

**Mir Naseer khan Noori, A great Baloch ruler  
(his victories and policies towards Balochistan)**

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**Abstract**

*The great khan (Khan-e-Azam) Mir Naseer Khan Noori was a great, powerful, independent, and wise ruler of Kalat. He ruled Kalat during 18th century (1749-1794). He extended the boundaries of Balochistan to its extreme and got the title of Khan-e-Azam. The prisoner life made him a man of great will power. The people who were divided into different tribal organizations, merged into Baloch entity. For the very first time made Baloch Parliament to make a constitution based on Baloch Traditions and Shariya (Islamic Laws). People of Kalat used to call him Wali (a saint). He was not only a great ruler but also a conqueror. For the very first time in Balochistan, he laid the foundation of tribal army system. This system became very profitable for him in stabling his government on firm foundations. Mir Naseer Khan Noori was the first ruler of Balochistan who gave it the shape of a sovereign state and had organized military system. The geographical boundaries of the state were specified.*

*In this research paper Mir Naseer Khan Noori's hostility, Bravery, wisdom, political and military organizations would be discussed in the detail. In the history of Balochistan, neither a Baloch nor any international writer worked properly. If someone has written anything, but specially Naseer Khan Noori's was not discussed. He transformed Asia's history with his intriguing struggle and unprecedented consistency. Without Mir Naseer Khan Noori, it was impossible for Ahmed Shah Abdali to get victories in India, Punjab and Iran. I think Naseer Khan Noori is not only name of a personality, but also a great era.*

**Keywords:-** Naseer khan, Kalat state, Ahmed shah, Ruler, Battles, Reforms, policies.

### **Mir Naseer Khan's initial life to coronation**

The characters of personalities play vital role in the history of nations. Sometimes due to personalities, nations even lose their existence. Sometimes nations live forever on the pages of history due to the personalities.

If we look the history of the world, we see that due to the great work of personalities the nations and countries become the part of history. Keeping a view on the history of world, we found many personalities, whose acrobatics changed the course of history. For example Alexander the Great, son of Phillip 2nd, king of a small state. He became king of ancient Greek kingdom "Macedon" and a member of Argead Dynasty. He came out of Macedon with the determination to conquer the world. He spent his life mostly in military expeditions through Asia and Africa. By the age of only 34 years, he created of the largest empires of the world. Today, after 2500 years his name still commonly exists in the minds of the people.

The name which exists in Baloch History is of Mir Naseer Khan Noori. He raised the flag of Baloch Nation throughout the world and taught Balochs the skill of ruling. Now after 250 years of the death, his name exists in the tongue of Baloch Nation.

Initial days of Mir Naseer Khan's life are not very much clear in the pages of history. His exact date of birth is also unknown. It is commonly said by historians that year of his birth would be 1724-1726 AD. At the time of his birth, his father Mir Abdullah Khan was ruler of Kalat. At those days Abdullah Khan was busy in victories and giving extensions to his kingdom. He died on 1731 AD. At the time of his father's death Mir Naseer Khan was 7 years old. He had two elder brothers Mir Mohabbat Khan and Mir Altaz Khan. Mir Mohabbat Khan, the eldest son of Mir Abdullah Khan succeeded him. (Ahmedzai,1989)

Mir Mohabbat Khan's mother, Mahi Chahguli was a Jatt lady. She was first wife of Mir Abdullah Khan. Mir Altaz Khan and Mir Naseer Khan's mother, Bibi Maryam was from Altazai tribe and second wife of Mir Abdullah Khan. (Ibid,1989 Pp159)

According to the rules and regulations of Kalat and Baloch Culture, Mir Mohabbat Khan, elder son of Mir Mohabbat Khan was succeeded as Khan of Kalat. Even many Sardars (Chiefs) was against him. (Naseer,1983)

