

## **ANGLO VERNACULAR SCHOOL (WADUDIA SCHOOL): A POINEER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION OF SWAT STATE**

**JALAL UDDIN**

PhD Scholar, Department of History, Allama Iqbal Open University,  
Islamabad, Pakistan

Email: jalalmania@yahoo.com

### **Abstract**

The Swat State was formally founded in 1915. The state of education had been deplorable previously. The traditional method of education in the mosque was prevalent in the area. The first ruler of Swat State could not establish any educational institution in the state. However, when the enlightened ruler of Swat State Miangul Abdul Wadud popularly known as Bacha Sahib ascended the throne, he founded a number of educational institutions in the state. Hence, he after stabilizing his authority founded the first educational institution in the state. The first educational institution in the state was named as Anglo-Vernacular School but was later on named after him. The school has played a very vital role in the promotion of education in the state and provided key officials to the state administration. The school has a rich legacy and will be celebrating its centenary in 2023. This paper is aimed at highlighting the factors that led to its establishment, its importance and the role it played in disseminating formal education.

**Key words:** Anglo Vernacular, Wadudia, Swat State, Saidu Sharif, School

### **Education Prior to Formation of Swat State**

The Swat State was formally founded in April 1915 when Sayyid Abdul Jabbar Shah was selected as the ruler of the state. No steps were taken in his reign for the introduction of modern education in Swat State. The credit of introduction of modern education in Swat State goes to Miangul Abdul Wadud popularly known as Bacha Sahib. He became the ruler of Swat State in September 1917. It is worth mentioning that the pre-state era is termed as “Da Pukhto Zamana.”<sup>1</sup> That particular era had some virtues and at the same time possessed a number of vices as well. The lack of educational facilities in the pre-state era led to a number of

evils that prevailed in Swati society. In the pre-State era, the *mullas* (religious scholars) used to teach the people in the mosques. Children used to go to the mosques after the morning prayers and received their lessons individually. They had to sit in the mosque revising their lessons till they were sure of mastery over the instructions given to them. Besides, each child in the mosque had to read out his lesson to a teacher or to some senior boy before he left the mosque. These teachers enjoyed a prestige and were respected by people.<sup>2</sup>

The backwardness of the area in terms of modern education can be gauged from the fact that even the ruler of Swat State was unable to find a scribe for conducting his official correspondence and private business. Resultantly, he had to send his servant outside the State to acquire basic education and facilitate him in conducting his official correspondence. According to the ruler of Swat State, Miangul Abdul Wadud:

One of my servants, named Sardar Ali, who had read one or two books of Persian poetry in his time, suggested that if sent him to Thana, he could learn to write in not a very long period. There being no alternative, I acted on the suggestion. During his sixteen months' stay there, Sardar Ali learnt a little bit of the epistolary art and returned to take up duty with me as a scribe. Later, when I was obliged to engage a second penman, the same course had to be adopted and another of my employees was sent to Thana for the purpose. In those early days my two scribes were probably the only literate persons to be found far and wide.<sup>3</sup>

Similarly, due to non-existence of an educational institution in the State, he sent his sons to Islamia Collegiate School, Peshawar to acquire formal education. His Heir Apparent, Miangul Abdul Haq Jahanzeb, who became the ruler of Swat State in the year 1949, completed his intermediate from Islamia Collegiate School in 1926.<sup>4</sup>

### **Opening of Anglo Vernacular School (Wadudia School)**

The foundation of an educational institution in the state could not be laid down till 1923. The reason for this delay was primarily due to the tug of war between the various forces in the state and also with the neighboring princely state of Dir and Amb. The conflict over the right bank of Swat River came to an end in 1922 in the shape of Adinzai Agreement. Besides it, the ruler of Swat State, Miangul Abdul Wadud had also to face the threats that were posed to him inside the state. In early days of his reign, when a new territory was annexed by him, the learned

*Maulvis* (religious scholars) were appointed to instruct the people in Islamic theology and to teach them how to read and write.<sup>5</sup> Miangul Abdul Wadud argues that the Swatis were not interested in acquiring worldly education knowledge for themselves and nor in providing it to their children. Thus the Wali of Swat could not advance the cause of education early in his career as ruler of Swat State.<sup>6</sup> The first educational institution in the state had to wait for six years for its formal establishment since his accession in September 1917. Bacha Sahib shed light on the establishment of the first school in the state in these words:

Though the first twenty years of my reign were mostly spent in fighting and attending to other emergent matters, I was not totally unmindful of the educational needs of the people during this time... before imparting education on western lines, people had to be prepared emotionally and mentally to accept it, and, under favourable conditions, desire to acquire it...later I opened on high school, named the Wadudia High School,<sup>7</sup>

