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Abbasi is a term with multiple meanings. It can refer to the Abbasi Caliphate, a gold and silver currency issued by Abbas I of Persia, or it can be a Muslim surname. Additionally, there are several places in Iran named Abbasi, such as villages in Bushehr, Khuzestan, and Lorestan provinces. The term also refer to Shahid Khaqan Abbasi, the 58-year-old Pakistani politician who was elected as Pakistan's new prime minister in 2017. He was born on December 27, 1958, in Karachi and holds a bachelor's degree from the University of California, Los Angeles. Abbasi worked as an electrical engineer in the US and Saudi Arabia before entering politics. Prior to becoming prime minister, Abbasi served as federal minister for petroleum and natural resources and was also a businessman who launched Pakistan's most successful private airline. He has been elected six times as a member of the National Assembly and has previously served as minister for commerce and defence production. Shahid Khaqan Abbasi's journey in Pakistani politics began in the late 1980s, a time when the country was dominated by military rule and powerful political families like the Sharifs and Bhuttos. Three decades later, with the generals out of power and the others facing challenges, Mr. Abbasi took over as Prime Minister after Nawaz Sharif's resignation due to disqualification in August 2017. Despite efforts to present a stable image, his government faced numerous challenges, including massive protests and border tensions. The latest challenge came from Washington's decision to take a tougher stance against Islamabad for its dealings with terrorist groups. Unlike his predecessor Mr. Sharif, Mr. Abbasi lacks charisma and operates under the control of the ruling party Pakistan Muslim League-Nawaz. However, he is not one to back down easily; his refusal to testify against Mr. Sharif in 1999, even at the cost of imprisonment, shows his commitment. As Prime Minister, he must navigate through difficult times, facing issues like the release of Hafiz Saeed and threats from President Trump's administration over security assistance. The situation is further complicated by India's repeated raising of this issue and the continuous pressure on Islamabad to take a firmer stance against terrorism. Given article text here The area now known as the Frontier Province in Pakistan has a rich history dating back to the Abbasid Empire. In the 9th century CE, envoys and traders from the Abbasids arrived in Taxila, India, where they constructed a mosque and began preaching Islam under Caliph Harun al-Rashid. One scholar, Abu Fadhal, translated the Quran into Hindi around 882 CE, making it the first translation of the Quran into an Indian language. In the 11th century CE, Raja Mall of Jhushal converted to Islam after being influenced by Mahmud Ghazni and built a fort in Malot, near Islamabad. The region was also inhabited by the Gakhars, who were later settled by the Dhond Abbasis in the Delhi area since their ancestor Poro Khan arrived in 880 CE. The history of the Dhund tribes is documented in various texts, including "A Glossary of The Tribes & Castes of The Punjab & North-West Frontier Province" published in 1911. According to this text, the Dhunds are believed to be descendants of Abbas, the paternal uncle of the prophet Muhammad. However, other traditions suggest that their ancestor Takh Khan came with Taimur to Delhi and settled there, giving rise to various tribes including the Jadwál, Dhánd, Sarrára, and Tanáoli. Despite these claims, most historians agree that the Dhund tribes have Hindu origins and are connected to the Punwár clans. The local traditions of Hazara also suggest that two main Dhund clans, Chandíal and Ratnial, descended from Rajput chiefs who were related to Gabi, the ruler of a tract around Delhi. The Dhond Abbasi tribe inhabits the northern regions surrounding Islamabad, extending its population to millions across various areas of Pakistan, including Azad Kashmir. They predominantly reside in Abbottabad District, Murree Tehsil, and other parts of the Indian Subcontinent. Traditionally, Hindu customs, such as the barat or procession spending 2-3 days at the bride's father's house, are observed by this