Mir Mohabbat Khan was afraid of his brothers, that's why after succession first of all, he took out Mir Altaz Khan and Mir Naseer Khan along with their mother from Khan's palace. He shifted them from Kalat to Mastung. For their expenses he gave them the domination of Mastung. (Ibid,1983)

Mir Mohabbat Khan was a irritable, crumply, rake and distrusted person. He revealed rough behavior towards sardars of different tribes. Those sardars who were even in favor of Mir Mohabbat Khan, became his rivals because of his harsh behavior and strict policies. Mir Lashkari Rahisani was chief of those sardars. From beginning, he was fully against of Mir Mohabbat Khan's succession as Khan of Kalat. Now he got a chance to bring sardars in favor of succession of Mir Altaz Khan. Mir Lashkari Rahisani promised the sardars that if Mir Altaz Khan succeeded as Khan of Kalat, he would give them great reward. In this way secret agitation took place against Mir Mohabbat Khan. At the same day of promise his promise, Mir Mohabbat Khan was arrested and Mir Altaz Khan was succeeded as Khan of Kalat. (Ibid,1983)

At those days juvenile Mir Naseer Khan Noori along with his mother, Bibi Maryam was at Mastung. Mir Mohabbat Khan was handed over to Shawani tribe, who were in favor of Mir Mohabbat Khan. They protested against Mir Mohabbat Khan's dismissal. (Naseer,1983)

Mir Altaz Khan was also not a able person who could fulfill the requirements of sardars. When he succeeded on throne of Kalat, he deviated from his promises. He kept restrictions on sardars. Mir Gul Khan Nasir writes that Mir Altaz Khan was a slow, exhausted and a foolish person. When he appointed as Khan of Kalat, he refused the promises that he did with sardars, through Mir Lashkari Rahisani. Soon he became distrustful for sardars. Mir Lashkari Rahisani tried his level best to make him understand to keep

friendly relations with sardars but he refused to do so. Eventually Mir Lashkari Rahisani left him. (Ibid,1983)

Young Mir Naseer Khan Noori was at Mastung on those days. Historians did not write anything about his life during that time period. A strong hypothesis reveals that he was aware of all the situations of Kalat and Afghanistan. Nadir Shah Afshar (king of Iran) on early 1936, called Mir Altaz Khan at Qandahar. He was well aware of the result of this summon. Although he was aware that he would be arrested yet there was not any other way to escape. On the other hand Mir Mohabbat Khan reached Qandahar on April 22,1737 A.D. Nadir Shah Afshar welcomed both Mir Altaz Khan and Mir Mohabbat Khan along with namely Sardars of Balochistan with great honor. He also gave them precious gifts. After a long discussion, on the suggestions of saradas Mir Mohabbat Khan was appointed Khan of Kalat. Mir Altaz Khan was arrested and kept at Qandahar. Soon afterwards on 1738, Mir Noori Naseer Khan, his mother Bibi Maryam and Murad Ali Khan (son of Mir Altaz Khan) were also called from Mastung to Qandahar. The deputyship of Shal (Quetta) was given to them to fulfill their day today expenses. Nadir shah conferred Mir Mohabbat Khan, the distinguished title of “ Buglar Begi” that was special title of Iranian Kings. He returned back to Kalat with great respect and honor.

Naseer Khan Noori was arrested along with, Mir Kamal Khan Altazai, Mir Sultan Zahro Bangulzai, Ali Darban and Mulla Mehar Ali. On the captivity of Nadir Shah Afshar, both brothers quarreled over a petty thing. Mir Altaz Khan took out his sward and attacked Mir Naseer Khan Noori but fortunately he escaped. For his defense, he took out his sward, it wounded Mir Altaz Khan. The wound was too deep that he died on the spot. (Mari,2000,)

When Mir Mohabbat Khan heard the news of assassination of Mir Altaz Khan, he believed that Nadir Shah Afshar would also kiss Naseer Khan on the revenge. When Nadir Shah Afshar forgave Mir Naseer Khan Noori on the request of sardars, Mir Mohabbat Khan was so disappointed. (Naseer,1983)