Interestingly, the ruler of Swat who is credited for laying the foundation of modern education in Swat State was illiterate himself. He wrote in his autobiography, that, "Due to family differences I could not receive formal education. When I was a boy of ten years, my father died resulting in the burden of responsibilities falling on my shoulders. I was thus compelled to shoulder this burden because I was the eldest son. My younger brother was but an infant. I had, therefore, to acquire education which stood me in great stead, though not a formal one."<sup>8</sup>

### **Exact Year of Establishment of Anglo Vernacular School**

Interestingly, the fact that though Anglo Vernacular School was a pioneer educational institution in Swat, there is no consensus of opinion among writers and historians on the exact year of its establishment. The founder of the school, Miangul Abdul Wadud has not mentioned the year in his autobiography. He just stated that, "Later, I opened one high school, named the Wadudia High School, at Saidu Sharif, and one middle school at Barikot."<sup>9</sup> Buner Khan, who served as Inspector of Schools during State era has mentioned that the school was set up at Saidu Sharif (capital of the state) in 1926.<sup>10</sup> Muhammad Ali Dinakhel has asserted that the school was founded in March 1922.<sup>11</sup> According to Nasim Shah Shirazi and Hafiz Muhammad Yasin, the first primary School was established in Saidu Sharif in 1922.<sup>12</sup> According to Prof. Shad Muhammad Khan, the school was established in 1924.<sup>13</sup> The last Wali of Swat, Miangul Abdul Haq Jahanzeb famously known as Wali Sahib has stated that, "I [Wali

Sahib] think the first school was established in 1925.”<sup>14</sup> Wali Sahib at another place in his autobiography has stated that, “our first primary school was opened in 1925.”<sup>15</sup> Sultan-i-Rome argues that, “the first primary schools was opened in Saidu Sharif not in 1925 or 1926 as is commonly believed, but around March 1922”.<sup>16</sup> Tasadduq Ahmad Makhdum argued that in 1926, the first secular primary school was opened.<sup>17</sup> The school was upgraded to middle standard in 1928 and high standard in 1940. It was at this stage that the name of the school was changed from Anglo -Vernacular School to Wadudia School, and hence named after the ruler of the State, Miangul Abdul Wadud.<sup>18</sup>

Inam Ullah who is presently serving as Secondary School Teacher in the school argues that the school was initially named as Anglo Vernacular Middle School<sup>19</sup> and in 1930 it was changed into Wadudia State School. Afterwards in 1940, the name Wadudia High School was adopted.<sup>20</sup> His article is of historical importance as the writer searched the available archival record in the school. According to him, the school was established in 1923 and the first student in the school was admitted in April 1923 in Class 5<sup>th</sup>. In 1923 the enrollment was just 03, in 1924 it increased to 06, in 1925 the enrollment decreased to just 04, in 1926 it raised to 17, in 1927 it was 07, 1928 to 47, in 1929 to 56, in 1930 to 49, in 1931 to 75 and in 1932 to 74.<sup>21</sup> Inam Ullah asserts that the school was started from middle grade/standard and prior to the establishment of Anglo Vernacular School, there was another non-formal educational institution in the state that provided basic education to these students.<sup>22</sup> In this regard, Sayyid Abdul Qasmi clarified back in 1940 that the initial education to the children in the state was provided in the mosques and when a child reached the age of ten years, he could seek admission in the middle standard. The subjects taught at the school were History, Geography, Mathematics, Arabic, Persian, Urdu, English and Pashtu.<sup>23</sup>

The name Wadudia is still part and parcel of the school and the students as well as masses term it as Wadudia School. The school administration has also written the year 1923 on the entrance gate of the school. In 2023, the school will be a hundred years old.

When primary sources available at Directorate of Archives and Libraries (Peshawar) about the establishment of the Anglo Vernacular School were consulted by the researcher, it was confirmed that the school was opened in the year 1923. According to the Confidential Diary for the week ending on 10<sup>th</sup> November 1923, “Mian Gul [ruler of Swat State] appointed as teacher in his school at Saidu, one Shams-ul-Haq, a resident of Adina, Mardan, who was formerly a school teacher at Turlandi, Kotha, Jabbi and Kohat. It was said that he was dismissed from the Education

Department.”<sup>24</sup> Interestingly, in the Confidential Diary for the week ending on 23rd February, 1924, it is again cited that the ruler of Swat State wished from the Government [Colonial British] assistance to open a school, post and telegraph offices at Saidu Sharif and to construct a good road from Saidu to Chakdara.<sup>25</sup>

