



Socio-Political Role of Sardar Abdul Hameed Khan Dasti: A Muslim Leader & President of All India Muslim League District Muzaffargarh Pakistan Movement and after ward 1945-1958 (A Historical Analysis)

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Abstract

Muzaffargarh District is geographically located between the two rivers Indus and Chenab. Unfortunately, the history of the district is almost silent before the freedom movement of Pakistan. However, the district produced many important personalities and they had played an important role in the freedom movement of Pakistan as Sardar Abdul Hameed Khan Dasti was one of them. Sardar Abdul Hameed Khan Dasti was known as the voice of the district Muzaffargarh during the freedom movement of Pakistan. He worked for the social uplift of the people in Muzaffargarh. Among his various social services, the formation Anjman-e-Islamia Muzaffargarh in 1920 was most remarkable achievement which was an important charity organization of Muzaffargarh. With social services he was also an important political leader and representative of Muzaffargarh District. He was appointed the president of the All India Muslim League of the District Muzaffargarh in 1944. After the emergence of Pakistan he also worked for the prosperity of the people in Muzaffargarh District. This paper will explore the socio-political contribution of Sardar Abdul Hameed Khan in Muzaffargarh District.

Keywords: Abdul Hameed Dasti, Social Services, Politics, Muslim League.

Discussion

Abdul Hameed Khan Dasti was born in 1892 at Gurdaspur. He was a Politician and a Chief of his Baloch tribe which was spread almost in South Punjab and Balochistan. He passed LLB in 1919 from law College Lahore and started practice as a lawyer. He said in his interview that when he had returned back to Muzaffargarh there were only three Muslims lawyers out of 23 in Muzaffargarh, Hakim Mohammad Sharif Advocate, Barrister Dost Mohammad and Molvi Ghulam Nabi.¹² His son Sardar Amjad Hameed Khan Dasti told in his interview that my grandfather Allah Yar Khan Dasti was a civil servant. He had remained 35 years in Gurdaspur. He had eleven sons.³

The literacy rate of the Muslims was very low and their condition was very miserable. Sardar Abdul Hameed Khan told in his interview that he had established Anjman-e-Islamia in 1920 and he remained its president. The district was very much backward from the educational point of view. The literacy rate of the district was less than 2% in 1925. When he was practicing in district court he felt much disturbance about the educational condition of the Muslims. He had seen the importance of education that, why he decided to

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give them education. He had also seen the structure of Anjman-e-Islamias and the other institutions. Sardar Abdul Hameed Khan Dasti started Practice as a lawyer in 1920 at district court Muzaffargarh. He was chosen the member of district board. After few months later he elected the vice chairman of the district board. He came forward and promoted the education of the Muslim. Sardar Abdul Hameed Khan Dasti founded an educational organization at the name of Anjman-e-Islamia for the welfare of Muslim, s education. It was a very tough task but the Anjman played an important role to promote the literacy in the Muslims. In 1920 he founded Anjman-e-Islamia Muzaffargarh for the well fare of Muslim. He was the founder and the president of this Anjman-e- Islamia. He told that when I reached Muzaffargarh in 1920 I was in Congress because the existence of Muslim League was not in Muzaffargarh. I was appointed the vice president Congress. Babu Kishan Lal Advocate was the President of Congress in 1920.

In 1920 Sheikh Siraj-ul-Din appointed the Deputy Commissioner, he belonged to Hoshiarpur (Jalidhar) and he was true Muslim perfectly right Muslim and practically right Muslim. Once Deputy Commissioner Sheikh Siraj-ul-Din asked me did you go to school. I said no then he told me that in the school there were only 25 Muslims students out of 125. All these were belong to primary classes. Muzaffargarh is a Muslims district. You are making plan about the country. But do not look after your home. Put off Khaddar and all other works. To make an Anjman for the education of the Muslims. Collect the money and establish a hostel for those poor students who come from the countryside. He advised me to give the poor students books and fees. At this time there was only a single high school in the district and middle schools in every Tehsil. In Layyah a Barathry high school of Hindus. In this school the Muslims children were very small in numbers. He was very much disappointed this condition of the Muslims and told that the Muslims are only a clerks in the district. I established Anjman-e-Islamia, I was its president and Molvi Ghulam Mohammad Advocate was its Secretary.

