

## Historical Background of Khanate of Kalat:

By

<sup>1</sup>Durdana, <sup>2</sup>Zahid Hussain Dashti

### Abstract:

*Balochistan is an important part of the world by its geographical location. It has a very important significance since history. The two famous Darron (Dara-e-Bolan and Dara-e-Mola) of Balochistan have been passed in the great invaders, traders and winners of the world. The Khanate Kalat is the most important and significant dynasty of Baloch history, how was it formed, who was the founder of the Khanate of Balochistan. This paper will present a historical review of the Khanate Kalat, showing how the Baloch rule has established in Kalat. This paper will discuss the Qambrani rule, Mirwani rule, and how the dynasty was transferred to Ahmadzai, examine the different theories about Khanate Kalat.*

**Keywords:** Kalat, Ahmadzai, Qambrani, Tribes, Mir Bijjar, Balochistan, Baloch etc.

### Introduction:

Kalat is spread over the Middle Eastern and southwestern parts of Balochistan. In the north district of Chaghi, Quetta and Pishin are east of Mastung and Bolan and Khuzdar in the South, while the west side is Kharan area. Naturally, it can be divided into two parts; a mountainous area and the

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<sup>1</sup>Assistant Professor of History, Government Degree College Satelite Town Quetta Pakistan

<sup>2</sup>Lecturer, Department of Balochi, University of Balochistan Quetta Pakistan

plain. Kalat has an important place in history of Balochistan, which has been the capital of Baloch rulers for many centuries. Archaeological records show that Kalat highlands and Jhalwan hills were once a part of the territory ruled by the people of Moinjodaro civilization. Before the advent of Islam, the region was under the rule of Hindu or Buddhist princes, known as sewas. All tradition asserts that the former rulers of Kalat were Hindus, Sewa by name. History shows that the Siva family took place in the Sahrahe family, a Hindu family. For several centuries in Kalat, this Hindu family had ruled, whose last Raja was Siva, Kalat is often called Kalat Siva today.

The Country of the Balochistan's author described that before the era of Mirwanis, the Sahrah Muslim family used to rule in Kalat. Similarly, a cemetery in the Saharahe family is still in Kalat. **(Dehwar 1990 P: 368)**.

### **Mir Qambar Baloch:**

Mir Qambar was a famous Peer or Wali's Son, who had seen many acts (Karamat) in his era. At this time, the circumstances of Kalat were corrupt, many tribes of Sarawan and Jalawan used to steal and robbery. In that case Raja Siva had to help from Mir Qambar. Mir Qambar cleansed the thieves by helping Raja Siva from his bravery then Mir Qambar captured.

to rule the Raj Siva's Government, many Hindus forced to become Muslims.

Historian writes that Mir Qambar's personality is exactly the same as Mir Jalal Khan's personality. The Mir Qambar's era is almost the same as Mir Jalal Khan. The thirteenth and fourteenth centuries A.D are seen by both men. Both great personalities continue to serve their own tribe in their own regions (Makran and Kalat). Due to which, their places were become like Wali Allah in the Baloch tribe, **(Baloch 2012 P: 50)**. Due to Mir Qambar's efforts and help, Kalat became the Baloch ruler, rather than Kalat Siva, and Mir Qambar Baloch became the first ruler of Kalat.

### **Mir Miroo:**

After Mir Qambar the Mangols occupied all the areas of Kalat. Mir Naseer Khan Ahmadzai writes, in 1363 to 1405 AD during the rule of Timor, Mir Miroo started the struggle for establishing his government in the ancient Turan, five years later, His government was established in 1410 A.D (**Ahmadzai 1993 P: 378**) Mir Miroo was from Mir Qambar's generation, and whose descendants later became famous in Mirwani, he was brave Mir Miroo fought battles with his brave tribes for Mongols and also helped them. Jdgals out drew from Sorab and he occupied their territories. After that Mir Miroo's Government was established (**Khan 1947 P:13-14**). Mir Miro, who expelled the jatgols and jat from the Jalawan region

The battle was fought between Mir Meera and Rinds at Kolwa and Rinds had to face disaster so Mir Shahak realized that he should migrate from Makran as it was surrounded by stable and powerful states so this situation could be dangerous for Rind and Baloch Tribe.

Late khan of Kalat, Mir Ahmad Yard Khan writes that if the Baloch rulers of Kalat and Makran may have united, then a strong and powerful government may have formulated in some parts of southern Asia cause of controversy between the two states was impersonal. They fought with each other for financial economic reasons because capital of Makran was very strong and started to extend its territory.