tribe. Polygamy is relatively common among them, although they rarely marry outside their tribe. The Abbasi tribe's presence can be seen in Islamabad, with villages like Shahadra, Bhara Kahu, and Phulgran being inhabited by them. The village of Phulgran is particularly known for its Dhondes belonging to the Chamla Khan branch of the tribe. Many inhabitants of Bhara Kahu are also from this tribe, having moved down from adjacent hills for economic opportunities. Murree is predominantly inhabited by Dhondes, with their presence extending to NWFP in areas such as Lora, Nagri Tutial. A branch of Chandal Dhondes settled in Bagh and Muzaffarabad Districts of AJK, belonging to Chand Khan (Malik Chand Khan Abbasi) son of Tulak Khan. The descendants of Rattan Khan are now a majority in Murree and NWFP, with his forefathers originating from the area. Notable persons from the tribe include Nazir Ahmad Abbasi of village Pakshahi, Khushal Khan Abbasi of Halli, and others. The Abbasids are known for their diplomatic skills and historical significance in Pakistan. One of the notable women, a renowned diplomat and leader, was praised by historians as the true ruler of Circle Bakote. She also helped ease tensions with neighboring tribes. Shaikho Khan, on the other hand, is remembered as a great reformer who contributed to the development of industry, education, and religion in Circle Bakote. He was highly favored by the rulers of Ghakkers and played a crucial role in their revolt against Emperor Sher Shah Suri. Shaikho Khan had four sons: Changas (Changaize) Khan, Moyoo (Mo) Khan, Nikoder Khan, and Khan Dada, who later dominated various regions in Pakistan. Another notable family is the Abbasis of Maira Husnalone, who claim descent from Peer Malik Soraj, the father of all Abbasi's living in Murree. Their son Ghar Khan was a prominent leader who moved to Galyat with his family and settled there. The Abbasis are known for their bravery, intelligence, and hardworking nature. One of the famous personalities among the Abbasis is Zarab Abbasi, who went to the United Nations in America and performed exceptionally well, earning him several awards, including a US military award. He had three sons: Wasiq, Sakkib, and Atif Zараabi Abbasi. The Abbasids are also known for their hospitality and caring nature. They believe that Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was the greatest leader of Pakistan and still hold him in high esteem. One of the notable poets among them is Naseem Abbasi, who has introduced a new style of Urdu poetry. Other notable individuals from the Abbasid clan include Haq Nawaz Abbasi and Murtaza Javed Abbasi (MNA, PML-N). Another sub-clan, the Sararra Abbasis, inhabit Pattan Kalan and some areas of Kukmang. They claim descent from Zarab Khan, an ancestor who settled in Kahuta. The Dhond Abbasi family of Birote Kalan can be traced back to Adhari Khan, who had four sons. The most notable among them is Shaikho Khan's descendant, who ruled between 1500 and 1590. The Dhond Abbasi family tree begins with two brothers, Tahir Khan (born 1730) and Bahgo Khan (born 1735). From these siblings, all Dhond Abbasi families in Birote Kalan trace their lineage. Tahir Khan had seven sons from his large family, including Fateh Khan, forefather of Phatteal (1782), Sunni Khan, forefather of Sunnial (1785), Newais Khan, forefather of Niwaesal (1790), Mir Khan, forefather of Miral (1793), Saffer Khan, forefather of Salfreal (1796), and Bakshh Khan (1799). His descendants formed a separate sub-tribe. Tahir Khan's younger brother, Lali Khan, had three sons: Jamal Khan (1780), Qassal Khan (1784), and Bolaki Khan (1788). Bolaki Khan was a prominent leader who imposed a travel tax on his own family members, leading to his eventual killing by his relatives. Bolaki Khan's family is now led by Khushi Mohammed (Abdul Gafoor), the main personality. Jamal Khan had two sons: Marwat Khan, forefather of Murtal (1805), and Haji Khan, forefather of Hajiaal (1808). General Councilor of UC Birote Zoaq Akhter Abbasi belongs to the Murtal family, while Ex-Chairman UC Birote Haji Mohammed Azam Khan comes from the Hajiaal lineage. Kassal Khan had two sons: Fakar Khan, forefather of Fikeeral (Tangan), and Bamboo Khan, forefather of Bambeal (Hotyrrerhi, Birote