

EVOLUTION OF HAFIZABAD DISTRICT A CASE IN HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY

¹Dr Imran Khan, ²PROF.DR. SAFDAR ALI SHIRAZI

¹Postdocs Scholar, Department of Geography, University of the Punjab Lahore
Email: Imrannews84@gmail.com

²Head of the Department of Geography, University of the Punjab Lahore
Email: shirazi.geog@pu.edu.pk

ABSTARCT

The study of the evolution of Hafizabad in the context of historical geography is very important in the new trends of research. Taking these aspects of geography in mind to make research in the historical geography of Hafizabad has become a significant study that will evaluate the many diverse features of the district Hafizabad. This study will explain the evolution of Hafizabad District as it has historical and geographical importance and special reference with the politico historical changes in the Punjab and Indian subcontinent. Hafizabad remained an important area and administrative unit since the days of Mughal Emperor Akbar and played an important role, so the research work on the historical evolution of this district will be a unique work.

Keywords; Evolution, Hafizabad, Historical Geography, Punjab, Society, Tribes.

INTRODUCTION

Geography is highly interdisciplinary, so looking at the different disciplines of geography that are relevant to the current study on district Hafizabad one of them is the historical geography that is relevant discipline to the current study as it is a discipline of geography that explores how geographical phenomena have evolved over time. For interior administrative reasons, all countries are subdivided into different units or districts. They form a hierarchy in most states, with roles and obligations increasingly becoming more complex. There isn't a single small provincial state that hasn't had its germinal, geographical beginning. To study the germinal, geographical beginnings of Hafizabad is very important to highlight the importance of this area. There is no lasting political formation whose origins cannot be found a combination of powers, a kind of armature in which other territories might build themselves up like soft parts around skeletons' bones. Geographers are particularly interested in the origin of such boundaries because it aids in identifying their structural common features in a given 'state'. The political areas surrounding these 'cores' were established in accordance with the time's political, economic, and administrative needs.

Hypothesis; the area of Hafizabad district has played an important role as an administrative unite of the Indian subcontinent since the Mughal rule and it has the potential to serve in some capacity in the future.

(Nisbet, 1874), provided an important material that is available in the Gazetteer of Gujranwala district that was compiled in 1874 on the order of the British government. The material in compiling this gazetteer has consisted of the already compiled gazetteer of Mr. F. Cunningham and Settlement Reports about the Gujranwala district. A draft Gazetteer of Gujranwala that is referred above of Mr. F. Cunningham who was a Barrister-at-Law was compiled between 1870 and 1874 but the draft of the gazetteer of 1884 was compiled in only one year as per the orders of that time government. Gazetteer of 1884 has extra notes on certain points that were supplied by that time's district officers and another addition in this new gazetteer was the utilization of the report on the Census of 1831. Major Nisbet's Settlement Report of Gujranwala was an important part of the gazetteer of 1884 that is used in this study as Hafizabad was Tehsil of Gujranwala district in 1884 and this was again revised in 1894-95 with some correction and additions. This work was reviewed and republished with features of geographical important areas and races. This work is very important for this study so the review of work is produced in this part of the study.

Research Methodology

This research mainly relies on archival records to explore historical places and environments, while observational evidence and, particularly, tools like Geographic Information Systems are also indispensable means. Under the charismatic impact of H. C. Darby, this term historical geography has been more commonly used. (Darby and Williams 2002). From the mid-1980s on, a range of post-structuralistic theorists, including Michel Foucault, have developed new historical geographies of space, power, and social order. A broad range of literature was

consulted, including dairies, historical accounts, settlement records, books, and other related materials about the Hafizabad.

Objectives; the objective of this study is to look into the political and historical processes that have led to the development of Hafizabad as a district. The shifting locations of political centers in Hafizabad over time is an important historical aspect, and this situation can be useful in achieving the objective of this research work.

Findings

Pimprama core

When alexander the great marched in the Pakistan region, he crossed the Jhelum and defeated the Porus at Bhera. Porus was restored as king of the area Between Chenab and Jhelum river and when Alexander crossed Chenab and marched towards the Ravi river he was passing through the area in which Hafizabad is located and here he left his General Coenus to look after his force which was busy in collect corn and other items from People of the area. Forces of Alexander looted the areas between Jhelum and Chenab that include Hafizabad before further marching towards the Ravi River. In the area between Chenab and Jhelum rivers, Alexander faced another king Porus who was an enemy of King Porus who accepted the sovereignty of Alexander.