After Mir Qambar, Mir Meera occupies a permanent place in the history of Brahvi Baloch Tribes of Balochistan. He fought many a times against Jdgals and Mongols. The region of Mir Meera starts from Sorab after the downfall of Mangols. He wished to extend the territory of Brahvi, Baloch tribes. He participated in many battles for this purpose. On the other side Rind Baloch also had same ambitions so according to historians in the middle of 15<sup>th</sup> century the political terms were not favorable between the states of Kalat and Makran and it resulted in the war between these two states because of the same controversy even in the coming years Brahvi and Baloch Rind tribe of Kalat were never on good terms with each other (**Baloch 1987 P:96**)

History shows that Mir Miroo's Government did not start after Mughals but began his rule in the fifteenth century after the Mongols went. In the last period of Mir Miroo's rule, Mir Shehak Rind emerged in a land of Makran with a large power which led to both hostilities.

### **Mir Omar / Umar Mirwani:**

After the death of Mir Miroo, his son Mir Omar's government started. The government of Mir Omar remained from 1460 to 1485 A.D **(Ahmadzai 1993 P:82).**

Most of it mentions the Rind and Lashar tribes. The description of a significant historical event is essential for future generations of the Baloch nation, because in the history of Baloch breed this misunderstanding has taken place of historical events.

Akhund Mohammad Saddique refers to Mir Omar Mirwani's Government in the sixteenth century A.D in his book Akhbar-al-Abrar. According to him, when the Arghoon family was defeated by Kamran Mughal in 1530, it strengthened the power of Zoonon big Arghoon in Kalat, by taking advantage of the weakness of the Zoonon big, Mir Omar captured Kalat with his tribe. Mir Omar defeated Mughal and established his government in Kalat **(Siddique 2009 P:327).**

Siddique said it is not correct, because according to history and research. Zanon bag was not alive in 1530.

According to history of Farishta and different historians, Zoonon bag himself was the Governor of Qandahar, which was appointed by Shah Hussain king of Herat. In 1507 A.D Zoonon was killed in a fight in Herat against Muhammad Khan Shabani Usbook. **(Dewar 2007 P: 418) (Bijjrani Marri 1985 P:230)** Zoonon bag Argon's real name was Amir Shuja Al-Din Zoonon, Shabani Captured Herat and Killed him **(Babar N. Date P:131).**

However, remember that Shah Bagan, Son of Zoonon bag Arghoon, had to hand over Qandahar King Babar in 1520, not his son Mirza Kamran. Mirza

Kamran was the Governor of Qandahar, but not in Babar's Era. He was Governor in Humayun's era after 1530 A.D.

The Second misconception is about the attack on the Kalat of the Rind and Lashar tribes. According to the historian that Mir Chakar, Mir Shahak and Mir Gohram turned Kalat from the Makran. They fought between Mirwani. The army of the Baloch's (Rind and Lashar) came to victory, and Mir Omar was killed in the fight, the Kalat was taken from the Mirwani. **(Siddique 2009 P:23).**

According to the above story, Mir Omar Mirwani's Government started after 1530 A.D So Mir Chakar was playing his role in Indian politics in that era. He is mentioned in various rare historical books. The question here is how Mir Chakar and Mir Shehak killed him? Mir Shehak died in 1530 A.D. this battle (Rind and Mirwani) of both tribes is not historic evidence, nor is it mentioned in the Balochi poetry. Here, the opinion of Lala Bahadur Hutu ram history of Balochistan is important.

That before the Rind Government, the Mir wares captured the Kalat, when the Rinds came to Kalat, they captured the power, then again, the Mirwani occupied. When the Mirwani left the Government, the Mughals took control and Kept ruling on Kalat, after the Mughals, the Ahmadzai family got Government and ruled for centuries. **(Haturam 1907-1988 P:**

Historian Jamil Zubiri writes that, in the fifteenth century two tribes Rind and Lashar (Balchohi) moved along with central Balochistan. Those who were on their competition, either they were killed or they accepted the obedience. In the era of Mir Chakar all Balochistan came to the occupation of the Baloch's and their Government was established. Mir Chakar was a great Baloch. **(Zubiri 1985 P:18).** Mir Chakar's rule in history of Balochistan is very important, because Baloch's live happily under center Government in peace. Mir Chakar was awarded the great Chakar, this era was rise and prosperity of Baloch's. Mir Chakar not only stated in the battle field but also administrative and economic capabilities that even today the hero of collective Baloch nation is Mir Chakar. Prof. Anwar Roman praises about Mir Chakar, he was a happy and friendly man. But he was a strong

enemy of the enemy, like every ordinary man, there was a feeling of emotion and hard work, love and hostility, compassion, sentiment and revenge. His role was a combination of solid attributes. His patience is estimated by Baloch classical poems. **(Roman 1964 P:29)** These tribes did not see any particular difference between Makran. But instead of fertility, the area of the Kachi was more attractive to them. They stayed in Kalat for two years and then sent his people to get information about different areas. Perhaps the cold winter of Kalat was unbearable for them. They decided to leave the Kalat towards the eastern plain areas of Balochistan. In those areas, Kachi, Gandava and fertile areas of Sibi were included and it was decided to live in these areas. This migration of the Baloch's was mainly due to economic reasons, so that the fertile land is occupied.

