



THE BALUCH AND THE BRAHUI AND THEIR REBELLIONS

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The gate of Kalat ca. 1910

“...Such a system might work well so long as there was a strong ruler in Kalat, but once his power diminished, the natural result was civil war...”

R. Hughes-Buller, 1901

The tribes inhabiting Baluchistan came under the identical pressures influencing the tribes of Afghanistan during their violent histories. Living at the crossroads of Central Asia had one great disadvantage, and this involved the repeated and serial invasions by migrating tribes pressed from their original homelands and armies bent upon conquest. Generally, these invasions came from the west – along the same route of the tribal migrations. In southern Afghanistan, individual tribes began to organize themselves into larger aggregations in hopes of defending themselves against the repeated threats emerging from the west of their tribal areas. Only the armies of Alexander the Great entered the region using the “northern route,” and even he chose the more obvious southern route as his men struggled to depart from Central Asia. The terrain of the south, less the large desert areas, was an ideal invasion route and army after army used it.

The Baluch tribes also migrated into the region from the west. Their traditions say they originated from the vicinity of Aleppo, Syria, while scholars studying comparative linguistics suggest their origin in an area of the Caspian Sea, possibly a waypoint with extended residence before being pressed further east by the arrival of more aggressive migrants. Regardless, the Baluch tribes were present in Baluchistan in 1000 A.D. and were mentioned in Firdausi’s book, *Shahnamah* (the *Book of Kings*), and like all invading armies they were described as being aggressive, “like battling rams all determined on war.”¹

As the last of the migrating tribes to arrive, the Baluch had to displace or assimilate the tribes that were already present and occupying the land. Opposed by the powerful Brahui² tribes, the Baluch were able to overcome them until an extended civil war broke out between the Rind and Lashari Baluch tribes which weakened them substantially.

After defeating the Brahui under their chief, Mir Chakar of the Rind tribe in approximately 1487, the Baluch kingdom was destroyed in the 30-year civil war between the Rind tribe and its rival, the Lasharis. The Baluch had expanded eastward as they spread into modern Pakistan’s Sind and

1. www.geocities.com/pak_history/baluchistan.html accessed on 15 August 2009.

2. The Brahui tribes were probably in the region long before the arrival of the migrating series of invaders from the east and may have been the original inhabitants of the region. Alone among the region’s inhabitants, the Brahui speak Dravidian, a language found deep within India.

North-West Frontier Province (NWFP) before being halted by the powerful Mughals of India. The names of Dera Ghazi Khan and Dera Ismail Khan serve as reminders of the Baluch presence in these areas in the 16th century.³

Once they were weakened by civil war, the Baluch tribes fell under the control of the population they once defeated – the Brahui – whose leaders became the powerful Khans of Kalat. Any attempt at understanding of the Baluch tribes requires a careful review of the role played by the Brahui ethnic group. Kalat was well-positioned to divide the two large branches of the Baluch tribes, making them easier to control. To the north of the Brahui and Baluch tribes are broad areas under the control of the Pashtuns – the Kakar, Tarin, Pani, and the Shiranis that occupy Zhob, Quetta-Pishin, Loralai, and Sibi districts as well as the vicinity of Takht-i-Sulaiman.⁴

The presence of these martial tribes, combined with their allied tribes in Afghanistan, effectively blocked the weakened Baluch tribes from a northward expansion while the Khan of Kalat's Brahui tribes kept them divided. And the Khans were also limited in options they might consider:

“The rulers of Kalat were never fully independent. There was always ... a paramount power to whom they were subject. In the earliest times they were merely petty chiefs; later they bowed to the orders of the Mughal emperors of Delhi and to the rulers of Kandahar, and supplied men-at-arms on demand. Most peremptory orders from the Afghan rulers to their vassals of Kalat are still extant, and the predominance of the Sadozais and Barakzais was acknowledged as late as 1838.”⁵

But the Brahui tribes, speaking Dravidian and not integrated within the Baluch tribes, were able to control the larger and warlike Baluch. More was involved than the Khan's geographical location. British officer R. Hughes-Buller explained in a section of the 1901 Baluchistan gazetteer:

“The Brahuīs consist, in fact, of a number of confederated units... of heterogeneous and independent elements possessing common land and uniting from time to time for the purposes of offense or defence, but again disuniting after the necessity for unity has disappeared.

“Thus the two bands which unite the confederacy are common land and common good and ill, which is another name for a common blood feud.

“At the head of the confederacy is the Khan, who, until recent times at any rate, appears to have been invested in the minds of the members of the confederacy with certain theocratic attributes, for it was formerly customary for a tribesman on visiting Kalat to make offerings at the Ahmadzai Gate before entering the town. Below the Khan, again, are the leaders of the two the two main divisions, who are the leaders of their particular tribes, and at the head of each tribe as a chief, who has below him his subordinate leaders of clans, sections, etc.

“Such a system might work well so long as there was a strong ruler in Kalat, but once his power diminished, the natural result was civil war...”⁶

The Brahui not only out-organized the Baluch tribes, they managed to form alliances that further strengthened them. First, they were allied with Persia's Nadir Shah, then with Ahmad Shah Durrani during the Pashtun invasions of India, before forming an alliance with the British that left the Khans of Kalat in charge of Baluchistan until Pakistan gained its independence in 1947. But once the powerful and influential Khans were

3. www.geocities.com/pak_history/baluchistan.html accessed on 15 August 2009 and Asimov, M.S. and Bosworth, Clifford Edmund, *History of Civilizations of Central Asia*, Vol. 4, UNESCO, 1999, pg. 302.

4. *Imperial Gazetteer of India, Provincial Series: Baluchistan*, Vol. 3, Calcutta, 1908, pg. 28

5. *Ibid*, pg. 14.

6. Gait, Edward Albert, *Census of India*, 1901, pg. 67.

removed from their positions from which they controlled Baluchistan, R. Hughes-Buller's prophecy became self-fulfilling as a series of civil wars and rebellions continued throughout Pakistan's history.

Hughes-Buller also wrote that "...the welding together of the tribes now composing the Brahui confederacy into a homogeneous whole was a comparatively recent event.... Their traditions tell us that they acquired Kalat from the Baloch, and that they were assisted in doing so by the Raisanis and the Dehwars ... the assistance given by the Raisanis is to be noted because the Raisanis are indisputably Afghans."⁷

"Welding together tribes" and forming external alliances that allowed the Brahui Khan of Kalat and his forces to maintain significant levels of control over the larger, more populous Baluch and Pashtun tribes found in Baluchistan. Their position, alone, in Kalat allowed the Brahui to split the two large Baluch tribal divisions and this system provided much of the stability that made Baluchistan far more governable than nearby Afghanistan.



In 1955, it all changed. Kalat had survived through its alliances, if not its outright subjugation to powerful external forces, such as Nadir Shah's Persians, Ahmad Shah Durrani's Pashtuns, and Robert Sandeman's Imperial British Army, but the newly formed Pakistan was less reliable as an ally. As Pakistan's ability to control its internal politics, its partially independent "states" were absorbed into Baluchistan to form one of Pakistan's four provinces in 1955.⁸

Unfortunately, the "Iron Law of Unintended Consequences" resulted in increasing instability. This was predicted by Hughes-Buller in 1901 in his essay on the Brahui that appeared in the 1901 Baluchistan census: "So long as there was a strong leader in Kalat ... once his power was diminished, the natural result was civil war." More unfortunately, the increasing instability soon started to draw nearby Afghanistan into the political and military fray.

The key question that emerges is simple. If the British realized the importance of the Khans of Kalat in the tribal balance of power that was so critical to Baluchistan's stability, why did Pakistan's new rulers miss this? The removal of the stabilizing impact of the Khan of Kalat whose prestige and semi-theocratic influence left a power vacuum in the wake of this unfortunate decision that was soon filled by individual tribal leaders and Hughes-Buller's "natural result" was not long in coming. Pakistan's largest political grouping, those speaking Punjabi, were intent upon creating a modern nation-state and Baluchistan had ports and considerable natural resources that were unavailable elsewhere in new Pakistan. Independent states with ports and natural resources were not to be tolerated by the Punjabis.⁹

When the Brahui Khan of Kalat refused to join the newly created state of Pakistan in 1947, Kalat was swiftly occupied by Pakistan's army in 1948 – provoking a first rebellion that was led by the Khan's brother, Prince Karim Khan.¹⁰ Unfortunately, nearby Afghanistan was landlocked, lacked

7. Ibid, pg. 66.

8. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kalat_\(princely_state\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kalat_(princely_state)). Accessed 10 August 2009.

9. See Selig Harrison, In Afghanistan's Shadow: Baluch Nationalism and Soviet Temptation, Washington, DC: Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 1981.

10. In March 1948, the Pakistani army surrounded Kalat city and attacked the Khan's palace with jets left behind by the British, killing more than 50 Baluch soldiers, looted the

natural resources, and was immediately suspected of casting a covetous eye on a wide section of Baluchistan. Of particular suspected interest was the region surrounding Gwadar port, an area ruled by Oman at the time. Equally unfortunate for future Afghanistan-Pakistan relations, Prince Karim Khan and his followers relocated into sanctuaries within Afghanistan's nearby Kandahar Province. Relations between the ancient state of Afghanistan and the new country of Pakistan had already been poisoned by demands for the creation of Pashtunistan, a vassal state for the Afghans that would have stretched from today's North-West Frontier Province's northern limits southward to the Arabian Sea. These conflicting claims developing over Baluchistan resulted in Pakistanis becoming increasingly angry as Afghanistan's Durrani monarchy began to refer to the region as "South Pashtunistan." Prince Karim Khan's arrival in Afghanistan did little to settle the frayed nerves among Pakistan's new and inexperienced leadership.¹¹

Prince Karim Khan's short-lived revolt failed because of his inability to attract foreign support for the creation of an independent Baluchistan. Britain worked to ensure that Pakistan remained stable while the Afghan royal government remained unable to support Karim Khan alone. Stalin's Soviet Union remained interested, but was non-committal because they felt the greater opportunity for Soviet expansion lay with Pakistan. As a result, Karim Khan was forced to return to Kalat where he continued his rebellion until he and his small group of followers were captured and jailed – by Pakistanis. In the wake of this unsuccessful revolt, relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan became increasingly bitter and as Pakistan's Punjabis took greater control of Baluchistan's resources, the Baluch tribes began to build grievances – toward Pakistan. Unfortunately, seeds of a lasting type were being sown in very fertile tribal soil. Now the significantly weakened Brahui tribes were no longer able to act as a buffer between the Baluch tribes while tense relations between old Afghanistan and new Pakistan grew to the point that reconciliation was unlikely to occur. On one side, Afghanistan wanted to see the creation of "Greater Pashtunistan" that would provide both resources and access to ports for the landlocked nation while Pakistan knew the Afghan goal would result in the loss of half of their national territory, leaving its two remaining provinces, Punjab and Sind, unable to survive economically – and militarily. Pakistan had just fought its first war with India and the concept of "Greater Pashtunistan" became a lasting national survival issue for Pakistan.

This situation worsened as Pakistan's dominant population, the Punjabis, began to complain that Baluchistan comprised 40 percent of Pakistan's territory, but contained only four percent of its total population. Baluchistan's tribes failed to recognize the Punjabi logic as a series of rebellions continued, culminating – to date – in a four-year outbreak of fighting in which Pakistan's new army engaged the Baluch tribes that once fought a 30-year civil war among themselves.

Another careful observer of tribal behavior, British officer C. E. Bruce who spent 35 years in the region following his father's 35 years, provided useful insights into the relationship between the tribes and the emerging town-based and generally "de-tribalized" inhabitants:

*"...the politically minded of the official class, to which must be added the 'middlemen,' as well as the 'intelligentsia,' were jealous of the tribal leaders. 'They looked upon them as revolutionaries and against the interests and aspirations of the educated classes.' For, as Sir Henry Dobbs pointed out, 'Civil officials are mostly educated Orientals brought up in towns, who have a great dislike and suspicion of the tribes, the tribal organization, and the tribal chiefs, and more often than not are out to destroy them by every means in their power.' Written of Irak [sic], it was equally true of the frontier."*¹²

palace, removed records, and arrested Khan Ahmadyar Khan.

11. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Balochistan_conflict accessed 20 August 2009. Additional information is available in Selig Harrison's "Nightmare in Baluchistan," *Foreign Policy*, No. 32 (Autumn, 1978), pg. 145.

12. Bruce, C.E., *Waziristan, 1936-1937: Problems and Solutions*, Aldershot: Gale and Polder, pg. 52.

Bruce also wrote about the position of the tribal leaders regarding the growing animosity with the emerging town elites:

*“Up to now you have always worked through us. Just because a man can read and write it does not necessarily mean that he is a better man or that he can control our tribes better than we can. Yet these are the men you are putting over our heads and deferring to. And what have been the results?”*¹³

Here lies the clue to understanding the tension between the rural tribes and the urban classes, led by Pakistan’s Punjabis, as they looked at the land and resources under the control of tribal chiefs from the Baluch and Pashtun ethnic groups. The process controlled by the urban elites that began in 1947 is still underway that was described by C. E. Bruce:

“...more often than not are out to destroy them by every means in their power.”

By 1973, Pakistan’s government had run to the limits of their patience with the Baluch tribes. Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto imposed central rule, arrested the principal Baluch leaders, and ordered 70,000 troops into the province. A student of Baluchistan’s politica, Selig Harrison, wrote accurately about this stage of the Baluch rebellion:

“At the height of the fighting in late 1974, American-supplied Iranian combat helicopters, some of them manned by Iranian pilots, joined the Pakistani Air Force in raids on Baluch guerrilla camps. These AH-1J Huey-Cobra helicopters provided the key to victory in a crucial battle at Chamakung in early September when a force of 17,000 guerrillas of the Marri tribe, one of the 27 major Baluch subdivisions, were decimated.

“... Allowing for distortion by both sides, nearly 55,000 Baluch were fighting in late 1974, some 11,500 of them in organized, hard core units. At least 3,300 Pakistani military men and 5,300 Baluch guerrillas as well as hundreds of women and children caught in the crossfire, were killed in the four year war....

*“Although military conflict between the Baluch and the central government dates from the creation of Pakistan in 1947, the wanton use of superior firepower by the Pakistani and Iranian forces during the 1973-1977 conflict instilled in the Baluch feelings of unprecedented resentment and a widespread hunger for a chance to vindicate their martial honor.”*¹⁴

By this time, Baluch guerrillas had been allowed to shelter in Afghanistan, once again implicating the Afghan government in the eyes of Pakistan’s leaders. But the impact was greatest on the Baluch tribes, especially the Marri tribe that suffered a military defeat and heavy losses at the hands of the Pakistani and Iranian air forces – that flew American helicopters. For the Baluch tribes, not only was their tribal territory now split and occupied by Pakistan, Iran, and Afghanistan, instead of becoming Greater Baluchistan, their resources were now being appropriated for use in Pakistan’s larger provinces, Sind and Punjab.

One of the Baluch leaders predicted the future from his safe haven in Afghanistan:

*“If we can get modern weapons,” said guerrilla leader Mir Hazar at the Kalat-i-Ghilzai base camp in southern Afghanistan, “it will never again be like the last time.... Next time we will choose the time and place, and we will take help where we can get it....”*¹⁵

13. *Ibid*, pg. 54.

14. Harrison, pg. 139.

15. Harrison, pp. 139-140.

Low level insurgent operations continued until 2005 when an event occurred to galvanize the Baluch tribes into action. A female Baluch doctor was raped by four Pakistani soldiers guarding the Sui gas fields at Dera Bugti. Instead of the Marri tribe attacking Pakistani forces, this time it was the Baluch Bugti tribe doing the fighting.¹⁶ *Time* magazine provided details:

“In Pakistan’s Baluchistan province, nothing is held in higher regard than a woman’s honor; and the allegations of rape have the rough-and-tumble province, rich with natural gas fields, up in arms literally. Baluch tribesmen have attacked a refinery and pumping station at the Sui gas fields, have sabotaged the pipeline that sends the natural gas to the rest of Pakistan, have blown up railway lines, and have rocketed the provincial capital, Quetta. In response, President Pervez Musharraf has sent 4,500 paramilitary troops, backed by 20 tanks and nine helicopter gunships, to Baluchistan to try to restore order. It will be a tricky mission. ‘This could be our last battle,’ Baluch tribal chieftain Attaullah Khan Mengal told Time. ‘At the end of it, either their soldiers will be standing alive, or we will.’

“...Workers at PPL reported the incident to Akbar Khan Bugti, the Nawab (or ruler) of the powerful Bugti clan. He says they told him the assailants were four soldiers in the Pakistani army. (Government troops protect the gas facilities.) Says the Nawab: ‘This gang rape took place on our land, in our midst. It has blackened our name.’

“The Nawab says he is taking the woman’s violation personally, and he can muster 4,000 armed men to back him up. Other leaders from the Mengal and Marri tribes have vowed to join him in his campaign for justice.”¹⁷

Soon, Akbar Bugti and some Marri leaders were killed in attacks by the Pakistani military. A Pakistani newspaper reported the details, but left out the reason for the revolt, the rape of the Baluch doctor:

“Nawabzada Baramdagh Bugti, grandson of Nawab Bugti, was among the dead but Agha Shahid Bugti said he couldn’t confirm the report. A private TV channel said that Mir Balaach Khan Marri was also killed in the operation. However, the report could not be confirmed. Mr. Durrani also said that Nawab Akbar Bugti had been killed along with two of his grandsons, adds Online.

“According to the sources, security forces started the operation in Bhambhoor area three days ago using heavy weapons and helicopter gunships. On Saturday, the sources said, more troops were inducted into the operation and helicopter gunships shelled the area throughout the day.

“The sources said that helicopter gunships targeted the Chalgri area of Bhambhoor mountains and dropped troops who took action in the area. Armed militants of Marri and Bugti tribes resisted the troops and heavy fighting was reported for several hours.”¹⁸

And the survivors of the Pakistani raid? As usual, they went across the border into Afghanistan’s sanctuaries in what may be an implicit warning by the Afghan government to the Pakistanis to halt their alleged support for the Taliban insurgency or face a Baluch insurgency quietly supported by

16. <http://www.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,1022648,00.html> accessed 20 August 2009.

17. *Ibid.*

18. <http://www.dawn.com/2006/08/27/top1.htm> accessed 21 August 2009.

Afghanistan. Akbar Bugti's grandson¹⁹ and probable heir, Brahmdakh Bugti, took the usual route into the safety across the border, but this only adds to the tension between Afghanistan and Pakistan while both the Bugti and Marri tribes took casualties from the Pakistani army attacks. This will ensure a ready supply of antagonized militant tribesmen who will be available to rally to support the first charismatic leader to emerge against the Pakistan government that remained determined "more often than not are out to destroy them by every means in their power," as C. E. Bruce's words became prophetic. He knew that the "middlemen" living in towns believed that tribes must be eliminated as social organizations if new nation states are to survive and his prophecy is clearly playing out in Baluchistan.

The dictum "more often than not are out to destroy them by every means in their power" appears to have played itself out as well among the Brahui since they seem to have vanished from the tribal and political scene. The very ethnic group that assembled a powerful confederation to control the Baluch tribes is no longer a major participant and is usually reported as being assimilated into the Baluch tribes. There was no doubt in the reports filed by R. G. Sandeman in 1869:

*"...with reference to the present disturbed state of Khelat, and the effect it has on the Khan's hill subjects, the Murrees, Boogtees, &c.... The whole of Beloochistan, from Humund (a town of Dera Ghazee Khan) to the sea, was under the sway of Nurseer Khan of Khelat, a chief noted for his justice and prowess. He kept the Murrees, Boogtees, and other tribes resident along the Kafila route from Central Asia, as in good order as he did the people of the plains...."*²⁰

Another report showed the authority of the Khans of Kelat:

*"...Still there is the fact ... that the Shum Plain belongs chiefly to the Murrees and Boogtees (nominal subjects of the Khan of Khelat...."*²¹

But all of the tribal balance of power shifted dramatically when the Pakistanis absorbed Kalat. The last Brahui leader, Ahmad Yar Khan, declared Kalat independent in 1947 and Pakistan's army occupied Kalat and forced the Khan to sign the accession documents.²² Since then, the Brahui influence in Baluchistan has nearly vanished and observers of the slowly evolving insurgency in Baluchistan should remember the following:

"Such a system might work well so long as there was a strong ruler in Kalat, but once his power diminished, the natural result was civil war..."

