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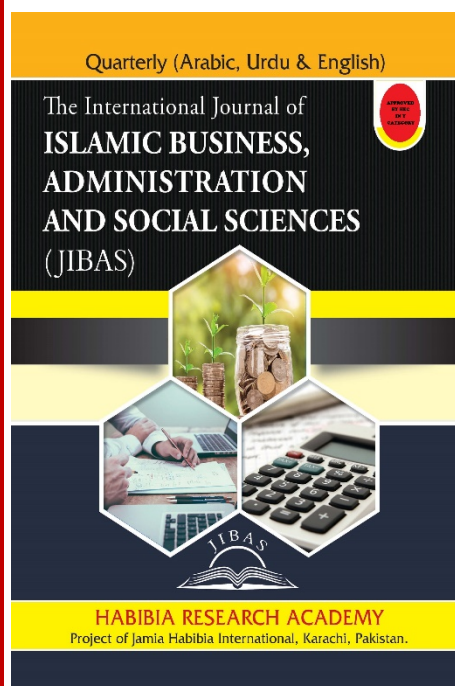
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**TOPIC:**

**GEOGRAPHICAL AND GEO-STRATEGIC POSITION OF DERA GHAZI KHAN; ITS SOCIO-POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACT ON REGION**

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**GEOGRAPHICAL AND GEO-STRATEGIC POSITION OF DERA GHAZI KHAN; ITS SOCIO-POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACT ON REGION**

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**ABSTRACT:**

*Before the British invasion in Dera Ghazi Khan it was the part of old Derajat and in the colonial era it was the major city of south Punjab. Dera Ghazi Khan was the base of British forward policy towards Balochistan and therefore British administration engaged the Baloch tribes through Tumandari system for their safe passage in Sulaiman range. The paper primarily deals with the geo-strategic position of ancient Dera Ghazi Khan which was considered the important region due to its geographical location as a very important route. Many invaders came to India through this route by crossing the passes of Sulaiman range. The geo-strategic position of Dera Ghazi Khan played a marvelous role in the region as the dead city was located near the west bank of Indus as its eastern boundary while the Mount Sulaiman is still its western boundary. Due to dry weather and hard climatic position the region has its own culture which is under the influence geographical effects of the region. This research paper explores and highlights the significant role of the region in medieval period how the geo-strategic position proved very important in its political geography.*

**Keywords:** *Geographical, Geo-strategic, Dera Ghazi Khan, Balochistan, Mountain, Indus, Transhumance etc*

**INTRODUCTION:** District Dera Ghazi Khan is located as the most southern district of Punjab during the colonial era of Sub-continent. Before this it was a part of Derajat under Sikh rule. The Town of Dera Ghazi Khan was formed by a Mirani Baloch Sardar Haji Khan in 1476 near the west bank of Indus. Initially a piece of land granted by the ruler of Multan Sultan Hussain Langah to him as a reward of his serve.<sup>1</sup> The basic aim of this town was considered to be a defence line against the western invaders through Baloch warriors. In earlier Dera Ghazi Khan was under the supervision of Langah Dynasty but with the death of Sultan Hussain Langah Mirani Sardar Nawab Ghazi Khan secured liberty and established an independent state and government.<sup>2</sup> The region played a role as bridge between west and east i.e. Balochistan, Iran, Afghanistan and India. During Mughal reign the region remained as a junction among the different routes. The region enjoyed important status during the last five centuries due to its geo strategic position. Its boundary is not only linked with all provinces but it is an important military and trade route for Sindh and Balochistan.<sup>3</sup> The region has variety of geographical surface as hilly area with plain and Kacha near as riverine. The mountain range is also rich with mineral but the harsh climatic impacts affected the life and culture in the region. Many areas of Dera Ghazi Khan are densely populated with barren areas but overall, the geo-strategic position of Dera Ghazi Khan is playing very important role in the political geography.



Fig: 1 Satellite image of Dera Ghazi Khan division

**Research Methodology:** In every research it is important how to research and, in this topic, geo-strategic role is related to the geographical location of a region. Therefore, with the help of documentary material, Maps and for this ArcGIS 10.5 has also been used to produce the topographic location through maps of Dera Ghazi Khan.

**Review of Literature:** The research is based on the important existing literature on documentary sources along with primary and secondary sources i.e. Notes On Dera Ghazi Khan, A Year on the border of Punjab and NWFP, Tawareekh-e-Dera Ghazi Khan, Tareekh-e-Dera Ghazi Khan, Gulbahar, Punjab Lok Sunjan, Dera Ghazi Khan Tareekh Ky Ainy Men, District Gazetteer, Dera Phulan Da Sehra, District Census Reports, Tribes of Dera Ghazi Khan, Maps of Dera Ghazi Khan.