When the school was upgraded to high standard in 1940, Muhammad Jan was appointed as its Head Master who was a Ph.D. Mohammad Jan served the school as Head Master from 1<sup>st</sup> April 1940 to 14<sup>th</sup> July 1941. Interestingly, since 1940 till date, no other educationist having even an MPhil degree has been appointed as a Head Master of this historic institution.<sup>26</sup>

The above mentioned figures regarding student enrollment in the school manifests the fact that when the school was founded in the capital of the state, the people were not inclined to formal education.<sup>27</sup> Buner Khan has argued that the experiment of opening schools in the State did not succeed as the people were not inclined towards acquiring modern education. They preferred the traditional religious education of mosques for their children. The most hostile and potent hurdle was created by the *Mullas* in the state. These *Mullas* held the view that with acquiring education, the new generation will not give them the respect they possessed among the ignorant and illiterate people. Thus these lines in Pashto language were made famous by the opponents of the formal education that stated “sabaq da madrasay da para da paisey, pa jannat bai za zayee, pa dozakh key ba gasay.” The lines say that the person who sought modern education may earn money but he will lose his religion. The only reward for him in the other world is bottomless perdition of Hell.<sup>28</sup> The antagonists further argued that by acquiring modern education a person is inclined to an easy going life, becomes a coward and becomes incapable of fighting against his enemy. This propaganda resulted in prejudicing the masses within the state against acquisition of modern education.<sup>29</sup>

According to Prof. Shad Muhammad Khan, in 1924 free and compulsory education was introduced in Swat State. At that particular time, the *Mullas* made an extensive propaganda against modern education. In response to that propaganda, a *Naqqarchi* (drummer) was sent to every village to spread the message to the masses that anyone who was found raising the derogatory slogan, had to face death.<sup>30</sup> The ignorant masses however, had fallen prey to the slogans that resulted in lowering the enrollment figures in the schools. Hence a number of schools in the state were closed down for want of enrollment. Two schools managed to survive the general closure of schools that included the school at the

capital and also at Barikot with a very small number of students. However, things changed with the passage of time when the people came into contact with the rest of the world. Gradually, they began to realize the importance of modern education.<sup>31</sup> It is pertinent to mention here that if the enrollment figures were so low in the capital of the state, what would have been the scenario in the other areas where the state had opened new schools. So Buner Khan's contention that the schools other than the capital were closed due to low enrollment seems reasonable.

The Political Agent for Chitral, Dir and Swat wrote on 13<sup>th</sup> December 1927, that with some assistance from Government, the ruler of Swat State has constructed and opened an Anglo Vernacular Middle School at Saidu Sharif. He added that besides it, he has opened twelve primary schools in his State and his total expenditure on education is Rs. 18,000/- P.A. The Political Agent further wrote that on the request of the ruler of Swat State, these newly opened schools were regularly inspected by a Government Officer of the Education Department.<sup>32</sup> In 1934, the then Political Agent, Chitral, Dir and Swat, H. R. Hay also wrote that:

There is a large and well attended Anglo-Vernacular Middle School at Saidu, besides this there are two lower Middle Schools at Bajkatta in Buner and Chakesar, and eleven primary schools... The Schools at Saidu, Barikot, Chungai and Kabbal are paid for by the State out of its general revenues. The other schools are supported on contribution of eight *annas* per house levied from the local population with their consent... Four schools, three in Chamla, and one near the... have recently been closed because the people were not willing to pay tax. The services of the two senior masters at Saidu have been borrowed from the British Government and all the other teachers belong to the State service and are for the most part locally recruited.<sup>33</sup>

According to the Education Code of the then North-West Frontier Province, 1936, the Education Department of Swat was controlled by District Inspector of Schools, Peshawar. The Act further stated that for Swat Territory arrangements were to be made with the consultation of the Ruler of Swat.<sup>34</sup>

### **The Role of Wadudia School in Educational Development of Swat**

Wadudia School is rightly regarded as the mother of all educational institutions in Swat.<sup>35</sup> The school not only educated the masses in the state but also provided a sizeable number of key officials to the State administration. According to the founder of the school:

Most of the officers and employees of the State are the alumni of this institution. Similarly, a great majority of the doctors now working in the State, and of the educated persons among the public received their early education at the Wadudia High School. Highly qualified and well-known educationists of the former Frontier and Punjab provinces have taught at this school. Therefore, it will not be wrong to say that the Wadudia High School has played an important role in the educational progress of the State and has contributed immensely to the making of the New Swat.<sup>36</sup>

Buner Khan, who served as Inspector of Schools during State era wrote in 1963 that:

The present professor of the Institute of Education and Research, Sh. Muizzud Din was the first Mathematics Master of the Wadudia High School and worked there during 1940-43. At other famous towns of the state such as Barikot, Charbagh, Chakesar, Daggar and Pacha Kalay primary schools were opened. Out of these schools the school at Barikot was opened in 1928, and the others in 1931.<sup>37</sup>

He further wrote that when its students took the middle standard examination of the department, most of the successful candidates entered the State services as clerks, compounders and teachers as there was a constant demand for human resources.<sup>38</sup> As soon as a child completed his studies, he was offered employment in the state services like health, education, forests and other departments. Thus the school served as a cultivating centre for providing officials to the state's machinery.<sup>39</sup> The ruler of Swat advised, induced and even forced the people to send their children to the newly founded school in the capital. He told them about the value of education in the shape of getting employment in the state services in case they graduated from the school. However, the critics sarcastically reasoned about the inducement of the ruler to get inducted in State's service after acquiring education that, "Da tol khalaq ba mirzagan kay gee." (How can the entire school going children become clerks).<sup>40</sup>

Wadudia School has been a representative of Swati society right from its beginning. It can be confirmed from the fact that all classes of society were admitted in the school. These nationalities included Afghans, Sayyids, Parachas, Goldsmiths, Gujar, Butchers etc. Even non-Muslims were admitted in the school.<sup>41</sup> The school enrollment initially comprised of the students belonging to Saidu Sharif and Mingora area. However, later on the students from the far flung Indus Kohistan and Buner also

took admission in the school.<sup>42</sup> With the objective to educate their children, a number of families shifted to Saidu Sharif, the capital of the State on permanent basis. Due to lack of hostel facility with the school, some of the students of influential families were also allowed by the ruler of the State to stay with him in the royal palace. Some children had to take temporary accommodation in the mosques to pursue their studies.<sup>43</sup>

The importance of the Wadudia School can be determined by the words of the then Political Agent, Chitral, Dir and Swat. He termed the extension of educational facilities by Miangul Abdul Wadud as “efforts to extend civilization among his people”.<sup>44</sup> H. R. Hay wrote in 1933 that:

The progress made by the country under the Wali's strong but beneficent rule is marvelous. Peace and order reign even in the most remote and mountainous regions and trade flourishes. At Saidu there is a large school with about five hundred boys, a well-attended hospital, and a veterinary dispensary. There are also schools in many of the outlying districts. Fine residences have been erected at Saidu for the Wali and his eldest son, and several of the leading *Khans* and *Maliks* in the villages have built for themselves large tin-roofed bungalows on more or less modern lines.<sup>45</sup>

Interestingly by the year 1933, teachers with scanty knowledge that were educated at Saidu Sharif or in the neighboring districts of the settled area started private schools in the state that were called *Maktabs* or *Madrasas*. As the people were against acquisition of modern education, so these children were taught conventional subjects along with the religious education in these *Maktabs*. Besides, stress was given on letter writing and all students were expected to master at least two Persian books, namely *Gulistan* and *Bostan* written by Sheikh Sa'di upto the sixth grade.<sup>46</sup> Most of these *Maktabs* taught till primary level and were functioning in big villages and towns of the state such as Mingora, Odigram, Tindodag, Dagar, Kota, Charbagh, Bahrain, Khwaza Khela, Chakdesar, Bisham, Kabal and other areas. After the completion of the courses in these *Maktabs*, some of the students went to join Wadudia High School at Saidu Sharif in order to continue their studies. These students had to pass a test before they were admitted to Wadudia School in high standard classes.<sup>47</sup>

The data of Head Masters who served till 1939 is not available in the school record. However, after 1940, the list of Head Masters has been displayed in the Head Master's office. The Head Masters that served the school after 1940 till the merger of the state in 1969 included Dr. Mohammad Jan (PhD), Syed Yahya Shah, Ahsan Gul Khattak,



Mohammad Sardar Khan, Inayatullah Khan, Pir Mohammad Khan, Mohammad Raziuddin Hassan and Hussain Khan. After merger, Mazroof Salam, Bashir Hussain, Mohammad Zafar Jalil, Muhtaj, Ghulam Mohammad, Ghulam Said, Sarzamin Khan, Sher Yousaf, Ziarat Gul, Mehmood Khan, Mohammad Pervez, Khurshid Ahmad, Muzaffar Hussain served as heads of the institution. Since 2013, Zahoor Ahmad is serving as Principal of the school.