19. <http://www.paktribune.com/news/print.php?id=158760> accessed 21 August 2009. According to the article, Pakistan intelligence agencies located Brahmdakh and demanded of Afghan government to hand him over to Pakistani authorities. Pakistan intelligence agencies demanded the Afghans hand over Brahmdakh to Pakistan as he was involved in several acts of murder and terrorism, their usual complaint about tribal leaders leading insurgencies.

20. Papers Related to the Affairs of Khelat, No. 482, dated 14th December 1869, Enclosure 3 in No. 1, from R. G. Sandeman, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazee Khan to Lieutenant-Colonel S. F. Graham, Commissioner and Superintendent, Derajat Division.

21. Papers Related to the Affairs of Khelat, Enclosure 1 in No.1, No. 8, dated 11th January 1870, from Lieutenant-Colonel S. F. Graham, Commissioner and Superintendent, Derajat Division. To T. H. Thornton, Esq., D. L. C., secretary to the Government of Punjab.

22. Kukreja, Veena, *Contemporary Pakistan: Political Processes, Conflicts, and Crises*, pg. 131.

The Baluch (Baloch, Balooch, Beluch, Biluch)

Tribal Structure

The Baluch ethnic group is comprised of approximately 15-25 independent units, more akin to confederations than tribes. Baluch tribal hierarchies are somewhat loosely defined, being based more on alliance and location than tribal identity. Largely independent from one another, each tribe recognizes a clear internal hierarchical structure, a characteristic that differentiates the Baluch from the more egalitarian neighboring Pashtun tribes. This hierarchic structure greatly impacts Baluch tribal unity and interaction with other groups. The Baluch have traditionally been more responsive to both internal and external authority and more willing to incorporate outsiders than Pashtun tribes.

The Baluch are broadly divided into eastern and western linguistic groupings with the Brahui ethnic group falling between. The western Baluch tribes, referred to as Mekrani Baluch after the Mekran region, is the smaller of the two and includes those tribes located in Mekran Division, Kharan District of Kalat Division, Chagai District of Quetta Division in Baluchistan, and those living in southeastern Iran and southwestern Afghanistan. Most of the tribes of the eastern grouping, referred to as Sulaimani Baluch after the Sulaiman Range, are located primarily in Sibi Division, Baluchistan. Others live in Nasirabad Division, Baluchistan, and large numbers live outside Baluchistan in Punjab and Sindh Provinces. A few also live in the North-West Frontier Province. The western or plains Baluch have historically been seen as more peaceful than the eastern or hill Baluch.

The British who dealt with the Baluch from the mid-1800s to mid-1900s saw both the western and eastern Baluch as easier to manage than the Pashtun tribes to the north and northeast. Stereotypes of the independent, egalitarian Pashtun with a strong sense of Pashtun identity contrast with those of the less independent, more hierarchical Baluch who mix more freely with other tribes. The stereotypes still exist, even among the Baluch and Pashtuns themselves. Pashtun tribes usually claim descent from a common ancestor and recognize a familial-like bond within their division, clan, and tribe. They also recognize a very strict common set of characteristics that make one a Pashtun, including speaking Pashtu and following the Pashtun code or Pashtunwali. The Baluch on the other hand define their tribe according to more political and geographic criteria: loyalty to an authority and common location. Anyone choosing to live under the authority of the tribal chief can be considered a part of the tribe. An outsider wishing to join a Baluch tribe or section first moves into a Baluch tribe's area, shares in the tribe's good and ill fortune, is eventually able to obtain tribal land, and is fully admitted upon marrying a woman from the tribe.

The tendency of Baluch tribes to take on outside groups or members, and likewise for groups or members to leave one tribe for another, makes establishing a basis for a tribal hierarchy difficult. One often encounters the same sub-element split between two or more tribes. To further complicate matters, elements sometimes change their names or take on the name of their host, even in the case where they are not ethnically Baluch. In many parts of Baluchistan, it is popular to be considered a Baluch, so non-Baluch will sometimes take on Baluch tribal names, and after many years, may become considered as such. For example, Gichkis, Khetrans, and Nausherwanis are considered to be of non-Baluch origin (Khetrans do not even speak Baluchi), and yet multiple sources list them as Baluch in tribal hierarchies.

The structure within each Baluch tribe follows a more or less common pattern:²³

I. **Tuman/Toman** (Tribe): The Baluch are divided into tumans led by a tumandar/tomandar (chief).²⁴ The term tuman also refers to a Baluch village.

A. **Para/Phara** (Clan): Tumans are divided into paras led by a mukadum/mukadam (headman or chief).

1. **Pali/Phalli** (Sept or Division): Paras are divided into palis led by a headman, sometimes called a wadera.

a. **Family**: Palis are sometimes further divided into family groups led by the head of the family, sometimes called a motabar.

A grouping called a sub-tuman occurs in some cases between tuman and para and is a large clan or sub-tribe, having its own significant sections akin to clans. Examples of these are the Haddiani clan of the Leghari tribe, the Durkani and Lashari clans of the Gurchani tribe, the Ghulmani clan of the Buzdar tribe, the Shambani clan of the Bugti tribe, and the Mazarani clan of the Marri tribe.

According to legend, when the Baluch first arrived in Baluchistan, they were united under one headman, one Jalal Khan, but soon split either along ancestral lines or based on which headman they chose to follow as they spread north and east across Baluchistan. Some sources indicate the Baluch are essentially made up of three or five main tribal groupings, though these vary according to the source. Some list the Narui, Rind, and Magzi, some the Rind, Magzi, and Lashari, and some the Rind, Hot, Lashari, Kaheri, and Jatoi.²⁵ In addition to these, there were several other unaffiliated Baluch tribes. These divisions seem to serve little purpose today. Though a Baluch tribe may hearken back to their Rind or Lashari origins, they are independent of these tribes.

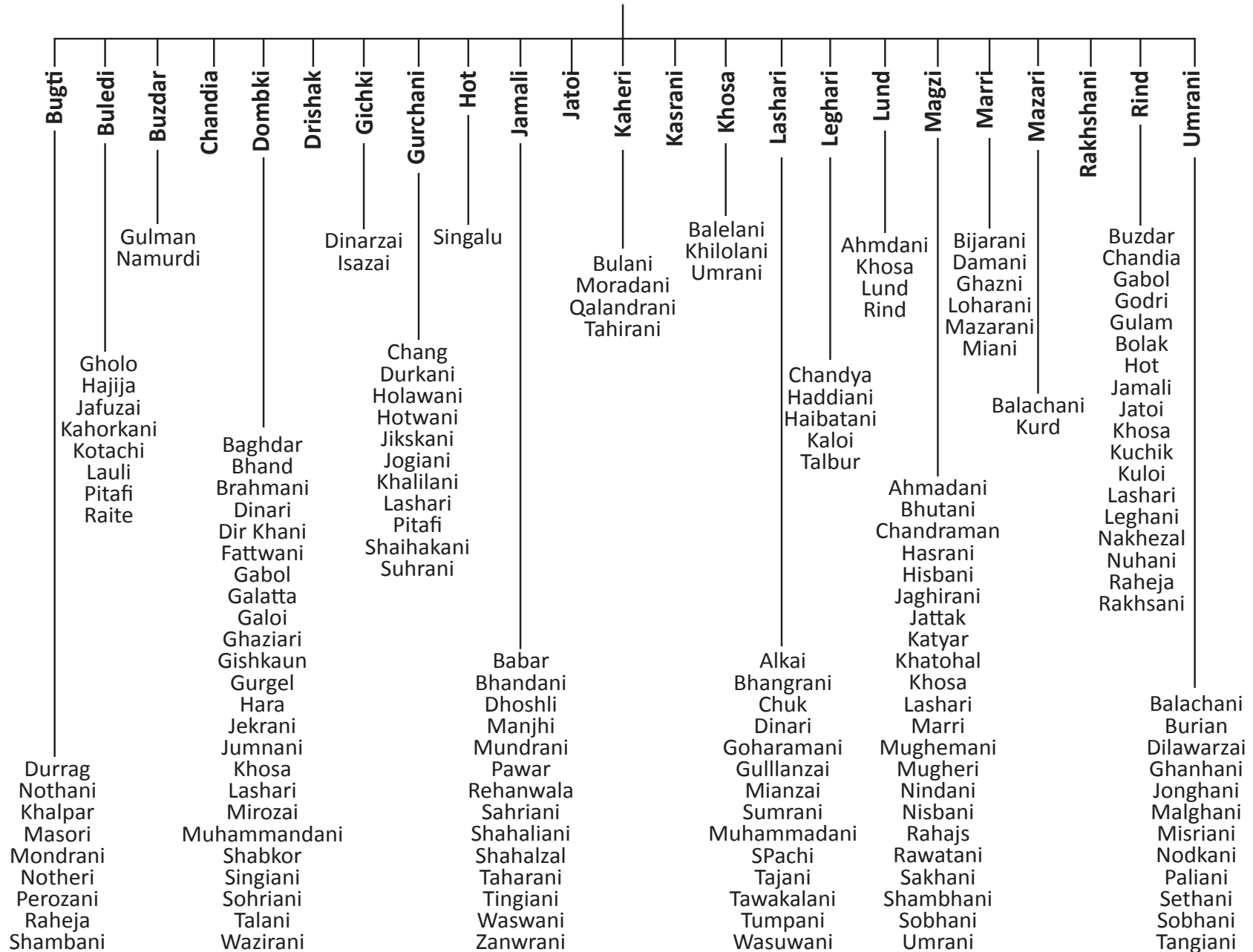
23. The Marri tribe does not use the same terms for its elements. Some sources refer to the element between tuman and pali as a takkar rather than a para.

24. Tribe, clan, or division/section heads are often referred to as sardars as well.

25. Narui or Nharui is also a term meaning “non-hill men” often used by the Brahui ethnic group to refer to all Baluch.

Analysis of multiple sources indicates the following are the primary Baluch tribes in Pakistan:²⁶

PAKISTANI BALUCH



26. This list is far from comprehensive and includes only those Baluch tribes most commonly listed.

Bugti (aka Bughti): An eastern Baluch tribe located almost exclusively in Dera Bugti District of Sibi Division, Baluchistan. A few also live in Sibi District of Sibi Division and Barkhan District of Zhob Division. The Bugtis, along with the Marris, Dombkis, and Jakranis, are known as the “hill tribes” and have historically been more independent and warlike than the rest of the Baluch. In the past they raided their neighbors, including those in Sindh and Punjab Provinces, and were the most troublesome Baluch tribes for the British. Today the Marri and Bugti tribes lead the Baluch nationalist movement, along with the Mengal Brahuais. As of 1951, there were approximately 31,000 Bugtis.

Buledi (aka Boledi, Bolidi, Buledhi, Bulethi, Burdi): Originally located near the coasts of Iran and Pakistan, the Buledi moved north and east into Kalat Division, Baluchistan and northern Sindh, near the Indus River, having been pushed out of Mekran by the Gichki tribe. Some likely remained in Sistan va Baluchestan Province, Iran and Mekran Division, Baluchistan. Most sources list the Buledi as belonging to the eastern Baluch, but some list them as western. One source lists them as a Rind clan. As of 1951, there were approximately 12,500 Buledis.

Buzdar (aka Bozdar): Located in Dera Ghazi Khan District, Punjab. The Buzdars are of Rind descent, but have become an independent tribe.

Chandia (aka Chandya): Located primarily between the Indus River in Sindh and the Baluchistan border where they have reportedly assimilated with the local inhabitants. They also reside in Dera Ismail Khan District of the North-West Frontier Province and Muzaffargarh District, Punjab. They may have originally been a Leghari Baluch clan.

Dombki (aka Domki, Dumki): An eastern Baluch tribe located primarily in the vicinity of Lahri in Bolan District of Nasirabad Division, Baluchistan, but also found in Sindh. The Dombkis are hill tribes, and like the Marri and Bugti, carried out raids against their neighbors up to the late 1800s. The Dombki, Marri, Bugti, and Jakrani tribes often feuded with and raided one another, but sometimes allied against other tribes or the British. Dombkis are reputedly the storytellers of the Baluch and the recorders of Baluch genealogy. As of 1951, there were approximately 14,000 Dombkis.

Drishak: Located primarily in the vicinity of Asni in Dera Ghazi Khan District, Punjab. The plains tribes between the eastern border of Baluchistan and the Indus River in Punjab and Sindh, including the Drishaks, Gurchanis, Lunds, and Mazaris, suffered most from the raids conducted by the hill tribes, the Bugtis, Dombkis, Jakranis, and Marris. The plains tribes generally cooperated with the British who controlled Punjab and Sindh from the mid-1800s to mid-1900s.

Gichki (aka Ghichki): A western Baluch tribe located primarily in Panjgur District of Mekran Division, Baluchistan. The Gichkis are not ethnically Baluch, likely originating in Sindh or India as Sikhs or Rajputs, but now speak Baluchi and have become assimilated into the Baluch. The Gichki likely also absorbed a number of smaller Baluch tribes in the Mekran region. The Gichki reportedly entered Mekran around the end of the 17th century and, though a small tribe, by inter-marrying and using other tribal militias, soon became a powerful tribe in the area. In the late 1700s, the Brahui Khan of Kalat seized control of the Mekran region, but allowed the Gichki chiefs to manage it as a state within the Khanate. In the late 1800s, the Nausherwanis, who had entered western Baluchistan from Iran and settled in Kharan District of Kalat Division, expanded into Mekran, reducing Gichki power until the British checked their advances. As of 1951, there were approximately 3,500 Gichkis.

Gurchani (aka Garshani, Gorchani, Gurchani): Located in the vicinity of Lalgah, near Harrand in Dera Ghazi Khan District, Punjab. They are reportedly originally descended from the Dodai, a once important tribe that no longer exists. The Gurchani tribe has over time absorbed elements of the Buledi, Lashari, and Rind Baluch. The plains tribes between the eastern border of Baluchistan and the Indus River in Punjab and Sindh, including the Drishaks, Gurchanis, Lunds, and Mazaris, suffered most from the raids conducted by the hill tribes, the Bugtis, Dombkis, Jakranis, and Marris. The plains tribes generally cooperated with the British who controlled Punjab and Sindh from the mid-1800s to mid-1900s.

Hot (aka Hut): Located primarily in central Mekran Division, Baluchistan, but also found in the vicinity of Bampur in Sistan va Baluchestan, Iran. They are a significant tribe in both areas. According to legend, they are one of the five original Baluch tribes, descended from Jalal Khan, the others being the Jatoi, Kaheri, Lashari, and Rind tribes, though others say they are the aboriginal inhabitants of the Mekran region and are not ethnic Baluch.

Jamali: An eastern Baluch tribe located primarily in northern Sindh, but also found in Nasirabad Division, Baluchistan, on the border between Baluchistan and Sindh. As of the late 1800s, they were reported to be a small, poor tribe of farmers and herders, numbering about 2,500. As of 1951, there were approximately 15,000 Jamalis.

Jatoi (aka Jatui): A wide-ranging Baluch tribe located in the following areas: Nasirabad Division, Baluchistan; Dera Ghazi Khan, Lahore and Muzaffargarh Districts, Punjab; Dera Ismail Khan, North-West Frontier Province; and northern Sindh. According to one source, they are no longer a coherent tribe but are spread among other Baluch tribes. According to legend, they are one of the five original Baluch tribes, descended from Jalal Khan, the others being the Hot, Kaheri, Lashari, and Rind tribes.

Kaheri (aka Kahiri): A small, eastern Baluch tribe located in Nasirabad Division, Baluchistan. According to legend, they are one of the five original Baluch tribes, descended from Jalal Khan, the others being the Hot, Jatoi, Lashari, and Rind tribes.

Kasrani (aka Kaisrani, Qaisarani, Qaisrani): Located in the Sulaiman Range along the northwestern border of Dera Ghazi Khan District, Punjab. The most northerly of their clans resides on the border of Dera Ghazi Khan District, Punjab and Dera Ismail Khan District, North-West Frontier Province. They are reported to be originally descended from the Rind tribe.

Khetran: The Khetran tribe is not Baluch and so is not included in the Baluch tree, but they are closely associated with the Baluch and warrant some mention. Like the Gichki, they are thought to be of Indian origin, but unlike the Gichki who have taken on the Baluchi language, the Khetran speak an Indian dialect akin to Sindhi and Jatki. Some sources class the Khetran among the Baluch hill tribes, as they formerly shared the same propensity for raiding as the Bugtis, Dombkis, Jakranis, and Marris. The Khetrans allied with the Bugtis against the Marris when conflicts arose, though conflicts and alliances among hill tribes were short-lived. As of 1951, there were approximately 19,500 Khetrans.

Khosa (aka Kosah): An eastern Baluch tribe located in Nasirabad Division, Baluchistan, Dera Ghazi Khan District, Punjab, and in the vicinity of Jacobabad in northern Sindh. Some sources list them as a Rind clan, though one source claims they are of Hot descent. As of 1951, there were approximately 11,300 Khosas.

Lashari (aka Chahi, Lashar, Lishari): An eastern Baluch tribe located primarily in Baluchistan, but also found in small numbers in the vicinity of Bampur in Sistan va Baluchestan, Iran. According to legend, they are one of the five original Baluch tribes, descended from Jalal Khan, the others being the Hot, Jatoi, Kaheri, and Rind tribes. The Rinds and Lasharis, originally enemies, allied and conquered the indigenous populations of modern Kalat, Nasirabad, and Sibi Divisions in the 16th century. As of 1951, there were approximately 11,000 Lasharis.

Leghari (aka Lagaori, Lagari, Laghari): Located primarily in Dera Ghazi Khan District, Punjab, but also found in Barkhan District of Zhob Division, Baluchistan and possibly in northern Sindh. According to one source, the Leghari are a Rind Baluch clan.

Lund (aka Lundi): Located primarily in Dera Ghazi Khan District, Punjab. The Lund is a large tribe divided into two sub-tribes, one located at Sori and the other in Tibbi. The Sori Lunds are more numerous than the Tibbi Lunds. The plains tribes between the eastern border of Baluchistan and the Indus River in Punjab and Sindh, including the Drishaks, Gurchanis, Lunds, and Mazaris, suffered most from the raids conducted by the hill tribes, the Bugtis, Dombkis, Jakranis, and Marris. The plains tribes generally cooperated with the British who controlled Punjab and Sindh from the mid-1800s to mid-1900s.

Magzi (aka Magasi, Magassi, Maghzi, Magsi): An eastern Baluch tribe located primarily in Jhal Magsi District of Nasirabad Division, Baluchistan. The Magzi were historically farmers but occasionally committed raids against neighbors. They, along with the Rinds, accepted the authority of the Khan of Kalat in the late 1700s. The Magzis and Rinds, who border one another occasionally, feuded in the past. The Magzis, though fewer in number, defeated the Rinds in 1830. As of 1951, there were approximately 17,300 Magzis.

Marri (aka Mari): An eastern Baluch tribe located almost exclusively in Kohlu District of Sibi Division, Baluchistan; some also reside in northern Kalat and Nasirabad Divisions in the Bolan Pass area. The Marris, along with the Bugtis, Dombkis, and Jakranis are known as the “hill tribes” and have historically been more independent and warlike than the rest of the Baluch. In the past they raided their neighbors, including those in Sindh and Punjab Provinces, and were the most troublesome Baluch tribes according to the British. Today the Marri and Bugti tribes lead the Baluch nationalist movement, along with the Mengal Brahuks. As of 1951, there were approximately 38,700 Marris.

Mazari: An eastern Baluch tribe located primarily in the vicinity of Rojhan in southern Dera Ghazi Khan District, Punjab, and between the Indus River and the border of Sibi Division, Baluchistan in northern Sindh. The plains tribes between the eastern border of Baluchistan and the Indus River in Punjab and Sindh, including the Drishaks, Gurchanis, Lunds, and Mazaris, suffered most from the raids conducted by the hill tribes, Bugtis, Dombkis, Jakranis, and Marris. The plains tribes generally cooperated with the British who controlled Punjab and Sindh from the mid-1800s to mid-1900s. Prior to British rule, the Mazaris were known as “pirates of the Indus” because of attacks they conducted and fees they extorted from traders on the river. Most recently, following the rape of a female doctor at the Sui gas facility in 2005, the Bugti, Marri, Mazari, and Mengal Brahuks joined forces and attacked the facility, resulting in gas shortages throughout Pakistan.