In the earlier, the meetings of the Anjman were held at his house. In the beginning he also took all the expenses of the Anjman by his own Pocket. He established an Islamia School and a Muslim hostel for the children of the Muslims. After some time he also established an orphanage. The struggle was continue but this effort was only individual scale. Sardar Abdul Hameed Khan had borne almost expenses of the Anjman. Anjman bear the expences of students, Sardar Abdul Hameed Khan himself provided them books and fee. The Anjman was a single big supporter of education for the poor Muslims students of Islamia School Muzaffargarh in 1927. In this year some other Muslims also decided to help the Anjman. Once I filed a resolution against the deputy commissioner but he did not attend the meeting, even the commissioner had come to Muzaffargarh and he said I had surprised to hear that Muzaffargarh is a Backward while the people submit a resolution to less the authorities of the deputy commissioner. I replied him that govt. had said in the district gazetteer that Muzaffargarh is backward. Commissioner respected me and he changed deputy commissioner, it was a historical event. ⁴

In 1945 when I was the Public Prosecutor I called Malik Qadir Bux Jakhar to establish Muslim League. I assured him that myself and all other friends would help him and supported him. I advised him to the lead the Muslim league and run the movement of Muslim league. He had become ready to establish the Muslim League. But later on he had gotten two Murbas (Squire) land and had given the application for the membership of assembly as a Unionist candidate.

In fact Sir Khizar Hayat, Sir Choto Ram, Nawab Jamal Leghari and Nawab Ashiq Hussain had come to Malik Qadir Bakhsh and offered him the membership of the assembly and had given him two Murbas land. Because they came to me and asked for help but I rejected it. Sardar Abdul Hameed Khan Dasti told in his interview that Nawabzada Nasar-ul-Ullah came to me for the ticket of Muslim League. I advised him to wait. But he went to Syed Atta Ullah Bukhari Shah and he had joined Majlis-e-Ahrar. Majlis-e-Ahrar and Congress were coalition's partner. Now Nawabzada was the candidate of Majlis-e-Ahrar. In the district Unionist were very strong. All the Muslims were terrified from government. The landlord were mostly Unionist no one was to oppose the government. In 1945 resigned as a public prosecutor and also the president ship of National War Front. I returned the title of "Khan Bahadar" and led the movement of the Muslim League in the Muzaffargarh district. From Kotadu Mian Ghulam Jilani Gurmani was the candidate of Muslim League. He was the nephew of Nawab Mushtaq Gurmani.⁵

In this election Syed Atta Ullah Shah Bukhari was convincing to Nawabzada Nasar Ullah Khan and the Unionists were in government. But Sardar Abdul Hameed Khan succeeded against Unionist government who had support the British government; he also defeated molvis in this election. In the election he did not succeed himself only but all the candidates of Muslim League who were supported by him were succeeded.

During the election I faced lot difficulties. Congress, Unionist, Majlis-e-Ahrar, Deputy Commissioner, and Superintendent Police all the governmental sources opposed me bitterly. But I succeed because I believe that it was the power of truth that defeated all these opponents. I got more vote than both Nawabzada and Fazal Krim Qureshi. In the election 1945 the Muslim League's entire Candidate won their seats in district Muzaffargarh.⁶

In the election 1946 Sardar Abdul Hameed Khan was the Candidate of All India Muslim League from Muzaffargarh Sadar. His opponent candidate were Fazal Karim Qureshi Unionist and Nawabzada Nasar Ullah Khan from Ahrar. Sardar Abdul Hameed Khan got more vote from the both candidates.

Election Result Halqa Muzaffargarh Sadar.

Candidate	Political Party	Votes
1- Sardar Abdul Hameed Khan Dasti	(Muslim League)	6093
2- Mian Fazal Karim Qureshi	(Unionist)	2983
3- Nawabzada Nasar Ullah Khan	(Majlis-E-Ahrar)	2369 ⁷

When the civil obedience movement was started against Tiwana government all the leaders of the Muslim league were arrested. The vice president of the provincial Muslim league Sheikh Sadique advised me to give your captivity from Muzaffargarh. I offer myself from Muzaffargarh. Muzaffargarh was a backward district, people were feared to the name of imprisonment and I thought the movement would not succeed in the district. But I was surprised when I saw a huge crowd coming towards the jail, now the movement was on its full climax.⁸

