, Maktaba Ashraf ul Marif, 1973, p 126.
35. A regional measurement of land specially agricultural land, its value compared to acre is 1:0.625. so, the land allotted to family was about 22500 acre. This was between river Chenab and Ravi, upto seetpur Muzaffargarh area.
36. Hassan Raza Gardezi, *Shah Yousaf Gardez*, Multan, Craven e Adab publishers, 1983.
37. He was a saint of Bukhari Gillani lineage of Uch Sharif. He was grandson of Jalal Uddin Surkh posh Bukhari and his tomb was built in Uch Sharif in 1453AD.
38. According to Shia Fiqh, only daughter can be heir of the whole wealth while in Sunni Fiqh, only daughter would inherit one half property and rest goes to brothers and nephews of deceased.
39. It is evident that it was Behlol Lodhi who was named as Khan e Khanan by Khizar Khan. But Gardezi family claims that Hamyun ordered Beram Khan, Khan e Khanan to make this decision.
40. Bal Kishan Batra, *Tareek e Multan*, 1943, p.43.
41. Piece of stone with writing on it preserved at Karachi museum. Abbas Hussain Gardezi, *Tareek e Multan*, Multan, Shah Gardez Publishers, 1978.
42. Shah Yousaf Gardezi (VII), *Tazkaratul Multan*, Multan, Karwan e Adab, 2009.

43. It was named after Sayyid Murad Shah Gardezi, chief Judge of Bahawalpur state. It was a tributary canal which originates from fordwah canal and irrigates parts of Bahawalpur and desert part of Sindh.
44. It was named after literary word Ford, a shallow place in river and Wah means water Channel. It is the main canal of Bahawalpur circle and originates from Sutlej River and irrigates whole Bahawalpur division along with Sadiqia Canel.
45. It was named after Colonel Charles Minchin, British Political Agent at Bahawalpur State from 1866 to 1876AD. It is a Tehsil of Bahawal Nagar district, in province of Punjab, Pakistan.
46. It was named after Donald Friell McLord, Lt Governor of Punjab from 1865 to 1870AD. It is a town in District Kangra, in Himachal Pradesh, India. It is famous for Tibetan exiled government headquarter and population of Tibetan people.
47. Khan means leader and Bahadur mean Brave. It was a title of Honour given to Muslim and Zoroastrian subjects of British India. It was one step higher title than Khan Sahib. Hindus subjects of British India were given titled of Rai Bahdur.
48. Delhi Darbar is the only event in Indian History when British Monarch was coronated in India in Red ford Dehli and was given title of Emperor of India and all the Nawabs, state rulers and Darbari were present in court. The monoarch also gave his view for general public. He ordered to shift capital from Calcatta to Dehli, Annulment of partition of Bangal and 26800 Dehli Darbar Medals along with certificates were awarded to participants of DehliDarbar event 1911.
49. It is biography of Khan Bahadur Hassan Bakhsh Gardezi and its small portion is found in Tarikh e Multan by Sayyid Abbas Hussain Gardezi.
50. It is the travelogue of Khan Bahadur Hassan Bakhsh Gardezi which he did for religious pilgrimage of Iran, Syria and Iraq in 1920s.
51. Sheikh Ikram ul Haq, *Arz e Multan*, Multan, Bazm e Saqafat publishers, 2011, pp 105-108, 170-171.
52. It is situated near Nawan Sher Chowk Multan and one of the richest Madarsa of Multan with five Murabah Land. It is attached with Makhzan ul Aloom Multan for educational calendar.
53. A unit of measurement for agricultural land used in British India later adopted by Pakistan too. It is equal to twenty five acre of land.
54. It was started by Ghandi in 1919 in recognition of Khilafat movement (1919-1924AD), it spread all over India and people boycotted British orders and goods. The movement ended in 1922AD for being violent, due to Chauri Chaura incidend where 23 policemen were burnt alive.
55. A book of combination of Tazkaratul Multan, Tareekh e Multan and a part of Oraq e Pareshan, Sayyid Abbas Hussain Gardezi combined these books and published as Tareekh e Multan. Later only portion of Tazkara tul Multan was published by Karwan e Abad. But Abbas Hussain book is more concise and elaborative than Karwan e adab book.