**Area:** Dera ghazi khan is central district of Pakistan. This district is located between the longitude 70.6 E and latitude 30.04 N. This region is very important for its unique geography. The entire area of the district comprises mountains region and plains. The exact measurement of the mountain region has not yet been completed but according to a careful estimate it is approximately 4000 square miles /10360 square kilometers whereas the plain area measure 5032 square miles /13033 square kilometers. Thus, the total area comes to 9032 square miles /23393 square kilometers. The measured area of the tribal Area is 45457 acres while the un-measured area is estimated to be 2000square miles /5241 square kilometers.<sup>4</sup> The tribal belt extends from Daman-e-Koh to the River Indus .The latter area is further divided, again north-south ward, into two parts namely Bate or the flood plain area near the river on the east and Pachad or the western lands i.e. the barren the entire mountainous region comprises the tribal area. To the North of Dera Ghazi Khan District the border of Dera Ismail Khan District of KPK Province, on the south is District Rajanpur of Punjab, on the west lies District Loralai of Baluchistan Province while the River Indus makes the boundary on the east beyond which lies Districts Muzaffargarh and Layyah of the Punjab Province.<sup>5</sup>

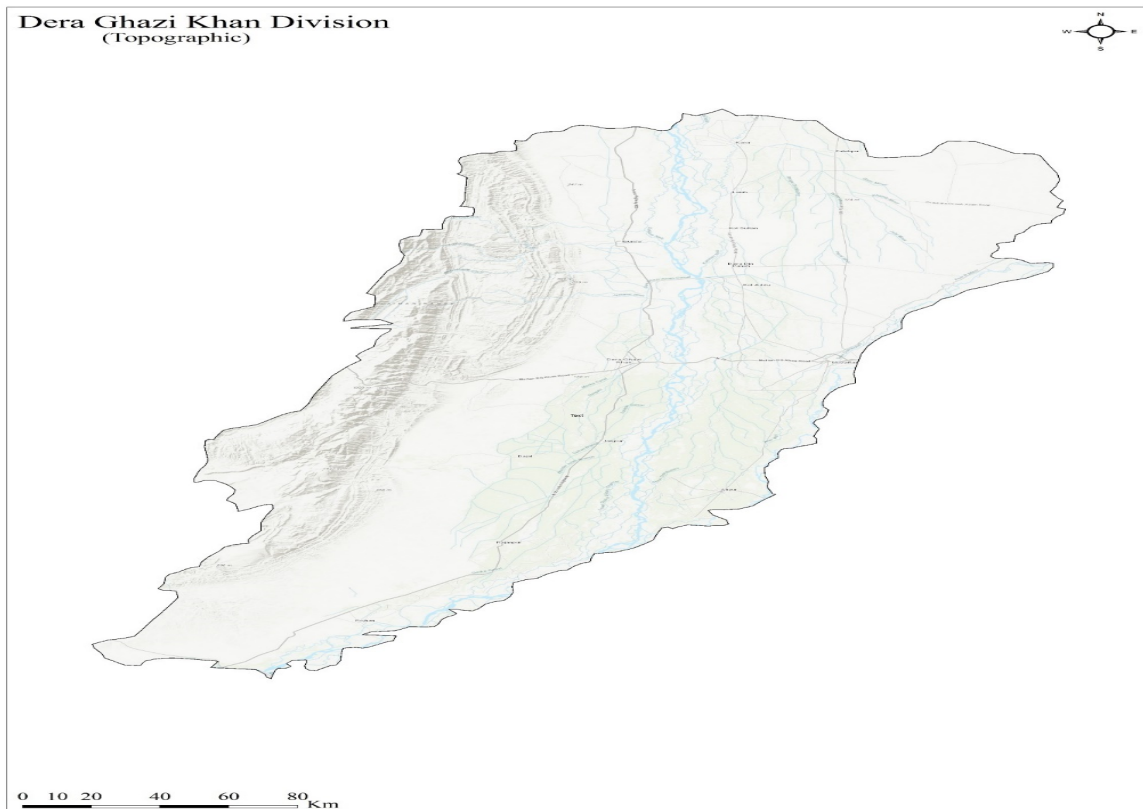


Fig: 3 Topographic Map of Dera Ghazi Khan

**History:** The land of connected to the Sulaiman Valley has been very important in ancient times. With regard to Dera Jats, the areas that have been part of it included Dera Ismail Khan, Der Fateh Khan and Dera Ghazi Khan. But over time, its organizational structure has changed and its status has changed. The land of Dera Ismail Khan is included in the NWFP as the divisional headquarters. While the old Dera Ghazi Khan has lost its status due to river erosion and now only one town named Ghazi Khan remains in its ruins. If the pages of history are turned, it is clear that between the closed valleys of Mount Solomon and the rippling waters of the Indus River stretched for hundreds of miles. This region has existed under different names in different periods of history and has been the home of nations. There is an unending series of historical events from the arrival of the famous conqueror Alexander the Great to the establishment of Pakistan. History has shown that the mainland of Dera Ghazi Khan District has seen many ups and downs in terms of politics and culture. Later, it was once under the influence of Hindus. The young Muslim warlord Muhammad bin Qasim defeated the Hindu Raja Dahir in 712 AD and lit the lamp of monotheism in the valley of Sindh. The area then came under the influence of the Hindu rulers of the Indo-Shahi states and then the Delhi Empire. When the weakness of the Delhi Empire overtook the Langah dynasty in Multan, Dera Ghazi Khan also came under the patronage of the Langahs.

The settlement of the Baloch region in Dera Ghazi Khan during the Langah period and then the establishment of the first formal political government of the Meranis marked the beginning of the regular history of the region. After the Meranis in 1772, the Durrani and Kalhoras established their own government. Then in 1823, Ranjit Singh captured Dera Ghazi Khan and secured the coin of his government. During this time the area was also under the control of Nawab of Bahawalpur. In 1831, the Sikhs again separated the Nawab. It was then occupied by the British after the defeat of the Sikhs in 1849 and with the slightest political change since the formation of Pakistan in 1947, it is the most important commercial, social and political center of the four provinces of Pakistan. - And is the center of many cultures.