Mostly the writers expressed this incident negatively because they are against the great personality of Mir Naseer Khan Noori. They want to show him as a cruel and destructive ruler. If we find the pages of history, we will find many aspects of killing to gain power and government. Like the great

Mughal King Aurangzeb Alamgir. He not only killed his brothers but also imprisoned his old father, ShahJahan. A Muslim ruler of Spain Haroon Rasheed killed his own son Mahmood Rasheed. The great king, Sultan Muhammad Fateh killed his newly born brother. That's why, this blame cannot spoil the image of Mir Naseer Khan Noori. Other strong and important argument in his favor is that the fight was started by Mir Altaz Khan and he also attacked first. The only intention of Naseer Khan was defending himself from the attack.

Mostly historians are of the view that when Nadir Shah Afshar attacked India, Mir Naseer Khan Noori was accompanied with him. He learned a lot from Nadir Shan during those battles. (Khan,1947)

The Kalhoras of Sindh of Sindh refused the loyalty of Nadir Shah Afshar. That's why, when Nadir Shah Afshar returned from the expeditions of Delhi, he attacked on Kalhoras. Many people died on these battles. Miyan Noor Muhammad and his son Ghulam Shah Kalhora were arrested by Iranian Army. When they were dragged on the court of Nadir Shah Afshar, Naseer Khan along with his mother was also present on the court. Bibi Maryam requested the king to take revenge of assassination of Mir Abdullah Khan form them. Nadir Shah handed them over to Mir Mohabbat Khan to take his father's revenge from them but he refused to do so. He said that this against the culture of Baloch to kill any prisoner. (Naseer,1983)

Kalhoras gave the areas of Kachhi to Balochs on the blood money of Mir Abdullah Khan. Later on these areas were divided to those Baloch Tribes, who were accompanied with Mir Abdullah Khan.(Ibid,1983)

In 1747, Nadir Shah Afshar was killed by His nephew ,Ali Quli Khan. (Aziz,1990)

At the time of his assassination Ahmed Shah Afshar was his army chief. Ahmed Shah Afshar was really disappointed at the assassination of Nadir Shah Afshar. After the death of Nadir Shah Afshar, Nadir Shah took his army and came back to Qandahar. After a great meeting held under the Abdali Sardars, Ahmed Shah was appointed as their new independent ruler. He kept the foundation of a newly state, named Afghanistan along with its eastern occupied territories. He adopted the title of "Ahmed Shah Durani". He started his government on Afghanistan and Qandahar as its capital. (Dewar,1990)

Noori Naseer Khan also took the advantage of this revolution and escaped from Qandahar. He escaped along with his friends and reached Sheeraz (a city of Iran). He sent one of his friends Mullah Maher Ali back to Qandahar to take care of his mother. He kept journeying from coastal areas of Makran and Kech. When they reached near Hab River, they stayed at the house of a person named Bahot Chatta. (Naseer,1983) After that he reached Khuda Abad(Hydarabad) and stayed with Kalhoras.ii (Ibid,1983)

Mir Naseer Khan Noori started his correspondences with Baloch Sardars. Mir Mohabbat Khan, after the death of Nadir Shah Afshar changed his policies and kept harsh behavior with sardars. Sardars were once again distrustful from him. That's why, they replied to Mir Naseer Khan positively. At the other hand he was in contact with Shah Wali Khan Bamezai, Prime Minister of Ahmed Shah Abdali, who called him his son during the days on his imprisonment. Once Shah Wali Khan Bamezai had promised Naseer Khan that he would make him Khan of Kalat. (Ibid,1983)