It means during the Alexander march in Pakistan, there were two Porus one ruling (Jech Doab) are between Chenab and Jhelum rivers and another ruling (Rachna Doab) area between Chenab and Ravi rivers. Porus of Jech Doab was marching as an ally of alexander in Rachna Doab when Porus of Rachna Doab listened to the news of the surrender of Porus of Jech Doab and restoration to his thrown by Alexander. Porus of Rachna Doab offered surrender of his army and land but when he listened about the restoration of Porus of Jech Doab, he fled the area because he had enmity with the Porus of Jech Doab. Alexander marched against him toward the river Ravi and established garrisons all over the area of Rachna Doab in which Hafizabad exists nowadays. He dispatched his General Hephaestion with two brigades of the army and advised him to conquer the land of Rachna Doab and hand it over to Porus of Jech Doab.

There is Cunningham theory about the existence of Sangala city that was the center of the Sangala Empire. The position of Sangala of alexander times is mentioned in the books explaining the Expedition of Alexander. It is mentioned that Alexander the great after crossing the Acesines (Chenab) marched towards Hydraotes (Ravi) and passed through the river Hydraotes (Ravi) which was not less than the Acesines (Chenab). When he was marching in the area beyond the Hydraotes (Ravi) he was informed that there was a city named Sangala in which an army was gathering of Cathaeans or Kathain tribe to attack the Alexander forces. Alexander marched in the area with Hydraotes (Ravi) river and on the second day of his march he was arrived at the city of Pimprama, further he take the rest of the day and marched toward Sangala on the next day.(Chinock, 1884: 310-340) It's mean Sangala was a city beyond the Hydraotes (Ravi) and between Hydraotes (Ravi) and Hyphasis (Beas) not between Hydraotes (Ravi) and Acesines (Chenab), whereas Sialkot and Sangala Hill are between Hydraotes (Ravi) and Acesines (Chenab). But according to the Cunningham theory Alexander in his expeditions had a habit to march back in such areas where people after defeat or submission rebelled against him. So when he crossed Hydraotes (Ravi) and listened to the new of assembling of tribes to rebelled against him in the city of Sangala he re-crossed the Hydraotes (Ravi) and on the second day reached Pimprama (Asarur near Khankah Dogran) after taking rest here he Marched toward Sangala (Sangala Hill Town in Nankana Sahib District) and reached in one day march.

There are no signs of these two cities in any other part of India and Pakistan which were on one day journey from each other except the Asarur as Pimprama and Sangala Hill as Sangala. From Ravi river, Pimprama was on two days journey and it can be Asarur according to Cunningham and Sangala was on one day journey and it can be Sangala Hill as ruins of exact size were exited in 1871 when Cunningham send an archeological team in these areas as Alexander Cunningham was appointed archaeological surveyor to the Government of India in 1861 (Cunningham, 1894: 194-207). If these two cities were of such great importance and both were between Hydraotes (Ravi) and Hyphasis (Beas), these must be ruins of these cities in that area that is not so far as discovered and claimed. As Alexandra razed the Sangala city to the ground and stayed in Pimprama, it mean Pimprama was surrendered and Sangala was resisted Alexander's forces.

So Sangala and Pimprama were two cities in Rachna Doab between 327-325 BC with great importance and according to Cunningham theory alexander passed through this area which is close to current day Hafizabad as Pimprama is at only 24 miles in the southeast from Hafizabad and Sangala Hill is at 34 miles in the southwest from

Hafizabad. Accepting the Cunningham theory it can be said that areas of District Hafizabad were populated and culturally rich in the days of Alexander's attack on Pakistan and from 200 to 400 BC this area was highly populated. After the victory against the Porus of Rachna Doab Hephaestion erected a city in Rachna Doab in which Alexander after returning from other areas stayed for a while and received gifts from the allies and allowed the local people to live in and also offered scarifies near the Chenab river before crossing it towards Jech Doab. Here Alexander order to hand over nearly 2000 cities to King Porus in 324 BC as his ally in wars before that Porus had 300 cities. After the assignation of Porus by Greek General Eudemus, the area of Rachna Doab including Hafizabad in 316 BC was conquered by the Chandargupt Morya, who ruled it till 297 BC and his dynasty role the Rachna Doab till 184 BC. Brihadratha the last Moryan king was married to Berenice the daughter of Demetrius king of Greek. When Brihadratha was killed by his General Pushyamitra Shunga, in 184. Pushyamitra Shunga led the foundation of the Shunga dynasty and conquered the areas of Hafizabad as he marched towards the west and conquered Sakala or Sangala city in 184 BC.(Jayantanuja, 2007: 209) Soon after it he had to flee toward the China region as Demetrius king of Greek attacked the areas of Pakistan and conquered the Rachna Doab region including Hafizabad (Tarn, 1951: 67).

