

To,

The Secretary,
Election Commission of Pakistan,
Islamabad.

Handwritten signature and date: 15/03/2018

REPRESENTATION UNDER SECTION 21(3) OF THE
ELECTION ACT, 2017 AGAINST PROPOSED DE-
LIMITATION OF NA-261 JAFFARABAD—SOHBATPUR TO
BE RE-CLUBBED WITH NA-260 NASIRABAD.

The Applicant/Objector namely Zahoor Hussain Khan Khosa
son of Mir Raza Muhammad Khan respectfully submits as under:-

1. That the Applicant/Objector is law abiding citizen and enrolled as Voter List No.107, in Gazai-I, Mouza Gazai, Halqa Ghandar Tehsil Hair Din District Sohbat Pur and as well as Former Speaker of Balochistan Assembly.
2. That in the past general election 2013 the two districts Nasirabad – Jaffarabad were part of the same constituency number NA-266, however during the interim government of 2013 a new district is created from Jaffarabad District namely Sohbatpur.
3. That now after issuance of preliminary report of census the Election Commission of Pakistan is pleased to issue a Notification vide dated 05.03.2018 for delimitation for next forth coming general election two separate constituencies are created i.e. NA_260 comprising of Nasirabad District only while NA-261 is comprising of two districts Jaffarabad – Sohbatpur (new created district).
4. That the population of Nasirabad district {.64 share in N.A} is less than Jaffarabad district {.67 share in N.A} i.e. Nasirabad District 492609 and Jaffarabad District 513813 population respectively, therefore, it will be more viable that the additional population of district Sohbatpur 200538 may be made part of Nasirabad constituency i.e. NA-260 {Sohbatpur district share .26 + Nasirabad district share .64 = Total: 90 Shares} which is ideal proposal is required for creation of a seat of National Assembly, in addition to above following reasons are also required to be considered.

A. That the population cohesion is vary from each other i.e. Jamali, Khosa and Umrani. The Khosa and Umrani tribes more than the

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Jamali's relatable Jaffarabad District is dominated by Jamali while Nasirabad District has mixed population of Khosa's, Umrani's, Bugti's, Rind's, Barahvi's, Jamote's and others, as such languastic and tribal basis the Sohbatpur District is liable to be clubbed with Nasirabad National Assembly i.e. NA-260.

B. That Sohbatpur and Nasirabad Districts are interconnected the source of irrigation by Pat Feeder Canal for agricultural purposes, all source of irrigation of both district are same, right from the beginning of the Canal to end and other source of water and other problems are common in nature, as such required to be addressed by a representative having knowledge and concerned of the locality, therefore, the Sohbatpur District is more deserve to be attached with Nasirabad District in NA-260. The detail as per Gazetteers maintained by British Government is evident in the gazetteer, as such for the sake of convenience of the tribes introduction is narrated below which are part of said constituency NA-260:-

"The Kacheris are also a small tribe, but it is doubtful whether their classification as Baloch is correct. At any rate they are described by Mir Masum of Bhakkar in Sind, who wrote a history about 1600 A.D., as Saiads, who acquired their name of Kaheri from the Kaher or wild medlar tree, on which one of their ancestors mounted as if it were a horse. In the earlier part of the last century the Kaheris were driven out by the Bugtis and migrated to Bahawalpur, but they were restored to their former settlements by Sir Charles Napier in 1845." They themselves claim descent from Shah Umar Katal, a compatriot of the Prophet, and allege that they migrated with the Baloch from Makran under their leader Niamat Shah, who purchased the country from the Kurchanis, the price paid being a camel load (chhater) of money, hence the name of Chhatar, the present

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headquarters of the tribe. Their headman (1905) is Muhammad Baka Khan.

The total number of the Baloch in the administered areas of the District in 1901 was 19,150: males 10,330 females, 8,820 representing 28 percent of the total rural population. The important tribes are the Rind, Buledi and Umrani.

Population.