When Mir Mohabbat Khan heard that Prime Minister, Shah Wali Khan Bamezai called Mir Naseer Khan along with Baloch Sardars at Qandahar, in1747, he also sent Sultan Qahim Khan Shawani as his representative to Qandahar. Sultan Qahim Khan Shawani was a man of great wisdom. When he reached Qandahar, he came to know that the situation was against Mir Mohabbat Khan. On the second day, he got chance to meet Ahmed Shah Abdali. He started his conversation in a rational and sensible way. He expressed the loyalty of Mir Mohabbat Khan before Shah-e-Afghan. To bring Afghan-Kalat relations close together, he gave him the marriage proposal of Bibi Jaan, daughter of Mir Mohabbat Khan and widow of Mir Gohar. Ahmed Shah accepted the proposal happily. This relationship was unpleasant for Mir Naseer Khan Noori and Shah Wali Khan Bamezai.

When Mir Qahim Khan Shawani came back, he expressed the situation before Mir Mohabbat Khan. In spite of becoming happy, he refused the relationship and cursed him. When Ahmed Shah Abdali informed about this answer, he attacked on Kalat on 1748. A destructive battle fought between both Afghanistan and Kalat states. Kalat army defeated badly and ran away towards Kalat. Ahmed Shah Abdali moved forward to attack on Kalat. When he reached near Mangochar (Khaliqabad), a pious person, Haji Raheem Shah Babhi stopped him and requested him to quit the war. He returned back from Khaliqabad which only 27 kilometers away from Kalat.

After the war Mir Mohabbat was very frightened from Ahmed Shah Abdali. He sent her daughter Bibi Jaan along with Akhund Muhammad Hayat to Afghanistan. When she reached Afghanistan, Ahmed Shah married her. Because of the marriage conflicts between Kalat and Afghanistan came to an end. The war captives of Mastung were also released.

Soon afterwards a rumor spread in Afghanistan that Mir Mohabbat Khan was preparing a huge army to attack at Afghanistan. When Ahmed Shah Abdali heard the rumor, he called Mir Mohabbat Khan at his palace and asked him the reality. Mir Mohabbat refused the news. After that a friend of Mir Naseer Khan, Mir Sultan Zehro Bangulzai testified the news. Then Mir Mohabbat Khan was arrested and a meeting of Baloch Sardars was called at his palace. After the agreement and willingness of sardars, Mir Naseer Khan was appointed as Khan of Kalat. (Ibid,1983)

Once Shah Wali Khan Bamezai promised Mir Naseer Khan that he would clear all the vessels of his path. That's why one day, he killed Mir Mohabbat Khan inside the jail of Qandahar and then Mir Naseer Khan Noori ruled Kalat for almost 45 years with great satisfaction. (Ibid,1983)

### **Mir Naseer Khan Noori's Internal Policies:-**

Every ruler make some policies to regulate his government. Mir Naseer Khan Noori also made some policies to take his government on right directions.

Mir Naseer Khan Noori became Khan of Kalat, many external territories included in the geographical boundaries of Balochistan. He brought prosperity throughout the state. He wiggled all the Sardars and tribes. He brought all the revolted areas back to United Balochistan. His main internal policies are as under:

### **Makran policy**

Mir Naseer Khan Noori had great desire of tenability of Makran in Balochistan because of its geopolitical and geostrategic significance. Thousand years ago, the Great Cyrus and Alexander the Great were also aware of significance of Makran. The curved mountainous passes, plain grounds, narrow and broad valleys, destructive isolations, huge mineral wealth and crossroad of two great civilizations of East and West increased its

importance. The most important thing of this area is its hot water seashores, that remain open for sailing throughout the year.