Sangala Core

General Cunningham has given the theory that Sangla hill city in nowadays Nankan Sahib District is a Sakala empire during the invasion of Alexandra. After 500 AD Gupta Empire started to divide into local princely states. During this era, Toramana Shahi Jauvla in 493 kings of Sangala kingdom conquered the area and after him, Mihirakula king ruled from 515 to 540 in the Punjab region including the Rachna Doab, Hafizabad. Sangala city in the time of Alexandra the great was an important center of civilization and capital of Kingdom that was sacked by the Alexander and areas of Rachna Doab Including Hafizabad had a lot of big cities as historians identified them as cities, the remnants of these cities are spread all over the Hafizabad District.

Sakala or Sangala was a big city near current-day Sangala Hill that became an independent state when Toramana Shahi Jauvla led the foundation of an independent Kingdom and conquered the areas around it including Hafizabad. After eight hundred years once again city of Sakala was emerged as the leading kingdom of Punjab in 493 AD between Acesines (Chenab) and Hydraotes (Ravi) rivers (Rein, 1970: 71). Asrur (nowadays Mian Ali village Khangah Dogran) was mentioned by Hiuen Tsiang about 630 A D who described it as the capital of Punjab and site of Buddhist origin as some ruins of this religion found here. In the rule of Hazrat Abubakar Saddiqu R.A in Madina; a Chines visitor Hwen Thasang marched on the east side of Chenab river, he visited the city of Sakala (Sangala) as he said that after crossing Chandrahaga (Chenab) river towards the east he reached a city of Jayapur and went to a city named Sakala. After it, another Empire of Asarur emerged from the Southeastern side of current day Hafizabad, and South Eastern Side of Khankha Dogran in the 6th century from 550 to 600.

So it can be said that during the days of the Holy Prophet of Islam, areas of Hafizabad were part of the Kingdom of Asarur. Hwen Thasang mentioned the city of Tse-Kia which was the capital of all regions of Punjab and Cunningham identified it as Asarur. Asrur or current day Asrur was also called UdamNagar or Uda Nagari by the local people living in 1871.

Asrur Core

During the time of Akbar the great, Pimprama was rehabilitated with the new name Asarur after centuries of desertion by Ugar Shah a Dogar. Ugar Shah a Dogar built a mosque on the mound and the Shrine of Ugar Shah was in Masrur (Khankah Dogran) Cunningham confirmed that people had collected coins of Indo-Scythian era during the rains who ruled the area from 100 BC to 50 AD and bricks of 18 by 10 inches in ruins spread through the 3 square miles or 15600 feet that proved Asrur as the ancient city of Pimprama. Asrur was a small village of 45 houses in 1871 when Cunningham visited the place (Cunningham, 1882: 46) and same kind of Mound with similar features of bricks and coins are existed in the suburb of Nauthen Village and is called Chuntra (a Punjabi word for Mound) by local Randhaira Kharal tribe living exactly in Nauthen (Chuntra) that is adjacent to Sukheki Service area of M2 motorway.

Chuntra is only 16 miles in the northeast of Asrur and local people still have brisk of the same size and shape as Pimprama. If Pimprama (Asrur) existed from 400 BC to 700 AD then it must have achieved a great position in civilization. So when Chines Traveler visited the area of Sakala Narendraditya Khinkhila was ruling and after him, his son Yudhishtira became ruler of the areas including district Hafizabad (Dani, Litvinsky, 1996: 169-171). In the

12th century area of Hafizabad was well populated as in the era of Sultan Arslan Shah and later on Behram Shah of Ghazani, Hunjra was a man of notables in Delhi and his son Lakat reached Hafizabad region in the 1120s founded his town in the current days Hafizabad areas that were called Uskhab, exactly near village Ballo. Ruins of Uskhab were visible near village Balo in the 1870s and later on reduced in size in 2021.