Nausherwani (aka Naosherwani, Nawshirvani): The Nausherwani tribe is not Baluch and so is not included in the Baluch tree, but they are closely associated with the Baluch and warrant some mention. Their origins are obscure, but they have now fully merged with the Baluch. They primarily inhabit Kharan District of Kalat Division, Baluchistan and Sistan va Baluchestan, Iran. The Nausherwanis, who nominally fell under the authority of the Khan of Kalat, were the most powerful tribe in the Kharan area as of the early 1900s. Around that time the British checked their efforts to expand south into the Mekran region.

Rakhshani (aka Bakhshani, Rakshani, Rekhshani): A western Baluch tribe located in Kharan District of Kalat Division and Chagai District of Quetta Division, Baluchistan and along the Helmand River in southern Afghanistan. There are also Rakhshanis in eastern Baluchistan, Sindh, and Iran. Some list the Rakhshani as a Rind Baluch clan and others as a Brahui tribe.²⁷ The Rakhshanis of Kharan were loyal to the Khan of Kalat and well-disposed toward the British as of the early 1900s. As of 1951, there were approximately 35,000 Rakhshanis.

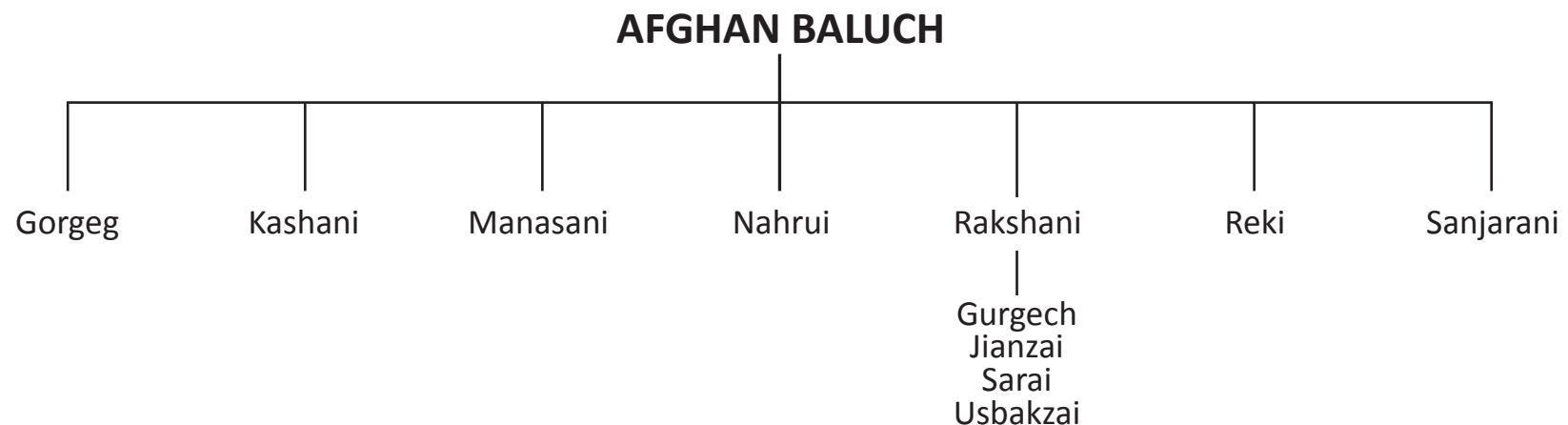
Rind: The Rind is a western Baluch tribe. Their headquarters is reportedly in Shoran in Jhal Magsi District of Nasirabad Division, but they are also located in Quetta and Mekran Divisions in Baluchistan, Dera Ghazi Khan, Muzaffargarh, and Multan Districts in Punjab, and Dera Ismail Khan

27. There are likely several different Rakhshani groups that may have split from a single source to become independent tribes or join other tribes.

District in North-West Frontier Province. Many other Baluch tribes claim to be Rinds or descended from Rinds. Many of those listed as Rinds are now completely independent and have long-since moved away from the Rind core. This could account for sources reporting such a wide geographic distribution of the tribe. According to legend, the Rind tribe is one of the five original Baluch tribes, descended from Jalal Khan, the others being the Hot, Jatoi, Kaheri, and Lashari tribes. The Rinds and Lasharis, originally enemies, allied and conquered the indigenous populations of modern Kalat, Nasirabad, and Sibi Divisions in the 16th century. They, along with the Magzis, accepted the authority of the Khan of Kalat in the late 1700s. The Magzis and Rinds, who border one another, occasionally feuded in the past. The Magzis, though fewer in number, defeated the Rinds in 1830. As of 1951, there were approximately 26,400 Rinds.

Umrani: A small eastern Baluch tribe located primarily in Nasirabad Division, Baluchistan. Some may also live between the Indus River and eastern border of Baluchistan in Sindh. As of 1951, there were approximately 2,400 Umranis.

The Baluch in Afghanistan for the most part have different names and groupings from those in Baluchistan and are not usually included in the Baluch tribal lists provided by British sources from the 1800s and 1900s. The only Baluch tribe that seems to inhabit territory on both sides of the border is the Rakhshani. The Baluch in Afghanistan are mostly nomads living primarily in Nimruz Province, along the banks of the Helmand River and on the western border of Afghanistan between Kala-i-Fath and Chakhansur (Zaranj). Some sources place them all along the southern border of Afghanistan in Nimruz, Helmand, and Kandahar Provinces, with small pockets farther north in Farah, Badghis, and Jowzjan Provinces. The following are the most commonly mentioned Baluch tribes in Afghanistan:²⁸



Gorgeg (aka Gargeg, Ghurchij, Gorgaiz, Gorget, Gurgech, Gurgeech, Gurgich): Located in southern Afghanistan along the Helmand River. According to one source, the Gurgech (Gorgeg) are a section of the Rakhshani Baluch.

Kashani: Located in southern Afghanistan along the Helmand River.

28. Little is known about the Baluch living in Afghanistan. They do not seem to have a significant relationship with the Baluch in Iran or Pakistan.

Mamasani (aka Muhammad Hasani, Muhumsani): Located in southern Afghanistan along the Helmand River and in Farah Province. There are also some Mamasani located in Mekran Division, Baluchistan, Pakistan, but their relationship to one another is unclear.

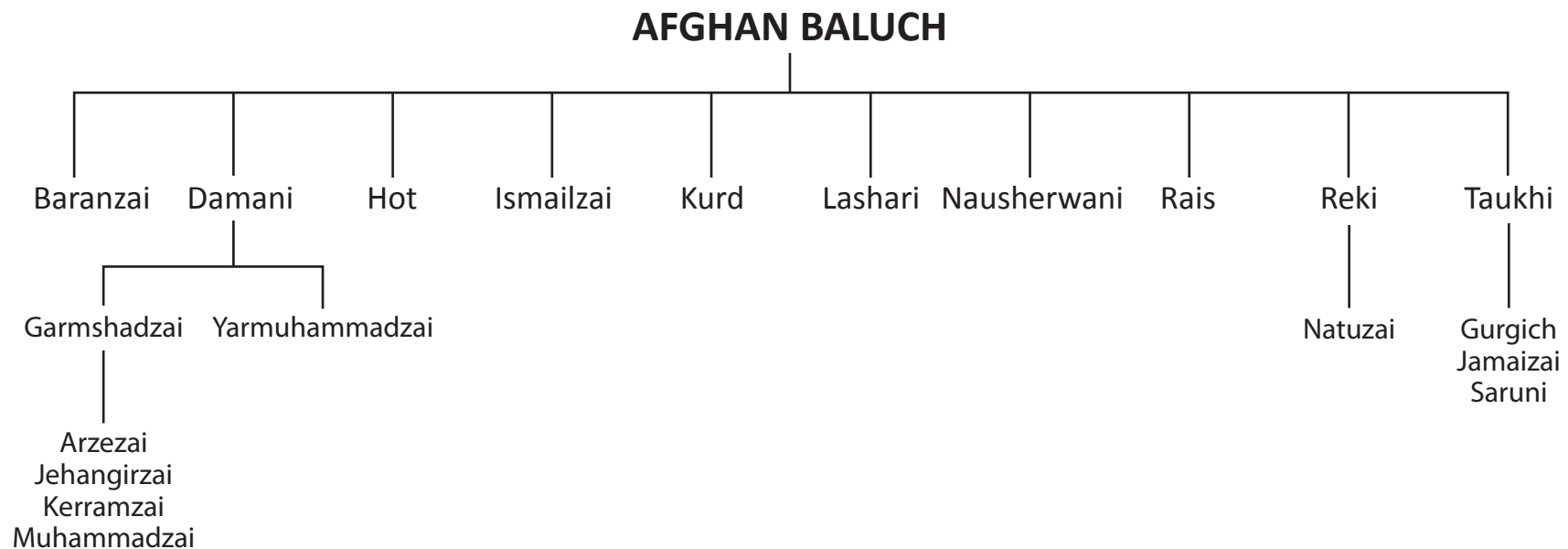
Nahrui: Located in southern Afghanistan.

Rakhshani (aka Bakhshani, Rakshani, Rekhshani): Located in southern Afghanistan. They are divided into the following sections: Badini, Jamaldini, Gurgeh, Jianzai, Usbakzai, Saruni, Betakzai, Sarai, and Kalagani.

Reki (aka Rek, Rigi, Riki): According to legend, the Reki remained behind in Persia (Iran) when the majority of the Baluch tribes moved into Baluchistan. Many still remain in Iran, but according to one source, some live in central Baluchistan, Pakistan, and southern Afghanistan.

Sanjarani (aka Sinjarani): Located in southern Afghanistan in Nimruz and Helmand Provinces, along the Helmand Valley. The Sanjarani Baluch claim to have originally come from Baluchistan about 1800. Some are also located in Iran.

The following are Baluch tribes in Sistan va Baluchestan Province, Iran:²⁹



29. Little is known about the Baluch living in Iran. With the exception of the Nausherwanis, they do not seem to have a significant relationship with the Baluch in Afghanistan or Pakistan. Most information on Iranian Baluch comes from two sources from the early 1900s.

Baranzai: Located in Sistan va Baluchestan. They may be of Pashtun origin.

Damani: Located in Sistan va Baluchestan. The Damani are divided into the Gamshadzai and Yarmuhammadzai sections. Some may also be located in Baluchistan, Pakistan.

Hot: Located in along the coast in Sistan va Baluchestan, Iran and also in Mekran Division, Baluchistan, Pakistan. As of 1923, they were reported to be the largest Baluch tribe living in Iran. Many of them were nomadic.

Ismailzai: Located in Sistan va Baluchestan. Most are nomadic. The Reki tribe borders them to the east. They are noted to be stricter in their religious observances than their neighbors.

Kurd (aka Kurt): The Kurds are thought to be identifiable with the Kurds currently located in northwestern Iran, northern Iraq, and southern Turkey. They were reportedly induced (presumably by the Shah of Persia) to settle in Sarhad, Sistan va Baluchestan in order to keep the Baluch in check. However, they got along relatively well with the Baluch and conducted raids against Persian as well as Baluch territory. While acknowledging their Kurdish origins, they now refer to themselves as Baluch.

Lashari: The Lasharis are a well-known Baluch tribe in Baluchistan, Pakistan, but some are nomadic and live in Iran around Bampur in Sistan va Baluchestan, Iran. The relationship between the Lasharis in Iran and Pakistan is unknown.

Nausherwani: Though not originally a Baluch tribe, some sources list the Nausherwanis as such or as a Rind Baluch clan. The Nausherwanis listed as Baluch lived in Sistan va Baluchestan as of 2003. They enjoyed close ties to the Nausherwanis in Baluchistan, Pakistan.

Rais: Located primarily along the Iranian coast in Sistan va Baluchestan. Some also live in Mekran Division along the Pakistan coast in Baluchistan.

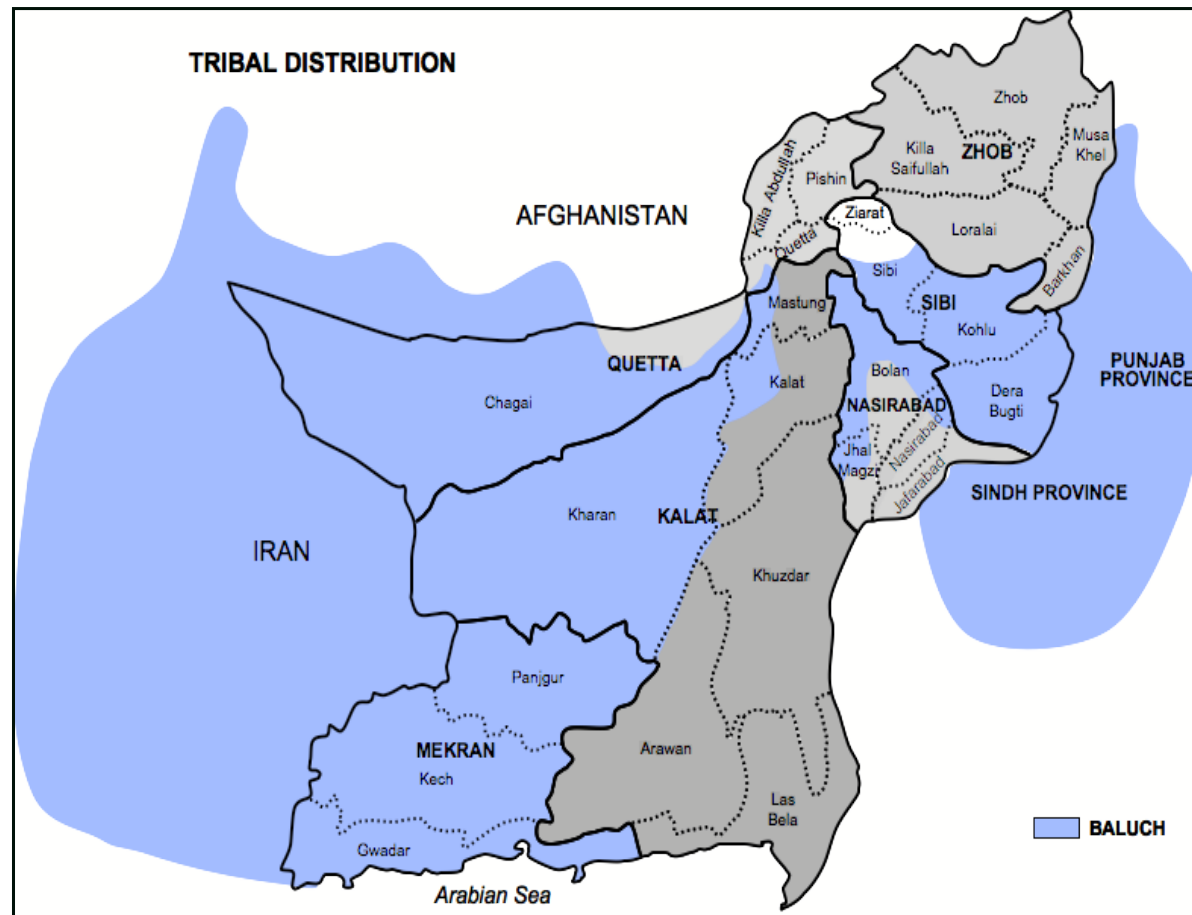
Reki (aka Rek, Rigi, Riki): As of the late 1800s, the Reki were said to be numerous and scattered over southern Iran and between Kuh-i-Taftan Mountain and the Helmand River. They were primarily herders. Reki are also located in Afghanistan, but their relationship with the Iranian Reki is unknown.

Taukhi: Located in Sistan va Baluchestan. Many of the Baluch tribes in Iran hearken back to Taukhi origins. It is unclear if Taukhi is a separate tribe or a hereditary group encompassing several tribes.

Geography

According to tradition and historical evidence, the Baluch entered their present territory from the west—some legends claim from as far west as Syria—arriving in Mekran in approximately the 7th century. From there they spread north into Kalat Division and east into Sindh and Punjab Provinces. They currently inhabit parts of Baluchistan, Sindh, and Punjab Provinces, Pakistan, parts of southeastern Iran, and parts of southern and northwestern Afghanistan. Some also live in the Middle East, and some may live in Turkmenistan and Tajikistan. Pashtun tribes border them on the north and northeast, Punjabis and Sindhis on the east, and Persians on the west. The Brahui ethnic group, residing in Kalat Division, interrupts the

Baluch tribal extent within Baluchistan. Most Baluch practice limited nomadism, though some are settled agriculturalists. The Baluch inhabit an area that varies geographically from mountains, to plains, to deserts, and climatically from semi-arid to hyper-arid.



As of 1981, approximately half of the Baluch resided in Baluchistan Province. A high percentage resided in Punjab and Sindh Provinces and Sistan va Baluchestan Province, Iran, and fewer lived in Nimruz, Helmand, Badghis, and Jowzjan Provinces, Afghanistan and the North-West Frontier Province, Pakistan. Some have migrated to the Middle East, primarily to Oman, and Baluch speakers can be found in Turkmenistan and Tajikistan. As of the early 1900s, one quarter of the population of Sindh Province was estimated to be Baluch. As of the late 1800s, the Baluch held most of Dera Ghazi Khan District, Punjab Province. However, as of the early 1900s, the Baluch living to the east of the Indus River in Sindh and Punjab no longer spoke the Baluchi language and had more or less assimilated with their neighbors.

Traditionally, many Baluch were nomadic herders who practiced limited agriculture. Though cultivation has increased with improved irrigation, many Baluch, especially in the Chagai area of Quetta Division, are still nomads. As of the early 1900s, most Baluch in Zhob Division were

nomads, though they were beginning to acquire land. Even settled Baluch tend to view themselves as a nomadic people, the term "Baluch" often being used to refer to nomads in general. During times of droughts, normally settled Baluch might migrate to a more prosperous tribal area, where they would receive assistance from fellow tribesmen. Nomadic Baluch live in blanket tents called ghedans/gedans/gidans, made of goat hair and generally consisting of 11 pieces, about three feet wide by 15-24 feet long. The pieces are stitched together and stretched over curved wooden poles. Wealthy families use a separate ghedan to shelter their livestock, but most families live with their animals in the same ghedan. A group of ghedans constituted a tuman. Some hill nomads live in small groups in three to four-foot high loose stone enclosures covered by a temporary roof of matting or leaves. The Kachhi Plain in Nasirabad Division is a common winter residence for nomadic Baluch, Brahui, and other tribes.

The Baluch have at one time occupied, and likely continue to occupy, the following areas:

Afghanistan

- **Badghis Province:** As of the late 1800s, there were approximately 650 families of Baluch who claimed to have moved there from Baluchistan Province.
- **Farah Province:** The Mamasani Baluch resided in Farah Province as of the early 1900s.
- **Helmand Province:** Most Baluch live along the Helmand River.
 - Deshu
- **Jowzjan Province:** A very small number of Baluch lived in Jowzjan Province as of the late 1800s.
 - Shebergan
- **Kandahar Province**
- **Nimruz Province:** Most Baluch live along the Helmand River or around Chakhansur (Zaranj) near the Iranian border.
 - Chahar Burja
 - Chakhansur (Zaranj)
 - Rudbar

Iran

- **Sistan va Baluchestan**

Oman

Pakistan

- **Baluchistan**
 - **Kalat Division:** As of 1951, 79,398 Baluch resided in Kalat Division, in Kalat, Kharan, and Lasbela Districts. A few Baluch also live in Khuzdar and Mastung Districts.
 - **Mekran Division:** As of 1951, 71,840 Baluch resided in Mekran Division.
 - **Nasirabad Division:** The Baluch reside in Jhal Magzi District and in southern Bolan District. Some may also live in or migrate to Nasirabad District. They occupy the following villages, among others: Gandava, Bhag, Dadhar, Lahri, Shoran, and Jhal. Some hill

Baluch from the east may still winter in the Kachhi Plain in Nasirabad Division.

- **Quetta Division:** The Baluch are scattered over the southern portion of Quetta District, Quetta Division. They also reside in Pishin, Killa Abdullah, and Chagai Districts. Many of the Baluch living in Chagai are nomads. As of 1951, 13,233 Baluch resided in Quetta Division.

- **Sibi Division:** As of 1951, 110,953 Baluch resided in Sibi Division, most in Kohlu and Dera Bugti Districts.

- **Zhob Division:** The Baluch reside in Barkhan and Musa Khel Districts and in the Duki and Sinjawi Sub-Divisions of Loralai District. As of 1951, 25,107 Baluch resided in Zhob Division, most in Loralai District.