Sardar Abdul Hameed Khan Dasti & his son Sardar Amjad Hameed Khan Dasti who had become a famous lawyer. He was appointed the President of Muslim League in Muzaffargarh. And his son was the joint secretary of the Muslim League. He participated in the freedom

movement of Pakistan with full zeal and zest, he was the first person of the freedom movement in district Muzaffargarh who offered his captivity along with his son Sardar Amjad Hameed Khan Dasti for Pakistan, when the freedom movement of Pakistan was its full climax. He remained for some time in district Jail Muzaffargarh and for some time in district jail Multan. Sardar Abdul Hameed Khan Dasti told that Muzaffargarh was a back ward district of the Sub-continent; people were feared to hear the word captivity. I thought it is very difficult to manage a protest in the district. That's why I thought that the movement will not be successful in this district. I was in Jail, where a sergeant told I that a big possession is coming when I was praying for the success of the freedom movement after Zohar prayer. I saw there were people till at the sight all around. I felt extremely proud on my people, because I never seen such kind of possession in the past. I understood that it is a devotion, which is also created in the people of district Muzaffargarh. I was surprised to see them because these people were feared to hear the name of imprisonment or captivity. They all came out and were saying that.

Bn kar Rahey Ga Pakistan Ley kar Rahin Gey Pakistan
Pakistan Zinda bad Quaid-e-Azam Zinda bad. ⁹

At last Pakistan has become. Pakistan was that neither the pens or the papers nor the treasury but even nothing was present at that time. The Hindus were left the country. They left the records with themselves or burnt that record. But the passion was to go to Pakistan for development was present in the hearts. After the creation of Pakistan he was measured up the highest standard in Politics. He met Quaid-e-Azam. He accepted the ministry in Nawab Mamdot Government. He was appointed the parliamentary secretary in Mamdot ministry. On 19th March he speeched scholarly in the assembly during budget session. He played a vital role during the proceeding of the assembly. He had honoured to introduce the most number of bills (Musawdat) in the assembly of 22. On the 8th of April 1948 on the annual session of the legislative assembly he bitterly opposed the resolution of the Maktab schools in the rural areas, which will be established in the Masjids. The resolution was drafted out and introduced by Sheikh Fazal Haq Piracha. He told in his arguments that the Maktab School will promote only theocracy. These are not good for the improvement of education or literacy. He said some people are demanding to improve our course. They claimed that the course might improve the knowledge and ethic values. He said it will not be a right step to hand over the young ones to religious Mullas. Every one knows the condition of the Mullas. It is necessary for the young generation to give them right education according to the time. I don't understand a Mulla who demands bread each time from the village door to door. He it him self and the spare is sold, then how will he teach the children. And how he will give them moral education. ¹⁰

The Mulla, who gives Bath to a dead body and looks its clothes how he make a good child who will support Pakistan in the future. I never neglected the religious education but it is necessary to keep attention on its real purpose and its real spirit. An honourable member said it is necessary to change the Mullas it is absolutely right. A Mulla is not measured up the highest standard of education with the time and morality. He just teach Bismila and first Para but he is deprived the values. Therefore I bitterly oppose to make custodian these Mullas of young children. These Mullas have nothing knowledge of the real spirit of Islam. Then how

will they be give training to the future of Pakistan. The other point was about the reformation of the course. I think if we under stand we have a complete and splendid course in the shape of Quran. There is no need to introduce any other course. Because it is already present and it is a complete code of conduct for the lives of every Muslims. It is the mother of all the knowledges. He said the glorious Quran is a unique book, which provides guidance.. The message of Quran is universal. ¹¹

It under lines the need for the deepest contemplation, which opens up the floodgates of knowledge and consciousness of man. The teachings of Quran show comprehensiveness no aspect of human life has been left untouched the glorious Quran is a storehouse of universal knowledge and divine mysteries and transpose. Admittedly the Grand Quran is an eternal spring on which mankind can drink deep to attain enduring success in this world as well as in the hereafter.

Utir kar Hira se sue qaum aya Aor ik nuskha-e-Kimiya sath laya

He neglected the thoughts of Maulna Abdul Satar Khan Niazi That Ulama have succeeded you I the freedom movement. He explained the differences between a scholar and a Mulla. He said where is a scholar and where is a Mulla. He said about the Mulla. He said the scholar is that, who has kept knowledge and acted upon practically on this knowledge. ***Chih Nisbat Khak SA Ba Ilim Pak.***

Baqi Na rahi teri wo aina zamiri Ay kushta-e-sultani-o-mullai-o-peeri. ¹²

It was a comprehensive explanation of the present village Masjids institutions should be utilized as a unit of education in order to supplement education. He advised to create perfect teachers, changed your education system according to the demand of time. Insha-Allah we will succeed completely.