These remnants are under the occupation of Mamoon Jafar Tarar family of Kolo Tarar. Lakat married Ruchand's daughter and left her with a son Mal (Bal). A village Ruchand is by the name of Ruchand near Ballo and Kolo Tarar. Mal searched his father in Delhi and met with his eight half-brothers but returned to his area Hafizabad when he felt no place in Delhi. Mal founded a city Mandiala Malanwala (may be Balanwala) exactly near Dohattah Azmat. Ruin of Mandiala Malanwala was near Dohattah Azmat and only four miles in the east of Dohattah Azmat there were ruins of another city in Chuntra Nauthen. It is said that later on Mal's half-brother Dhool joined him. So Dhool and Mal or Bal were sons of Hunjra and the same tribes. (Nisbat, 1874: 4) Ghazi Malik Tughlaq rule the area during the Sultan Shahbudin, and Sultan Qutubudin Khiliji era and when he listened about the murder of the last Sultan of Khiliji, he raised an army from Punjab and took over as Sultan of Delhi. He adopted the name Ghias Udin Tughlaq and became sultan of Delhi and appointed Behram as governor of Punjab. In this era, the Bhatti tribe came into this district in the 1320s when Udho son of Daraj who was the grandson of Dhir came and settled in Khangah Asrur near Khangah Dogran and married in Jag and Hunjra tribes and took land from them. Daraj had 12 sons and four of them; Dau, Lukhra, Raikumal, and Tajo sought land from Hunjra and Jag tribes. (Nisbat, 1874: 5) Tatar Khan Yousafkheli Lodi in the era of Behlul Lodhi is important as he tried to rehabilitate it. After it all the land between the rivers Sutlej and Chenab was once covered by a veritable deluge (flood) which resulted in a huge death rate and in the destruction of towns and villages; for a long time then the region uninhabited; gradually it began to witness the habitation at places but the incessant raids of Mughals of Balkh and Kabul kept it in a state of and desolation.

It was at this juncture that Ram Dev took the whole of Punjab on Ijara for nine lakhs of tankas from Tatar Khan in the reign of Sultan Bahlul Lodi in A. D. 1465; and, with Tatar Khan's he founded the township of Batala on an old mound. (Habib and Nizami, 1984:1003) In the era of Khizar Khan in Punjab and Akbar as Mughal Emperor in the 1560s Lodi Kharal came to Hafizabad with his four sons from Danabad currently in Syedwala in Faisalabad district and settled in Sangala Hill (Tibbi) in the Sandal Bar region and after fights with Virk tribe took possession of the area and encroached in Jag and Hunjra lands and became a permanent settler in Hafizabad in 1560s. (Nisbat, 1874; 6) After a year Akbar appointed Shamsudin in Punjab and within a year called him in Delhi and Punjab was handed over to Qutubudin in 1565. Mirza Hakeem brother of Akbar attacked Punjab but was expelled from Punjab by Akbar. Akbar replaced Qutubudin with Hussain Quali Khan as the new governor of this area. Meanwhile, Jalal Khan Bhatti led the foundation of Pindi Bhattian and later on Jalalpur Bhattian.

Hafizabad

King Akbar faced resistance from the local tribes living in the areas of Hafizabad areas as Abdullah Bhatti of Pindi Bhattian refused to pay tax. Akbar in 1591 appointed his Fojdars (Administrator) in the region that is identified as District Hafizabad nowadays. King Akbar learned that the landholders of the areas in Chenab and Bihat that can be identified as Recha Doab and Jullundur Doab had started to oppress the weak. He sends his minister Asif Khan in the area to take care of the people. He appointed Zain Ul Mulak in the area of Mung, which is Mung Rasool now a days in Mandi Bahudin. He sent Allah Bakash Kharal in the area of Rasulpur as Fojdar of the area. Akbar sent Hafiz Wali to the area between Jandala to Lahore. In my opinion, Hafiz Wali was the person who led the foundation of Hafizabad as before 1591 the locality named Hafizabad is never mentioned in any known document. Hafiz Wali the Fojdar(administrator) led the foundation of the new city on his own name, and in this way Hafizabad came into existence in 1591.

In the reign of Akbar Hafizabad was raised to the status of Mahal. Two years later Akbar visited Hafizabad in 1593 for hunting and from here he left for Lahore. Once again Akbar visited Hafizabad in October 1597 and hunted in the area and then passed on towards Lahore (Fazal and Beveridge, 1921:1096). Akbar raised the status of Hafizabad to Mahal. During the reign of Akbar the great, Hafizabad was in the province of Lahore that had five Sarkars (Districts); Sarkar Jalandhar Doaba Bheht having sixty Mahals (Tehsils), Sarkar Bari Doab having 52 Mahals(tehsils), Sarkar Doaba Rachna having 55 Mahals (Tehsils), Sarkar Doaba Jehat having 21 Mahals (Tehsils), Sarkar Doaba Sindh Sagar having 42 Mahals (Tehsils). Hafizabad was one of the 55 Mahals (Tehsils) of Sarkar (District)

Rachna in the province of Lahore. In the year 1607 Mughal Emperor Jahangir visited Hafizabad on the 4th of April 1607 and stayed in the house Mir Qiaym udin karuri for three days from Saturday to Monday and left the area on 7th of April 1607 for Gujrat (Jahangir and Rogers, 1909: 91). At that time Jandiala Sher Khan, Hafizabad, and Gujrat were Praganas (Districts) of Mughal province of Lahore.