**Discussion:** The proper history of the Dera Ghazi Khan starts about the middle of the 15th century with the arrival of the Rind Baloch tribes and their settlement Southern Punjab. The great Baloch migration began from Makran to Suleman range and Indus Plains in the late fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries and it was called as a national migration as said by Longworth Dames. He argued Mir Chakar provided support to Babur and his son Humayun to protect the Delhi Empire. In this context several other Baloch tribes also migrated from Makran to the plain land of Punjab.<sup>6</sup> In the ancient era of history there were lack of communication and transportation system among different regions of the world and few areas considered important due to their geo-strategic position. In the medieval period Dera Ghazi Khan which is located the southern district of Punjab was also important due to its geo-strategic and geographical location. It was the region which looked as a junction of different regions of subcontinent i.e. Sindh, Balochistan, Multan and eastern states of

subcontinent towards Afghanistan and Iran. Since the colonial period Dera Ghazi Khan has important geographical position and it is situated at the junction of four Provinces of Pakistan. Dera Ghazi Khan is Situated at the south West of the Punjab Province. 7 The district Dera Ghazi Khan is a bridge among the all four provinces of Pakistan and if we identify the routes of the region Dera Ghazi Khan, in the north Indus highway N-55 which is shown in fig2 connects the province of Punjab with Dera Ismail Khan a district of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa via Ramak. In South, Dera Ghazi Kha also connect Sindh via highway N-55, in the past but now the southern Tehsil Rajanpur has form as a district. Currently this route is considered as Indus Highway which also goes from Peshawar to Karachi. Another important route is N-70 which is shown in fig-2, while this east to west route also connects Punjab and Balochistan since through ages to present. We also found this main route which also connects Punjab to Balochistan via Sakhi Sarwar, Fort Munro and Bawata and links Rakani a District of Barkhan.. In mountain range there are several small Passes to enter in Balochistan rather than Bawata as Sakhi Sarwar to Ronghan and Ronghan to Matt Chandia, Yak-Bye and Mubarki top-station. There also several other big and small routes which used by the local natives in this mountain range.<sup>8</sup>

If we look back in the middle of 19<sup>th</sup> century, the cities of Dera Ghazi Khan for going to Kabul, Kandhar and Ghazni in Afghanistan by way of Lakki, and Chaudhwan, Akra Bannu and Tank, Dera Ismail Khan, Dhadhar (near Bolan Pass), Shikarpur, etc. In the opposite direction-the mainland India, these routes reached various distant stations in Northern and Central India such as Bombay, Madras and Delhi, via Khushab, Multan, Sukkaur, Larkana, Uch Sharif, etc. The early Hindu writers mistook the Indus River near Dera Ghazi Khan to be a Sagar i.e. sea and named it as Sind Sagar.<sup>9</sup>