In their (Mirwani's) earlier legend we find them living at Sorab near Kalat, and extending their power thence in wars with the Jets or Jadgals. They then fell under the power of the Mughals, but one of their chiefs, Mir Hasan, regained the capital from Mughal governor, and his successors held Kalat. **(Gazetteer1980 p;14)** According to historical facts, the opinion of Akhund Mohammad Siddique's is not correct. According to Balochi Poet, Mir Omar's battle has been done with the Jadgals of Lasbela, the description of which is available in Jalawan Gazetteer.

The following poet rigs are written which is about Behravi (Baloch) and Jadgal's war.

اومر ہمارو چاں پر مرا گاہست  
پر نغار باگیں نشت و گمراہیت

اومر میروء جہاں ڈاہت  
دلجم ء نشتہ دلیرئیں کوٹہء  
چڑو بوجے زرتہ جاموٹہ ء  
ناگہاں دات اش اومر ء حالے  
اقت جدگال پر جنگ و داوا ء  
جہہ جت اومر اچ وتی جاہ ء  
اومر گونجدگال ء جتہ تاڑی  
اومر گوں براسان بوتگت گاڑی  
گپتہ جدگال ء اومر ء ماڑی

### Translation,

Mir Omar was on the rise of his power and his Darbar seemed to be.

He was Governing glory on the fort of Naghar, all the world knew that Omar  
Son of Miroo is ruler. He was  
staying in his for with satisfaction.

The Jamot army suddenly appeared on every side.

Mir Omar was informed about this time.  
Jadgals has come for fight.

Omar immediately got ready.

Omar fought with the Jadgals.

Omar was killed with his brother and servants.

The Jadgals captured the fort of Omar. (**Ahmadzai 1993 PP:86-87**).

In the some daywodh, Nach, Bela, Saronna, Kark, Chako Patchy and Kachi 'Jatt and Jadgals tribes started united, this news was met to Mir Omar and he sent messages for his allied tribes, but before it, the Jadgals attacked Nag had (Sorab) by killing Mir Omar, Mir Omar (Umar)'s mausoleum is in the Sorab (**Baloch August 2004 P:34**)

The Baloch who conquered to established their capital at Miri(Sorab), near Kalat, where influence of an ancient fort still exists, and the Baloch tribe was normally known as Mirwani although the chief of them (**Awan 1985 p;29**). History and Balochi poetry shows that the Mirwani Capital was not Kalat, but it is Sorab Nag had it is clear in the light of the research facts that Mir Chakar did not get the result of the battle of the Mirwani of the Kalat Government. Mir Chakar fought the Jadgals and captured the Kalat.

Historian Naseer Khan Ahmadzai writes that Mir Chakar and Mir Shehak Rind defeated the Jadgals in Kalat and Sorab Nag had". Rind Baloch captured the capital Kalat of Turan after the fort of Nag had and announced its rule on Balochistan. After the victory of Nag had in February 1485 A.D, the rulers of the Rind Baloch were formed instead of the Mirwani Baloch: (**Ahmadzai 1993 P:89**).

Mir Chakar showed the success of his father in the victory of Kalat and Mir Shahak Rind was very impressed by his son. He was a great general and brave soldier.



Kalat was conquered after a tough fight. Mir Chakar forced all the tribes of lost proximity of Kalat to accept his obedience with his own tactics, power and strength. These tribes (Rind and Lashar) remained in Kalat for nearly two years. They could not tolerate a severe dry cold and, decided to go to the east and plan to take victories. In Kalat, one of their representatives was appointed by Mir Mandoo Puzh Rind and was determined to conquer Sibi, Gandava and Kachi Rind rulers in summer used to come to Kalat and went back to their center Sibi and Kachi in the Winter.

### **Mir Bijjar Mirwani and Mir Mando Rind:**

Mir Chakar has appointed Mir Mando Rind his representative in Kalat. There are conflicting views in the historians about Mir Mando According to Siddique, Mir Bijjar was seven years old when Rinds attacked Kalat. When Bijjar was young and prepared to take revenge from the Rinds in his heart (**Siddique2009 P:25**)

Mir Bijjar attacked Kalat and killed Mir Mando and entered Kalat with his army. (**Naseer 2000 P:9**) history shows that Mir Mando was appointed as a representative of Mir Chakar in Kalat for many years Mir Mando did not hit by Mir Bijjar, but after migration of Mir Chakar to Punjab, Mir Mando turned towards Punjab and Multan. However, there is a mention of Mir Mando in history, which was occupied a part of Multan area in the era of Sher Shah Suri, almost Mando, ruled on Kalat for fifteen years, had come to Punjab due to the situation. There he met Mir Chakar in 1535 A.D (**Bijjrani Marri 1985P 226**).