Shahryar son of Jahangir rebelled against his brother Shahjahan in 1630 and captured the areas including Hafizabad but the rebellion was crushed. This area faced drought in 1656 in the era of Shahjahan, then emperor order Syed Jalal the governor of Punjab to build ten open food kitchens for the people of the area to meet the needs of food (Latif, 1966: 288) This draught reduced the importance of the area of Hafizabad as before it flourished as thickly dotted villages and towns with wells scattered all over the area properly and served as Mahal of Lahore Sarkar. From Akbar to the Aurangzeb era, the area of Hafizabad was well populated as villages were at two and three miles distance and well for irrigation was one per 12 acres of land (Morris, 1860: 22-23). Draught followed by floods and people left the area. In the 1670s Tarar tribe left the area of Gujrat and migrated towards Hafizabad and settled here permanently. This was era of Aurangzeb Almgir the Mughal emperor. The area of Hafizabad became barren waste and Jungle and depopulated due to mysterious reasons including floods and drought. Looking at the tribes living in the area are all settlers from different regions and areas as the native population left the area in the early years of Aurangzeb Alamgir. Hafizabad was a majority non-Muslim area till the end of the 17th century. Rai Ismaeel Khan Kharal got fame in the 1760s and in the 1850s Rai Sujjan Kharal and Chaudhary Salleh Kharal of village Sakhi were men of notables. (Nisbat, 1874: 6)

Era of chaos

In the 18th century, Mughal Empire became weak due to internal disorder and Sikhs gathered their power and formed Misl (raiders of equal ranks). Muslim tribes like Kharal, Tarar, Bhatti, Chatha of the Hafizabad remained loyal to Mughal rule and opposed the emergence of Sikh power. Punjab after 1748 became the center of a power struggle between Afghans, Sikhs, and Mughal. Afghans attacked the Punjab and area including Hafizabad eight-time till 1761. Khawja Abid Khan was governor of Punjab who pressed the Sikhs towards current day Gujranwala. At Aimanabad near Gujranwala, his Sikh soldiers rebelled against him that forced him to leave for Hafizabad. Khawja Abid Khan was reinforced by Kharal and Chatha tribes in Hafizabad.

Rai Ismaeel Khan Kharal and Mian Khan Chatha in 1761 were key fojgars of the Hafizabad and they reinforced Khawja Abid Khan with five hundred troops and horses and escorted him toward Sharaqpur (Alludin, 2006: 252). From the southwestern side of Hafizabad Jhanda Singh Bhangi a Sikh of Bhangi Misl attacked the areas of Hafizabad and captured Pindi Bhattian and suburbs and encroached in Hafizabad in 1764 but the Bhatti and Kharal as the Muslims tribes continually struggled against them whereas from the northern side Chatha and Tarar tribes were key contenders against another Sikh Misl of Sukerchakia emerging from Gujranwala in 1765. In 1752 Charhat Singh led the foundation of Sukerchakia Misl and he conquered the areas of Hafizabad from Bhangi Misl in 1765 and pushed the Muslim tribes of Bhatti, Kharal, and Tarar in Jungles. Chahrat Singh appointed Bhag Singh Virk of Karyal Village of Gujranwala in the areas of Hafizabad (Singh, 1963: 133-134).