56. It's a phemplet of speech of Sayyid Abbas Hussain Gardezi in national assembly in 1974 which he made on anniversary of Janat ul Baqie incident 1925AD. He demanded to rebuild the tombs of Imams and companions of Holy Prophet (PBUH).
57. The dairies of Sayyid Abbas Hussain Gardezi while he was member of National assembly 1972-1977AD and occurrence of incidents by the eyes of Abbas Hussain are written with dates.
58. Autobiography of Sayyid Abbas Hussain Gardezi who worked as Naib Tehsildar, Tehsildar, deputy commissioner, Member National assembly and personal and family life is also discussed in this book. His relation with his father and

- with Sayyid Ali Hussain Gardezi is worth reading in this book.
59. Interview with Sayyid Khurshid Abbas Gardezi, on 2 June 2022.
 60. Cover of GNN news on 23 March 2019, viewed on 1 July 2024 on YouTube. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6tKODTNp-Ak>
 61. Interview with Sayyid Zulafaqar Shah Gardezi on 25 January 2024.
 62. The book gives detailed life history of Shah Yousaf Gardezi whose tomb is at Shah Gardez, Bohar Gate, Multan.
 63. The book consists of Saraki poetry of Sayyid Hassan Raza Gardezi.
 64. The book is the English translation of Dhabay tuy Dhoray saraki poetry and was done by Sayyid Hassan Nawaz Gardezi.
 65. He is also called Bacha Khan or Badshah Khan and was a political activist in North West Frontier Province (NWFP) and founder of Khudai Khidmat gar movement. He was called Frontier Gandhi by Muslim league.
 66. He was son of Bacha Khan and head of Khudai Khidmat gar. He was founding member and had been president of Awami National Party (ANP). He was imprisoned by ZA Bhutto in 1972AD and was released on Martial law in 1978AD.
 67. Ghulam Murtaza Syed was Sindhi politician who participated in Pakistan movement from All India Muslim league platform and later worked for Sindhi identity and stated Sindhu desh movement in Pakistan. He remained education minister of Sindh and was writer of more than 28 books.
 68. He was from Baluchistan and founding member and president of National Awami Party. He also served as 3rd governor of Baluchistan from 1972-1973 AD and was key figure to pass 1973 constitution from Baluchistan. He wrote his autobiography entitled as In search of solutions.
 69. A party established in 1967AD by Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan and ended in 2003AD at Nawabzada death.
 70. It was established in 1957AD by Molana Bashani in East Pakistan and was joined by Qaswar Gardezi and Mian Iftakhar Uddin from West Pakistan. In 1967, Party was split into two parties for Bashani favouring Ayub Khan as Bashani and Wali groups and after fall of Dakha 1971AD, the party was demolished from West Pakistan due to ban.
 71. He was a saraki politician from Rojhan, Rajanpur Punjab Pakistan. He was opposition leader in Z.A. Bhutto era and was a member of National Democratic Party and Movement for the Restoration of democracy (MRD) in Zia era.
 72. He was the caretaker prime minister of Pakistan in 1996-7AD in President Farooq Laghari era. He also served as speaker national assembly in 1988AD and had been minister in 1993-97AD and chief minister Punjab in 1972AD.
 73. Interview with Sayyid Haider Abbas Gardezi in 2021.
 74. Laiqqat Baloch is Naib Ameer (vice president) of Jamat Islami now a days and had been member of Nation assembly in 1985, 1990 and 2002.
 75. The daily Jang, 18-10-2017, news about death and Janaza of Sayyid Kurshid Abbas Gardezi.
 76. Yousaf Raza Gillani, *Chahe Yousaf sySada*, Multan, 2004, p 15.
 77. A title of Honor by British government and considered a symbol of nobility, Hassan Bakhsh Gardezi, Sadar Uddin Gilani and Urdu poet Akbar Allahabadi were entitled as Khan Bahadur.
 78. A renowned politician of British India Punjab and founding member of Unionist Party in 1936 which made government in 1937AD elections in Punjab.