- **North-West Frontier Province:** Most Baluch in the North-West Frontier Province reside in the vicinity of Dera Ismail Khan.
- **Punjab:** The Baluch primarily occupy the area of Dera Ghazi Khan, between Baluchistan (Zhob and Sibi Divisions) and the Indus River. A few Baluch also reside in Multan, Muzaffargarh, and Lahore.
- **Sindh:** The Baluch primarily occupy the area between Baluchistan (Sibi and Nasirabad Divisions) and the Indus River.

Tajikistan

Turkmenistan

United Arab Emirates

The following are the significant features and towns found in Baluch areas:

Rivers:

- **Helmand River,** Nimruz and Helmand Provinces, Afghanistan
- **Hingol River,** Lasbela District, Kalat Division, Baluchistan Province, Pakistan
- **Indus River:** The Baluch live mostly to the west of the Indus River in Punjab and Sindh Provinces, Pakistan.
- **Sori River:** There are multiple streams and rivers in Sibi Division, Baluchistan Province, Pakistan named Sori, but the primary is located in Dera Bugti District and flows southeast toward the Indus River.

Valleys:

- **Kalat Valley,** Kalat Division, Baluchistan Province, Pakistan. Baluch, along with Brahuys, Dehwars, and Babi Pashtuns reside in the Kalat Valley.

Mountains:

- **Bugti Hills**, Dera Bugti District, Sibi Division, Baluchistan Province, Pakistan. The Bugti tribe resides in the Bugti Hills.
- **Central Mekran Range**, Kech District, Mekran Division, Baluchistan Province, Pakistan.
- **Chagai Hills**, Chagai District, Quetta Division, Baluchistan Province, Pakistan. Many Baluch living in Chagai are nomads.
- **Giandari Range**: The Giandari Range is located on the border of Baluchistan (Dera Bugti District, Sibi Division) and Punjab Provinces, Pakistan. It is part of the end of the Sulaiman Range. The Bugti tribe inhabits the area.
- **Kirthar Range**, Sindh Province, Pakistan. The Kirthar Range is located to the east of Khuzdar District of Kalat Division, Baluchistan.
- **Marri Hills**, Kohlu District, Sibi Division, Baluchistan Province, Pakistan. The Marri tribe resides in the Marri Hills.
- **Mekran Coast Range**, Gwadar District, Mekran Division, Baluchistan Province, Pakistan.
- **Ras Koh Hills**, Baluchistan Province, Pakistan. The Ras Koh Hills are located on the border between Kharan District of Kalat Division and Chagai District of Quetta Division. The Baluch living in the Ras Koh Hills are principally nomads.
- **Sulaiman Range**, Pakistan: The Sulaiman Range runs north and south through Pakistan, roughly parallel to the Indus River, ending in Baluchistan in the Giandari Range and the Marri and Bugti Hills.

Passes:

- **Bolan Pass**, Bolan District, Kalat Division, Baluchistan Province, Pakistan: The Bolan Pass has strategic significance as the major communication route between Afghanistan and Punjab and Sindh Provinces, and the coast of Pakistan. It is located at approximately latitude 29 30' N. and longitude 67 40' E., about five miles northwest of the town of Dadhar. The pass itself is a succession of narrow valleys between high ranges. The Bolan River runs through it. Some Marri tribesmen live in the area of the Bolan Pass.

Plains:

- **Kachhi Plain**, Nasirabad Division, Baluchistan Province, Pakistan: Some Baluch inhabit the Kachhi Plain, and some tribes, including the Marri and Bugti Baluch, migrate there in the winter.

Ports:

- **Gwadar Port**, Gwadar District, Mekran Division, Baluchistan Province, Pakistan: Gwadar Port is located on the Arabian Sea at the entrance to the Persian Gulf. The port is extremely significant strategically and economically, and control of it has caused contention both historically and in the present day. Construction to make Gwadar a functioning deep sea, warm water port began in 2002, and it became fully functional on 21 December 2008. Baluch nationalist groups have opposed the port's construction, due to concerns the Baluch people will not benefit from its opening. They contend the government of Pakistan will employ the thousands of people required to operate the port from outside Baluchistan, primarily from the Punjab, which will disenfranchise the Baluch residents and also drastically alter the demographics of the area. Many Baluch fishermen have already suffered due to not being able to access their

fishing areas. In the 18th century, the Brahui Khan of Kalat gave Gwadar as a gift or jagir to Sultan-bin-Ahmed, descendent of the Sultan of Oman, who had been forced to flee Oman. Sultan-bin-Ahmed eventually returned to Oman and became Sultan but retained claims on Gwadar, which resulted in a dispute over whether Gwadar had been loaned or permanently gifted to him. Oman eventually sold it back to Pakistan in 1958.

- **Ormara**, Gwadar District, Mekran Division, Baluchistan Province, Pakistan: Location of Pakistan naval base.
- **Pasni**, Gwadar District, Mekran Division, Baluchistan Province, Pakistan: Location of Pakistan naval base.

Significant Towns:

- **Dadhar**, Bolan District, Nasirabad Division, Baluchistan Province, Pakistan: Dadhar is located at the southern entrance of the Bolan Pass.
- **Dera Bugti**, Dera Bugti District, Sibi Division, Baluchistan Province, Pakistan: Dera Bugti is a relatively small town, but serves as the headquarters of the Bugti tribe.
- **Gandava**, Jhal Magzi District, Nasirabad Division, Baluchistan Province, Pakistan
- **Jhal**, Jhal Magzi District, Nasirabad Division, Baluchistan Province, Pakistan
- **Kahan**, Kohlu District, Sibi Division, Baluchistan Province, Pakistan: Kahan is a relatively small town, but serves as the headquarters of the Marri tribe.
- **Kalat**, Kalat District, Kalat Division, Baluchistan Province, Pakistan: Brahuis are the primary residents of Kalat, but some Baluch reside there as well. Kalat is the headquarters of the Brahui Khan of Kalat.
- **Quetta**, Quetta District, Quetta Division, Baluchistan Province, Pakistan: A mixed population of Baluch, Brahui, and Pashtun tribes reside in Quetta, along with many muhajirs (immigrants who came from India during Partition). Quetta is the headquarters of the Taliban's senior leadership.
- **Shoran**, Bolan District, Nasirabad Division, Baluchistan Province, Pakistan
- **Sibi**, Sibi District, Sibi Division, Baluchistan Province, Pakistan

Military Installations: Baluchistan nationalist groups are opposed to Pakistan army presence in Baluchistan and contend the Baluch are proportionately under-represented in the Pakistan military in general.

- As of 2006, there were military cantonments in the towns of Quetta, Sibi, Loralai, and Khuzdar.
- As of 2006, three out of Pakistani's four naval bases were located in Baluchistan at Gwadar, Ormara, and Pasni.

Refugee Camps: Following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979, over three million refugees fled to Pakistan (another 2.9 million entered Iran).

THE BRAHUI (Brahvi)

Ethnology

The Brahuīs are the dominant and most numerous race in Baluchistan. British ethnology documents do not fully determine the Brahui origin except to say, they are possibly of the Tartars, while more recent census reports (1998) lend to the possibilities of Turko-Iranian extraction (the same with the Afghan and Baluch).

The name Brahui means “highlander,” as opposed to Narui (Baluch) “lowlander.” They are divided into a number of tribes or *khels* (*kheil*) and are a wandering, unsettled nation. The Brahui always reside in one part of the country in summer and in another during the winter; they likewise change their immediate places of residence many times every year in quest of pasturage for their flocks – a practice which is rare among the Baluch tribes.

The Brahuīs are equally faithful in an adherence to their promises, and equally hospitable with the Baluch, and on the whole [as noted by British], are preferred as to their general character.

The 1930 Military report on Baluchistan notes that the “Brahui tribe [is] based on common good and ill; cemented by obligations arising from blood feud. Unsurpassed in strength and hardiness; excellent mountaineers and good marksmen; “mean, parsimonious, avaricious, exceedingly idle...”

Language

The bulk of the present Baluch and Brahui populations are bilingual, and sometimes trilingual. Baluchi and Brahui may be their mother tongues but they are equally fluent in Sindhi and Saraiki.

Religion

Brahuīs are all Sunni Muslims and their external forms, such as marriage and interment, are practiced according to the tenets of that sect. They are, however, very lax as to religious observances and ceremonies, and very few of their tomans are furnished with a place of worship.

Location

Occupy the great mountainous band extending from the south of Quetta to Lasbela. In the northeast of Kharan, Brahuīs are numerous. Brahui tribes usually migrate to the plains of Bolan District for winter from Kalat, Mastung, and Quetta districts and return to their homes after winter

TRIBES OF THE BRAHUI (Brahvi)

Note: Locational and other relevant information pertaining to Brahui tribes and sub-tribes is available but has not yet been consolidated into product format.

ALPHABETICAL LISTING OF TRIBES

Tribal Element	Ethnic Group	Tribe	Division	Sub-Division	Section	Fraction
Ababaki	Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Shadmanzai Pahlwanzai	Ababaki		
Adamani	Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Jattak	Adamani		
Adamzai	Brahui	Sarparra (Sirperra, Sarpara)	Adamzai			
Adenazai	Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Bajoi	Adenazai		
Afghanzai	Brahui	Rekizai	Afghanzai			
Ahmadkhanzai	Brahui	Muhammad Shahi	Samezai (Samakzai)	Ahmadkhanzai		
Ahmadzae (Ahmadzai)	Brahui	Kambarani (Kambrani)	Ahmadzae (Ahmadzai)			
Ahmadzai	Brahui	Kurd (Kurda)	Sahtakzai	Ahmadzai		
Ahmadzai	Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Ahmadzai			
Ahmadzai	Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Khidrani	Ahmadzai		
Ahmedari	Brahui	Sajdi (Sajiti, Sajadi)	Ahmedari			
Aidozai	Brahui	Bizanjau (Bizanjo, Bizanju)	Hammalari	Aidozai		
Aidozai	Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Sasoli (Sasuli)	Nakib (Counted among the Sasoli, but really tenants of the Khan)	Jahl (lower) Nakib	Aidozai
Ajibani	Brahui	Sajdi (Sajiti, Sajadi)	Ajibani			
Ajibari	Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Sasoli (Sasuli)	Ajibari		
Akhtarzai	Brahui	Raisani	Rustamzai	Akhtarzai		
Akhundani	Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Sasoli (Sasuli)	Akhundani		
Alamkhanzai	Brahui	Langav	Ali	Alamkhanzai		
Ali	Brahui	Langav	Ali			
Alimuradzai	Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Khidrani	Alimuradzai		

Tribal Element	Ethnic Group	Tribe	Division	Sub-Division	Section	Fraction
Alizai	Brahui	Dehwar (Known in Baluchistan as Dehwar, in Iran-Tajak, in Bokhara-Sart, in Afghanistan-Dehgan/ Deggaun)	Alizai			
Alizai	Brahui	Shahwani (Sherwari, Shirwani , Sherwani)	Alizai			
Allahdadzai	Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Allahdadzai			
Allahyarzai	Brahui	Langav	Ali	Allahyarzai		
Amaduni	Brahui	Dehwar (Known in Baluchistan as Dehwar, in Iran-Tajak, in Bokhara-Sart, in Afghanistan-Dehgan/ Deggaun)	Tirchi	Amaduni		
Amirzai	Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Zagar Mengal (of Nushki)	Badinzai	Amirzai	
Anazai	Brahui	Dehwar (Known in Baluchistan as Dehwar, in Iran-Tajak, in Bokhara-Sart, in Afghanistan-Dehgan/ Deggaun)	Tirchi	Anazai		
Angalzai	Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Angalzai			
Azghalzai	Brahui	Gurgnari	Azghalzai			
Baddajari	Brahui	Kalandrani	Baddajari			
Badduzai	Brahui	Bangulzai (Bangulzae)	Badduzai			
Badinzai	Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Zagar Mengal (of Nushki)	Badinzai		
Baduzai	Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Lotiani	Baduzai		
Baduzi	Brahui	Bizanjan (Bizanjo, Bizanju)	Baduzi			
Bahadur Khanzai	Brahui	Nichari	Bahadur Khanzai			
Bahadurzai	Brahui	Muhammad Shahi	Jhikko	Bahadurzai		
Bahdinzai	Brahui	Kurd (Kurda)	Sahtakzai	Bahdinzai		

Tribal Element	Ethnic Group	Tribe	Division	Sub-Division	Section	Fraction
Bahl (upper) Nakib	Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Sasoli (Sasuli)	Nakib (Counted among the Sasoli, but really tenants of the Khan)	Bahl (upper) Nakib	
Bahurzai (Bohirzai)	Brahui	Bizanjau (Bizanjo, Bizanju)	Hammalari	Bahurzai (Bohirzai)		
Bajai (Barjai)	Brahui	Bajai (Barjai)				
Bajezai	Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Zagar Mengal (of Nushki)	Badinzai	Bajezai	
Bajoi	Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Bajoi			
Balochzai	Brahui	Shahwani (Sherwari, Shirwani, Sherwani)	Umarani	Balochzai		
Balokhanzai	Brahui	Sumalari (Sumlari)	Balokhanzai			
Bambakzae	Brahui	Bambakzae				
Bambkazai	Brahui	Muhammad Shahi	Bambkazai			
Bangulzai	Brahui	Bangulzai				
Bangulzai	Brahui	Muhammad Hasni (Mamasani, Mohammad Hassani)	Bangulzai			
Bangulzai (Bangulzae)	Brahui	Bangulzai (Bangulzae)				
Bangulzais	Brahui	Langav	Shadizai (Shadi)	Bangulzais		
Banzozai	Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Jattak	Banzozai		
Baranzai	Brahui	Bangulzai (Bangulzae)	Baranzai			
Baranzai	Brahui	Kambrari (Kambari)	Baranzai			
Baranzai	Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Baranzai			
Baranzai	Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Zagar Mengal (of Nushki)	Nozai	Baranzai	
Beguzai	Brahui	Rekizai	Beguzai			
Bhadinzai	Brahui	Kalandrani	Ferozshazai	Bhadinzai		
Bhadinzai	Brahui	Nichari	Bhadinzai			
Bhaet	Brahui	Sajdi (Sajiti, Sajadi)	Bhaet			
Bhuka	Brahui	Bhuka				
Bhuldra	Brahui	Bhuldra				
Bijarzai	Brahui	Kalandrani	Halazai (Claim connection to the Kalandrani Brahuis)	Bijarzai		

Tribal Element	Ethnic Group	Tribe	Division	Sub-Division	Section	Fraction
Bijarzai (Bijjarzai)	Brahui	Bangulzai (Bangulzae)	Bijarzai (Bijjarzai)			
Bijjarzai	Brahui	Muhammad Hasni (Mamasani, Mohammad Hassani)	Bijjarzai			
Bizanjau (Bizanjo, Bizanju)	Brahui	Bizanjau (Bizanjo, Bizanju)				
Bizanzai	Brahui	Isazai	Bizanzai			
Biznari	Brahui	Sajdi (Sajiti, Sajadi)	Gichkizai	Biznari		
Bohirzai	Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Bajoi	Bohirzai		
Bolan Mengal (Comment: May be just the Mengals located in Bolan District)	Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Bolan Mengal (Comment: May be just the Mengals located in Bolan District)			
Brahimzai	Brahui	Lahri	Brahimzai			
Brahimzai	Brahui	Nichari	Brahimzai			
Bratizai	Brahui	Langav	Ali	Bratizai		
Buddazai	Brahui	Dehwar (Known in Baluchistan as Dehwar, in Iran-Tajak, in Bokhara-Sart, in Afghanistan-Dehgan/ Deggaun)	Pringabadi	Buddazai		
Burakzai	Brahui	Kalandrani	Burakzai			
Burakzai	Brahui	Sumalari (Sumlari)	Sheikh Husaini	Burakzai		
Burjalizai	Brahui	Shahbegzai Kambrari	Burjalizai			
Chakarzai	Brahui	Muhammad Hasni (Mamasani, Mohammad Hassani)	Chakarzai			

Tribal Element	Ethnic Group	Tribe	Division	Sub-Division	Section	Fraction
Chamakazai	Brahui	Dehwar (Known in Baluchistan as Dehwar, in Iran-Tajak, in Bokhara-Sart, in Afghanistan-Dehgan/ Deggaun)	Mastungi	Chamakazai		
Chamrozae (Chamrozai)	Brahui	Chamrozae (Chamrozai)				
Chanal	Brahui	Bizanjau (Bizanjo, Bizanju)	Chanal			
Chanderwari	Brahui	Kalandrani	Chanderwari			
Changozae (Changozai)	Brahui	Changozae (Changozai)				
Charnawani	Brahui	Muhammad Hasni (Mamasani, Mohammad Hassani)	Charnawani			
Chaunk	Brahui	Rekizai	Chaunk			
Chhutta	Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Chhutta			
Chotwa	Brahui	Chotwa				
Daduzai	Brahui	Sumalari (Sumlari)	Daduzai			
Dahmardag	Brahui	Muhammad Hasni (Mamasani, Mohammad Hassani)	Dahmardag			
Dallujav	Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Khidrani	Dallujav		
Darmanzai	Brahui	Bizanjau (Bizanjo, Bizanju)	Hammalari	Darmanzai		
Darweshzai	Brahui	Bizanjau (Bizanjo, Bizanju)	Tambrari (Tamarari – also noted as “Tamarari” as a separate clan of Brahuis)	Darweshzai		
Darweshzai	Brahui	Kalandrani	Darweshzai			
Dastakzai	Brahui	Muhammad Hasni (Mamasani, Mohammad Hassani)	Dastakzai			
Degiani	Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Sasoli (Sasuli)	Degiani		
Dehwar	Brahui	Sumalari (Sumlari)	Dehwar			

Tribal Element	Ethnic Group	Tribe	Division	Sub-Division	Section	Fraction
Dehwar (Known in Baluchistan as Dehwar, in Iran-Tajak, in Bokhara-Sart, in Afghanistan-Dehgan/Deggaun)	Brahui	Dehwar (Known in Baluchistan as Dehwar, in Iran-Tajak, in Bokhara-Sart, in Afghanistan-Dehgan/Deggaun)				
Dhahizai Nichari	Brahui	Bangulzai (Bangulzae)	Badduzai	Dhahizai Nichari		
Dhajola	Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Khidrani	Dhajola		
Dilsadzai	Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Miraji (Mir Haji)	Dilsadzai		
Dilshadzai	Brahui	Muhammad Hasni (Mamasani, Mohammad Hassani)	Dilshadzai			
Dinarzai	Brahui	Bangulzai (Bangulzae)	Dinarzai			
Dinarzai	Brahui	Rodeni (Rodani)	Dinarzai			
Dinas	Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Musiani	Dinas		
Dodai	Brahui	Muhammad Shahi	Dodai			
Dodaki	Brahui	Dehwar (Known in Baluchistan as Dehwar, in Iran-Tajak, in Bokhara-Sart, in Afghanistan-Dehgan/Deggaun)	Dodaki			
Dombkis	Brahui	Langav	Shadizai (Shadi)	Dombkis		
Dost Muhammadzai	Brahui	Bizanjou (Bizanjo, Bizanju)	Hammalari	Dost Muhammadzai		
Dostenzai	Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Zarrakzai	Dostenzai		
Driszai	Brahui	Kurd (Kurda)	Sahtakzai	Driszai		
Durrakzai (Darakzai)	Brahui	Muhammad Hasni (Mamasani, Mohammad Hassani)	Durrakzai (Darakzai)			
Fakir Muhammadzai	Brahui	Bizanjou (Bizanjo, Bizanju)	Hammalari	Fakir Muhammadzai		
Fakirozai	Brahui	Rekizai	Fakirozai			