Naseer Khan Noori was looking for a chance to attack on Makran. Fortunately, he got the chance soon and after nine regular military attacks, he conquered Makran completely. Mir Naseer Khan Noori uttered historic words for Makran: “Makran must be conquered” (Baloch,1980)

### **First Attack on Makran and Panjgur**

Makran was divided at two parts at that time and ruled by two different sardars. Kech used to be ruled by Buledi tribe and Makran by Gichki tribe. Both were rivals of each other. After the death of Mir Maherullah Gichki, his son Mir Essa Khan Gichki succeeded him. After sometimes his younger brother Mir Gaziyan Khan killed him and he himself became sardars of Panjgur. Mir Gaziyan’s son Mir Karam Shah was young. He was not able to take his father’s revenge from his uncle. He came to Kalat and requested Mir Naseer Khan Noori for Help. Mir Naseer Khan got chance to interfere into internal matters of Makran. He sent his army of Jhalawan regiment with Mir Karam Shah for his assistance against Mir Gaziyan. (Naseer,1983)

### **Second Attack on Makran**

When Mir Naseer Khan Noori conquered Makran, he appointed Mir Bohir Khan Mosyani as his governor on Panjgur. After sometime people of Panjgur revolted and take Mir Naseer Khan’s power in Panjgur. They attacked Mir Bohir Khan and he escaped and reached Kalat. Mir Naseer Khan Noori once again sent Jhalawan regiment under the leadership of Akhund Muhammad Hayat to take revenge from Gichkis of Panjgur. After a slight resistance, Mir Yaqoob Khan Gichki ran away towards kech and his army arrested by Kalat Army. (Ahmedzai,1989)

### **Third attack on Makran and Kech**

At preset the territory of Makran is divided into three districts of Kech Panjgur and Gawadar. Before Ghichkis, Makran was ruled by Buledis. Both Gichkis and Buledis both were followers of Zikri Sect. (Baloch,2012)

Zikris are the followers of a Indian Scholar Sayad Muhammad Jonpuri (1443-1505), who claimed that he was Imam-e-mehdi. Simple



hearted people of Makran believed him. Mostly historians mentioned this cause as one of the causes of attack on Makran. Mir Naseer Khan Noori once again attacked Makran and conquered it. He left Mir Bohir Khan Mosyani along with 300 militants for protection of Castle of Panjgur and came back to Kalat. (Ahmed Zai,1989)

Once Khan-e-Azam Mir Naseer Khan Noori dreamed Hazrat Muhammad Mustafa(PBUH). In which Hazrat Muhammad Mustafa(PBUH) ordered him to attack on Kalat and preach Islam to the people of Makran. Then Mir Naseer Khan attacked on Makran and saved Muslims and Islam from infidelity and Al-Haad. (khan,1947)

#### **Fourth Attack on Makran**

After a bloody victories and getting success, he left Makran and moved back towards Kalat in order of Ahmed Shah Abdali. After Afghan-Kalat conflict when Mir Naseer Khan once again moved toward Makran, the situations were totally changed. The power of Zikris was once again restored. Mir Naseer Khan Noori sent a message form Mir Umer Gichki to confess his loyalty, but he refused to do so. He came out to fight against Mir Noori Naseer Khan. After a bloody battle, Mir Umer Gichki's army defeated and ran away and took refuge on castle of Nasir Abad. Mir Naseer Khan Noori captured kech.

#### **Fifth Attack on Makran**

Mir Umer Gichki was at Nasir Abad, the tribes of Makran were flocking towards him. Naseer Khan Noori attacked on the castle of Nasir Abad on 17 may 1758. He continued the besiege castle. After twenty days because of shortage of food, he came out from castle and fought against Kalat Army on June 6, 1758. Gichkis fought bravely in the battle field. They were defeated soon by the huge army of Kalat. Mir Shah Umer Gichki and Mir Qasim Gichki were arrested after the war. (Ahmedzai,1989)

#### **Sixth Attack on Makran**

Mir Shah Umer signed a treaty with Mir Naseer Khan Noori. Mir Naseer Khan restored his rule on Kech. He had great respect among the people of Kech but they were rude at his change of religion. That's why, his brother, Mir Shuratullah revolted against him. He ran away towards

Gandhawa, where Mir Naseer Khan along with his supported sardars styed to spend winter season. He informed Mir Naseer Khan about the situation.iii

Mir Naseer Khan Noori moved towards Kech, along with one thousand army of Sarawan and Jhalawan moved towards Kech. On the seventh day, they reached Kech and suddenly attacked on the army of Kech. Mir Shukratullah ran away and took refuge from Buledis. The government of Mir Shah Umer was once again restored.