After the death of Charat Singh his son Mahan Singh captured the remaining areas of Hafizabad from Bhangi Sikh Desu Singh by killing him in 1782. Mahan Singh died in 1890 and was succeeded by his Ranjeet Singh but after the death of Mahan Singh, the Muslim tribes of Hafizabad rebelled against the Sikhs. It is a matter of fact that from 1761 to 1799 Kharal, Chatha, Bhatti, and Tarar tribes continually resisted Sikhs in Hafizabad. Randhaira Kharal tribe migrated from Danabad (Syedwala) in 1782 and settled in Nauthen when they killed Qamar Singh Nakai of Nakai Misal. They under the leadership of Qaim Kharal's three sons; Peer Muhammad, Faqir Muhammad, and Chakar Randhaira Kharal immigrated and reached Jangla Jagir and settled first in Udoki and later on in Nauthen. Finally, Sikhs under the leadership of Ranjeet Singh started to recapture the areas of Mahan Singh and in 1799 Ranjeet Singh marched towards Hafizabad after defeating the Chatha tribe in Muncher. Ranjit Singh deputed Fateh Singh Ahluwalia to crush the resistance of Kharal, Tarar, and Bhatti tribes in the Hafizabad areas as he was busy in a fight with Chatha tribe. Muslim tribes in the Hafizabad area defeated Sikhs a number of times but when Ranjit Singh reinforced the forces of Fateh Singh Kharal and Tarar tribes dispersed in the Jungle areas and the Bhatti tribe retreated towards the forts of Jalalpore Bhattian and Pindi Bhattian towns. In 1799 Ranjit Singh as leader of Sukerchakia Misl left the Lahore siege to attack these two towns and expelled the Bhatti tribe towards Jhang Sial. Hafizabad was given to Fateh Singh Ahluwalia after occupying the region. Kharal tribes of Sandal bar and Gogera

region were supporting the Waseer and Wahga tribes against Bhatti tribes of Hafizabad which resulted in wars between Bhatti and Kharal tribes. (Haider and Kharal, 2017)

Sikh Era

Sikh rule started with the fall of Jalapur Bhattian and Pindi Bhattian in 1800. In the Sikh era, Gujranwala was raised as headquarter of Sikh Misl of Sukerchakia but when Lahore fall to Sikhs and Ranjeet Singh forced the other Misls to surrender before him Gujranwala became a district that had three tehsils Gujranwala, Hafizabad, and Wazirabad. Hafizabad Tehsil had areas of Khangha Dogran, Shiekhupura, Hafizabad, Pindi Bhattian, Sukheki, Veneki, Jalalpur, Rasulpr (Falcon, 1896: 95-96). In the era of Sikhs Hafizabad served as Tehsil as Ranjit Singh has divided his kingdom into eight provinces; Lahore, Jalandhar, Kangra, Jammu Kashmir, wazirabad, Multan. Hafizabad was part of Lahore province that had seven districts or Pragnas; Lahore, Amritsar, Gujranwala, Sialkot, Dina Nagar, Gogera, and Sheikhupura. Hafizabad was Tehsil of Gujranwala in Sikh era. Hafizabad, Sharqpur, Khangah Dogran, and Gujranwala became the tehsils of Gujranwala District under Ranjeet Singh's rule. Sikh rule continued till 1849 and after it areas of Hafizabad fell to English rule. Hafizabad was divided into eight Jagirs (Fiefdoms); Hafizabd and all of the jagirdars were non-Muslims as the property was snatched from the local Muslim tribes and distributed into non-Muslims by Sikhs.

Administrators of Hafizabad

Name of Taluka (Area)	Number of Villages in Taluka	Taluka holder tribes during Mughals	Jagirdar of Ranjit Singh	New Jagirdar appointed after settlement by Ranjit Singh	Jagirdars under British regency in Punjab 1830s to 1849.
Hafizabad	58	Kharal & Chatha	Misar Rulla Ram	Mulraj	Kahn Chand
Jalapur	22	Bhatti	Diwan Sawan Mal of Alipur	Thakar Das of Sohdera	Dit Mal of Amritsar
Jangla Jagir	5 including Nauthen	Kharal	Diwan Sawan Mal of Alipur	Launga Mal	Launga Mal
Pindi Bhattian	98	Bhatti and Kharal	Diwan Sawan Mal of Alipur	Lauga Mal	Lauga Mal
Chak Bhatti	21	Bhatti Tribe	Raja Gulab Singh	Wazir Ratnu	Dit Mal of Chak Bhatti
Rasulpur (Rampur)	44	Tarar and Kharal Tribe	Raja Gulab Singh	Wazir Ratnu	Nanak Chand
Kolo Tarar	9	Tarar Tribe	Ratan Singh	Amlia Khan	Dit Mal
Vanike	23	Tarar and Chatha tribe	Raja Gulab Singh	Wazir Ratnu	Amir Chand

After it, there were Jagirdars like Diwan Kirpa Ram son of General Hursukh Rai of Hafizabad. (Nisbat, 1874: 88) Harsukh Rai served in different capacities; Sub-registrar Inland Revenue and DSP in the police department and he established village Rakh Harsukh Rai near Hafizabad city and his brother Hushnak Rai established Chani Hushnak Rai near Lakhia in Hafizbad. Lala Ram Dyal was son of Hushnak Rai and was Lambardar and Zaildar of Hafizabad in

1860s. Lala Ram Dayal had two sons Sain Das who was Kanugu of Hafizabad and Mathra Das acting Zaildar of Hafizabad. Malik Muhammad Nawaz Khan Awan son of Malik Rehmat Khan Awan from Garhi Awan in city Hafizabad was Darbari of British rulers in Punjab.