Tribal Element	Ethnic Group	Tribe	Division	Sub-Division	Section	Fraction
Fakirzai	Brahui	Bizanjau (Bizanjo, Bizanju)	Tambrari (Tamarari – also noted as “Tamarari” as a separate clan of Brahuis)	Fakirzai		
Fakirzai	Brahui	Mirwari (Mirwani)	Fakirzai			
Fakirzai	Brahui	Muhammad Hasni (Mamasani, Mohammad Hassani)	Fakirzai			
Ferozai	Brahui	Bizanjau (Bizanjo, Bizanju)	Umrani (Umarari / Omarari / Homarari – also noted as “Umarari” as a separate clan of Brahuis)	Ferozai		
Ferozshazai	Brahui	Kalandrani	Ferozshazai			
Gabarari	Brahui	Bizanjau (Bizanjo, Bizanju)	Gabarari			
Gad Kush	Brahui	Muhammad Shahi	Khedrani	Gad Kush		
Gador	Brahui	Sajdi (Sajiti, Sajadi)	Gador			
Gahazai	Brahui	Langav	Ali	Gahazai		
Gaji Khanzai	Brahui	Muhammad Hasni (Mamasani, Mohammad Hassani)	Gaji Khanzai			
Gajizai	Brahui	Bizanjau (Bizanjo, Bizanju)	Tambrari (Tamarari – also noted as “Tamarari” as a separate clan of Brahuis)	Gajizai		
Garr	Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Sasoli (Sasuli)	Garr		
Garrani	Brahui	Bangulzai (Bangulzae)	Garrani			
Gazainzai	Brahui	Shahwani (Sherwari, Shirwani , Sherwani)	Umarani	Gazainzai		
Gazazai	Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Gazazai			
Gazbur	Brahui	Mirwari (Mirwani)	Gazbur			
Gazgi	Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Jattak	Gazgi		
Ghaibizai	Brahui	Bizanjau (Bizanjo, Bizanju)	Hammalari	Ghaibizai		

Tribal Element	Ethnic Group	Tribe	Division	Sub-Division	Section	Fraction
Ghaibizai	Brahui	Bizanjou (Bizanjo, Bizanju)	Umrani (Umarari / Omarari / Homarari – also noted as “Umarari” as a separate clan of Brahuis)	Ghaibizai		
Ghul	Brahui	Shahwani (Sherwari, Shirwani , Sherwani)	Ghul			
Ghulamani	Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Ghulamani			
Ghulamzai	Brahui	Nichari	Ghulamzai			
Gichki	Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Khidrani	Gichki		
Gichkis	Brahui	Gichkis				
Gichkizai	Brahui	Sajdi (Sajiti, Sajadi)	Gichkizai			
Gichkizai	Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Khidrani	Gichkizai		
Goharazai	Brahui	Dehwar (Known in Baluchistan as Dehwar, in Iran-Tajak, in Bokhara-Sart, in Afghanistan-Dehgan/ Deggaun)	Mastungi	Goharazai		
Gorgejzai	Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Gorgejzai			
Gorgezai	Brahui	Kurd (Kurda)	Gorgezai			
Gowahrizai	Brahui	Raisani	Rustamzai	Gowahrizai		
Guhramzai (Gwahramzai)	Brahui	Bangulzai (Bangulzae)	Guhramzai (Gwahramzai)			
Gujjar	Brahui	Mirwari (Mirwani)	Gujjar			
Gul Muhammadzai	Brahui	Raisani	Rustamzai	Gul Muhammadzai		
Gungav	Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Gungav			
Gurgnari	Brahui	Gurgnari				
Gwahramzai	Brahui	Mirwari (Mirwani)	Gwahramzai			
Gwahramzai	Brahui	Sumalari (Sumlari)	Gwahramzai			
Gwahramzai	Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Sasoli (Sasuli)	Nakib (Counted among the Sasoli, but really tenants of the Khan)	Jahl (lower) Nakib	Gwahramzai
Gwahrani	Brahui	Muhammad Shahi	Gwahrani			
Gwahranjau	Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Sasoli (Sasuli)	Gwahranjau		

Tribal Element	Ethnic Group	Tribe	Division	Sub-Division	Section	Fraction
Gwand	Brahui	Bangulzai (Bangulzae)	Badduzai	Gwand		
Gwaramzai	Brahui	Rekizai	Gwaramzai			
Gwaranjau	Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Bajoi	Gwaranjau		
Gwaranzai	Brahui	Bizanjau (Bizanjo, Bizanju)	Hammalari	Gwaranzai		
Habashazai	Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Sasoli (Sasuli)	Nakib (Counted among the Sasoli, but really tenants of the Khan)	Jahl (lower) Nakib	Habashazai
Haidarzai	Brahui	Lahri	Haidarzai			
Hajizai	Brahui	Muhammad Hasni (Mamasani, Mohammad Hassani)	Hajizai			
Hajizai	Brahui	Muhammad Shahi	Samezai (Samakzai)	Hajizai		
Hajizai	Brahui	Shahwani (Sherwari, Shirwani , Sherwani)	Ramadanazai	Hajizai		
Halazai (Claim connection to the Kalandrani Brahuis)	Brahui	Kalandrani	Halazai (Claim connection to the Kalandrani Brahuis)			
Halid	Brahui	Mirwari (Mirwani)	Halid			
Hammalari	Brahui	Bizanjau (Bizanjo, Bizanju)	Hammalari			
Haruni	Brahui	Muhammad Hasni (Mamasani, Mohammad Hassani)	Haruni			
Harunis	Brahui	Langav	Shadizai (Shadi)	Harunis		
Hasanari	Brahui	Kalandrani	Hasanari			
Hasilkhanzai	Brahui	Shahwani (Sherwari, Shirwani , Sherwani)	Hasilkhanzai			
Hasni	Brahui	Shahwani (Sherwari, Shirwani , Sherwani)	Hasni			
Hirind	Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Lotiani	Hirind		
Horuzai	Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Miraji (Mir Haji)	Horuzai		
Hotmanzai	Brahui	Sumalari (Sumlari)	Hotmanzai			
Hotmanzai	Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Sasoli (Sasuli)	Hotmanzai		

Tribal Element	Ethnic Group	Tribe	Division	Sub-Division	Section	Fraction
Husain Khanzai	Brahui	Dehwar (Known in Baluchistan as Dehwar, in Iran-Tajak, in Bokhara-Sart, in Afghanistan-Dehgan/ Deggaun)	Tirchi	Husain Khanzai		
Husaini	Brahui	Muhammad Hasni (Mamasani, Mohammad Hassani)	Husaini			
Idozai	Brahui	Muhammad Hasni (Mamasani, Mohammad Hassani)	Idozai			
Ihtiarzai	Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Sasoli (Sasuli)	Nakib (Counted among the Sasoli, but really tenants of the Khan)	Bahl (upper) Nakib	Ihtiarzai
Isai (Isazai, Esazai)	Brahui	Gichkis	Isai (Isazai, Esazai)			
Isazai	Brahui	Isazai				
Isazai	Brahui	Langav	Shadizai (Shadi)	Isazai		
Isazai	Brahui	Sumalari (Sumlari)	Isazai			
Isazai	Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Musiani	Kubdani	Isazai	
Isiani	Brahui	Raisani	Isiani			
Issufkhanzai	Brahui	Raisani	Rustamzai	Issufkhanzai		
Jahl (lower) Nakib	Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Sasoli (Sasuli)	Nakib (Counted among the Sasoli, but really tenants of the Khan)	Jahl (lower) Nakib	
Jalambari	Brahui	Mirwari (Mirwani)	Jalambari			
Jallabzai	Brahui	Kalandrani	Jallabzai			
Jamalzai	Brahui	Rodeni (Rodani)	Jamalzai			
Jamandzai	Brahui	Langav	Ali	Jamandzai		
Jamot	Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Sasoli (Sasuli)	Jamot		
Jangizai	Brahui	Rekizai	Jangizai			
Jararzai	Brahui	Bizanjou (Bizanjo, Bizanju)	Hammalari	Jararzai		
Jarzai	Brahui	Sarparra (Sirperra, Sarpara)	Jarzai			
Jattak	Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Jattak			

Tribal Element	Ethnic Group	Tribe	Division	Sub-Division	Section	Fraction
Jaurazai	Brahui	Langav	Jaurazai			
Jhalawan Mengal	Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Jhalawan Mengal			
Jhangirani	Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Jattak	Jhangirani		
Jhikko	Brahui	Muhammad Shahi	Jhikko			
Jiandari	Brahui	Mirwari (Mirwani)	Jiandari			
Jiandzai	Brahui	Rodeni (Rodani)	Jiandzai			
Jogezal	Brahui	Raisani	Rustamzai	Jogezal		
Jogizai	Brahui	Pandarani (Pandrani, Pindrani)	Jogizai			
Jola	Brahui	Dehwar (Known in Baluchistan as Dehwar, in Iran-Tajak, in Bokhara-Sart, in Afghanistan-Dehgan/ Deggaun)	Mastungi	Jola		
Jongozai	Brahui	Muhammad Hasni (Mamasani, Mohammad Hassani)	Jongozai			
Kahni	Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Lotiani	Kahni		
Kaisarzai	Brahui	Shahwani (Sherwari, Shirwani , Sherwani)	Umarani	Kaisarzai		
Kakars (Alien group contained among Ali division)	Brahui	Langav	Ali	Kakars (Alien group contained among Ali division)		
Kalaghani	Brahui	Muhammad Hasni (Mamasani, Mohammad Hassani)	Kalaghani			
Kalandrani	Brahui	Kalandrani				
Kalandranis	Brahui	Langav	Shadizai (Shadi)	Kalandranis		
Kallechev	Brahui	Mirwari (Mirwani)	Kallechev			
Kallozai	Brahui	Shahwani (Sherwari, Shirwani , Sherwani)	Alizai	Kallozai		
Kallozai	Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Sasoli (Sasuli)	Nakib (Counted among the Sasoli, but really tenants of the Khan)	Bahl (upper) Nakib	Kallozai

Tribal Element	Ethnic Group	Tribe	Division	Sub-Division	Section	Fraction
Kamal Khanzai	Brahui	Bizanjou (Bizanjo, Bizanju)	Hammalari	Kamal Khanzai		
Kambarani (Kambrani)	Brahui	Kambarani (Kambrani)				
Kambrari (Kambari)	Brahui	Kambrari (Kambari)				
Kanarzai	Brahui	Mirwari (Mirwani)	Kanarzai			
Karamalizai	Brahui	Muhammad Hasni (Mamasani, Mohammad Hassani)	Karamalizai			
Karamshazai	Brahui	Mirwari (Mirwani)	Karamshazai			
Karelo	Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Sasoli (Sasuli)	Karelo		
Karimdadzai	Brahui	Kalandrani	Halazai (Claim connection to the Kalandrani Brahuīs)	Karimdadzai		
Karkhizai	Brahui	Bizanjou (Bizanjo, Bizanju)	Hammalari	Karkhizai		
Kasis (Alien group contained among Ali division)	Brahui	Langav	Ali	Kasis (Alien group contained among Ali division)		
Kassabzai (Shahozai)	Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Musiani	Kubdani	Kassabzai (Shahozai)	
Kawrizai	Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Zarrakzai	Kawrizai		
Kechizai	Brahui	Muhammad Hasni (Mamasani, Mohammad Hassani)	Kechizai			
Keharai	Brahui	Muhammad Hasni (Mamasani, Mohammad Hassani)	Keharai			
Kehrai	Brahui	Muhammad Hasni (Mamasani, Mohammad Hassani)	Kehrai			
Khairazai	Brahui	Rekizai	Khairazai			
Khakizai	Brahui	Kurd (Kurda)	Sahtakzai	Khakizai		
Khalechani	Brahui	Lahri	Khalechani			
Khanis	Brahui	Kambarani (Kambrani)	Khanis			

Tribal Element	Ethnic Group	Tribe	Division	Sub-Division	Section	Fraction
Khanzai	Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Musiani	Khanzai		
Kharenazai	Brahui	Isazai	Kharenazai			
Khatizai	Brahui	Langav	Shadizai (Shadi)	Khatizai		
Khedrani	Brahui	Muhammad Shahi	Khedrani			
Khidrani	Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Khidrani			
Khidrani	Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Khidrani			
Khidri	Brahui	Gurgnari	Khidri			
Khidro	Brahui	Kalandrani	Khidro			
Khoedadzai	Brahui	Kurd (Kurda)	Madezai	Khoedadzai		
Khurasani	Brahui	Langav	Khurasani			
Khushalzai	Brahui	Kambrari (Kambari)	Khushalzai			
Khwajakhel	Brahui	Dehwar (Known in Baluchistan as Dehwar, in Iran-Tajak, in Bokhara-Sart, in Afghanistan-Dehgan/ Deggaun)	Mastungi	Khwajakhel		
Khwashdadzai	Brahui	Nichari	Khwashdadzai			
Kiazai	Brahui	Kambrari (Kambari)	Kiazai			
Kiazai	Brahui	Muhammad Hasni (Mamasani, Mohammad Hassani)	Kiazai			
Kishani	Brahui	Shahwani (Sherwari, Shirwani , Sherwani)	Kishani			
Koh Badduzai	Brahui	Bangulzai (Bangulzae)	Badduzai	Koh Badduzai		
Korak	Brahui	Mirwari (Mirwani)	Korak			
Kori	Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Sasoli (Sasuli)	Kori		
Kotwal	Brahui	Mirwari (Mirwani)	Kotwal			
Kubdani	Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Musiani	Kubdani		
Kulloi	Brahui	Langav	Kulloi			
Kurd (Kurda)	Brahui	Kurd (Kurda)				
Lahraki	Brahui	Nichari	Lahraki			

Tribal Element	Ethnic Group	Tribe	Division	Sub-Division	Section	Fraction
Lahri	Brahui	Lahri				
Lahri	Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Sasoli (Sasuli)	Lahri		
Lahrizai	Brahui	Kalandrani	Lahrizai			
Lahrki	Brahui	Raisani	Lahrki			
Lallazai	Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Sasoli (Sasuli)	Nakib (Counted among the Sasoli, but really tenants of the Khan)	Bahl (upper) Nakib	Lallazai
Langav	Brahui	Bangulzai (Bangulzae)	Langav			
Langav	Brahui	Bizanjau (Bizanjo, Bizanju)	Hammalari	Langav		
Langav	Brahui	Langav				
Laskarizai	Brahui	Rekizai	Laskarizai			
Lijji (Lijjai)	Brahui	Langav	Lijji (Lijjai)			
Loharzai	Brahui	Muhammad Hasni (Mamasani, Mohammad Hassani)	Loharzai			
Loki-Tappar	Brahui	Sumalari (Sumlari)	Loki-Tappar			
Lotani	Brahui	Bizanjau (Bizanjo, Bizanju)	Lotani			
Lotari	Brahui	Kalandrani	Lotari			
Lotiani	Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Lotiani			
Ludani (possibly the same as Lotani)	Brahui	Bizanjau (Bizanjo, Bizanju)	Ludani (possibly the same as Lotani)			
Madezai	Brahui	Kurd (Kurda)	Madezai			
Mahamadari	Brahui	Bizanjau (Bizanjo, Bizanju)	Mahamadari			
Mahmadzai (Muhammadzai)	Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Zagar Mengal (of Nushki)	Nozai	Mahmadzai (Muhammadzai)	
Mahmudani	Brahui	Gurgnari	Mahmudani			
Mahmudani	Brahui	Sumalari (Sumlari)	Mahmudani			
Mahmudari	Brahui	Mahmudari				
Mahmudzai (Muhammadzai)	Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Mahmudzai (Muhammadzai)			

Tribal Element	Ethnic Group	Tribe	Division	Sub-Division	Section	Fraction
Makakari	Brahui	Sajdi (Sajiti, Sajadi)	Gichkizai	Makakari		
Makali	Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Makali			
Malangzai	Brahui	Langav	Shadizai (Shadi)	Malangzai		
Malikdadzai	Brahui	Bizanjou (Bizanjo, Bizanju)	Hammalari	Malikdadzai		
Malikzai	Brahui	Gichkis	Malikzai			
Mandauzai	Brahui	Dehwar (Known in Baluchistan as Dehwar, in Iran-Tajak, in Bokhara-Sart, in Afghanistan-Dehgan/ Deggaun)	Tirchi	Mandauzai		
Mandavzai	Brahui	Bizanjou (Bizanjo, Bizanju)	Siahpad (Siapad)	Mandavzai		
Mandavzai	Brahui	Muhammad Hasni (Mamasani, Mohammad Hassani)	Mandavzai			
Mandozai	Brahui	Muhammad Hasni (Mamasani, Mohammad Hassani)	Mandozai			
Mandwani	Brahui	Bangulzai (Bangulzae)	Mandwani			
Mardan Shahi	Brahui	Muhammad Hasni (Mamasani, Mohammad Hassani)	Mardan Shahi			
Mardanshai	Brahui	Muhammad Hasni (Mamasani, Mohammad Hassani)	Haruni	Mardanshai		
Mardoi	Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Mardoi			
Mastungi	Brahui	Dehwar (Known in Baluchistan as Dehwar, in Iran-Tajak, in Bokhara-Sart, in Afghanistan-Dehgan/ Deggaun)	Mastungi			
Masudani	Brahui	Kurd (Kurda)	Masudani			

Tribal Element	Ethnic Group	Tribe	Division	Sub-Division	Section	Fraction
Mazarani	Brahui	Bangulzai (Bangulzae)	Mazarani			
Mazarzai	Brahui	Muhammad Hasni (Mamasani, Mohammad Hassani)	Mazarzai			
Mazarzai	Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Sasoli (Sasuli)	Nakib (Counted among the Sasoli, but really tenants of the Khan)	Jahl (lower) Nakib	Mazarzai
Mehani	Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Khidrani	Mehani		
Mehr Alizai	Brahui	Dehwar (Known in Baluchistan as Dehwar, in Iran-Tajak, in Bokhara-Sart, in Afghanistan-Dehgan/ Deggaun)	Tirchi	Mehr Alizai		
Mehrani	Brahui	Raisani	Mehrani			
Mendazai	Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Musiani	Kubdani	Mendazai	
Mengal (Mingal)	Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)				
Mengals	Brahui	Langav	Shadizai (Shadi)	Mengals		
Miari (Mihari)	Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Khidrani	Miari (Mihari)		
Mir Dostzai	Brahui	Kalandrani	Halazai (Claim connection to the Kalandrani Brahuys)	Mir Dostzai		
Miraji (Mir Haji)	Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Miraji (Mir Haji)			
Miranzai	Brahui	Gurgnari	Miranzai			
Miranzai	Brahui	Kalandrani	Miranzai			
Miranzai	Brahui	Kambrari (Kambari)	Miranzai			
Miranzai	Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Khidrani	Miranzai		
Miranzai	Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Khidrani	Miranzai		
Mirgindzai	Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Sasoli (Sasuli)	Nakib (Counted among the Sasoli, but really tenants of the Khan)	Jahl (lower) Nakib	Mirgindzai
Mirkanzai	Brahui	Langav	Ali	Mirkanzai		
Mirwari	Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Mirwari			
Mirwari (Mirwani)	Brahui	Mirwari (Mirwani)				
Misri Khanzai	Brahui	Shahbegzai Kambrari	Misri Khanzai			

Tribal Element	Ethnic Group	Tribe	Division	Sub-Division	Section	Fraction
Mithazai	Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Lotiani	Mithazai		
Motani Ramazanzai	Brahui	Pandarani (Pandrani, Pindrani)	Motani Ramazanzai			
Mughalzai	Brahui	Dehwar (Known in Baluchistan as Dehwar, in Iran-Tajak, in Bokhara-Sart, in Afghanistan-Dehgan/ Deggaun)	Mughalzai			
Mughundoi	Brahui	Bangulzai (Bangulzae)	Mughundoi			
Muhammad Hasni (Mamasani, Mohammad Hassani)	Brahui	Muhammad Hasni (Mamasani, Mohammad Hassani)				
Muhammad Hasnis	Brahui	Langav	Ali	Muhammad Hasnis		
Muhammad Shahi	Brahui	Muhammad Shahi				
Muhammadzai	Brahui	Dehwar (Known in Baluchistan as Dehwar, in Iran-Tajak, in Bokhara-Sart, in Afghanistan-Dehgan/ Deggaun)	Pringabadi	Muhammadzai		
Muhammadzai	Brahui	Kalandrani	Halazai (Claim connection to the Kalandrani Brahuīs)	Muhammadzai		
Muhammadzai	Brahui	Kurd (Kurda)	Muhammadzai			
Muhammadzai	Brahui	Pandarani (Pandrani, Pindrani)	Muhammadzai			
Muhammadzai	Brahui	Rekizai	Muhammadzai			
Mulla Hasanzai	Brahui	Shahbegzai Kambrari	Mulla Hasanzai			
Mullazai	Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Mullazai			
Mullazai	Brahui	Rekizai	Mullazai			
Muridzai	Brahui	Sumalari (Sumlari)	Muridzai			