### **Seventh Attack on Makran**

Mir Naseer Khan Noori sent his Prime Minister, Akhund Fateh Muhammad and Sardar Shah Muhammad on April 12, 1757 for the seventh expedition of Makran. Mir Qasim along with Gichkis were ready for war. When allies of Mir Qasim saw the huge army of Kalat, the left him alone in battle field and ran away. He also surrendered himself in front of Akhund Fateh Muhammad. He expressed his loyalty and Akhund Fateh Muhammad forgave him.

### **Eighth Attack on Makran**

Shah Batiyan was appointed as Sardar of Kech. Mir Naseer Khan Noori sent him back towards Kech along with Mir Chero Khan Shawani and a huge army. When they reached at Kech, Mir Chero Shawani ordered people of Kech to accept Mir Shah Batiyan as their new ruler. Mostly people accepted him except some Buledis, who were of the view that the Sardar of Kech Should be a Buledi. They revolted against the ruler. A great army was sent from Kalat to Kech, under the command of Mir Jezo Khan Altazai and Sardar Shahbaz Khan Muhammad Hassani. When both armies came face to face Buledis quit the idea of war and sent a delegation of forty (40) elderly persons to meet Mir Jezo Khan. He killed all the forty persons on the spot. (Baloch,2012)

### **Ninth and Last Attack on Makran**

When Naseer Khan came back from Iranian expeditions, he attacked Makran, because the Zikris of Makran revolted once again. Mir Naseer Khan Noori ordered his army the genocide of Zikris. A large number of Zikris died at that genocide. Some of them escaped, and left Makran forever. Their

animals and estate were confiscated from them. Naseer Khan left no more chances to Zikri revolution anymore and came back to Kalat.

### **Tittles from Ottoman Caliphate**

On the massacre of Zikris of Makran, Mir Naseer Khan Noori was entitled with the names of “Nasir-e-Millat-e-Muhammadiyah”(The Supporter of the Followers of Muhammad(PBUH)) and “Ghazi-e-Din”(Hero of Islam).

The political insight of Mir Naseer Khan Noori was of course best. He calmed down his counties most important interior areas so much that after almost two hundred (200) years, the peace still exists. These areas used to be center of battles but he made it a peace point.

### **Attacks on Qasarqand and Dazk**

When Makran was completely under the power of Mir Naseer Khan Noori, he targeted Baloch populated areas of Iran. For this purpose, he came out with his army from Kalat. Mir Jazo Khan Muhammad Hassani and his army was still on Kech. When Naseer Khan reached Dazk, the Baloch Tribes welcomed him with great honor. They left Iranian government and accepted Naseer Khan Noori sovereignty over Dazk. Mir Naseer Khan appointed Mir Niyamatullah Khan as Sardar of Dazk and came back to Kech. (Naseer,1983)

### **Karan Policy**

The government of Noshervani Baloch Sardars was established at Kharan. On 1666, at the time of Mir Ahmed Khan (First), Kharan became a part of Balochistan.

During the discrepancy of Mir Mohabbat Khan and Mir Altaz Khan, Kharan cut of its relations with Kalat. It was demonstrated, when Ahmed Shah Abdali attacked on Kalat and Sardar Niyamatullah Noshervani helped him against Mir Noori Naseer Khan. After Non Interference Treaty(1758), Mir Naseer Khan intended to bring Kharan under his sovereignty. On the attack of Kalat Army on 1758, Sardar Noshervani ran away from Kharan to Afghanistan. He requested Ahmed Shah for help but Ahmed Shah Abdali apologized because of Non Interfering Treaty. He reached at Kalat and apologized from Mir Noori Naseer Khan, he forgave him and restored him on his throne.