During the night, a Bellocian Omro, Meido by name, actuated by his strong attachment to the confined, fond mean, with his servant whose name was said, to leave the army and carry the news of Fouth Khan's imprisonment to the garrison of the Citadel but, in spite of his efforts to save it by resuming the defense, he was forced the inhabitants, with their own hand spot their families to death. The rest were taken prisoners. Meido himself was seized by Buk shoo Langa, and delivered dive to Habit Khan, who took possession of town of Multan and all its dependencies. And made the strongest efforts

to re-people the country which lay in a state of desolation by oppression of the Balochs. (**Harvie 1979 P:135**).

Mir Bijjar took revenge of his father's blood from the Jadjals, he fought about 18 wars against Jadjals, his passion fulfilled the revenge, and after the pilgrimage, he was shocked. After the separation of Mir Bijjar's regime, Arghoon and Mughals took advantage of the opportunity and captured Kalat along with the region of Emperor Akbar e Azam and Emperor Jahangir.

According to Brahvi tradition, as he exceeds old, he visited Mecca for Haj and then he returned to withdraw from the chiefs, in 1650 the Mughal rule was very weak in Balochistan, because Mughals lost their authority in Kandahar in reign of Shah Jahan, when the tribes of Baloch under Mir Gohram Dewar and Mir Ibrahim Qambrani refused to acknowledge Mughal ruling. They have compelled Mughal to leave their rule in Kalat. After Mughals, the tribal assembly has chosen Mir Hassan (**Baloch 1987 p;102**)

The people of Kalat attacked the Mughal Governor with the help of Dewar and gave the government to Mir Ibrahim Mirwani, but he was an old man. He gave his position to his grandson Mir Hassan Khan. His government started in Kalat in about 1666 A.D, Mir Hassan did not have any son. Therefore, the Sardar of Baloch tribes decided to give government of Kalat got Qambrani or Ahmadzai from the Mirwani. Mir Ahmad Khan awl became the first Ahmadzai Khan of Kalat. In this way the Government of Khan of Kalat started in Kalat and for many centuries this family has done a wonderful government in Balochistan. About the mid of seventeenth century, the ruler was a Mirwani Baloch his name was Mir Hassan. Mir Hassan died in 1666 A.D and the Baloch tribes elected Mir Ahmad Khan of the Qambrani tribe of Baloch as their leader, thus the Khanate of Kalat was transferred from the Mirwani to the Ahmadzai. (**Awan 1985 p;29**) Mir Ahmad Khan 1 is the founder of Ahmadzai dynasty in Kalat, this dynasty is in his name in the history of Balochistan.

Mir Ahmad Khan was fighting with Baruzia (Afghan) throughout his era, the Mughals and the Kulhoras of Sindh, to extend their rule in Baloch dominions. He has extraordinary quality to inspire his tribal and gave them

fervor, he trained to guide them in the art of warfare toward a bright future before his death. (**Baloch 1987 p;102**) Mir Mihrab Khan<sup>1</sup> is son of Mir Ahmad Khan<sup>1</sup>, he ruled two years only, Kulhoras of Sindh killed him. Mir Samandar Khan was 3<sup>rd</sup> Khan of Kalat, he was brave, and also fought with Kulhoras Mir Ahmed khan 2<sup>nd</sup> 1713-1714 ruled one year only after that Mir Abdullah Khan 1714-1734 proved to be a brave and a very able ruler Mir Mohabat khan and Mir Iltiaaz and Mir Naseer Khan were sons of Mir Abdullah Khan Mir Naseer Khan was a strong and wisdom ruler of Balochistan, he has conquered the many areas, and ruled for 44 years.

**Conclusion:**

Baloch was warlike and brave people, their political, social and economic structure was different from other people of Pakistan, as a nation, the Baloch are fortunate people, from Mir Chakar Rind to Mir Ahmad Yar Khan Ahmadzai. They received the leadership of various notable chiefs. The Kalat was the Baloch state to embrace all Baloch areas, such as Seestan, Makran, Derhajate, Lasbela and western Balochistan. In 1666.A.D the tribes of Baloch elected Mir Ahmad Khan one of the Qambrani tribe as their leader, thus the Khan ship of Kalat was transferred from the Mirwani to the Ahmadzai.

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