In the reign of the last Wali of Swat, Miangul Abdul Haq Jahanzeb, the system of Cluster school was adopted. In that particular set up, the State authorized the head masters of high schools to look after all the primary level schools. Thus the catchment's area of the high school consisted of all the feeder schools in a *Tehsil*. Accordingly all the smaller schools formed a Circle around the high school creating a Circle school. Thus, the first school of the State, Wadudia High School became the pioneer Circle school with the object of looking after the primary schools within its network. The head master of Wadudia High School was in charge of the Circle. The Circle head master was accountable to the Director of Schools, for conducting examinations, school inspection, checking teacher's presence, meetings with parents, maintaining a liaison between the school and the community, and maintaining an overall discipline of the Circle.<sup>48</sup>

### **The Use of State's Machinery for Spread of Education in the State**

It has been narrated by the elders and also endorsed by a number of writers that the rulers of Swat State used coercive measures to bring children to the newly established schools. In this connection, Buner Khan argued in 1963 that, "The ruler of Swat advised, induced and even compelled the people to send their children to the newly founded school in the capital (Wadudia School)".<sup>49</sup> Tasadduq Ahmad Makhdom also confirmed in 1963 that Wali Sahib sent armed soldiers to force the people to educate their children in the new schools.<sup>50</sup> According to Anila Adnan, the ruler of Swat State "authorized his troops to go door to door throughout the valley and order that every girl be present in school the following day. If they were met with any objections to this order, they were instructed to physically punish the fathers or male guardians of these girls."<sup>51</sup> The State soldiers were sent from door to door to persuade the parents to enroll their children in the schools.

Sultan-i-Rome argues that after the advent of Swat State and its consolidation by Abdul Wadud, the era of modernization and the introduction of modern education began. Though Miangul Abdul Wadud

could not read and write, yet he was well aware of the need and significance of modern education, because without education it was not possible for him to run the state efficiently on modern lines. He argues that it seems that the need to procure the services of educated persons who may be competent to fill the posts in the state, contributed to his ambition in introducing and promoting modern education in the state and building educational institutions.<sup>52</sup>

### **The Bolshevik Role in Opening of Wadudia School**

After the formation of Swat State, the colonial British government was observing the activities of the Bolsheviks in the state as well. The then ruler of Swat State however repeatedly denied knowledge of any Bolshevik activity in the state.<sup>53</sup> The opponents of the ruler of Swat State leveled exaggerated allegations against him in their correspondence with the Political authorities but the high-ups did not pay heed to it and rather regarded these allegations as “false or exaggerated.”<sup>54</sup> The ruler of Swat State, Bacha Sahib attacked in strong terms the aims and propaganda of the Bolsheviks, whom he regarded as enemies of Islam. Maulvi Abdul Aziz, who was employed by the ruler of Swat and who was regarded with suspicion by the colonial British sources as a Bolshevik also made strong speech in May 1923 against Bolshevism in the State. In his speech to a *Jarga*, he declared himself the devoted servant of the ruler of Swat State.<sup>55</sup> Similarly, according to North West Frontier Provincial (Confidential) Diary for the week ending the 17th May 1924, “Maulvi Abdul Aziz was strongly suspected of being a Bolshevik Agent. The Mian Gul [Ruler of Swat State], however, always stoutly denied this and took full responsibility while he was in his service.”<sup>56</sup>

The British suspected that the opening of Anglo -Vernacular School at the capital of Swat State was also linked with Bolsheviks and Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, the head of Khudai Khitmatgar movement. British officials suspected that the school at Saidu Sharif had been opened in close collaboration with Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan under the scheme of Indian revolutionary leaders linked with and financed from Tashkent.<sup>57</sup> However, there is no concrete evidence that affirms the fact that the pioneer educational institution in Swat State had any connection with Bolshevik movement. About the role of Red Shirts and Bolsheviks involvement in the affairs of Swat State, the last Wali of Swat, Miangul Abdul Wadud remarked that:

In fact there was never direct involvement of Red Shirt movement in the State. They always thought, during British

rule, that my father was loyal to the British rule, so they concluded that they could not achieve anything there...later, when independence was approaching, relations between them and the Muslim League became very strained, and they knew that we were from the Muslim League. So they stayed away and never contacted my father or me for any support or requests. But finally in the last two or three years of my rule in the 1960s, I allowed them to come; Wali Khan and his friends, and let them build houses up near Madyan but they had secret meetings with the people.<sup>58</sup>

The harsh treatment of the members of Red Shirts by the ruler of Swat State and the punishment that was given to them also confirms the fact that Khudai Khidmatgars had no influence in the State. They were not allowed to have any sway within the state in colonial British era.<sup>59</sup> Miangul Abdul Wadud opened the Anglo- Vernacular School without any initiative or assistance on the part of anyone from outside the state. The opening of the schools within the state was based on the ruler's own interest and initiative.