The area occupied by Dera Ghazi Khan District has a large number of passes in the Suleiman Range through which our area is connected with countries that lay west of the Suleiman Range. Different scholars have mentioned different number of these passes-the number varies from 32 to 92. But the passes of Sakhi Sarwar and Sanghar seem to have been the most important ones. From time immemorial till the middle of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, Pawindas have been using the so-called Qafila Route for their migratory roaming between Afghanistan and Pakistan and even beyond into the heart of India. During historic period several kings and princes used one or the other of these routes for their journeys to and from Baluchistan, Afghanistan and Iran. For example, Babur is believed to have used Sakhi Sarwar and Boree routes in 1505 and Prince Dara Shikoh sneaked himself out of Aurangzeb's hands through Sanghar Pass.<sup>10</sup>

Aurangzeb Alamgir used the same pass and route for his invasion of Kandhar. As late as 1842, Alexander Burnes during his Indus voyage to Kabul and Bokhara, informs us that Delhi-Derajat-Ghazni route was more in use than the Delhi-Lahore Kabul route. The Bronze Age site of Vahowa the mouth of Sanghar Pass indicates that this route has been in use at least since fourth millennium B.C. The earliest evidence of Sakhi Sarwar route dates back to 12<sup>th</sup> century B.C. as indicated by the discovery of long bronze dirk belonging

to Aryan people from Fort Munro. Very little is known about the early historic period (5<sup>th</sup> century BC to 7<sup>th</sup> century AD). The area certainly remained populated sparsely. Some coins of the Greek kings Demetrius and Apollodotus of the second century B.C. to first century A.D. have been reported from Amarkot in the southernmost part of the District Rajanpur. Two other settlement sites of this period have been recorded both in Jampur Tehsil of district Rajanpur namely Banbhore (Ther) (4<sup>th</sup> -5<sup>th</sup> century AD and the more famous Thair Dillu Rai (1<sup>st</sup> century BC to 3<sup>rd</sup> Century AD) (Pl.Dillua Rai Site). The last-named settlement is the only place in the entire Dera Ghazi Khan Division that recurs both in history and local folk tales. Some Greek coins have also been reported from this site. Beside these archaeological sites, we have only two monuments of early Muslim (Pre-Mughal) period namely Choti Hindra-a mausoleum of 12-13<sup>th</sup> century and the Tomb of Ghazi Khan built in 1460 A.D.<sup>11</sup>

In the sixth century BC the Greek navigator Scylax of Caryanda, while navigating his fleet from Attock to the Arabian Sea must have rested for some time somewhere near Mithan Kot or Panjnand. Later in the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC. Alexander the Great, during his passage back home, voyaged from Jhelum to the Indus Delta and on the way; he laid the foundation of a Greek city at the confluence of the five rivers i.e. somewhere between Mithan Kot and Panjnand –possibly Uch Sharif of today. Alexander’s passage through Southern Punjab was full of troubles as local people offered him stiff resistance.<sup>12</sup>

Sadly enough, this area is one of most poorly explored region of Pakistan. The area has been scantily probed and its ancient mounds and sites have never been excavated scientifically. The archaeological worth and wealth of this region still remains to be assessed and evaluated by scholars. In the last quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century (1883-84), the compiler of District Gazetteer Dera Ghazi Khan hardly had any idea of history of the region earlier than the “essentially Hindu remains”. Even hundred years later the new Compiler of the Gazetteer of the newly carved out District of Rajanpur-a former Tehsil of Dera Ghazi Khan, was hardly better informed than his predecessor. He too knew “only some events of historical importance that were traceable before the conquest of Sind by Muhammad bin Qasim in the eighth century AD. Even the so much glamorized era of the Muslim rule is normally claimed to have been poorly represented by its monuments in the region. Mirani dynasty did a lot for the development and prosperity of the area under their rule.<sup>13</sup> Among these works, the Kastoori Canal drawn from the Indus on the order of Ghazi Khan-I, is remarkable. Besides, Manka Canal, Dhora Canal, Haibat Siphon, etc., were also built during the Mirani rule. Mahmood Khan, the last Wazir of this dynasty, made great contribution to the development of irrigation and agriculture and has left the name for constructing Shonya Canal, Saiban Canal, Soan Siphon, Noor Siphon, Islam Siphon, etc. Mirani Government also reorganized police and army and, above all developed arts and crafts of the area. In his time, Dera Ghazi Khan was the most beautiful and thriving city. It was then the biggest trade center of the area and some very fine buildings were also built during the reign of the dynasty.<sup>14</sup>