The important clans in the District are the Jamali, Khosa and Umrani. There are also the Chandias (756) who live partly in Sibi and partly in Nasirabad; the Gulam Bolak (608) in Sibi and the Lashari (796), Leghari (417) and Mugheri (269) in Nasirabad.

The Jamali.

The Jamalis in 1901 numbered 3,088; males 1,673, females 1,415, the number of adult males being 1,022. They are divided into two main branches (takkars): Jamali and Ramdani. The principal sections of the Jamalis are the Taharani (also known as Sher Khanani), shahaliani, Shahalzai, Mundrani, Sahriani (originally Khosa), Dhoshli, Zamwrani (also Khowa), Waswani, Bhandani, Babar, Tingiani, Manjhi, Pawars, and Rehanwals. The Babar (whose headman is Muhammad Siddiq) and Waswani (headman Dad Muhammad) are the strongest numerically. The Jamalis now occupy that part of the Nasirabad tahsil which is irrigated by the Begari Wah canal, and their principal villages are Rojhan, Dur Muhammad, Rojhan west, Sameji north and south, Chauki, Shaho and Sobha. Local tradition asserts that the Jamalis came to this country with Mir Chakar. The chief or wadera is Khan Bahadur Lashkar Khan, Tahrani, and the other leading men are Mirs Khan Muhammad, Ramdani; Mehrab Khan, Ramdani; Sobdar Khan, Tangiani; and Muhammad Khan, Shahibzai (1905). Before the opening of the Sind Canals the tribesmen chiefly led a nomadic life, living on the produce of their flocks, supplemented by precarious harvests on dry-crops areas.

Khosa.

In 1901 the Khosas in the District numbered 3,338: males 1,801, females 1,537 the number of adult males being 1,057. They are also found in Sind and in the Punjab. They claim descent from Hot, one of the five children of Mir Jalal Khan,

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and according to local tradition the founder of the tribe was one Koh-sar.

The Khosas are divided into three branches: Balelani, Khilolani and Umrani, the majority of those in Nasirabad belonging to the Khilolani branch, which is again divided into ten sections.

The Balelanis live in the Dera Ghazi Khan District; their chief is Sardar Bahadur Khan, who is also chief of the whole Khosa tribe.

The Khilolani. In Nasirabad the leading man of the Khilolanis in Mir Hazar Khan. The Khilolanis now occupy large areas of land irrigated by Shahi Wah canal, and their important villages are:- Manjhipur, Bagar, Bola, Ahmadpur, Dodaika and Shah Wah. They are also own lands in Mamal, Rojhan east, Shaho in conjunction with the Jamalis.

The Umrans. In 1901 the numbers of Umrani or Umarani residing in the District numbered 1,098: males 575 and 523 females. They claim their descent from Umar, brother of Ghazan and son of Ali, who is believed to have been one of the sons of Jalal Khan. Mr. M. L. Dames, however, thinks that like the Buledis, they probably joined the Baloch confederacy after the formation of the five main divisions.

Population. A genealogical table furnished by the present Umrani headman, Wadera Sher Muhammad, who claims to be fifteenth in descent from Ali, shows that the tribe is divided into twelve sections: Tangiani, Balachani, Ghanhani, Malghani, Paliani, Nodkani, Jonghani, Sobhani, Sethani, Buriani, Misriani, and Dilawarzi. All these clans claim a common descent and derive their names from certain leading men, the Burianis, for instance being descended from one Hasan Khan, who lost his nose in a fight and was nicknamed the Buriani. The last seven sections reside and own lands in Bhag Nari, their leading man being Wadera Khudai Khan, Dilawarzi. The other sections are spread over the Upper Sind Frontier District and Nasirabad, the principal sections in the latter tract being the Tangiani, Balchani and Malghani.

According to the local traditions the Umrans first occupied the Manjuthi

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lands when Mir Chakar went to the Punjab, and the division into the various sections is said to have been affected in the time of Fazal Khan, tenth in descent from Ali. Fazal Khan's brothers, Mondar Khan and Bhakkar Khan migrated to Lahar in Hyderabad (Sind) were their descendants till live. At the same time about 500 men of the Paliani section migrated to Jacobabad. The rest of the tribesmen remained at Manjuthi in Kachhi until 1900 when they were compelled by drought and famine to migrate in a body to Nasirabad where the majority of them work as tenants, though some have also acquired land.