 79. An organization in united India to safeguard Muslims' rights in Multan. It was a movement of young Muslims to have a fight with Hindus and Sikhs in Multan. This party had a fight with Hindus in 1933 at Wali Muhammad mosque and held mosque occupancy. This organization kept working till 1947.

80. <https://www.na.gov.pk/en/profile.php?id=1767>
81. <https://www.na.gov.pk/en/profile.php?id=1766>
82. <https://www.na.gov.pk/en/former-old.php?id=1>
83. <https://www.na.gov.pk/en/profile.php?id=1963>
84. <https://www.pap.gov.pk/members/profile/en/21/1456>
85. A Sufi school of thought, inspired by Junaid Baghdadi and started by Shahab Uddin Suhrawardi, it promulgated in subcontinent with saints like Bahauddin Zakariya Multani and his grandson Rukan u din.
86. A chain of spiritual descendents that links the Sufi Master Sheikh to Holy Prophet. There are four famous silsila or orders which are practiced in subcontinent, Chistiyya, Qadariyya, Naqshabandiyya and Suhrawardiyya.
87. Sheikh Shahab Uddin Suhrawardi (1145-1234AD) born in Shoreward Iran, was Persian Sufi saint and was founder of famous Sufi order Suharwardiyya and was buried in Baghdad, present day Iraq.
88. In Sufism, It refers to appointment of a disciple (murid) by a Sufi master (sheikh).
89. The madarsa was established by Bahauddin Zakariya and he himself taught in it, later his son and grandson also taught in this madarsa. In Langah era, due to political conflict, madarsa was in short of funds. In 1525, on attack of Mirza Arghoon, the madarsa was destroyed with other building of Multan fort.
90. He was the Second ruler of slave dynasty and true pioneer of sultanate government in subcontinent. He ruled all the northern area of India with its capital at Delhi from 1212AD to 1236AD till his death.
91. He was appointed governor of Multan by Muhammad Ghuri (1175-1206AD) and became independent ruler after death of Muhammad Ghuri. He escaped to Bakhar on Jalal Uddin Khawarizam Shah (1220-1222AD) and Genghis Khan (1206-1227AD) attacks in 1221-2. Iltutmash saw the vacancy as opportunity and occupied Multan in 1222AD.
92. She was daughter of Al-Tutmash and only woman sultan in history of subcontinent. She had to face a lot of opposition from forty ministers for being woman. He was murdered in 1242AD by dacoits.
93. He was also son of Al-Tutmash and brother of Razia Sultan, his rule was stable due to his minister Ghayas Uddin Balban.
94. He was second and most powerful Khalji sultan and was famous for his Mongol policy. He was a good administrator and set cheap rates of all good in bazaars.
95. He was first Tughlaq sultan and was ruler of Punjab and Multan in Khalji era. He was entitled as Ghazi ul Mulk for his battles with Mongols.
96. He was second sultan of Tughlaq dynasty and was famous for his policies ahead of his times like changing of currency and capital. He is also known as wise fool sultan of India.
97. He was famous saint of Chistiyya order and was pupil of Baba Fareed Ganj Shakar. He stayed in Delhi in slave, Khalji and Tughlaq sultans. He died in 1325 and was buried in Delhi.
98. He was founder of first afghan rule in subcontinent as Lodhi dynasty in 1451AD in Delhi and ruled till his death in 1489AD and was replaced by his son Skindar Lodhi.
99. Munshi Abdur Rehman Khan, *Aina e Multan*, Multan, Maktaba Ashraf ul Marif, 1973, p 166-167.
100. During Sikh rule in Multan, all the men had run away to Bahawalpur and Sindh and Sajada Nasheeni was in hands of women of Darbar Bibi Pak Daman. Shah Mehmood was maternal nephew of Bibi and son in law who stayed in Multan during that crucial time. He managed the Darbars affairs in Anglo Sikh wars, war of 1857 and reconstructed Darbars. After British occupation, Qureshi

- families of Qadir Purr ran, Ahmad pur Sharqia and others claimed their inheritance over darbar. But due to time lapse, occupancy remained to Shah Mahmood Qureshi.