In British era

This area came under the British empire in 1847 two years before the formal fall of the Sikh empire in connection with the regency at Lahore. In 1849 it was included as territory annexed to British Empire from Sikhs. In 1849 a cantonment was established in Wazirabad and the area of Hafizabad was included in the Wazirabad district. In 1851 first regular settlement took place and in 1852 new district of Gujranwala was established that had Hafizabad, RasulNagar, and Sheikhpura as Tehsils and later on it included Wazirabad, Hafizabad, Sharaqpur, and Gujranwala as tehsils. After a year in 1853 huge chunk of area 303 villages were transferred to Lahore and in 1856 another area of 324 villages was given to Lahore district. In 1857 Hafizabad remain peaceful excluding the Kharal of the area who get inspired by the news of the martyrdom of Rai Ahmad Khan Kharal brought disturbance in the area.

In the areas of Hafizabad Guru Mahraj Singh rebelled and was hunted down by British forces with help of the Pathan of Jandiala Sher Khan and Bhatti and Tarar of Hafizabad. Kharral in Hafizabad followed the line of Kharral in Gogera and was suppressed by the quick action of Captain Cripps. In Hafizabad Zaildari system was introduced in the 1860s by British rulers. They were called police Zialdars and were 10 in numbers. They were paid by the government from 100 to 150 rupees per annum. Kadir Bakhsh Bhatti was Zaildar of Jalalpur, Rai Sajjan Kharal was Zaildar of Kassesey receiving 100 rupees per annum. Hafizabad was divided into 425 villages having 425 Lumberdar and 310 Aala Lumberdar and 10 Zails with Zialdars. Hafizabad, Vaneki, Kassesey, Pindi Bhattian, Kulu Tarar, Sukheki, Jalalpur, Ramke Chatha, Thatha Manak and Kassoki, Nanuana, Thatha Mank, Kot Naka, Sagar, Khatrani were Zails in Hafizabad. Hafizabad, Pindi Bhattian, and Jalapure remained municipalities and were abolished between 1886 and 1890. Hafizabad became a notified area in 1891. Looking at the representation in 1930 Hafizabad had 10 out of 30 elected members in district board Gujranwala as it was divided into electoral board circles as each circle had one member in the district board. Zails were reduced to 11, Sagar, Ramke, Nanuana were removed from Zail list of Hafizabad, and remaining 11 zails had 10 elected circles, as Zails of Khatrani and Kot Naka had a single electoral circle. Looking at the educational sector, the British government established ten primary schools in Hafizabad, Pindi Bhattian, Jalalpur, Kolo Tarar, Sukheki, Lawere, Venike, Kalianwala, Ramke, Kot Nakka, Rasulpur, and two middle schools; one each in Hafizabad and Pindi Bhattian area in the 1890s. (Lincoln, 936: 138) One private school was Khalsa School in Hafizabad. Hafizabad had Arya Samaj School (Upadhyaya, 1940: 188).

A Hindu high school was established in Hafizabad in 1914 (Report on Education, 1911: 176). In 1893 Khangah dogran was raised as new tehsil of the Gujranwala. In 1893 Hafizabad had three police stations, (Pindi Bhattian, (144 villages) Hafizabad (145 villages) and Vanike (113 villages)), sukheki and Shamir were police chokis of Hafizabad police station. Khangha Dogran had three police stations (Khangha, Sheikhpura, and Shakot) and Churkana (Farooq Abad) was police choki of Khangah police station and Manawala was choki of Shikhupura Police station. Hafizabad had an area of 877 sq miles, a population of 154034, and 402 total villages. The literacy rate in 1909 was at 3.5 percent (GB, 2012: 355). After the partition of Indian and the creation of Pakistan, Hafizabad continued to be the Tehsil of Gujranwala District for 46 years and it became District in 1993 and currently serving as a district of Punjab having to Tehsils Pindi Bhattian and Hafizabad.