The Golas.

The number of the Golas, who were shown in the Census tables of 1901 as a clan of the Bulledi Tribe, amounted to 5,134 in the District: males 2,772 - (including 1,660 adults) and females 2,362. Writing about the groups which form the Baloch tribes, Mr. R. Hughes-Buller says:-- "They consist chiefly of elements which have been affiliated to the Baloch and have afterwards set up for themselves. As time passes, their origin is forgotten, and with it any social inferiority which may have originally existed. An instance of a group, which has only lately asserted Baloch origin, is to be found among the Golas of the Nasirabad niabat. Though enumerated with the Bulledis they are looked on by other Baloch as occupying a low place in the social scale. Common report assigns them a slave origin, and as the word gola means salve in Sindi, it is quite possible that the belief has some foundation in fact."

Population.

The Golas are divided into nine sections: the Pandani, Karmiani, and Satmani, descendants of Aib Khan, and the Joilani, Jarani, Kashnai, Tamlani, Rakhiani, Shambani, who are descended from Musa Khan. With the latter are affiliated the Kaliani, Kalwani, Kahgola, Dasowani, Chhetta or Sher Khani, and Chunriani sections whose origin is not known. The tribesmen assert that their progenitors Aib Khan and Musa Khan accompanied Mir Chakar as scouts or guides who are called golao in Sindi, and that the present name of the tribe owes its origin to this source. They are also known as Mirali, from Mir Ali, the ancestor of the Buledis.

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The Golas are said to have migrated from Sind, when the canals were first opened out in Kalat territory and to have obtained lands on lease from the Khan. The descendants of Khair Muhammad and Gola Khan own lands in Deh Gola, but the majority of the tribesmen work as tenants. Their headman is Khan Bahadur Sohbat Khan, who has recently built the village of Sohbatpur."

C. *The population of District Sohbatpur—Nasirabad Districts have same ethnicity and have same language due to very low density of population and typical geography, same irrigation channel/source of water from Pat Feeder Canal revenue boundaries of these two districts Sohbatpur—Nasirabad have contiguity with each other and comparatively better means of communication through Pat Feeder Canal lower bank and old road communication of Shah Pur (Chattar Tehsil) District Nasirabad Chattan Patti of Shahi Wah (Fareedabad Tehsil) District Sohbatpur. Therefore, in view of the convenience of peoples, cognate factors and homogeneity of the inhabitants constituency may be revisited. All the principles laid down in sub section (1) of Section 20 are complied in case of the Sohbatpur District be made part of Nasirabad instead of Jaffarabad District.*

D. *The parameters of revenue boundaries and other cognate factors of the population the Sohbatpur are merged with the Nasirabad District, as such after revisiting the reasons enshrined in Item No.28 (ix) & (xi). That the populations of these districts have more ethnical have common needs of the typical geography and communication. That road come through Pat Feeder Canal Road from beginning to end as well as interconnected communication of the Shah Pur Tehsil*

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Chattan District Nasirabad difference roads
of both districts.

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E. These two districts have comparatively better means of coordination connectively and convenience of the peoples of the inhabitants, as such constituency of NA-261 may be revisited and the Sohbatpur district may be detached from Jaffarabad District NA-261 and same is required to be re-clubbed in the Nasirabad District i.e. NA-260.

PRAYER.

In view of above it is accordingly prayed that Sohbatpur District having .26 shares in N.A (200538) may be detached from Jaffarabad District, .67 shares and may be re-clubbed in Nasirabad District NA-260 (492609) this constituency will be comprised of population 693147 + .90 Shares, in the larger interest of constituency and public at large for next forth coming general election 2018.

APPLICANT/OBJECTOR

Zahoor Hussain Khan Khosa

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SON OF MIR RAZA MUHAMMAD
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Dated: 30.03.2018.