

Kalroo Jatt (Tribe) / Kairu Jat / Kalrou Jutt

The First part sometimes spelled Kalroo, Kalru & Kalrou & the second part as Jatt, Jat & Jutt

As per some theories the change in spellings is because of the change in accent of people.

Kalroo, Originally a Jutt tribe of Pakistan

Origin of the Jat people

Perhaps no question connected with the ethnology of the Punjab peoples has been so much discussed as the origin of the so-called Jat race. Suffice it to say that both Sir Alexander Cunningham and Colonel Tod agreed in considering the Jats to be of Indo-Scythian stock. The former identified them with the Zante of Strabo and the Jatti of Pliny and Ptolemy; and held that they probably entered the Punjab from their home on the Oxus very shortly after the Meds or Mands, who all were Indo- Scythians, and had moved into the Punjab about a century before Christ, The Jats seem to have first occupied the Indus valley as far down as Sind, whither the Meds followed them about the beginning of the present era. But before the earliest Muslim invasion the Jats had spread into the Punjab Proper, where they were firmly established in the beginning of the 11th century. Tod classed the Jats as one of the great Rajput tribes, and extended his identification with the Getae to both races ; but here Cunningham differed from him, holding the Rajputs to belong to the original Aryan stock, and the Jats to a later wave of immigrants from the north-west, probably of Scythian race.

Sir Denzil Ibbetson was of the view that the original Rajput and the original Jat entered India at different periods in its history, though to my mind the term Rajput is an occupational rather than an ethnological expression. But if they do originally represent two separate waves of immigration, it is at least exceedingly probable both from their almost identical physique and facial character and from the close communion which has always existed between them, that they belong to one and the same ethnic stock; while, whether this be so or not, it is almost certain that they have been for many centuries and still are so intermingled and so blended into one people, that it is practically impossible to distinguish them as separate wholes. It is indeed more than probable that the process of fusion has not ended here, and that the people who thus in the main resulted from the blending of the Jat and the Rajput, if these two ever were distinct, is by no means free from foreign elements.^[3]

Distribution

Historically, Muslim Jat clans predominated in western Punjab, in areas which now are found in Pakistan. Traditionally, the districts of Gujranwala, Shaikhupura, Lahore, Sialkot, Jhang, Bahawalpur, Multan, Muzaffargarh, Sahiwal, Sargodha, and Gujrat were seen as strongholds of the Jats. Major Jat clans predominated in this region, including the Bajwa, Basra, Malhi, Goraya, Heer, Cheema, Chatha, Dudhra, Sandhu, Gill, Janjua, Ghuman, Khera, Kahloon, Dhillon, Dawana, Dhudhi, Bhangu, Virk, Manes, Gondal, Sidhu, Sulehria, Hundet, Sial, Randhawa, Nanda, Daha, Noon, Khar, Pansota, Waraich, and Jajja. The Daha and the Noon would sometimes call themselves Rajputs, sometimes Jat.

The Pothohar region is home to many tribes with multiple identities. For example, Dhamial, Langrial, Chhina and Bangial would in some instances call themselves Rajputs, and other instances call themselves Jats. In Jhelum District, Jat identity was fairly strong, and these tribes tend to consider themselves Jats.

In the Bar regions, i.e., the plains between Ravi and Chenab rivers (the Sandal Bar, Kirana Bar and Neeli Bar), the term Jat referred to any nomadic pastoralist, and the Kharal, Wattu, Manes, Sials, Kathia and Johiya would sometimes call themselves Rajputs, sometimes Jat. The Waseer, Dhami and Wahiniwal clans were the only ones who only called themselves Jats. In the 19th century, the British settled several Jats from central Punjab, including many from Amritsar, Gurdaspur and Jalandhar, into the Bar region, creating the modern canal colony districts of Faisalabad and Sahiwal.^[4]

In the south of Punjab, there were several Saraiki-speaking Jat clans, such as the Jakhar, Khar, Daha, Dhandla, Kalru, Makwal, Bohar, Ghallu, Kanju, Samtia and Sandhila.

Eastern Punjab (Indian Punjab) was also home to a number of Muslim Jat clans, and almost all the major clans (such as the Sandhu, Sidhu, Heer, Maan, Dhami, Dhillon, Gill and Grewal) had Muslim branches, although these clans were predominantly Sikh.

After independence of Pakistan in 1947, nearly all Jat Muslims of East Punjab, Haryana and other parts of northern India migrated from India and settled in Pakistan. The Muley Jat, who originate from Haryana also form a distinct group

Kalru

Kalroo, Originally a Jutt tribe of Pakistan, The Kalroo were part of a group of Muslim Jat clans, who were found mostly in South Punjab & Sindh Province of Pakistan.

Exact origins are not known but as per the facts from South Punjab the origin of this family was the old city of Dera Ghazi Khan & Sindh Province.

The old city of Dera Ghazi Khan was situated at the distance of 10 miles (16 km) towards east of the present city.

In 1908, the old city was destroyed due to flash floods from heavy rains overflowing the River Indus. Due to that some members of this family migrated to Multan, Muzaffargarh, Dera Ismail Khan & some members of this family migrated to the newly established city Dera Ghazi Khan in 1910.

They were basically 'Darwaish Sifat' Religious People. Most of the members of Kalroo family were landlords.

Members of this tribe are mostly settled in province of south Punjab & Sindh. The language of Kalroo people is known as **Saraiki** & as per some people **Sindhi** as well

Muzaffargarh District

According to the 1911 census, the following were the principal Muslim Jat clans:

Tribe	Muzaffargarh Tehsil	Alipur Tehsil	Sanawan Tehsil	Total
Autrah	420	203	238	843
Babbar	929	1,215	219	2,363
<u>Bhutta</u>	1,780	744	279	2,803
<u>Chatha</u>	164	156	224	544
<u>Chadhar</u>	173	151	201	525
<u>Daha</u>	681	405	368	1,454
<u>Ghallu</u>	36	1,178	113	1,327
<u>Hans</u>	121		908	1,029
<u>Janjua</u>	171	78	529	778
Kalasra	147	324	810	1,281
Kalru	1,017		471	1,488
Khakhi	1,458	239	125	1,822
<u>Khaira</u>	925	348	812	2,085
<u>Kang</u>	372	257		629
Lakaul	517	821	180	1,518
<u>Langah</u>	144	362	194	700

Lar	74	475	229	778
<u>Mallana</u>	653	430	714	1,797
<u>Nonari</u>	918	597	28	1,453
<u>Parhar</u>	1,258	686	666	2,610
<u>Sahotra</u>	15	615		630
<u>Sahu</u>	267	262	341	870
<u>Sandhila</u>	1,599	557	361	2,477
<u>Soomra</u>	265	131	215	611
<u>Thaheem</u>	1,284	307	157	1,748

Currently Kalroo Families are settled in

Nawabpur – Multan - Punjab
Dear Ghazi Khan City – Punjab
Chak Kalru Chit / Chak Kalroo – Muzafar Garh - Punjab
Layyah – Punjab
Sanawan - Punjab
MirpurKhas – Sindh
Hyderabad – Sindh
Tando Allahyar - Sindh