17th December 1951 Sardar Abdul Hameed Khan introduced “The Punjab adaptation of Provincial Law Bill.” He told that this bill is concerning about the name of honorable judges. These Judges are called Sub-ordinate Judges. The word sub-ordinate is not good according to the grandeur of honour able Judges. In the recommendations of the high court these Judges will be called with the name of Civil Judges. The bill was accepted the same day from the assembly. He also introduced “The Punjab General Clauses (Amendment) Bill” it was accepted the same day. 11th January 1952 Sardar Abdul Hameed Khan Dasti introduced “City of Lahore Corporation (Extension of term of councilors), (validation) Bill. The Bill was accepted after some changes. ¹³

If we look at the proceeding of the first assembly, the role of Sardar Abdul Hameed Khan Dasti is looked fantastic. He had charged many departments. He was the minister of Law, Finance and Industry. He said that after the death of Quaid-e-Azam the political situation was not good. Those who opposed Pakistan were trying to show themselves patriot and they were in government at the time of Martial law.

Aqal Ayar hay sao bhees badalti hay Ishq bechara, Na Mulla, Na Mufti, Na Hakim ¹⁴

عقل عیار ہے سو بھیس بدلتی ہے عشق بیچارہ نہ ملا مفتی نہ حکیم

After the creation of Pakistan he worked the whole day even at night he brought the files of his department and completed them at home. I remembered that he told me once Amjad look at this file; it is for the new institution of health. He established large numbers of schools in whole Punjab. District head quarter hospitals were his proposal. Especially

district Head Quarter Hospital Muzaffargarh and inter & later on Degree College Muzaffargarh was established after his efforts, Although Governor Mushtaq Gurmani and many persons opposed him on college issue, but he neglected and continued his efforts for education for the district children.¹⁵

Once Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan called him to Karachi for counsel on the dissolving of assembly. Sardar Abdul Hameed Khan gave option to break the ministry but do not break the Assembly. Dissolve the ministry and make new ministry according to his will. He invited Liaquat Ali Khan to visit Lahore. Liaquat Ali Khan came to Lahore and he broke the assembly and also ministry. At that time Pakistan was in serious trouble. Many people of administration were opposing the Muslim league government.¹⁶

Sardar Dasti was made the minister of health in 1951. At that time there were only one hospital "Meo Hospital" which was a single right institution for the care of the patients. This single hospital was not sufficient for the requirement of this high-populated country. The numbers of patients were increasing bitterly. That, why he made a plan of the district head quarter hospitals in each district to full fill the need of patients in their own district.¹⁷

The provincial government refused to accept this plan due to financial problem and the treasury was not present. But he informed prime minister about this important plan. As a minister of health he felt his own responsibility and decided to inform the cabinet in a meeting, he speeches in cabinet meeting and highlighted the importance of this action plan. After his sincere effort and well being of the people Liaquat Ali Khan devoted two and half Karor for this health plan. With this money Two mega project were started one Nishtar Hospital and second the construction of the district head quarter hospitals. On 6th September he announced that Government will be built medical center in the Multan & Lahore where five hundred patients will be accommodate. And in the others 12 districts 250 patients medical center will be built.¹⁸ He visited Multan on 13th September 1952 and in a crowded program he laid foundation stone of the Nishtar medical College and then he went to Civil hospital He laid the foundation stone of Physiological section. He promised to consider the demand of the people sympathetically. He said government would also establish five hundred family health care centers in the province.¹⁹

The king Edward hospital was constructed in 1912. Its building was damaged he also renovated again. He also gave attention particularly on the basic health units during his health ministry. He not only worked for Muzaffargarh but also established hospitals in all the Punjab. He also gave the permission to extend the Nishtar Hospital Multan. He also remained the president of Punjab Red Crescent Society.²⁰



In May 1955 to October 1955 after the Feroz Khan Noon Sardar Abdul Hameed Khan Dasti had become the chief minister West Pakistan for few months.²¹ Once Mumtaz Daultana said if Abdul Hameed Dasti openly favored me I shall oppose Feroz Khan Noon. Sardar Abdul Hameed said it is a single solution that I resign from the ministry. He wrote his resign and gave it to the governor. After this he had attended a meeting with Mumtaz Daultana, when he reached there, Mohammad Khan Leghari and Masood Sadiq were sat in your home. He told them the whole matter then they both also agreed to resign. The next meeting was held at the house of Syed Mubark Ali Shah, where Alamdar Hussain Gelani came after a while. They also wrote the resignation and gave to me. Then we met Feroz Khan Noon he asked about our destination. We told him about the meeting of Daultana he became very anxious. We explained that although you have deceived from centre, so we have resigned from the ministry and now we shall oppose.²²