Tribal Element	Ethnic Group	Tribe	Division	Sub-Division	Section	Fraction
Murrai	Brahui	Sarparra (Sirperra, Sarpara)	Murrai			
Musa Khanzai	Brahui	Dehwar (Known in Baluchistan as Dehwar, in Iran-Tajak, in Bokhara-Sart, in Afghanistan-Dehgan/ Deggaun)	Tirchi	Musa Khanzai		
Musiani	Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Musiani			
Nakib (Counted among the Sasoli, but really tenants of the Khan)	Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Sasoli (Sasuli)	Nakib (Counted among the Sasoli, but really tenants of the Khan)		
Nangarzai	Brahui	Rodeni (Rodani)	Nangarzai			
Nasir	Brahui	Rodeni (Rodani)	Nasir			
Natwani	Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Natwani			
Nichari	Brahui	Muhammad Shahi	Nichari			
Nichari	Brahui	Nichari				
Nindawari (Nindowari, also noted as a separate clan of the Brahui- must deconflict)	Brahui	Bizanjau (Bizanjo, Bizanju)	Hammalari	Nindawari (Nindowari, also noted as a separate clan of the Brahui- must deconflict)		
Nindowari	Brahui	Bizanjau (Bizanjo, Bizanju)	Nindowari			
Nindwani	Brahui	Muhammad Hasni (Mamasani, Mohammad Hassani)	Nindwani			
Notakzai	Brahui	Sarparra (Sirperra, Sarpara)	Notakzai			
Notani	Brahui	Mahmudari	Notani			
Notani Chhutta	Brahui	Langav	Ali	Notani Chhutta		
Notezai	Brahui	Muhammad Hasni (Mamasani, Mohammad Hassani)	Notezai			

Tribal Element	Ethnic Group	Tribe	Division	Sub-Division	Section	Fraction
Nozai	Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Zagar Mengal (of Nushki)	Nozai		
Numrias	Brahui	Langav	Ali	Numrias		
Nur Muhammadzai	Brahui	Langav	Shadizai (Shadi)	Nur Muhammadzai		
Pahlwanzai	Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Pahlwanzai			
Paindzai	Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Zagar Mengal (of Nushki)	Badinzai	Bajezai	Paindzai
Pandarani (Pandrani, Pindrani)	Brahui	Muhammad Shahi	Pandarani (Pandrani, Pindrani)			
Pandarani (Pandrani, Pindrani)	Brahui	Pandarani (Pandrani, Pindrani)				
Pandrani	Brahui	Raisani	Pandrani			
Pandrani	Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Sasoli (Sasuli)	Pandrani		
Phullanzai	Brahui	Kurd (Kurda)	Phullanzai			
Pir Walizai	Brahui	Dehwar (Known in Baluchistan as Dehwar, in Iran-Tajak, in Bokhara-Sart, in Afghanistan-Dehgan/ Deggaun)	Tirchi	Pir Walizai		
Pirkani	Brahui	Rodeni (Rodani)	Pirkani			
Pringabadi	Brahui	Dehwar (Known in Baluchistan as Dehwar, in Iran-Tajak, in Bokhara-Sart, in Afghanistan-Dehgan/ Deggaun)	Pringabadi			
Pug	Brahui	Bangulzai (Bangulzae)	Pug			
Puzh	Brahui	Bangulzai (Bangulzae)	Puzh			

Tribal Element	Ethnic Group	Tribe	Division	Sub-Division	Section	Fraction
Qazizai	Brahui	Dehwar (Known in Baluchistan as Dehwar, in Iran-Tajak, in Bokhara-Sart, in Afghanistan-Dehgan/ Deggaun)	Mastungi	Qazizai		
Radhani	Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Bajoi	Radhani		
Rahatzai	Brahui	Muhammad Shahi	Samezai (Samakzai)	Rahatzai		
Rahmatzai	Brahui	Kurd (Kurda)	Sahtakzai	Rahmatzai		
Rahzanzai	Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Khidrani	Rahzanzai		
Rahzanzai	Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Khidrani	Rahzanzai		
Rais Tok	Brahui	Dehwar (Known in Baluchistan as Dehwar, in Iran-Tajak, in Bokhara-Sart, in Afghanistan-Dehgan/ Deggaun)	Rais Tok			
Raisani	Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Raisani			
Raisani	Brahui	Muhammad Shahi	Raisani			
Raisani	Brahui	Raisani				
Raj-o-kabila	Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Musiani	Raj-o-kabila		
Ramadanزai	Brahui	Isazai	Ramadanزai			
Ramadanزai	Brahui	Shahwani (Sherwari, Shirwani , Sherwani)	Ramadanزai			
Rathusainزai	Brahui	Raisani	Rathusainزai			
Razanzai	Brahui	Sumalari (Sumlari)	Razanzai			
Rekizai	Brahui	Rekizai				
Rekizai	Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Musiani	Kubdani	Rekizai	
Rodeni (Rodani)	Brahui	Muhammad Shahi	Rodeni (Rodani)			
Rodeni (Rodani)	Brahui	Rodeni (Rodani)				
Rodenzai	Brahui	Sarparra (Sirperra, Sarpara)	Rodenzai			
Rustamari	Brahui	Mirwari (Mirwani)	Rustamari			
Rustamزai	Brahui	Raisani	Rustamزai			

Tribal Element	Ethnic Group	Tribe	Division	Sub-Division	Section	Fraction
Sabagazai	Brahui	Rekizai	Sabagazai			
Sabzalkhanzai	Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Bajoi	Sabzalkhanzai		
Safarzai	Brahui	Bizanjau (Bizanjo, Bizanju)	Hammalari	Safarzai		
Sahakzai	Brahui	Kalandrani	Sahakzai			
Sahakzai	Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Musiani	Kubdani	Sahakzai	
Sahibdadzai	Brahui	Kalandrani	Halazai (Claim connection to the Kalandrani Brahuis)	Sahibdadzai		
Sahtakzai	Brahui	Kurd (Kurda)	Sahtakzai			
Saiadzai	Brahui	Sumalari (Sumlari)	Saiadzai			
Saidzai	Brahui	Bangulzai (Bangulzae)	Saidzai			
Sajdi (Sajiti, Sajadi)	Brahui	Muhammad Shahi	Sajdi (Sajiti, Sajadi)			
Sajdi (Sajiti, Sajadi)	Brahui	Sajdi (Sajiti, Sajadi)				
Sakazai	Brahui	Sajdi (Sajiti, Sajadi)	Gichkizai	Sakazai		
Sakhtaki	Brahui	Sumalari (Sumlari)	Sakhtaki			
Salabi	Brahui	Mirwari (Mirwani)	Salabi			
Salahizai	Brahui	Kalandrani	Salahizai			
Salarzai	Brahui	Langav	Ali	Salarzai		
Salarzai	Brahui	Langav	Salarzai			
Salehzai	Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Lotiani	Salehzai		
Samalanri	Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Jhalawan Mengal	Samalanri		
Samezai (Samakzai)	Brahui	Muhammad Shahi	Samezai (Samakzai)			
Sangor	Brahui	Mahmudari	Sangor			
Sanjarzai	Brahui	Dehwar (Known in Baluchistan as Dehwar, in Iran-Tajak, in Bokhara-Sart, in Afghanistan-Dehgan/ Deggaun)	Tirchi	Sanjarzai		

Tribal Element	Ethnic Group	Tribe	Division	Sub-Division	Section	Fraction
Sannaris (Alien group contained among Ali division)	Brahui	Langav	Ali	Sannaris (Alien group contained among Ali division)		
Sarajzai	Brahui	Raisani	Sarajzai			
Sarang	Brahui	Dehwar (Known in Baluchistan as Dehwar, in Iran-Tajak, in Bokhara-Sart, in Afghanistan-Dehgan/ Deggaun)	Mastungi	Sarang		
Sarparra (Sirperra, Sarpara)	Brahui	Muhammad Shahi	Sarparra (Sirperra, Sarpara)			
Sarparra (Sirperra, Sarpara)	Brahui	Sarparra (Sirperra, Sarpara)				
Sasoli	Brahui	Bizan jau (Bizanjo, Bizanju)	Hammalari	Sasoli		
Sasoli	Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Jhalawan Mengal	Sasoli		
Sasoli	Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Sasoli			
Sasoli (Sasuli)	Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Sasoli (Sasuli)			
Sulai	Brahui	Dehwar (Known in Baluchistan as Dehwar, in Iran-Tajak, in Bokhara-Sart, in Afghanistan-Dehgan/ Deggaun)	Mastungi	Sulai		
Sayari	Brahui	Mahmudari	Sayari			
Sewazai	Brahui	Muhammad Shahi	Khedrani	Sewazai		
Shadenzai	Brahui	Sumalari (Sumlari)	Hotmanzai	Shadenzai		
Shadiani	Brahui	Bangulzai (Bangulzae)	Shadiani			
Shadiani	Brahui	Lahri	Shadiani			
Shadizai	Brahui	Kurd (Kurda)	Shadizai			
Shadizai (Shadi)	Brahui	Langav	Shadizai (Shadi)			

Tribal Element	Ethnic Group	Tribe	Division	Sub-Division	Section	Fraction
Shadmanzai Pahlwanzai	Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Shadmanzai Pahlwanzai			
Shah Muradzai	Brahui	Bizanjau (Bizanjo, Bizanju)	Hammalari	Shah Muradzai		
Shahakzai	Brahui	Muhammad Hasni (Mamasani, Mohammad Hassani)	Shahakzai			
Shahakzai	Brahui	Rodeni (Rodani)	Shahakzai			
Shahalizai	Brahui	Langav	Shadizai (Shadi)	Shahalizai		
Shahbegzai	Brahui	Gurgnari	Shahbegzai			
Shahbegzai Kambrari	Brahui	Shahbegzai Kambrari				
Shahdadzai	Brahui	Muhammad Hasni (Mamasani, Mohammad Hassani)	Shahdadzai			
Shahdadzai	Brahui	Muhammad Shahi	Jhikko	Shahdadzai		
Shahezai	Brahui	Langav	Shahezai			
Shahezai	Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Jhalawan Mengal	Shahezai		
Shahizai	Brahui	Isazai	Shahizai			
Shahizai	Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Shahizai			
Shahozai	Brahui	Bangulzai (Bangulzae)	Shahozai			
Shahozai	Brahui	Langav	Ali	Shahozai		
Shahozai	Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Khidrani	Shahozai		
Shahozai	Brahui	Muhammad Hasni (Mamasani, Mohammad Hassani)	Shahozai			
Shahozai	Brahui	Shahwani (Sherwari, Shirwani , Sherwani)	Alizai	Shahozai		
Shahozai	Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Khidrani	Shahozai		
Shahristanzai	Brahui	Bizanjau (Bizanjo, Bizanju)	Hammalari	Shahristanzai		
Shahristanzai	Brahui	Kalandrani	Halazai (Claim connection to the Kalandrani Brahuis)	Shahristanzai		

Tribal Element	Ethnic Group	Tribe	Division	Sub-Division	Section	Fraction
Shahwani (Sherwari, Shirwani , Sherwani)	Brahui	Shahwani (Sherwari, Shirwani , Sherwani)				
Shahwani (Sherwari, Shirwani, Sherwani)	Brahui	Shahbegzai Kambrari	Shahwani (Sherwari, Shirwani, Sherwani)			
Shambadai	Brahui	Sarparra (Sirperra, Sarpara)	Shambadai			
Shambav	Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Shambav			
Shambezai	Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Miraji (Mir Haji)	Shambezai		
Shangrani	Brahui	Lahri	Shangrani			
Sheakzai	Brahui	Raisani	Rustamzai	Sheakzai		
Sheikh	Brahui	Dehwar (Known in Baluchistan as Dehwar, in Iran-Tajak, in Bokhara-Sart, in Afghanistan-Dehgan/ Deggaun)	Mastungi	Sheikh		
Sheikh	Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Sheikh			
Sheikh	Brahui	Muhammad Hasni (Mamasani, Mohammad Hassani)	Husaini	Sheikh		
Sheikh	Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Sasoli (Sasuli)	Sheikh		
Sheikh Ahmadi	Brahui	Bizanjau (Bizanjo, Bizanju)	Hammalari	Sheikh Ahmadi		
Sheikh Amadi	Brahui	Kambrari (Kambari)	Sheikh Amadi			
Sheikh Husain	Brahui	Raisani	Sheikh Husain			
Sheikh Husaini	Brahui	Sumalari (Sumlari)	Sheikh Husaini			
Sheikh Hussaini	Brahui	Muhammad Hasni (Mamasani, Mohammad Hassani)	Sheikh Hussaini			
Sher Muhammadzai	Brahui	Shahwani (Sherwari, Shirwani , Sherwani)	Umarani	Sher Muhammadzai		

Tribal Element	Ethnic Group	Tribe	Division	Sub-Division	Section	Fraction
Sheruzai	Brahui	Muhammad Hasni (Mamasani, Mohammad Hassani)	Sheruzai			
Shimmelzai	Brahui	Muhammad Shahi	Jhikko	Shimmelzai		
Shoranzai	Brahui	Bangulzai (Bangulzae)	Shoranzai			
Shudanzai	Brahui	Kurd (Kurda)	Shudanzai			
Siahizai	Brahui	Gurgnari	Siahizai			
Siahizai	Brahui	Isazai	Siahizai			
Siahizai	Brahui	Kalandrani	Siahizai			
Siahizai	Brahui	Shahwani (Sherwari, Shirwani , Sherwani)	Siahizai			
Siahizai	Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Musiani	Kubdani	Siahizai	
Siahizai (Siahhezai)	Brahui	Muhammad Hasni (Mamasani, Mohammad Hassani)	Siahizai (Siahhezai)			
Siahpad (Siapad)	Brahui	Bizanjan (Bizanjo, Bizanju)	Siahpad (Siapad)			
Sikhi	Brahui	Sumalari (Sumlari)	Sikhi			
Smailzai	Brahui	Kalandrani	Smailzai			
Sobazai	Brahui	Kambrari (Kambari)	Sobazai			
Sobazai (Subazai)	Brahui	Muhammad Hasni (Mamasani, Mohammad Hassani)	Sobazai (Subazai)			
Somailzai	Brahui	Langav	Ali	Somailzai		
Somalzai	Brahui	Rodeni (Rodani)	Somalzai			
Sulaimanzai	Brahui	Muhammad Hasni (Mamasani, Mohammad Hassani)	Sulaimanzai			
Sumalari (Sumlari)	Brahui	Sumalari (Sumlari)				
Sumali	Brahui	Muhammad Hasni (Mamasani, Mohammad Hassani)	Sumali			
Sumarani	Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Jattak	Sumarani		

Tribal Element	Ethnic Group	Tribe	Division	Sub-Division	Section	Fraction
Sumarzai	Brahui	Mirwari (Mirwani)	Sumarzai			
Sumarzai	Brahui	Sarparra (Sirperra, Sarpara)	Sumarzai			
Sunari	Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Sunari			
Sundwari	Brahui	Sajdi (Sajiti, Sajadi)	Gichkizai	Sundwari		
Surizai	Brahui	Shahwani (Sherwari, Shirwani , Sherwani)	Surizai			
Surkhi	Brahui	Rekizai	Surkhi			
Surozai	Brahui	Muhammad Shahi	Surozai			
Tallikozai	Brahui	Langav	Shadizai (Shadi)	Tallikozai		
Tambrari (Tamarari – also noted as “Tamarari” as a separate clan of Brahuis)	Brahui	Bizanjou (Bizanjo, Bizanju)	Tambrari (Tamarari – also noted as “Tamarari” as a separate clan of Brahuis)			
Temurari	Brahui	Sajdi (Sajiti, Sajadi)	Gichkizai	Temurari		
Tirchi	Brahui	Dehwar (Known in Baluchistan as Dehwar, in Iran-Tajak, in Bokhara-Sart, in Afghanistan-Dehgan/ Deggaun)	Tirchi			
Tolonti	Brahui	Dehwar (Known in Baluchistan as Dehwar, in Iran-Tajak, in Bokhara-Sart, in Afghanistan-Dehgan/ Deggaun)	Tolonti			
Trasezai	Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Zagar Mengal (of Nushki)	Badinzai	Trasezai	
Tuk-Shahizai	Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Tuk-Shahizai			
Turrazai (Tuhranzai)	Brahui	Dehwar (Known in Baluchistan as Dehwar, in Iran-Tajak, in Bokhara-Sart, in Afghanistan-Dehgan/ Deggaun)	Pringabadi	Turrazai (Tuhranzai)		

Tribal Element	Ethnic Group	Tribe	Division	Sub-Division	Section	Fraction
Umarani	Brahui	Shahwani (Sherwari, Shirwani , Sherwani)	Umarani			
Umarzai	Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Khidrani	Umarzai		
Umrani	Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Umrani			
Umrani	Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Jattak	Umrani		
Umrani (Umarari / Omarari / Homarari – also noted as “Umarari” as a separate clan of Brahuies)	Brahui	Bizanjou (Bizanjo, Bizanju)	Umrani (Umarari / Omarari / Homarari – also noted as “Umarari” as a separate clan of Brahuies)			
Usufari	Brahui	Gurgnari	Usufari			
Usufari	Brahui	Sajdi (Sajiti, Sajadi)	Gichkizai	Usufari		
Yaghizai	Brahui	Muhammad Hasni (Mamasani, Mohammad Hassani)	Yaghizai			
Yakub Khanzai	Brahui	Rodeni (Rodani)	Yakub Khanzai			
Yusafzai	Brahui	Dehwar (Known in Baluchistan as Dehwar, in Iran-Tajak, in Bokhara-Sart, in Afghanistan-Dehgan/ Deggaun)	Pringabadi	Yusafzai		
Zagar Mengal (of Nushki)	Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Zagar Mengal (of Nushki)			
Zagar Mengals	Brahui	Langav	Shadizai (Shadi)	Zagar Mengals		
Zahhrazai	Brahui	Langav	Ali	Zahhrazai		
Zahri (Zehri)	Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)				
Zahri (Zehri)	Brahui	Sumalari (Sumlari)	Zahri (Zehri)			
Zahrizai (Zahrozai)	Brahui	Langav	Zahrizai (Zahrozai)			
Zahrozai	Brahui	Rodeni (Rodani)	Zahrozai			
Zahrozai	Brahui	Shahwani (Sherwari, Shirwani , Sherwani)	Umarani	Zahrozai		

Tribal Element	Ethnic Group	Tribe	Division	Sub-Division	Section	Fraction
Zakarzai	Brahui	Langav	Shadizai (Shadi)	Zakarzai		
Zakriazai	Brahui	Dehwar (Known in Baluchistan as Dehwar, in Iran-Tajak, in Bokhara-Sart, in Afghanistan-Dehgan/ Deggaun)	Tirchi	Zakriazai		
Zangiani Usafi	Brahui	Muhammad Hasni (Mamasani, Mohammad Hassani)	Zangiani Usafi			
Zardazai	Brahui	Kurd (Kurda)	Zardazai			
Zarkhel	Brahui	Dehwar (Known in Baluchistan as Dehwar, in Iran-Tajak, in Bokhara-Sart, in Afghanistan-Dehgan/ Deggaun)	Mastungi	Zarkhel		
Zarrajzau	Brahui	Pandarani (Pandrani, Pindrani)	Zarrajzau			
Zarrakzai	Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Zarrakzai			
Zirakani	Brahui	Muhammad Hasni (Mamasani, Mohammad Hassani)	Zirakani			
Zirkari	Brahui	Muhammad Hasni (Mamasani, Mohammad Hassani)	Zirkari			
Zoberani	Brahui	Lahri	Zoberani			

HIERARCHICAL LISTING OF TRIBES

Ethnic Group	Tribe	Division	Sub-Division	Section	Fraction
Brahui	Bajai (Barjai)				
Brahui	Bambakzae				
Brahui	Bangulzai				
Brahui	Bangulzai (Bangulzae)	Badduzai	Dhahizai Nichari		
Brahui	Bangulzai (Bangulzae)	Badduzai	Gwand		
Brahui	Bangulzai (Bangulzae)	Badduzai	Koh Badduzai		
Brahui	Bangulzai (Bangulzae)	Badduzai			
Brahui	Bangulzai (Bangulzae)	Baranzai			
Brahui	Bangulzai (Bangulzae)	Bijarzai (Bijjarzai)			
Brahui	Bangulzai (Bangulzae)	Dinarzai			
Brahui	Bangulzai (Bangulzae)	Garrani			
Brahui	Bangulzai (Bangulzae)	Guhramzai (Gwahramzai)			
Brahui	Bangulzai (Bangulzae)	Langav			
Brahui	Bangulzai (Bangulzae)	Mandwani			
Brahui	Bangulzai (Bangulzae)	Mazarani			
Brahui	Bangulzai (Bangulzae)	Mughundoi			
Brahui	Bangulzai (Bangulzae)	Pug			
Brahui	Bangulzai (Bangulzae)	Puzh			
Brahui	Bangulzai (Bangulzae)	Saidzai			
Brahui	Bangulzai (Bangulzae)	Shadiani			
Brahui	Bangulzai (Bangulzae)	Shahozai			
Brahui	Bangulzai (Bangulzae)	Shoranzai			
Brahui	Bangulzai (Bangulzae)				
Brahui	Bhuka				
Brahui	Bhuldra				
Brahui	Bizanjau (Bizanjo, Bizanju)	Baduzi			
Brahui	Bizanjau (Bizanjo, Bizanju)	Chanal			