101. Sayyid Ollad Ali Gillani, *Muraqah e Multan*, Multan, district board, 1938, p 266-268.
 102. Sayyid Ollad Ali Gillani, *Muraqah e Multan*, Multan, district board, 1938, p 270.
 103. CIE is abbreviation of Companion of Indian Empire, a title for loyalist Indians.
 104. A title equivalent to Maharaja and was awarded by viceroy in India.
 105. The member of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (MBE) is award given for outstanding services and achievements to the community. It was third highest ranking Order of the British Empire after Commander of the Most Excellent Order of British Empire (C.B.E) and Officer of the Most Excellent Order of British Empire (OBE).
 106. <https://www.pap.gov.pk/members/profile/en/20/1043>
 107. An association linked with farmers but has no grass root affiliations with farmers. It is mostly working with Mango Growers, linked with land lords having acres of Mango plantations.
 108. Munshi Abdul Rehman Khan, *Aina e Multan*, Multan, Maktaba Ashraf ul Marif, 1973, p 474.
 109. Muhammad Ghazali (1058-1111AD) was Iranian Muslim scholar, Sufi and polymath. He wrote more than seventy books on different branches and also known as Hujjat ul Islam.
 - AAbu Bakar Al Razi (865-925AD) was a Persian physician, philosopher and al chemist and involved in writing about diseases like Smallpox and measles and making chemicals like sulfuric acid and alcohol.
 111. Yousaf Gardezi (VII). *Tazkara Tul Multan*, 1861, Multan: Bazam e Saqafat. 2009.
 112. Yousaf Gardezi (VII). *Tazkara Tul Multan*, 1861, Multan: Bazam e Saqafat. 2009.
 113. Interview with Tariq Shamsi, co Sajada Nasheen, on 5 January 2021.
 114. Shamsi, Ikhlaiq Hussain, *Shah Shamas*, (2008), Lahore, Irfa publishers, pp 26-29.
 115. Umer Kamal Khan advocate, *Multan District Bar Association Kay So Sal: 1901-2001*. Multan, Bazm e Saqafat, 2008, pp 155-156.
 116. Grave tomb and interview with Sayyid Aon Raza Shamsi Sajada Nasheen on 24 may 2023.
 117. There was a great quarrel on installation of Alam in country yard of Darbar Shah Shamas. Oqaf department, Punjab Police, Sajada Nasheen Ijaz Hussain Jafari Shamsi were against the installation of new Alam and were insisting on working with older one. But Sayyid Farrukh Hussain Shamsi and Shafi Changar were installing new Alam. It was Zia Ul Haq era and Army Colonel had to interfere and visited Darbar in the night where people had gathered for Safar Jaloos and installation of Alam. In the night, army crane came and installed new Alam and Changar clan became calm. Names of Shafi Changar and Makhdoom Farukh are written on plate below Alam.
 118. He belonged to Gujranwala district and had a great follower of Shah Shamas, he and his clan had been a great Mureeds of Shah Shamas that Zawar Khana and other buildings are financed by this clan.
 119. Interview with Baba Allah Bakhsh, a follower and Malang of Darbar Shah Shamas since 1970's, on 1 June 2023.
 120. Deobandi group to preach and spread the teaching of Islam, was established in 1926 by Muhammad Ilyas.
 121. Isa Shah was real name and Bukhari by caste, he was a judge in British era and became a Darwish of Darbar Shah Shamas, and he is buried near Darbar Shah Shamas and had a Darbar near Darbar Shah Shamas.
 122. Interview with Baba Allah Bakhsh, a follower of Shah Shamas since 1970's, on 1 June 2023.
 123. Interview with his nephew Sayyid Aon Raza Shamsi, Sajada Nasheen Darbar Shah Shamas on 15 June 2023.

124. Matwali is the organizer of affairs of Imam Bargah.
125. Interview with his son Sayyid Aon Raza Shamsi, Sajada Nasheen Darbar Shah Shamas on 15 June 2023.
126. Writing on grave stone, at country yard of Darbar Shah Shamas Multan.
127. Interview with Sayyid Aon Raza Shamsi, Sajada Nasheen Darbar Shah Shamas on 15 June 2023.
128. Interview with Sayyid Haider Raza Shamsi at Darbar Shah Shamas on 3 June 2023.
129. Interview with the Sayyid Yousaf Raza Shamsi at Darbar Shah Shamas on 3 June 2023.
130. Interview with Sayyid Ali Mehdi Shamsi, at Darbar Shah Shamas, on 1 June 2024.
131. Interview with Sayyid Muzaffar Mehdi Shamsi, at Darbar Shah Shamas on 1 June 2024.
132. Interview with Sayyid Tariq Abbas Shamsi, late Sajada Nasheen Darbar Shah Shamas Multan, at Darbar Shah Shamas, on 3 January 2021.