Once in a meeting Noon said which has the courage to oppose me? Sardar Abdul Hameed Khan Dasti stood up in the assembly and said, "I oppose." From this announce the whole assembly seemed as a Fish market. Malik Feroz Khan Noon has a silenced all. Then Nawab Ashrf Khan Kala Bagh rose and said that if Muzaffargarh opposed then Mian Wali also opposed, in this time Nawabzada Asghar Ali rose and said if Muzaffargarh opposed then Gujarat also opposed. Now Malik Noon looked disappoint and said write your opinion on paper. But Sardar Abdul Hameed Khan Dasti apposed and said I oppose clearly and I do not like the two mouth faces. In 1955 Malik Feroz Khan Noon said to the press only three Ministers have deceived me otherwise the majority was with me. Who can challenge me? Sardar Abdul Hameed Khan Dasti was forced to reply this matter, he wrote the whole statement with explanation as; "I challenged him that he would call the meeting of the party and to prove his claim of majority within a week, if he cannot do this, then it would not his right of being a leader." Malik sahib did not call any meeting till one week and the result was that the ministers have discharged him. If the chief minister would be discharged, then the cabinet also breaks.²³

When the cabinet was broken. After two or three days later the government house called

Sardar Abdul Hameed Khan Dasti. At that time Mumtaz Daultana, Mohammad Ali Khoro and Nawab of Kala Bagh were present all others. They said to Mr. Dasti to make your cabinet, He replied "I do not want to make the cabinet, which has made the cabinet, he has gone and I do not want to go. I am all right where I am." They said all are quarrelling with one another, agreed at your name. They all stressed to make the cabinet, they believe that all remain silence and avoid the quarrels. But our condition is that all the ministers should be our will. Sardar Abdul Hameed Khan Dasti said I don't need such kind of government. He refused to accept this condition and said, "If you want to make me the chief minister, then all power of choice would be given to me otherwise I don't need. Other option is there you tell me the panel then I shall select five to seven people among this panel. ²⁴ After this he appointed the Chief Minister of Punjab for some time. During his period of ministry there were completely peace and the entire politician were working very well. He created harmony among them and discouraged the self-politics. His period is known as the honest period of government. He also remained the chief minister of Punjab for few days also. But later on he resigned according to the condition of one Unit that the chief Minister would be selected from the small provinces.

²⁵

He was representative of Feroz Khan Noon on the water crisis with India. He went to India with Pirzada Abdul Sattar. He resisted the new formula of the partition of water, he had also discussed about the balance sheet and the other issues.²⁶

Sardar Abdul Hameed Khan remained Minister in every government of Muslim League from 1947 to 1958 till the martial law of General Ayub Khan. He was known as evergreen minister (Sada Bahar) He was banned in politics in 1958. In 1962 when Ayub Khan gave relaxation to the politicians but he refused to take any relaxation. He did not compromise with Ayub Khan over his principal. ²⁷ It was very famous that any cabinet establishes or dissolve Dasti is a permanent minister. Sardar Abdul Hameed Khan Dasti remained minister in every cabinet since 1947 to 1958. That's why Mollana Abdul Sattar Khan Niazi Said,
Kulo Mun Aliaha Faan Illa Dasti Abdul Hameed Khan ²⁸

Zamir Jafri also wrote some verses in Nawa-e-Waqat as;

***Aaj Tak Jitny Bhi Muslim League K Guzrey Wazir
Jumla Raft-o-bood hien Dasti Buland Iqbal Hien
Majlis Mamdot mien, Kabina Mumtaz men
Aor ab Malik Feroz Khan k bhi sharik-e-hal hen
Koe bhi basti ho us bsti men Dasti ha zaror
Aap Muslim League k Lala Manuhar Lal hen***

Lala Manuhar Lal was the education minister of India before 1947, he always remained education minister. ²⁹

If we look the personality of Sardar Abdul Hameed Khan he looks very high in his esteem. He worked for his district and tried to provide every facility to the people like education health, agricultural, industrial. District head quarter hospitals and degree college of Muzaffargarh. Nishtar Hospital Multan and large number of schools are his special gifts for the People.