Interestingly, in 1954 or 1955, the Central Jail in the State was converted into Wadudia High School and the students living on the south side of Saidu *nullah* had to remain in High School Shagai and the northern students were shifted to Wadudia High School.<sup>60</sup> Initially, the building for this pioneer educational institution was constructed opposite to 'Allah O Akbar Mosque', near Central Hospital, Saidu Sharif. Its primary section was where the Science Block of Government Post Graduate Jahanzeb College stands today.<sup>61</sup> When the building of historic Jahanzeb College was completed in 1952, the students of Wadudia School from class 7<sup>th</sup> to class 10<sup>th</sup> were seated in the newly constructed college. However, very soon, the school was shifted to its present site. Thus for a long time, the building of the state prison was used as a centre of dispensation of modern education.<sup>62</sup> According to Fazal Khaliq, "Government Wadudia High School is among Swat's first architectural landmarks. It initially served as the state's fort and was later converted into a prison."<sup>63</sup> In 1960, the last Wali of Swat, Miangul Abdul Haq Jahanzeb renovated its building and constructed it on modern lines.<sup>64</sup> This historic institution "stood tall against Talibanisation and floods; neither blasted nor washed away by floods. Sadly enough the building was...demolished by Swat's administration."<sup>65</sup> The destruction of the pioneer educational institution was resented by civil society in Swat but it was bound to happen in the shape of its destruction in 2011.<sup>66</sup>

Wadudia School at the capital of the state has been a witness to many achievements during the state period. It has matchless records in co-curricular activities in local and national level especially its military platoon has always been there on the victory stand. That platoon was named as 'Jahanzeb Troops' named after the ruler of Swat, Miangul Jahanzeb. The troop had seen many changes in uniform, training and leaders, but the overall performance has remained glorious. The name of the troops was then changed into Jahanzeb Batalion. The members of the team were being selected very carefully from the upper class with specific stress on character, physical fitness and good looks. So most of the troops belonged to the sons of state officials and *Khans*, but some boys from the common lots were also recruited.<sup>67</sup>

### **Conclusion**

To conclude, it can be argued that Swat and the areas that were later on included in Swat State, were devoid of any incentives for worldly education prior to the formation of Swat State. The first ruler of Swat State, Sayyid Abdul Jabbar Shah, during his brief stay as ruler of Swat State (1915-1917) could not take any initiative for introducing formal education in Swat State. However, Miangul Abdul Wadud, though illiterate in the modern sense, laid the foundation of modern education in the State. His interest in promoting educational facilities to his subjects led to the foundation of Anglo- Vernacular School in the year 1923, in the capital of the State, Saidu Sharif. The Anglo -Vernacular School was the only educational institution in the entire State that was named after him. Though his son, Miangul Abdul Haq Jahanzeb subsequently established hundreds of schools in his reign (1949-1969), yet the role and importance of Wadudia School cannot be underestimated. This pioneer educational institution will be celebrating its centenary celebrations in 2023.

### **Notes and References**

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<sup>1</sup> "Da Pukhto Zamana" literally means age of Pashtu. This term refers to the era before the foundation of Swat State when Pakhtoonwali served as the law of the land.

<sup>2</sup> Buner Khan, "Growth of Modern Education in Swat State", (M.Ed thesis, Institute of Education and Research, University of Punjab, Session 1963), p.21.