133. Interview with Sayyid Abbas Raza Shamsi, at Darbar Shah Shamas, on 3 August 2023.
134. Interview with Sayyid Mushahid Abbas Shamsi aka Seerat Shamsi, on 27 July 2023.
135. It is a four year diploma course of homeopathy designed and approved by National Council of Homeopathy (NCH), Pakistan.
136. It's an application to strat Homeopathic medical practice submitted to National council of homeopathy.
137. Diploma of homeopathy
138. Interview with Dr. Arshad Ali Shamsi at Darbar Ali Akbar Suraj Miani, on august 3, 2023.
139. Interview with Sayyid Zahoor Hussain Shamsi on 8 July 2023.
140. Sayyid Mushahid Abbas Shamsi i.e. Seerat Shamsi, Sajada Nasheen Darbar Sakhi Sultan Ali Akbar Shamsi, interview on 3 august 2023 at Darbar Sakhi Sultan Ali Akbar Shamsi, Multan.
141. Interview with Sayyid Siffat Raza Shamsi on 12 July 2023.
142. A group or organization of Shia community for arranging Tazia, Matam and other religious procession arrangements.
143. <https://cuvas.edu.pk/Faculties/FBS/zoology/faculty/Shah.htm>
144. <https://www.iub.edu.pk/author/asghar.Shah>
145. Umer Kamal Khan advocate, *Multan District Bar Association Kay So Sal: 1901-2001*. Multan, Bazm e Saqafat, 2008, pp 190-191.
146. Interview with his son Sayyid Ammar Shamsi on 7 July 2023
147. Interview with his nephew Sayyid Ammar Shamsi on 7 July 2023
148. Interview with Sayyid Ammar Shamsi on 7 July 2023
149. Interview with Sayyid Ammar Shamsi on 7 July 2023
150. Interview with Sayyid Ammar Shamsi on 7 July 2023.
151. Sayyid Sharafat Hussain Shah Shamsi, *Guldasta E Shamas*. Lahore, Waseem Ahmad Publishers, 2022.
152. Sayyid Khursheed Abbas Shamsi owner and principal, One Ten Public School Malsi, member of District Aman Committee district Vehari, interview on 5 July 2023 on his visit in Multan.
153. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=i95jSCmACvE> Video title. Auto folding Tazia 2012, Upload 11 years old and viewed on 13 July 2023.
154. Sayyid Shahzad Raza Shamsi, member IOM organization under United Nations, Islamabad, interview on eve of 28 Safar on his visit at Darbar Shah Shamas in Multan.
155. Sayyid Hammad Raza Shamsi, working on USAID projects, interview on eve of 28 Safar on his visit at Darbar Shah Shamas in Multan.
156. Interview with Zeeshan Haider Shamsi on 10 august 2023.
157. Interview with Sayyid Qalb Hussain Shamsi on 24 June 2023
158. Sayyid Fakhar Abbas Shamsi, future Sajada Nasheen Darbar Hassan Darya Uch

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- Sharif, interview at Darbar Hassan Kabir on 8 august 2023.
159. Interview with Sharaf Shah, brother of Turab Shah, on 6 august 2023 telephonically. While he shared some pictures on WhatsApp.
160. An NGO established by Dr Amjad Saqib, working in reduction of poverty by providing interest free loans, on education by establishing schools, colleges and university.
161. Dr Ikhlq Hussain Shamsi, *Shah Shamas, Lahore*, Irfah Publishers, 2008.
162. Sayyid Azhar Hussain Shamsi, lawyer at Shamsi and Jafari Lawyers Forum Lahore, director Shah Shamas Foundation, telephonic interview on 2 June 2024.