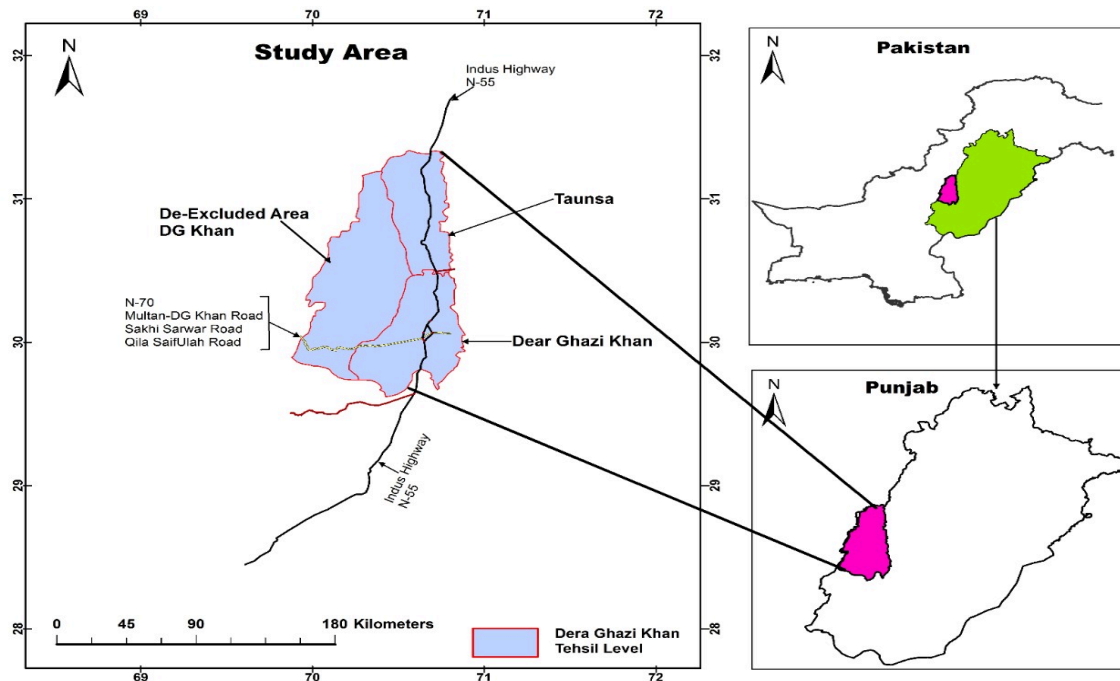


Fig: 2 is showing major routes and highways which connected DG khan to other provinces

**Mountain Region:** The mountain region of Dera Ghazi Khan is known as Sulaiman most of which is situated in Balochistan Province. The average height of mountain is about 1000 feet,/305 meters but at several places it exceeds 7000 feet/213 meters. In Dera Ghazi Khan District the highest Peak is Ek-Bai / Yak-Bai (One More) which is 7,462 feet. /227meters high. Next to it is Fort Manroo 6,470 feet/1972 meters high with the exception of some high points, the mountains is mostly rugged and bare of any vegetation and foliage. The Mountain are formed of sandstone with occasion outcrops of limestone .Lack of vegetation makes these mountain susceptible water action during rainy reason which have created fantastic landscapes However at high altitudes wild trees like Olive, acacia .Peesh and other shrubs and hedge grow abundantly .The wood of olive and acacia trees is used as fuel .These mountain have rich deposits of many useful and valuable minerals, including gypsum, coal and uranium. Transhumance lifestyle is very common in this region people typically move lowlands in winter and highlands in summer.<sup>15</sup>

**Land Classification:** The land of the plains of these districts has been divided into three main belts according to their distance from the right banks of the River Indus to the availability of their surface water-all extending north to south and sloping west to east. These are;

- Pachad near the mountain in the west.
- Chachi or Nehri Tract (irrigated area ) in the middle and
- Sailaba or kacha along the Indus River.

**Pachad :** The area which lies between mountain in the west and the irrigated area in the east is called Pachad. Or western land .It is mostly barren and devoid of any vegetation. It extends north words and southwards from the west of rivers Indus to the foot of the mountains. It slopes towards River Indus .The entire area suffers from scarcity of water due to negligible rainfall and very deep underground water-level at some places it is more than 400 feet /122 meters deep. As all the torrents flow through this area people utilize their water for irrigation purpose .severe draught occurs in this area in the absence of rain and the torrents become dry.

**Chahi/ Nehri :** The Chahi (well and Nehri (Canal) land used to be irrigated by wells in old times but now a day it is irrigated mostly by canals from Taunsa Barrage (Dajal)and Jampur Link Canals as well as Chashma Right Bank Canal. This facility has helped the farmers to use their lands in a better way. They now grow cash crops and also have developed fruit gardens where they have grown mango and kinno

**Sailabi Or Kacha:** This belt is closer to the west bank of the Indus River. Irrigation in this area entirely depends upon the river water that flows over the fields during floods and leaves behind fertile soil for sowing winter crops.