Ethnic Group	Tribe	Division	Sub-Division	Section	Fraction
Brahui	Bizanjau (Bizanjo, Bizanju)	Gabarari			
Brahui	Bizanjau (Bizanjo, Bizanju)	Hammalari	Aidozai		
Brahui	Bizanjau (Bizanjo, Bizanju)	Hammalari	Bahurzai (Bohirzai)		
Brahui	Bizanjau (Bizanjo, Bizanju)	Hammalari	Darmanzai		
Brahui	Bizanjau (Bizanjo, Bizanju)	Hammalari	Dost Muhammadzai		
Brahui	Bizanjau (Bizanjo, Bizanju)	Hammalari	Fakir Muhammadzai		
Brahui	Bizanjau (Bizanjo, Bizanju)	Hammalari	Ghaibizai		
Brahui	Bizanjau (Bizanjo, Bizanju)	Hammalari	Gwaranzai		
Brahui	Bizanjau (Bizanjo, Bizanju)	Hammalari	Jararzai		
Brahui	Bizanjau (Bizanjo, Bizanju)	Hammalari	Kamal Khanzai		
Brahui	Bizanjau (Bizanjo, Bizanju)	Hammalari	Karkhizai		
Brahui	Bizanjau (Bizanjo, Bizanju)	Hammalari	Langav		
Brahui	Bizanjau (Bizanjo, Bizanju)	Hammalari	Malikdadzai		
Brahui	Bizanjau (Bizanjo, Bizanju)	Hammalari	Nindowari (Nindowari, also noted as a separate clan of the Brahui- must deconflict)		
Brahui	Bizanjau (Bizanjo, Bizanju)	Hammalari	Safarzai		
Brahui	Bizanjau (Bizanjo, Bizanju)	Hammalari	Sasoli		
Brahui	Bizanjau (Bizanjo, Bizanju)	Hammalari	Shah Muradzai		
Brahui	Bizanjau (Bizanjo, Bizanju)	Hammalari	Shahristanzai		
Brahui	Bizanjau (Bizanjo, Bizanju)	Hammalari	Sheikh Ahmadi		
Brahui	Bizanjau (Bizanjo, Bizanju)	Hammalari			
Brahui	Bizanjau (Bizanjo, Bizanju)	Lotani			
Brahui	Bizanjau (Bizanjo, Bizanju)	Ludani (possibly the same as Lotani)			
Brahui	Bizanjau (Bizanjo, Bizanju)	Mahamadari			
Brahui	Bizanjau (Bizanjo, Bizanju)	Nindowari			
Brahui	Bizanjau (Bizanjo, Bizanju)	Siahpad (Siapad)	Mandavzai		
Brahui	Bizanjau (Bizanjo, Bizanju)	Siahpad (Siapad)			

Ethnic Group	Tribe	Division	Sub-Division	Section	Fraction
Brahui	Bizanjau (Bizanjo, Bizanju)	Tambrari (Tamarari – also noted as “Tamarari” as a separate clan of Brahuis)	Darweshzai		
Brahui	Bizanjau (Bizanjo, Bizanju)	Tambrari (Tamarari – also noted as “Tamarari” as a separate clan of Brahuis)	Fakirzai		
Brahui	Bizanjau (Bizanjo, Bizanju)	Tambrari (Tamarari – also noted as “Tamarari” as a separate clan of Brahuis)	Gajizai		
Brahui	Bizanjau (Bizanjo, Bizanju)	Tambrari (Tamarari – also noted as “Tamarari” as a separate clan of Brahuis)			
Brahui	Bizanjau (Bizanjo, Bizanju)	Umrani (Umarari / Omarari / Homarari – also noted as “Umarari” as a separate clan of Brahuis)	Ferozai		
Brahui	Bizanjau (Bizanjo, Bizanju)	Umrani (Umarari / Omarari / Homarari – also noted as “Umarari” as a separate clan of Brahuis)	Ghaibizai		
Brahui	Bizanjau (Bizanjo, Bizanju)	Umrani (Umarari / Omarari / Homarari – also noted as “Umarari” as a separate clan of Brahuis)			
Brahui	Bizanjau (Bizanjo, Bizanju)				
Brahui	Chamrozae (Chamrozai)				
Brahui	Changozae (Changozai)				
Brahui	Chotwa				
Brahui	Dehwar (Known in Baluchistan as Dehwar, in Iran-Tajak, in Bokhara-Sart, in Afghanistan-Dehgan/Deggaun)	Alizai			
Brahui	Dehwar (Known in Baluchistan as Dehwar, in Iran-Tajak, in Bokhara-Sart, in Afghanistan-Dehgan/Deggaun)	Dodaki			

Ethnic Group	Tribe	Division	Sub-Division	Section	Fraction
Brahui	Dehwar (Known in Baluchistan as Dehwar, in Iran-Tajak, in Bokhara-Sart, in Afghanistan-Dehgan/Deggaun)	Mastungi	Chamakazai		
Brahui	Dehwar (Known in Baluchistan as Dehwar, in Iran-Tajak, in Bokhara-Sart, in Afghanistan-Dehgan/Deggaun)	Mastungi	Goharazai		
Brahui	Dehwar (Known in Baluchistan as Dehwar, in Iran-Tajak, in Bokhara-Sart, in Afghanistan-Dehgan/Deggaun)	Mastungi	Jola		
Brahui	Dehwar (Known in Baluchistan as Dehwar, in Iran-Tajak, in Bokhara-Sart, in Afghanistan-Dehgan/Deggaun)	Mastungi	Khwajakhel		
Brahui	Dehwar (Known in Baluchistan as Dehwar, in Iran-Tajak, in Bokhara-Sart, in Afghanistan-Dehgan/Deggaun)	Mastungi	Qazizai		
Brahui	Dehwar (Known in Baluchistan as Dehwar, in Iran-Tajak, in Bokhara-Sart, in Afghanistan-Dehgan/Deggaun)	Mastungi	Sarang		
Brahui	Dehwar (Known in Baluchistan as Dehwar, in Iran-Tajak, in Bokhara-Sart, in Afghanistan-Dehgan/Deggaun)	Mastungi	Sulai		
Brahui	Dehwar (Known in Baluchistan as Dehwar, in Iran-Tajak, in Bokhara-Sart, in Afghanistan-Dehgan/Deggaun)	Mastungi	Sheikh		
Brahui	Dehwar (Known in Baluchistan as Dehwar, in Iran-Tajak, in Bokhara-Sart, in Afghanistan-Dehgan/Deggaun)	Mastungi	Zarkhel		
Brahui	Dehwar (Known in Baluchistan as Dehwar, in Iran-Tajak, in Bokhara-Sart, in Afghanistan-Dehgan/Deggaun)	Mastungi			
Brahui	Dehwar (Known in Baluchistan as Dehwar, in Iran-Tajak, in Bokhara-Sart, in Afghanistan-Dehgan/Deggaun)	Mughalzai			
Brahui	Dehwar (Known in Baluchistan as Dehwar, in Iran-Tajak, in Bokhara-Sart, in Afghanistan-Dehgan/Deggaun)	Pringabadi	Buddazai		

Ethnic Group	Tribe	Division	Sub-Division	Section	Fraction
Brahui	Dehwar (Known in Baluchistan as Dehwar, in Iran-Tajak, in Bokhara-Sart, in Afghanistan-Dehgan/Deggaun)	Pringabadi	Muhammadzai		
Brahui	Dehwar (Known in Baluchistan as Dehwar, in Iran-Tajak, in Bokhara-Sart, in Afghanistan-Dehgan/Deggaun)	Pringabadi	Turrazai (Tuhranzai)		
Brahui	Dehwar (Known in Baluchistan as Dehwar, in Iran-Tajak, in Bokhara-Sart, in Afghanistan-Dehgan/Deggaun)	Pringabadi	Yusafzai		
Brahui	Dehwar (Known in Baluchistan as Dehwar, in Iran-Tajak, in Bokhara-Sart, in Afghanistan-Dehgan/Deggaun)	Pringabadi			
Brahui	Dehwar (Known in Baluchistan as Dehwar, in Iran-Tajak, in Bokhara-Sart, in Afghanistan-Dehgan/Deggaun)	Rais Tok			
Brahui	Dehwar (Known in Baluchistan as Dehwar, in Iran-Tajak, in Bokhara-Sart, in Afghanistan-Dehgan/Deggaun)	Tirchi	Amaduni		
Brahui	Dehwar (Known in Baluchistan as Dehwar, in Iran-Tajak, in Bokhara-Sart, in Afghanistan-Dehgan/Deggaun)	Tirchi	Anazai		
Brahui	Dehwar (Known in Baluchistan as Dehwar, in Iran-Tajak, in Bokhara-Sart, in Afghanistan-Dehgan/Deggaun)	Tirchi	Husain Khanzai		
Brahui	Dehwar (Known in Baluchistan as Dehwar, in Iran-Tajak, in Bokhara-Sart, in Afghanistan-Dehgan/Deggaun)	Tirchi	Mandauzai		
Brahui	Dehwar (Known in Baluchistan as Dehwar, in Iran-Tajak, in Bokhara-Sart, in Afghanistan-Dehgan/Deggaun)	Tirchi	Mehr Alizai		
Brahui	Dehwar (Known in Baluchistan as Dehwar, in Iran-Tajak, in Bokhara-Sart, in Afghanistan-Dehgan/Deggaun)	Tirchi	Musa Khanzai		
Brahui	Dehwar (Known in Baluchistan as Dehwar, in Iran-Tajak, in Bokhara-Sart, in Afghanistan-Dehgan/Deggaun)	Tirchi	Pir Walizai		

Ethnic Group	Tribe	Division	Sub-Division	Section	Fraction
Brahui	Dehwar (Known in Baluchistan as Dehwar, in Iran-Tajak, in Bokhara-Sart, in Afghanistan-Dehgan/Deggaun)	Tirchi	Sanjarzai		
Brahui	Dehwar (Known in Baluchistan as Dehwar, in Iran-Tajak, in Bokhara-Sart, in Afghanistan-Dehgan/Deggaun)	Tirchi	Zakriazai		
Brahui	Dehwar (Known in Baluchistan as Dehwar, in Iran-Tajak, in Bokhara-Sart, in Afghanistan-Dehgan/Deggaun)	Tirchi			
Brahui	Dehwar (Known in Baluchistan as Dehwar, in Iran-Tajak, in Bokhara-Sart, in Afghanistan-Dehgan/Deggaun)	Tolonti			
Brahui	Dehwar (Known in Baluchistan as Dehwar, in Iran-Tajak, in Bokhara-Sart, in Afghanistan-Dehgan/Deggaun)				
Brahui	Gichkis	Isai (Isazai, Esazai)			
Brahui	Gichkis	Malikzai			
Brahui	Gichkis				
Brahui	Gurnari	Azghalzai			
Brahui	Gurnari	Khidri			
Brahui	Gurnari	Mahmudani			
Brahui	Gurnari	Miranzai			
Brahui	Gurnari	Shahbegzai			
Brahui	Gurnari	Siahizai			
Brahui	Gurnari	Usufari			
Brahui	Gurnari				
Brahui	Isazai	Bizanzai			
Brahui	Isazai	Kharenazai			
Brahui	Isazai	Ramadanazai			
Brahui	Isazai	Shahizai			
Brahui	Isazai	Siahizai			
Brahui	Isazai				
Brahui	Kalandrani	Baddajari			

Ethnic Group	Tribe	Division	Sub-Division	Section	Fraction
Brahui	Kalandrani	Burakzai			
Brahui	Kalandrani	Chanderwari			
Brahui	Kalandrani	Darweshzai			
Brahui	Kalandrani	Ferozshazai	Bhadinzai		
Brahui	Kalandrani	Ferozshazai			
Brahui	Kalandrani	Halazai (Claim connection to the Kalandrani Brahuis)	Bijarzai		
Brahui	Kalandrani	Halazai (Claim connection to the Kalandrani Brahuis)	Karimdadzai		
Brahui	Kalandrani	Halazai (Claim connection to the Kalandrani Brahuis)	Mir Dostzai		
Brahui	Kalandrani	Halazai (Claim connection to the Kalandrani Brahuis)	Muhammadzai		
Brahui	Kalandrani	Halazai (Claim connection to the Kalandrani Brahuis)	Sahibdadzai		
Brahui	Kalandrani	Halazai (Claim connection to the Kalandrani Brahuis)	Shahristanzai		
Brahui	Kalandrani	Halazai (Claim connection to the Kalandrani Brahuis)			
Brahui	Kalandrani	Hasanari			
Brahui	Kalandrani	Jallabzai			
Brahui	Kalandrani	Khidro			
Brahui	Kalandrani	Lahrizai			
Brahui	Kalandrani	Lotari			
Brahui	Kalandrani	Miranzai			
Brahui	Kalandrani	Sahakzai			
Brahui	Kalandrani	Salahizai			
Brahui	Kalandrani	Siahizai			
Brahui	Kalandrani	Smailzai			
Brahui	Kalandrani				
Brahui	Kambarani (Kambrani)	Ahmadzae (Ahmadzai)			
Brahui	Kambarani (Kambrani)	Khanis			

Ethnic Group	Tribe	Division	Sub-Division	Section	Fraction
Brahui	Kambarani (Kambrani)				
Brahui	Kambrari (Kambari)	Baranzai			
Brahui	Kambrari (Kambari)	Khushalzai			
Brahui	Kambrari (Kambari)	Kiazai			
Brahui	Kambrari (Kambari)	Miranzai			
Brahui	Kambrari (Kambari)	Sheikh Amadi			
Brahui	Kambrari (Kambari)	Sobazai			
Brahui	Kambrari (Kambari)				
Brahui	Kurd (Kurda)	Gorgezai			
Brahui	Kurd (Kurda)	Madezai	Khoedadzai		
Brahui	Kurd (Kurda)	Madezai			
Brahui	Kurd (Kurda)	Masudani			
Brahui	Kurd (Kurda)	Muhammadzai			
Brahui	Kurd (Kurda)	Phullanzai			
Brahui	Kurd (Kurda)	Sahtakzai	Ahmadzai		
Brahui	Kurd (Kurda)	Sahtakzai	Bahdinzai		
Brahui	Kurd (Kurda)	Sahtakzai	Driszai		
Brahui	Kurd (Kurda)	Sahtakzai	Khakizai		
Brahui	Kurd (Kurda)	Sahtakzai	Rahmatzai		
Brahui	Kurd (Kurda)	Sahtakzai			
Brahui	Kurd (Kurda)	Shadizai			
Brahui	Kurd (Kurda)	Shudanzai			
Brahui	Kurd (Kurda)	Zardazai			
Brahui	Kurd (Kurda)				
Brahui	Lahri	Brahimzai			
Brahui	Lahri	Haidarzai			
Brahui	Lahri	Khalechani			
Brahui	Lahri	Shadiani			
Brahui	Lahri	Shangrani			
Brahui	Lahri	Zoberani			

Ethnic Group	Tribe	Division	Sub-Division	Section	Fraction
Brahui	Lahri				
Brahui	Langav	Ali	Alamkhanzai		
Brahui	Langav	Ali	Allahyarzai		
Brahui	Langav	Ali	Bratizai		
Brahui	Langav	Ali	Gahazai		
Brahui	Langav	Ali	Jamandzai		
Brahui	Langav	Ali	Kakars (Alien group contained among Ali division)		
Brahui	Langav	Ali	Kasis (Alien group contained among Ali division)		
Brahui	Langav	Ali	Mirkanzai		
Brahui	Langav	Ali	Muhammad Hasnis		
Brahui	Langav	Ali	Notani Chhutta		
Brahui	Langav	Ali	Numrias		
Brahui	Langav	Ali	Salarzai		
Brahui	Langav	Ali	Sannaris (Alien group contained among Ali division)		
Brahui	Langav	Ali	Shahozai		
Brahui	Langav	Ali	Somailzai		
Brahui	Langav	Ali	Zahhrazai		
Brahui	Langav	Ali			
Brahui	Langav	Jaurazai			
Brahui	Langav	Khurasani			
Brahui	Langav	Kulloi			
Brahui	Langav	Lijji (Lijjai)			
Brahui	Langav	Salarzai			
Brahui	Langav	Shadizai (Shadi)	Bangulzais		
Brahui	Langav	Shadizai (Shadi)	Dombkis		
Brahui	Langav	Shadizai (Shadi)	Harunis		

Ethnic Group	Tribe	Division	Sub-Division	Section	Fraction
Brahui	Langav	Shadizai (Shadi)	Isazai		
Brahui	Langav	Shadizai (Shadi)	Kalandranis		
Brahui	Langav	Shadizai (Shadi)	Khatizai		
Brahui	Langav	Shadizai (Shadi)	Malangzai		
Brahui	Langav	Shadizai (Shadi)	Mengals		
Brahui	Langav	Shadizai (Shadi)	Nur Muhammadzai		
Brahui	Langav	Shadizai (Shadi)	Shahalizai		
Brahui	Langav	Shadizai (Shadi)	Tallikozai		
Brahui	Langav	Shadizai (Shadi)	Zagar Mengals		
Brahui	Langav	Shadizai (Shadi)	Zakarzai		
Brahui	Langav	Shadizai (Shadi)			
Brahui	Langav	Shahezai			
Brahui	Langav	Zahrizai (Zahrozai)			
Brahui	Langav				
Brahui	Mahmudari	Notani			
Brahui	Mahmudari	Sangor			
Brahui	Mahmudari	Sayari			
Brahui	Mahmudari				
Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Ahmadzai			
Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Allahdadzai			
Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Angalzai			
Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Baranzai			
Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Bolan Mengal (Comment: May be just the Mengals located in Bolan District)			
Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Chhutta			
Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Gazazai			
Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Ghulamani			
Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Gorgejzai			
Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Gungav			
Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Jhalawan Mengal	Samalanri		

Ethnic Group	Tribe	Division	Sub-Division	Section	Fraction
Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Jhalawan Mengal	Sasoli		
Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Jhalawan Mengal	Shahezai		
Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Jhalawan Mengal			
Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Khidrani	Dhajola		
Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Khidrani	Gichki		
Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Khidrani	Mehani		
Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Khidrani	Miranzai		
Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Khidrani	Rahzanai		
Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Khidrani	Shahozai		
Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Khidrani	Umarzai		
Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Khidrani			
Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Mahmudzai (Muhammadzai)			
Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Makali			
Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Mardoi			
Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Miraji (Mir Haji)	Dilsadzai		
Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Miraji (Mir Haji)	Horuzai		
Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Miraji (Mir Haji)	Shambezai		
Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Miraji (Mir Haji)			
Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Mirwari			
Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Mullazai			
Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Natwani			
Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Pahlwanzai			
Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Raisani			
Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Sasoli			
Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Shadmanzai Pahlwanzai	Ababaki		
Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Shadmanzai Pahlwanzai			
Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Shahizai			
Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Shambav			
Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Sheikh			

Ethnic Group	Tribe	Division	Sub-Division	Section	Fraction
Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Tuk-Shahizai			
Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Umrani			
Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Zagar Mengal (of Nushki)	Badinzai	Amirzai	
Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Zagar Mengal (of Nushki)	Badinzai	Bajezai	Paindzai
Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Zagar Mengal (of Nushki)	Badinzai	Bajezai	
Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Zagar Mengal (of Nushki)	Badinzai	Trasezai	
Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Zagar Mengal (of Nushki)	Badinzai		
Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Zagar Mengal (of Nushki)	Nozai	Baranzai	
Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Zagar Mengal (of Nushki)	Nozai	Mahmadzai (Muhammadzai)	
Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Zagar Mengal (of Nushki)	Nozai		
Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)	Zagar Mengal (of Nushki)			
Brahui	Mengal (Mingal)				
Brahui	Mirwari (Mirwani)	Fakirzai			
Brahui	Mirwari (Mirwani)	Gazbur			
Brahui	Mirwari (Mirwani)	Gujjar			
Brahui	Mirwari (Mirwani)	Gwahramzai			
Brahui	Mirwari (Mirwani)	Halid			
Brahui	Mirwari (Mirwani)	Jalambari			
Brahui	Mirwari (Mirwani)	Jiandari			
Brahui	Mirwari (Mirwani)	Kallechev			
Brahui	Mirwari (Mirwani)	Kanarzai			
Brahui	Mirwari (Mirwani)	Karamshazai			
Brahui	Mirwari (Mirwani)	Korak			
Brahui	Mirwari (Mirwani)	Kotwal			
Brahui	Mirwari (Mirwani)	Rustamari			
Brahui	Mirwari (Mirwani)	Salabi			
Brahui	Mirwari (Mirwani)	Sumarzai			
Brahui	Mirwari (Mirwani)				
Brahui	Muhammad Hasni (Mamasani, Mohammad Hassani)	Bangulzai			