Khurd). Mohammed Rezaq Khan, who started the first transport bus in 1964, belongs to the Fakeeral family. Bahgo Khan was Tahir Khan's younger brother and a devout individual uninterested in politics. He had four sons: Masti Khan, forefather of Masteal (1760), Mahr Khan, forefather of Mehral (1772), Kamal Khan, forefather of Kamlal (1775), and Dast Khan, forefather of Dasteal (1779). Kamil Khan's only son was Naserdeen Khan, forefather of the Naserdeenaal family. Nazim of Birote Afaq Abbasi comes from the Kamalal lineage. Prior to and during British rule, those living in hill areas herded goats and sheep, used horses and donkeys for transportation, and had Khachers (luggage carriers). In 1857, Dhonds attempted to rise up against the British in Murree but failed. Educated members of this tribe settled in provincial capitals and Islamabad, abandoning their ancestral profession. Some are now civil servants, others in politics or the hotel industry. A majority of Dhond Abbasis reside in Kehal, which they immigrated to from Kashmir (the center of Abbasids). They are influential during elections in NA-17 and PP-44 in Abbottabad district, known for their honesty and quality education. Khalwals are a subclan of the Abbasi tribe, mostly residing in Massot and Dewal Shareef. Their name is derived from their ancestor Khiloo Khan, who was the son of Rawal Khan of Massot. Palyaals are descendants of Pola Khan, who lived mainly in Dewal Sharif, Lower Dewal, Ausia, and Phagwari. They also have a presence in Murree and Punjab. The Iswal family is prominent in Murree tehsil and Rawat union council. Jalal Khan Abbasi was a key figure, introducing the pir of Mohra Shareef and having significant influence over the people of Murree. His brother Abbas Khan was a renowned lawyer and government contractor. The Iswal family was known for their generosity and community service. The Mitwals are descendants of Mita Khan, living mainly in Aliot, Dewal Sharif, and other villages. Notable members include Col (r) Habib Khan and Capt Zafar Iqbal Shaheed, who received the HILAL e JURAT on August 14, 1948. The Slemwals are descendants of Saleem Khan, mostly residing in Lower Dewal Sharif. The Mirjals are descendants of Mira Khan, living mainly in Dewal Sharif and scattered throughout Murree. The Beramals are descendants of Suraj Khan and Behram Khan, living in Company Bagh (Charra Pan) near Murree. Prominent members include Raja Khan Zaman Khan, Raja Mehrban Khan, and Raja Shaukat. The various tribes that belong to the Abbasi group include Borayals, Kamlals, Ranwals of Namb, Malwals, and Dhond Abbasis among others. The Borayals, descendants of Bora Khan, predominantly inhabit Dewal Shrif and its surrounding suburbs, with notable members such as Air Cmdr(Rt) Waheed Abbasi, Col (R) Naseem Abbasi, and Cmdr Zafar Mehmood Abbasi. The Kamlals also live in Dewal Shrif but are distinct from the Hijals. Notable Kamlals include Haq Nawaz Abbasi, Prof. Zakir Abbasi, and Almas Abbasi, who together own a national newspaper called 'Daily Azkaar'. The Malwals, descendants of Malo Khan, primarily reside in villages along the Grand Trunk Road near Phagwari, Potha Sharif, and Alyot. Historically significant individuals among the Abbasis include Sardar Mohammad Abbas Khan of Makara and Sardar Noor Khan from Murree, who were respected leaders in pre-partition Pakistan. They were known for their integrity and played key roles in Pakistani politics before 1946 and 1954 respectively. In addition to these tribes, there are also notable individuals and groups within the Abbasi family such as Kharal Ghaiyalan (Abbasian), where a branch of the family settled across the Jhelum River from Kahuta district Punjab to Poonch Kashmir around 1640. Sardar Atique Ahmed Khan Abbasi served as Prime Minister of Azad Kashmir, and Sub(R) M Rafiq Abbasi was a notable figure in Komikot Muzaffarabad. The Dhond Abbasis of Circle Bakote also have a significant history within the family, with Rattan Khan being a feudal chief who promoted agriculture in the area around 1400. His sons went on to become forefathers of various tribes, including the Budreals of Malkot and the Hejheals of Dewal. In the Pherwala Gakhar Court, Malik Boga decided to grant land from Dewal to Bol to Lahr Khan, marked