During the presidential election he supported Miss Fatima Jinnah. Ayub Khan sent, Nawab of Kala Bagh, Rana Abdul Hameed, My son in Law Major Naseer to leave Miss Fatima Jinnah and worked for Ayub Khan but e neglected all the facilities. He visited in whole district Muzaffargarh. He appointed his son Amjad Hameed as a poling agent of Miss Fatima Jinnah.

Ayub khan tempered election. Due to this Miss Fatima Jinnah lost the presidential election but she succeeded in Muzaffargarh and she got second highest votes from Muzaffargarh after Karachi in all over the West Pakistan.³⁰

Sardar Amjad Hameed Khan Dasti told he was very active in this election to support Madam Fatima Jinnah .He visited the whole district. His all friends and old companion were working for Fatima Jinnah. He appointed me the poling agent of Fatima Jinnah. Miss Fatima Jinnah always said Dasti is not my worker, he is my brother and that's why he always consulted with him. During the election he made sure the victory of Miss Fatima Jinnah with Nawab Mushtaq Gurmani, Sardar Nasar Ullah Jatoy, Mian Ghulam Jilani, Nawabzada Nasar Ullah Khan and Makhdom Nazar Hussain Shah. All were the supporters of Fatima Jinnah. Therefore deputy commissioner Peer Salah-ud-Din came to Sardar Abdul Hameed Khan Many times and requested that the district was out of his control. Please help me to control the situation. But he refused to work Against Miss Fatima Jinnah.



He always worked for the national cause not only for the Muzaffargarh. He was not only the leader of the Muzaffargarh but he was the leader of the Pakistan. He scarified his personal advantages but never compromised over national interest. If look at the personality of Sardar Abdul Hameed Khan he was kind and true sympathetic of the Muslims. He was sincere to his nation. Even at that time when he was lawyer and freedom movement was in progress he sat on evening all his relatives and friends came to him. He heard their problems and effort to solve them. He united all the people by his sincerity. He followed the cases of the poor without any fee. It was his politeness that all the people of the district accepted him their leader.³¹ His whole group which was consist on Nasr Ullah Khan Jotoi, Mian Ghulam Jilani, Makhdom Nazar Hussain Shah and he himself all elected MLA in the election 1945-46. After the establishment of Pakistan they also elected till 1958. Malik Qadir Bakhsh Jhakar told if Dasti Sahib did not supported Mian Ghulam Jilani then I might win this election very easily.³² Anjman Islamia Muzaffargarh, Government Degree College, District Head Quarter Hospital are his major work in the district Muzaffargarh. His elder son Amjad Hameed elected seven

times MPA and Second son Iqbal Hameed Khan is the president of Anjman-e-Islamia. He died on February 11, 1985 in age of 93 years at Lahore and was buried February 12, 1985 at Dasti Wala Muzaffargarh. ³³ In regard of his services for freedom movement and Pakistan Punjab Government awarded him the Tahreek-e-Pakistan gold medal in 1989. ³⁴

Conclusion

The debate clearly explores that during the colonial era Muzaffargarh was considered as the most backward district of subcontinent and the socio-political condition of the Muslims were especial very weak. Abdul Hameed Dasti appeared on the horizon of the District politics and soon he became the most powerful political leader of the region and he proved this approach during the election 1945-46. After the emergence of Pakistan Dasti remained the part of every provincial cabinet before EBDO of Ayub Khan. As a political leader the people recognized his service regarding Education, Health and employment in Muzaffargarh. Abdul Hameed Khan Dasti has a great credit of Anjman-e-Islamia Muzaffar which formed in 1920 as a welfare educational organization for the Muslim of Subcontinent. In-short, the socio-political contribution of Abdul Hameed Dasti is marvelous and he worked hard in the neat and clean politics of the district not only but for national politics. In election 1945-46 Muslim league won in Muzaffargarh due to his sincere effort. He also remained minister in all provincial government till ban that shows his credibility as politician. He also appointed chief Minister of Punjab before the formation of One Unit. Abdul Hameed Dasti opposed the Martial of Ayub Khan and faced EBDO but he did not compromise with Ayub Khan. He was a great supporter of Fatima Jinnah during presidential election and challenged the dictatorship of Ayub Khan. As Minister he performed for the uplift of the society of district Muzaffargarh.

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