CONCLUSION

The history of the Hafizabad region prior to the Mughal rule is unclear, and only a gloomy understanding of the area's potential scope and administrative structure can be had. In the Mughal era the borders of administrative regions, as well as their administration, was stable but this stability start losing with the attack of Ahmad Shah Abdali on Punjab. The region of Hafizabad had been ravaged by anarchy and feudalism since 1750. Muslim Feudal lords remained loyal to Mughal rule despite the fact that Mughal rule at the center was in an unstable condition. The Sikh bandits became active with the emergence of Banda Singh and after it, they had founded themselves as self-styled leaders and rulers of whatever territory they could lay their hands on from 1750 to 1800. After that era, Ranjit Singh rises to power, as a powerful Sikh king. When he conquered Panjab, the area's borders and internal administration were somewhat restored, as was the area's internal administration. In the 1760s, the area of Hafizabad was fell to Sikh Misals and after it to the Sikh kingdom in 1800 and later on in 1849 to Britain after the

Anglo-Sikh war. Under British rule, Hafizabad become a regularly administered region. When the region was taken over by the British the stability come in the areas of Hafizabad that resulting in the political, social, economic prosperity of the area.

REFERENCES

- Alludin, M. (2006). *Ibratnama*, Lahore: Sangmeel Publishers.
- Baker, A.R., (2006). *Geography and history: bridging the divide*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Bandyopadhyaya, J. (2007). *Class and Religion in Ancient India*. London: Anthem Press.
- Barnett, L. (1999). *Antiquities of India*. Calcutta: Atlantic press.
- Chinock, E.J. (1884). *The Anabasis of Alexander*. London: Setwood Printers.
- Cunningham, A. (1882). Report of a Tour in the Punjab in 1878-79. London: Alpha.
- Cunningham, A. (1963) the first phase of Indian archaeology". *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland* (3-4).
- Dani, A.H Litvinsky, B. A. (1996). *History of Civilizations of Central Asia: The crossroads of civilizations, A.D. 250 to 750*. New York: UNESCO.
- Darby, H.C. & Williams, M., (2002). *The Relations of history and geography: studies in England, France and the United States*, Exeter: University of Exeter Press.
- Falcon, R.W. (1896). *Handbook on Sikhs for the use of regimental officers*, Allahabad: Pioneer Press.
- Fazal, A., Beveridge, H. (1921) *Akbarnama*, London: Shotermill.
- GB, (2012). *The imperial gazetteer Einme to Gwalior*. Oxford; Nabu press.
- Gupta Dynasty – MSN Encarta*. Archived from the original on 29 October 2009.
- Habib, M., Nizami, K.A. (1984). *Jama e Tareekh e Hind*, Delhi: Taraqi Urdu Bureau.
- Haider, K., & Kharal, I. K. (2017). Impact of Politico-economic Changes on the Resettlement of Kharal Tribe in Punjab. *Pakistan Social Sciences Review*, 1(II), 177-187. doi:10.35484/pssr.2017(1-ii)15
- Jahangir, N. M., Rogers, S, A. (1909). *Tuzakh Jahangir*, London: Royal Asiatic society.
- Jones, R., Jones, M. & Woods, M., (2012). *An introduction to political geography: space, place and politics*, London: Routledge.
- Latif. A.S. (1966). *History of Punjab*, Lahore: People publishers.
- Lincoln, E.H., (1936) *Punjab district gazetteers Gujranwala district vol.16; pt.B*, Lahore: Civil and Military gazetteer press.
- Mohan, R. T. (2010). *Afghanistan Revisited: The Brahmana Hindu Shahis of Afghanistan and the Punjab (c. 840–1026 CE)*, Delhi: Deep and Deep.
- Morris, J.H. (1860). *Report; Revised Settlement of the Goojranwala District in the Lahore Division, Indian archive*. London: Royal Asiatic Society.
- Nisbat, M. (1874). *Report on the revision of land revenue settlement of the Gujranwala District*, Lahore: W.E Ball
- Rein, T. (1979). "Size and Duration of Empires: Growth-Decline Curves, 600 B.C. to 600 A.D". *Social Science History*. 3(3/4). doi:10.2307/1170959. JSTOR 1170959.
- Rene, G. (1970), *The Empire of the Steppes*, London: Rutgers University Press,
- Report on Education* (1911). Punjab Government, Lahore: Punjab Government Press.
- Singh, k. (1963) *History of the Sikhs, Vol. I*, Princeton: Princeton University press.
- Tarn, W. W. (1951). *The Greeks in Bactria and India*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Upadhyaya, G. P. (1940). *The Origin Scope and Of The Arya Samaj*. Delhi: Arya Samaj.