**Hill Torrents :** From Suleiman Range many hill torrents flow eastwards through narrow gorges and finally discharge their water in the Indus. Three of them are quite Big and Originated at a very High levels and brings with them huge boulders. In the monsoon seasons these torrents flow at full speeds. The numbers of these books also increases manifold. They inundate many villages in the plains and cause heavy damage to crops and roads However these torrents are not without blessings .In final analysis these prove beneficial from agricultural point of view because they brings with them silt from them mountain and deposits it in the plains This Layer of silt increase the fertility of land. The flood water of hills torrents is also stored by erecting mall embankments and then used for consumption by men and animals as well as for irrigation. The famous hill torrents of the region are Bathi, Kanwan and Manoi in Tehsil Taunsa Sharif, Soi, Vador, Sakhi Sarwar and Mithwan in Tehsil Dera Ghazi Khan.<sup>16</sup>

**River Indus:** The majestic Indus has played a pivotal role in the evolution of traditions and cultures of not only these districts but the entire Indus Basin. Between 1900-1500 B.C. when the Aryans arrived in the sub-continent, they also admired and acknowledged the greatness and importance of this river. In the sacred Hindu book Rig Vedas, the river has been highly praised and declared superior to all other rivers. This river flows from north to south along the entire border of 210 mile/ 337 kilometers of the division. The width of the river, at some places, is between 10 to 13 miles /15 to 20 kilometers. The water level rises during the month of May and remains high till the end of August. Due to increase, in the level and velocity of river water, the nearby settlements are inundated and remain submerged for about three months.

Due to the agricultural and economic importance of this river, the Hindus gave it the title of Jhanda Peer while the Muslims called this river as Khawaja Khizar and Dill Darya. In

1958 a barrage was constructed on it near Taunsa Sharif. From this barrage a canal namely Dera Ghazi Khan Canal was drawn which irrigates a vast area of the district. In 1984, at a place named Ghazi Ghat, a bridge was constructed over the river which reduced the distance between Multan and Dera Ghazi Khan to 60 Miles 100 kilometers. Near the bridge still stands marooned the Queen of Indus steam ship that used to take passengers across the River.<sup>17</sup>

**Floods:** Here, the River Indus has broad bed-at places 15to 20 kilometers wide. During flood season the river over flows its banks and inundates wide plains. The recurrent floods always badly affect the fortunes of all settlements in the flood-plain area. Among major cities and towns that have suffered at the hands of these floods are Dera Ghazi khan and Mithan Kot which, compelled by repeated devastations of recurrent floods, had to be shifted to safer places

**Climate:** The district is some 457 miles /736 kilometers away from the sea with average height of about 1000 feet/305 meters above sea level. However, at places in the Suleiman Range the height as more than 7000 feet/2133 meters. The climate of the two districts varies as one move from plains to the mountain heights. In general weather of the entire region is humid and hot. The winters and summers remain dry. The duration of winter season is very short. Only December and January are the cold months. during extreme cold, night temperature falls below freezing point. Chilly winds blow, with sporadic rains for a few days during January while weather remains pleasant during the months of November and January.<sup>18</sup>

After 15<sup>th</sup> March the temperature begins to rise. The months of June, July and August are the hottest. After 15<sup>th</sup> April hot winds start blowing, which cause scorching heat during the month of May. Such hot wind is locally called too. During the months of May and June windstorms blow in afternoons. During June the mercury shoots up to 50 degrees centigrade bringing ordinary activities to a standstill during mid-day. There is an insignificant rain fall in the end of July and August, but very often monsoons pass away without any rain. On the other hand, climate of the mountainous region is mostly cold. It is mildly hot in summer. In the months of May and June, nights at Fort Munro are bracing and night temperature falls below 34 degrees Centigrade. Gentle breeze blows throughout the day. There is also a good deal of rain which causes hill torrents to flow and makes the weather cold. Weather is very cold from the month of October to March and people from such areas migrate to plains to save themselves from cold and also to protect their animals from starvation as grass goes dry in the pastures. There is occasionally some snowfall on the high hills especially at Fort Munro.<sup>19</sup>

The geo-strategic location of this region reveals its effectiveness as an area of operation for invaders who descended through several passes in the Sulaiman Mountains. Actually, it always lay far away from the recognized marching routes of the invading armies. Equally, for the same reason, this area does not promise a bright prospect of a settled life of human habitation. But it is a region of tribal chivalry and spirit of traditionalism a strong complex

of individuality an identity-more or less a causality of legend of self- glorification. However still, the Indus River-the principal water course, proved to be the route of trade to from time immemorial. Geographical contiguity of the neighboring provinces NWFP, Sind, Baluchistan and the deserts of Cholistan and Rajhistan helped to keep its door open to influences of cultural invasions from all sides.<sup>20</sup> Recent archeological explorations of the region by Pakistani archaeologists, though still in their infancy, are gradually diluting the thick fog of ignorance that engulfs the minds of our scholars. Situated as this region is on some ancient trade routes between Afghanistan and beyond, on the one hand, and whole of the sub-continent on the other hand, as well as its location beside the Indus River the only navigable river of Pakistan flowing between the Arabian Sea and the Himalayan mountains, the area was destined to play significant role in ancient times in the cultural interaction between Central Asia and Northern India.