Ethnic Group	Tribe	Division	Sub-Division	Section	Fraction
Brahui	Muhammad Hasni (Mamasani, Mohammad Hassani)	Bijjarzai			
Brahui	Muhammad Hasni (Mamasani, Mohammad Hassani)	Chakarzai			
Brahui	Muhammad Hasni (Mamasani, Mohammad Hassani)	Charnawani			
Brahui	Muhammad Hasni (Mamasani, Mohammad Hassani)	Dahmardag			
Brahui	Muhammad Hasni (Mamasani, Mohammad Hassani)	Dastakzai			
Brahui	Muhammad Hasni (Mamasani, Mohammad Hassani)	Dilshadzai			
Brahui	Muhammad Hasni (Mamasani, Mohammad Hassani)	Durrakzai (Darakzai)			
Brahui	Muhammad Hasni (Mamasani, Mohammad Hassani)	Fakirzai			
Brahui	Muhammad Hasni (Mamasani, Mohammad Hassani)	Gaji Khanzai			
Brahui	Muhammad Hasni (Mamasani, Mohammad Hassani)	Hajizai			
Brahui	Muhammad Hasni (Mamasani, Mohammad Hassani)	Haruni	Mardanshai		
Brahui	Muhammad Hasni (Mamasani, Mohammad Hassani)	Haruni			
Brahui	Muhammad Hasni (Mamasani, Mohammad Hassani)	Husaini	Sheikh		
Brahui	Muhammad Hasni (Mamasani, Mohammad Hassani)	Husaini			
Brahui	Muhammad Hasni (Mamasani, Mohammad Hassani)	Idozai			
Brahui	Muhammad Hasni (Mamasani, Mohammad Hassani)	Jongozai			
Brahui	Muhammad Hasni (Mamasani, Mohammad Hassani)	Kalaghani			
Brahui	Muhammad Hasni (Mamasani, Mohammad Hassani)	Karamalizai			

Ethnic Group	Tribe	Division	Sub-Division	Section	Fraction
Brahui	Muhammad Hasni (Mamasani, Mohammad Hassani)	Kechizai			
Brahui	Muhammad Hasni (Mamasani, Mohammad Hassani)	Keharai			
Brahui	Muhammad Hasni (Mamasani, Mohammad Hassani)	Kehrai			
Brahui	Muhammad Hasni (Mamasani, Mohammad Hassani)	Kiazai			
Brahui	Muhammad Hasni (Mamasani, Mohammad Hassani)	Loharzai			
Brahui	Muhammad Hasni (Mamasani, Mohammad Hassani)	Mandavzai			
Brahui	Muhammad Hasni (Mamasani, Mohammad Hassani)	Mandozai			
Brahui	Muhammad Hasni (Mamasani, Mohammad Hassani)	Mardan Shahi			
Brahui	Muhammad Hasni (Mamasani, Mohammad Hassani)	Mazarzai			
Brahui	Muhammad Hasni (Mamasani, Mohammad Hassani)	Nindwani			
Brahui	Muhammad Hasni (Mamasani, Mohammad Hassani)	Notezai			
Brahui	Muhammad Hasni (Mamasani, Mohammad Hassani)	Shahakzai			
Brahui	Muhammad Hasni (Mamasani, Mohammad Hassani)	Shahdadzai			
Brahui	Muhammad Hasni (Mamasani, Mohammad Hassani)	Shahozai			
Brahui	Muhammad Hasni (Mamasani, Mohammad Hassani)	Sheikh Hussaini			
Brahui	Muhammad Hasni (Mamasani, Mohammad Hassani)	Sheruzai			
Brahui	Muhammad Hasni (Mamasani, Mohammad Hassani)	Siahizai (Siahhezai)			
Brahui	Muhammad Hasni (Mamasani, Mohammad Hassani)	Sobazai (Subazai)			

Ethnic Group	Tribe	Division	Sub-Division	Section	Fraction
Brahui	Muhammad Hasni (Mamasani, Mohammad Hassani)	Sulaimanzai			
Brahui	Muhammad Hasni (Mamasani, Mohammad Hassani)	Sumali			
Brahui	Muhammad Hasni (Mamasani, Mohammad Hassani)	Yaghizai			
Brahui	Muhammad Hasni (Mamasani, Mohammad Hassani)	Zangiani Usafi			
Brahui	Muhammad Hasni (Mamasani, Mohammad Hassani)	Zirakani			
Brahui	Muhammad Hasni (Mamasani, Mohammad Hassani)	Zirkari			
Brahui	Muhammad Hasni (Mamasani, Mohammad Hassani)				
Brahui	Muhammad Shahi	Bambkazai			
Brahui	Muhammad Shahi	Dodai			
Brahui	Muhammad Shahi	Gwahrani			
Brahui	Muhammad Shahi	Jhikko	Bahadurzai		
Brahui	Muhammad Shahi	Jhikko	Shahdadzai		
Brahui	Muhammad Shahi	Jhikko	Shimmalzai		
Brahui	Muhammad Shahi	Jhikko			
Brahui	Muhammad Shahi	Khedrani	Gad Kush		
Brahui	Muhammad Shahi	Khedrani	Sewazai		
Brahui	Muhammad Shahi	Khedrani			
Brahui	Muhammad Shahi	Nichari			
Brahui	Muhammad Shahi	Pandarani (Pandrani, Pindrani)			
Brahui	Muhammad Shahi	Raisani			
Brahui	Muhammad Shahi	Rodeni (Rodani)			
Brahui	Muhammad Shahi	Sajdi (Sajiti, Sajadi)			
Brahui	Muhammad Shahi	Samezai (Samakzai)	Ahmadkhanzai		
Brahui	Muhammad Shahi	Samezai (Samakzai)	Hajizai		
Brahui	Muhammad Shahi	Samezai (Samakzai)	Rahatzai		

Ethnic Group	Tribe	Division	Sub-Division	Section	Fraction
Brahui	Muhammad Shahi	Samezai (Samakzai)			
Brahui	Muhammad Shahi	Sarparra (Sirperra, Sarpara)			
Brahui	Muhammad Shahi	Surozai			
Brahui	Muhammad Shahi				
Brahui	Nichari	Bahadur Khanzai			
Brahui	Nichari	Bhadinzai			
Brahui	Nichari	Brahimzai			
Brahui	Nichari	Ghulamzai			
Brahui	Nichari	Khwashdadzai			
Brahui	Nichari	Lahraki			
Brahui	Nichari				
Brahui	Pandarani (Pandrani, Pindrani)	Jogizai			
Brahui	Pandarani (Pandrani, Pindrani)	Motani Ramazanzai			
Brahui	Pandarani (Pandrani, Pindrani)	Muhammadzai			
Brahui	Pandarani (Pandrani, Pindrani)	Zarrajzau			
Brahui	Pandarani (Pandrani, Pindrani)				
Brahui	Raisani	Isiani			
Brahui	Raisani	Lahrki			
Brahui	Raisani	Mehrani			
Brahui	Raisani	Pandrani			
Brahui	Raisani	Rathusainzai			
Brahui	Raisani	Rustamzai	Akhtarzai		
Brahui	Raisani	Rustamzai	Gowahrizai		
Brahui	Raisani	Rustamzai	Gul Muhammadzai		
Brahui	Raisani	Rustamzai	Issufkhanzai		
Brahui	Raisani	Rustamzai	Jogezal		
Brahui	Raisani	Rustamzai	Sheakzai		
Brahui	Raisani	Rustamzai			
Brahui	Raisani	Sarajzai			

Ethnic Group	Tribe	Division	Sub-Division	Section	Fraction
Brahui	Raisani	Sheikh Husain			
Brahui	Raisani				
Brahui	Rekizai	Afghanzai			
Brahui	Rekizai	Beguzai			
Brahui	Rekizai	Chaunk			
Brahui	Rekizai	Fakirozai			
Brahui	Rekizai	Gwaramzai			
Brahui	Rekizai	Jangizai			
Brahui	Rekizai	Khairazai			
Brahui	Rekizai	Laskarizai			
Brahui	Rekizai	Muhammadzai			
Brahui	Rekizai	Mullazai			
Brahui	Rekizai	Sabagazai			
Brahui	Rekizai	Surkhi			
Brahui	Rekizai				
Brahui	Rodeni (Rodani)	Dinarzai			
Brahui	Rodeni (Rodani)	Jamalzai			
Brahui	Rodeni (Rodani)	Jiandzai			
Brahui	Rodeni (Rodani)	Nangarzai			
Brahui	Rodeni (Rodani)	Nasir			
Brahui	Rodeni (Rodani)	Pirkani			
Brahui	Rodeni (Rodani)	Shahakzai			
Brahui	Rodeni (Rodani)	Somalzai			
Brahui	Rodeni (Rodani)	Yakub Khanzai			
Brahui	Rodeni (Rodani)	Zahrozai			
Brahui	Rodeni (Rodani)				
Brahui	Sajdi (Sajiti, Sajadi)	Ahmedari			
Brahui	Sajdi (Sajiti, Sajadi)	Ajibani			
Brahui	Sajdi (Sajiti, Sajadi)	Bhaet			
Brahui	Sajdi (Sajiti, Sajadi)	Gador			

Ethnic Group	Tribe	Division	Sub-Division	Section	Fraction
Brahui	Sajdi (Sajiti, Sajadi)	Gichkizai	Biznari		
Brahui	Sajdi (Sajiti, Sajadi)	Gichkizai	Makakari		
Brahui	Sajdi (Sajiti, Sajadi)	Gichkizai	Sakazai		
Brahui	Sajdi (Sajiti, Sajadi)	Gichkizai	Sundwari		
Brahui	Sajdi (Sajiti, Sajadi)	Gichkizai	Temurari		
Brahui	Sajdi (Sajiti, Sajadi)	Gichkizai	Usufari		
Brahui	Sajdi (Sajiti, Sajadi)	Gichkizai			
Brahui	Sajdi (Sajiti, Sajadi)				
Brahui	Sarparra (Sirperra, Sarpara)	Adamzai			
Brahui	Sarparra (Sirperra, Sarpara)	Jarzai			
Brahui	Sarparra (Sirperra, Sarpara)	Murrai			
Brahui	Sarparra (Sirperra, Sarpara)	Notakzai			
Brahui	Sarparra (Sirperra, Sarpara)	Rodenzai			
Brahui	Sarparra (Sirperra, Sarpara)	Shambadai			
Brahui	Sarparra (Sirperra, Sarpara)	Sumarzai			
Brahui	Sarparra (Sirperra, Sarpara)				
Brahui	Shahbegzai Kambrari	Burjalizai			
Brahui	Shahbegzai Kambrari	Misri Khanzai			
Brahui	Shahbegzai Kambrari	Mulla Hasanzai			
Brahui	Shahbegzai Kambrari	Shahwani (Sherwari, Shirwani, Sherwani)			
Brahui	Shahbegzai Kambrari				
Brahui	Shahwani (Sherwari, Shirwani , Sherwani)	Alizai	Kallozai		
Brahui	Shahwani (Sherwari, Shirwani , Sherwani)	Alizai	Shahozai		
Brahui	Shahwani (Sherwari, Shirwani , Sherwani)	Alizai			
Brahui	Shahwani (Sherwari, Shirwani , Sherwani)	Ghul			
Brahui	Shahwani (Sherwari, Shirwani , Sherwani)	Hasilkhanzai			
Brahui	Shahwani (Sherwari, Shirwani , Sherwani)	Hasni			
Brahui	Shahwani (Sherwari, Shirwani , Sherwani)	Kishani			
Brahui	Shahwani (Sherwari, Shirwani , Sherwani)	Ramadanazai	Hajizai		

Ethnic Group	Tribe	Division	Sub-Division	Section	Fraction
Brahui	Shahwani (Sherwari, Shirwani , Sherwani)	Ramadanai			
Brahui	Shahwani (Sherwari, Shirwani , Sherwani)	Siahizai			
Brahui	Shahwani (Sherwari, Shirwani , Sherwani)	Surizai			
Brahui	Shahwani (Sherwari, Shirwani , Sherwani)	Umarani	Balochzai		
Brahui	Shahwani (Sherwari, Shirwani , Sherwani)	Umarani	Gazainzai		
Brahui	Shahwani (Sherwari, Shirwani , Sherwani)	Umarani	Kaisarzai		
Brahui	Shahwani (Sherwari, Shirwani , Sherwani)	Umarani	Sher Muhammadzai		
Brahui	Shahwani (Sherwari, Shirwani , Sherwani)	Umarani	Zahrozai		
Brahui	Shahwani (Sherwari, Shirwani , Sherwani)	Umarani			
Brahui	Shahwani (Sherwari, Shirwani , Sherwani)				
Brahui	Sumalari (Sumlari)	Balokhanzai			
Brahui	Sumalari (Sumlari)	Daduzai			
Brahui	Sumalari (Sumlari)	Dehwar			
Brahui	Sumalari (Sumlari)	Gwahramzai			
Brahui	Sumalari (Sumlari)	Hotmanzai	Shadenzai		
Brahui	Sumalari (Sumlari)	Hotmanzai			
Brahui	Sumalari (Sumlari)	Isazai			
Brahui	Sumalari (Sumlari)	Loki-Tappar			
Brahui	Sumalari (Sumlari)	Mahmudani			
Brahui	Sumalari (Sumlari)	Muridzai			
Brahui	Sumalari (Sumlari)	Razanzai			
Brahui	Sumalari (Sumlari)	Saiadzai			
Brahui	Sumalari (Sumlari)	Sakhtaki			
Brahui	Sumalari (Sumlari)	Sheikh Husaini			
Brahui	Sumalari (Sumlari)				
Brahui	Sumalari (Sumlari)	Sheikh Husaini	Burakzai		
Brahui	Sumalari (Sumlari)	Sikhi			
Brahui	Sumalari (Sumlari)	Zahri (Zehri)			
Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Bajoi	Adenazai		
Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Bajoi	Bohirzai		

Ethnic Group	Tribe	Division	Sub-Division	Section	Fraction
Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Bajoi	Gwaranjau		
Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Bajoi	Radhani		
Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Bajoi	Sabzalkhanzai		
Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Bajoi			
Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Jattak	Adamani		
Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Jattak	Banzozai		
Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Jattak	Gazgi		
Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Jattak	Jhangirani		
Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Jattak	Sumarani		
Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Jattak	Umrani		
Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Jattak			
Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Khidrani	Ahmadzai		
Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Khidrani	Alimuradzai		
Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Khidrani	Dallujav		
Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Khidrani	Gichkizai		
Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Khidrani	Miari (Mihari)		
Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Khidrani	Miranzai		
Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Khidrani	Rahzanzai		
Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Khidrani	Shahozai		
Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Khidrani			
Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Lotiani	Baduzai		
Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Lotiani	Hirind		
Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Lotiani	Kahni		
Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Lotiani	Mithazai		
Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Lotiani	Salehzai		
Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Lotiani			
Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Musiani	Dinas		
Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Musiani	Khanzai		
Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Musiani	Kubdani	Isazai	
Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Musiani	Kubdani	Kassabzai (Shahozai)	

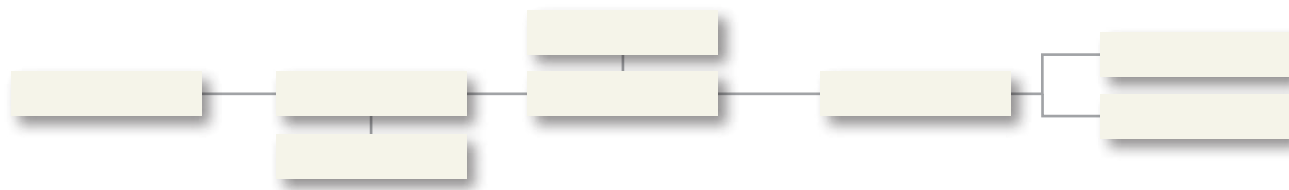
Ethnic Group	Tribe	Division	Sub-Division	Section	Fraction
Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Musiani	Kubdani	Mendazai	
Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Musiani	Kubdani	Rekizai	
Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Musiani	Kubdani	Sahakzai	
Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Musiani	Kubdani	Siahizai	
Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Musiani	Kubdani		
Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Musiani	Raj-o-kabila		
Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Musiani			
Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Sasoli (Sasuli)	Ajibari		
Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Sasoli (Sasuli)	Akhundani		
Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Sasoli (Sasuli)	Degiani		
Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Sasoli (Sasuli)	Garr		
Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Sasoli (Sasuli)	Gwahrangau		
Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Sasoli (Sasuli)	Hotmanzai		
Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Sasoli (Sasuli)	Jamot		
Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Sasoli (Sasuli)	Karelo		
Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Sasoli (Sasuli)	Kori		
Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Sasoli (Sasuli)	Lahri		
Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Sasoli (Sasuli)	Nakib (Counted among the Sasoli, but really tenants of the Khan)	Bahl (upper) Nakib	Ihtiarzai
Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Sasoli (Sasuli)	Nakib (Counted among the Sasoli, but really tenants of the Khan)	Bahl (upper) Nakib	Kallozai
Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Sasoli (Sasuli)	Nakib (Counted among the Sasoli, but really tenants of the Khan)	Bahl (upper) Nakib	Lallazai
Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Sasoli (Sasuli)	Nakib (Counted among the Sasoli, but really tenants of the Khan)	Bahl (upper) Nakib	
Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Sasoli (Sasuli)	Nakib (Counted among the Sasoli, but really tenants of the Khan)	Jahl (lower) Nakib	Aidozai

Ethnic Group	Tribe	Division	Sub-Division	Section	Fraction
Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Sasoli (Sasuli)	Nakib (Counted among the Sasoli, but really tenants of the Khan)	Jahl (lower) Nakib	Gwahramzai
Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Sasoli (Sasuli)	Nakib (Counted among the Sasoli, but really tenants of the Khan)	Jahl (lower) Nakib	Habashazai
Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Sasoli (Sasuli)	Nakib (Counted among the Sasoli, but really tenants of the Khan)	Jahl (lower) Nakib	Mazarzai
Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Sasoli (Sasuli)	Nakib (Counted among the Sasoli, but really tenants of the Khan)	Jahl (lower) Nakib	Mirgindzai
Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Sasoli (Sasuli)	Nakib (Counted among the Sasoli, but really tenants of the Khan)	Jahl (lower) Nakib	
Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Sasoli (Sasuli)	Nakib (Counted among the Sasoli, but really tenants of the Khan)		
Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Sasoli (Sasuli)	Pandrani		
Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Sasoli (Sasuli)	Sheikh		
Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Sasoli (Sasuli)			
Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Sunari			
Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Zarrakzai	Dostenzai		
Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Zarrakzai	Kawrizai		
Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)	Zarrakzai			
Brahui	Zahri (Zehri)				

TRIBAL ANALYSIS CENTER

Traditional anthropological research conducted among tribes inhabiting remote areas where insurgents and criminals operate has become increasingly difficult to implement. Studies carried out among people living in small-scale societies now are nearly impossible due to the physical dangers associated with the civil and religious unrest found in those areas. Swat, for example, has become so dangerous that Frederick Barth's studies only could be repeated at the risk of the investigator's life. Similar research is not feasible among Burma's Rohingya tribes located on both sides of the border with Bangladesh, as well as with the Pashtuns in Afghanistan's interior and within Pakistan's Federally Administered Tribal Areas, where even Pakistan's army enters with reluctance.

Given the difficulties of conducting direct fieldwork in conflictive areas, the Tribal Analysis Center utilizes an indirect approach. Using multidisciplinary research, we seek to collect and analyze data obtained from a wide variety of sources, both current and historical. In the absence of new ethnographic fieldwork to update our base of knowledge, the Tribal Analysis Center compiles and summarizes existing research and documents on tribal societies, combining this material with contemporary press reports and articles. We assume that much can be gleaned from well-informed observers who are not anthropologists, ranging from journalists and travelers to government officials.



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