by a signed boundary. This decision led to Lahr's half-brothers uniting against him, and he founded the Hazara region now known as Circle Bakote. Lahr had four sons: Hammu, Humaira, Shaikho, and Pailo. Only Shekho Khan's descendants are recorded in history due to his bravery and leadership against enemies from the south. Sheikho Khan was a renowned ruler of Circle Bakote. His wife, Bafat Jan, belonged to the Chameati Tribe and was praised by historians for her diplomacy with other tribes. She eased tensions with the south and facilitated the development of Circle Bakote. Shaikho Khan also invited the working class and encouraged the growth of industries like water mills and ginning factories. He was a favored feudal lord among the Ghakkers Rulers, providing well-equipped men to support their revolt against Emperor Sher Shah Suri. Shaikho Khan had four sons: Changas, Moyoo, Nikoder, and Khan Dada. These four brothers dominated the regions of Birote Kalan, Birote Khurd, and Bakote between 1500 and 1590. The Dhond Abbasi of Birote Kalan traced their descent from Adhari Khan, who had four sons: Tahir Khan and Bahgo Khan. All Dhond Abbasi families in Birote Kalan descended from these two brothers. The other two sons are believed to have migrated elsewhere, with no recorded information. Tahir Khan had a large family with seven sons, including Fateh Khan, forefather of Phatteal; Sunni Khan, forefather of Sunnial; Newais Khan, forefather of Niwaesal; Mir Khan, forefather of Miral; Saffer Khan, forefather of Saffreal; and Bakshh Khan (b. 1799). His sons' descendants had a separate identity as a sub-tribe. Tahir Khan's younger brother, Lali Khan, had three sons: Jamal Khan, Qassal Khan, and Bolaki Khan. Bolaki Khan was a rising leader who imposed a traveling tax on his family members, which led to a dispute and ultimately resulted in his deportation to Kahoo Sharqi. His descendants are now led by Khushi Mohammed (Abdul Gafoor), Jamal Khan had two sons: Marwat Khan, forefather of Murtal, and Haji Khan, forefather of Hajiaal. General Councilor Zoaq Akhter Abbasi is descended from Murtal, while Ex-Chairman UC Birote Haji Mohammed Azam Khan belongs to the Hajiaal family. Kassal Khan had two sons: Fakar Khan, forefather of Fikeeral; and Bamboo Khan, forefather of... The origins of Hotyrrerhi (Birote Khurd) and its inhabitants, particularly the Fakeeral family of Tangan, are closely tied to the establishment of Murree Hills Transport by Mohammed Rezaq Khan in 1964. Bahgo Khan, a younger brother of Tahir Khan, was a devout individual with no interest in politics. He had four sons: Masti Khan (forefather of Masteal), b. 1760; Mahr Khan (forefather of Mehral), b. 1772; Kamal Khan (forefather of Kamlal), b. 1775; and Dast Khan (forefather of Dasteal), b. 1779. Notable figures from the Birote family include Muqarab Abbasi, who serves as a director at NASA. Dhund Abbasis are prominent in Muzaffarabad, with some hailing from Abbottabad. The city boasts several notable individuals: 1. Sardar Atiq Ahmed Khan, Prime Minister of AJK 2. Muhammad Younus Abbasi, Assistant Secretary, Board of Revenue 3. Khalid Rasheed Abbasi, Secretary, Nomination Board 4. Muhammad Azhar Abbasi (00971508960891 & 00923009897528) 5. Sardar Zafar Ullah Khan Abbasi, President, Muslim Conference District Muzaffarabad 6. Sardar Mukhtar Ahmed Abbasi, former candidate for AJK Legislative Assembly Other notable individuals include: * Mirals Muzamal Hussain Abbasi, Manager, National Bank of Pakistan, Muzaffarabad * Ayaz Mehmood Abbasi, who has written extensively on local and national issues, including a thesis on the impact of tourism on the environment in Murree. He is known for his tireless efforts to rehabilitate affected individuals and provide necessary information to communities in Birote, Pluck, and Bakot. Ayaz Mehmood Abbasi was instrumental in discovering an old tomb near Dana Mosque and an ancient stone idol near Nalla Kner kuss. He established the Allam Gir Development Foundation and Human Welfare Organization, promoting volunteer social work in the region. The Jasgam tribe of Abbasis has its roots in Dhund and can be found in both Punjab province and Kahuta.

The abbasi brothers. Who are abbasids. Who are abbasi. Abbasid empire. Who are abbasi cast.