**Social Impacts:** The regional is considered the important cultural hub as its plural type of society. There is a mix socio- cultural customs are observed in the region with strong cohesion among the people of different racial groups i.e. Saraiki, Baloch, Pakhtoon and even Muhajir. This multi-cultural society is also important and it promotes coordination among the people of the region to other provinces i.e. Balochistan and KPK even now. Baloch and Pakhtoons are also interconnected with their own community inhabiting in Balochistan and KPK which also promote cultural harmony. The migrant and settlers also had played a marvelous role in the construction of cultural harmony. Different people have turned into a common language Saraiki due to social and mutual interaction for the better communication. Due to the hard climatic situation of the region people continued their temporary settlement in the whole year as in winter from hills to plain and urban areas while in summer from urban area to hilly areas i.e. Fort Minru, Mubarki, Barthi, Yak-bye etc. This settlement also produces economic sources for the local people and creates a common culture.

**Political Impacts:** Dera Ghazi Khan is multi-ethnic region of Pakistan and several major and minor groups involved in politics. They tried to influence on political development to their political and intra-ethnic challenges motivate them for ethnic politics. These groups have tried to get political power on the basis of ethnic strength against their opposite ethnic groups since ages. Ethnicity has a role in the formation of Dera Ghazi Khan as divisional headquarter, Rajanpur and Layyah as district. While in 2001 the formation of Tehsil Tribal Area and Tehsil Kot Chutta in 2011. The formation of these administrative units was purely ethnic interests. With this the involvement of the people in the elections and other matters also expresses that ethnicity is a key tool which leads the people towards their representations in political and administrative institutions as we have seen in all disciplines. With National and Provincial elections the Local Government elections 1970-2013 are also the best example of ethnic politics. Local institutions clarify the people representation in these institutions. Therefore, it is very clear that like other regions of Pakistan, ethnicity is also important factor in the politics of the district. The Tamandari system is established in

the independent areas of Dera Ghazi Khan. But its effect is also felt in urban areas. The old chieftaincy system is slowly losing its grip on political groupings. Because the people of the tribe are joining the political platform and political party due to their political thinking. People of the same tribe also contest elections against each other and also oppose the Sardar. Leghari, Mazari, Khosa, Qaisarani, Bazdar. The Sakhani and Changwani tribes are all in favor of taking each other's khans, but at the political level this trend is now diminishing. Along with the political process, the involvement and affiliation of political parties is increasing. Politics and administrative units also strengthened the various ethnic groups in Dera Ghazi Khan. Political partnerships at the local, provincial and central levels have forced politicians to ally with different ethnic groups. Politicians begging for votes should forget religious, ethnic barriers. It is common in metropolitan cities where different ethnic groups come together. It also led to administrative political centralization. In every society, two major groups also dominate. The Baloch tribes of Dera Ghazi Khan extend to the Baloch tribes of Balochistan due to which there is a deep political and ethnic influence. Similarly, Tamandar as the head of the tribe is considered the political head of the tribe throughout Pakistan

Dera Ghazi Khan Baloch has dominant social and political classes and this dominance dates back to the time when the colonial government empowered them with irrigated land and special grant of administrative power. Dominant groups dominate local, regional and national politics. Baloch politicians are not only deeply concerned about their ethnic group but also need the votes of their other ethnic group. Ethnic politics in every election is a common feature in Dera Ghazi Khan.