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- <sup>3</sup> Ashruf Altaf Hussain, *The Story of Swat, as told by the Founder Miangul Abdul Wadud Badshah Sahib to Muhammad Asif Khan*, (Peshawar: Ferozsons Limited, Peshawar, 1962), p. 67-68.
- <sup>4</sup> Barth, *The Last Wali of Swat: An Autobiography as told to Fredrik Barth*, p. 41.
- <sup>5</sup> Ashruf Altaf Hussain, *The Story of Swat, as told by the Founder Miangul Abdul Wadud Badshah Sahib to Muhammad Asif Khan*, p.115-116.
- <sup>6</sup> Buner Khan, "Growth of Modern Education in Swat State", (M. Ed thesis, Institute of Education and Research, University of Punjab, Session 1963), p. 19.
- <sup>7</sup> Ashruf Altaf Hussain, *The Story of Swat, as told by the Founder Miangul Abdul Wadud Badshah Sahib to Muhammad Asif Khan*, p. 115-116.
- <sup>8</sup> Muhammad Asif Khan, *Tareekh-e- Riyasth-e- Swat wa Sawanah-e-Hayat, Bani Riyasath-e-Swat Miangul Abdul Wadud*, (Mingora: Shoaib sons, 2009), p.154-55.
- <sup>9</sup> Ashruf Altaf Hussain, *The Story of Swat, as told by the Founder Miangul Abdul Wadud Badshah Sahib to Muhammad Asif Khan*, p. 116.
- <sup>10</sup> Buner Khan, "Growth of Modern Education in Swat State", (M .Ed thesis, Institute of Education and Research, University of Punjab, Session 1963), p. 23.
- <sup>11</sup> Muhammad Ali Dinakhel, 'Swat State and Bolshevik Movement', *Central Asia Journal* No. 85, Winter 2019, p. 108.
- <sup>12</sup> Nasim Shah Shirazi & Hafiz M. Yasin, 'Fiscal Structure, Social Welfare Program and Infrastructure Development in the Former State of Swat (Pakistan): A Case Study with Implications for Muslim Countries', IRTI Working Paper Series, Islamic Research and Training Institute, Jeddah 21413, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, October 23, 2012, p.8
- <sup>13</sup> Amjad Ali Sahab, "Prof. Shad Muhammad Khan ke yaad mein", Stable URL [www.lafzuna.com](http://www.lafzuna.com), (accessed on 22<sup>nd</sup> July 2019).
- <sup>14</sup> Fredrik Barth, *The Last Wali of Swat: An Autobiography as told to Fredrik Barth*, p.73.
- <sup>15</sup> Fredrik Barth, *The Last Wali of Swat: An Autobiography as told to Fredrik Barth*, p. 112.
- <sup>16</sup> Sultan-i- Rome, *Swat State (1915-1969): From Genesis to Merger, An Analysis of Political, Administrative, Socio-Political, and Economic Developments*, Karachi: Oxford University Press, 2008, p. 213.
- <sup>17</sup> Buner Khan, "Growth of Modern Education in Swat State", p. 25.
- <sup>18</sup> Buner Khan, "Growth of Modern Education in Swat State", p. 23.
- <sup>19</sup> Nasim Shah Shirazi & Hafiz M. Yasin however contends that the Anglo Vernacular School at Saidu Sharif was upgraded to Anglo-vernacular Middle School in 1927.
- <sup>20</sup> Inam Ullah, "Wadudia High School, Saidu Sharif ki mukhtasar tareekh", Stable URL <https://www.lafzuna.com>, (Accessed June 2, 2019).
- <sup>21</sup> Inam Ullah, "Wadudia High School, Saidu Sharif ke mukhtasar tareekh", (Accessed June 2, 2019).
- <sup>22</sup> Inam Ullah, "Wadudia High School, Saidu Sharif ki mukhtasar tareekh", (Accessed June 2, 2019).