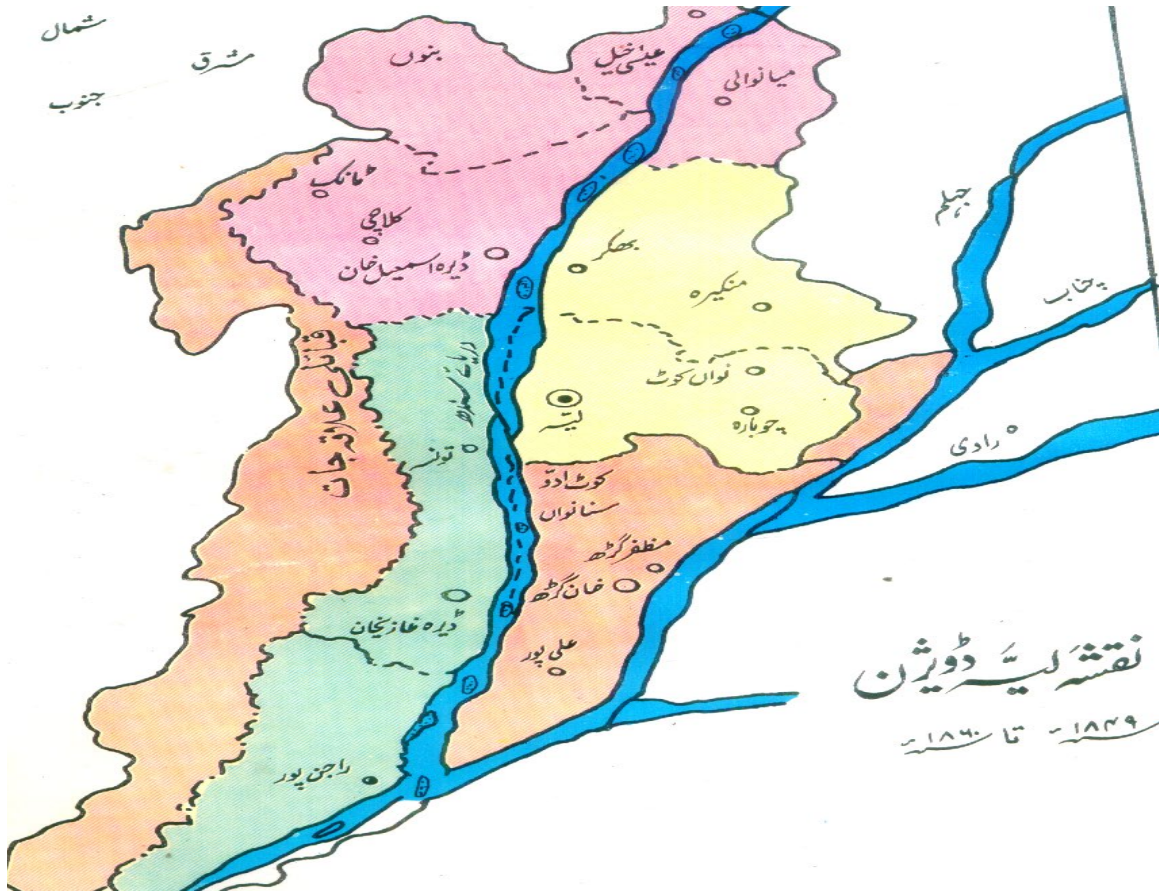
**Economic Impacts:** Majority of the people belonged to middle and lower class and they are connected with livestock in hilly area and agrarian in plain area between Sulaiman range to Indus. Livestock is very important occupation of the people of the region from through ages. For economic point of view the region Dera Ghazi Khan is very important not only in the region but also for Pakistan based on its geography. Dera Ghazi Khan has been used as a commercial highway not only in modern times but also since ancient times. Inter-provincial trade has linked the region's economy now, it was also the largest trade route for international trade. This was the trade route from Sindh to Balochistan, from East India to Balochistan or to Iran and Afghanistan. In this regard, Dera Ghazi Khan was a commercial hub. If we look at it today, the route of Dera Ghazi Khan has a significant place in the western direction of Pak-China trade. . Dera Ghazi Khan has been used as a commercial highway not only in modern times but also since ancient times.

**Conclusion:** The geographical location of an area generally plays an important role in the political and social status of that area. Dera Ghazi Khan is unique in terms of its geography as its eastern border is the western bank of the great river Indus and the eastern border of Mount Solomon is its western border. Is. Due to its unique geography, the city is of geo-strategic importance. Concluding the discussion of this research paper, the summary is that Dera Ghazi Khan, which is one of the most important areas connected to Mount Solomon,

is not only an important trade route based on its geographical location, but also a geographical area. And land diversity consists of mountains, plains and the area adjacent to the river. Its climate affects its ecology, culture, trade and other activities. Due to these factors, Dera Ghazi Khan is considered to be the most important trade route not only for Balochistan but also from eastern India to Afghanistan and Iran. The various mountain passes here have always been the passage of invaders and merchants. In short, with the both sides of the tribal-dominated city, where the Baloch tribes are predominant, have important geographical and political status due to intra-lingual relations. Thus, summarizing the whole debate, we conclude that the protection of mutual interests is influenced by a number of factors in diverse societies as Dera Ghazi Khan, and that linguistic, economic, political, and similar religions unite people with regional and national identities in social cohesion. There are important factors that have strengthened the spirit of interconnectedness among people with mixed social values like Dera Ghazi Khan and adjoining areas of other provinces of Pakistan ie. Sindh, KPK and Balochistan.

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