- <sup>23</sup> Sayyid Abdul Ghafoor Qasmi, *Aala Hazrat Hukumran e Riyasath e Swat ki Sawaneh Hayat*, (Peshawar, Hamidia Press, 1939), p.89-90.
- <sup>24</sup> North West Frontier Provincial Diary for the week ending the 10th November 1923, File No 56-67, (Confidential Diaries), Bundle No.54, 1919-1930, List No.1, Deputy Commissioner Peshawar File, Directorate of Archives
- <sup>25</sup> North West Frontier Provincial Diary for the week ending the 23rd February 1924, File No 56-67, (Confidential Diaries), Bundle No.54, 1919-1930, List No.1, Deputy Commissioner Peshawar File, Directorate of Archives
- <sup>26</sup> Inam Ullah, “Wadudia High School, Saidu Sharif ki Mukhtasar Tareekh”, <https://www.lafzuna.com>, (Accessed June 2, 2019).
- <sup>27</sup> Inam Ullah, “Wadudia High School, Saidu Sharif ki Mukhtasar Tareekh”, Stable URL <https://www.lafzuna.com>, (Accessed June 2, 2019).
- <sup>28</sup> Buner Khan, “Growth of Modern Education in Swat State”, p. 24.
- <sup>29</sup> Buner Khan, “Growth of Modern Education in Swat State”, p. 25.
- <sup>30</sup> Amjad Ali Sahab, “Prof. Shad Muhammad Khan ke yaad mey”, Stable URL [www.lafzuna.com](http://www.lafzuna.com), (accessed on 22<sup>nd</sup> July 2019).
- <sup>31</sup> Buner Khan, “Growth of Modern Education in Swat State”, p. 26.
- <sup>32</sup> Letter No.23-P-A (Confidential), dated 13th December 1927, S.No. 247, Bundle No. 12, Confidential, 1927, Directorate of Archives, Peshawar.
- <sup>33</sup> Major W.R Hay, *Monograph on Swat State*, (Simla; Government of India Press, 1934), p.24.
- <sup>34</sup> North West Frontier Province Education Code, 1936, p. 6.
- <sup>35</sup> Amjad Ali Sahab, “Prof. Shad Muhammad Khan ke yaad mey”, Stable URL [www.lafzuna.com](http://www.lafzuna.com), (accessed on 22<sup>nd</sup> July 2019).
- <sup>36</sup> Ashruf Altaf Hussain, *The Story of Swat, as told by the Founder Miangul Abdul Wadud Badshah Sahib to Muhammad Asif Khan*, p. 115-116.
- <sup>37</sup> Buner Khan, “Growth of Modern Education in Swat State”, p. 24.
- <sup>38</sup> Buner Khan, “Growth of Modern Education in Swat State”, p. 23.
- <sup>39</sup> Sayyid Abdul Ghafoor Qasmi, *Aala Hazrat Hukumran e Riyasath e Swat ki Sawaneh Hayat*, (Peshawar, Hamidia Press, 1939), p. 91.
- <sup>40</sup> Buner Khan, “Growth of Modern Education in Swat State”, p. 25.
- <sup>41</sup> Inam Ullah, “Wadudia High School, Saidu Sharif ke mukhtasar tareekh”, (Accessed June 2, 2019).
- <sup>42</sup> Inam Ullah, “Wadudia High School, Saidu Sharif ke mukhtasar tareekh”, Accessed June 2, 2019).
- <sup>43</sup> Online Lecture by Muhammad Pervesh Shaheen on Miangul Abdul Wadud, Accessed December 2, 2021).
- <sup>44</sup> Letter No.23-P-A (Confidential), dated 13th December 1927, S. No. 247, Bundle No. 12, Confidential, 1927, Directorate of Archives, Peshawar.
- <sup>45</sup> Major W.R.Hay, *Yusufzai State of Swat*, p.246.
- <sup>46</sup> Buner Khan, “Growth of Modern Education in Swat State”, p. 27.
- <sup>47</sup> Buner Khan, “Growth of Modern Education in Swat State”, p. 27.
- <sup>48</sup> Habib Khan, “Educational Supervision in the State of Swat, 1949-1969, A Case Study”, Harvard University, 1988, p. 25-26.
- <sup>49</sup> Buner Khan, “Growth of Modern Education in Swat State”, p. 25.

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- <sup>51</sup> Anila Adnan, "The After-school extracurricular needs of Swat's college girls", (MA Thesis, Department of International Relations, University of Oregon, 2018), p.18-19.
- <sup>52</sup> Sultan-i- Rome, *Swat State (1915-1969): From Genesis to Merger, An Analysis of Political, Administrative, Socio-Political, and Economic Developments*, p. 213.
- <sup>53</sup> Muhammad Ali Dinakhel, Swat State and Bolshevik Movement, *Central Asia Journal* No. 85, Winter 2019, p.96.
- <sup>54</sup> Muhammad Ali Dinakhel, Swat State and Bolshevik Movement, p.106.
- <sup>55</sup> North West Frontier Provincial Diary for the week ending the 30th May 1923, File No 56-67, (Confidential Diaries), Bundle No.54, 1919-1930, List No.1, Deputy Commissioner Peshawar File, Directorate of Archives
- <sup>56</sup> North West Frontier Provincial Diary for the week ending the 17th May 1924, File No 56-67, (Confidential Diaries), Bundle No.54, 1919-1930, List No.1, Deputy Commissioner Peshawar File, Directorate of Archives
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- <sup>58</sup> Fredrik Barth, *The Last Wali of Swat: An Autobiography as told to Fredrik Barth*, p.76.
- <sup>59</sup> Sultan-i- Rome, *Swat State (1915-1969): From Genesis to Merger, An Analysis of Political, Administrative, Socio-Political, and Economic Developments*, p.137.
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- <sup>62</sup> Inam Ullah, "Wadudia High School, Saidu Sharif ki mukhtasar tareekh", (Accessed June 2, 2019).
- <sup>63</sup> Fazal Khaliq, "Threatened historical heritage: Swat's first school willfully destroyed by govt" Stable URL [www.tribune.com.pk/story/201433/threatened-heritage-Swat](http://www.tribune.com.pk/story/201433/threatened-heritage-Swat), (Accessed on 20<sup>th</sup> September 2021).
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- <sup>67</sup> Fazal Raziq Shahab, "Jahanzeb Battalion", Stable URL, [www.swatencyclopedia.com](http://www.swatencyclopedia.com) (Accessed on 30<sup>th</sup> August 2021).