### **Lasbela Policy**

The history of Lasbela is very old, like other areas Balochistan. It also has a long historical journey. It is situated near Makran and sea. Jhalawan is located on its north and Sindh Province on west. Syros the Great had also passed from here. When Khan of Kalat, Mir Sohbat Khan defeated 'Balaght' tribes of Lasbela, he appointed Mir Hali Khan Kathoriya as Sardar of Lasbela. (Ibid,1989)

Mir Sohbat Khan used to take half income of Lasbela, as annual tax from Mir Hali Khan. At the time of Mir Mohabbat Khan due to weak position of Kalat, they stopped paying tax. When Mir Naseer Khan Noori demanded the tax, Mir Jam Hali worked wisely and apologized. He said sorry to Mir Naseer Khan Noori for not giving tax during a couple of years. He promised to pay taxes regularly in future.

### **Sarawan Policy**

Sarawan is a Baloch word that mean upper highland. It includes the areas of Kalat, Mastung, Kanak, Pirhingabad, Shurud, Nichara, Johan, Siya Koh etc. Sarawan and jhalawan were two strong army regiments of Khannan-e-Kalat. Because of these scope of Balochistan extended to a great extent. On the extension of Balochistan's external boundaries, these both played a vital role. (Ibid,1989)

### **Jhalawan Policy**

Jhalawan means the lower high lands. It includes the tribes of Zehri, Mengal, Muhammad Hassani and Bizinjo etc. people of these areas mostly move towards Sindh in winter seasons for farming and labor portage. Nichara, Surab and Khuzdar are its big cities. Khuzdar is an historical place.

Jhalawan was a regular part of Kalat during the revolutionary era of Mir Naseer Khan Noori. The tribes of this area used to provide military assistance to Khan-e-Kalat. The sardars of Jalawan always had good relations with Khan-e-Azam Mir Naseer Khan Noori.

### **Kachi Policy**

The region of kachi was under the influence of Buddhist religion. Its capital was Qandabil (Gandhawa).At the times of Nadir Shah Afshar's government, Kech was given to Kalat as Blood money of Mir Abdullah

Khan. Mir Mohabbat Khan distributed it among Baloch tribes. When Mir Naseer Khan Noori came in power he once again organized this area and its division and distributed among Baloch Tribes. (Baloch,2012)

### **Foreign Policy of Mir Naseer Khan Noori**

Mir Naseer Khan Noori strengthened his country's economy due to his foreign policy. He led Balochistan to way of development. After the stability of domestic economy, great works of welfare came. His policies changed the economic status of the people of Balochistan. From his external victories people got a great awareness. People got collective thinking and thoughts.

### **Mir Naseer Khan's Afghan policy**

Afghanistan holds a great geographical location in Asia. This land is a spectacle of different nations and invaders. According to the known history, the first Aryan nation passed through this land spread towards east and west. They established a government here known as "Arianna". (dewar,1990)

Iran was more closely linked to Afghanistan than India, therefore mostly Iranian Politics prevailed over it.

Nadir Shah Afshar a King of Iran occupied the southern parts of Afghanistan and made it a province of Iran. On 1747, after the assassination of Nadir Shah Afshar, his General Ahmed Shah Abdali occupied the territory and laid the foundation of a new independent state named Afghanistan. He considered Kalat as its eastern occupied state. Mir Naseer Khan Noori acquired capture on Kalat because of him. But he was fully against slavery Ahmed Shah Abdali. Mir Naseer Khan considered himself as an independent ruler. It is also a fact that between both Mir Naseer Khan and Ahmed Shah Abdali there was good relations. (Baloch,2012)

### **Reasons of Afghan-Kalat Conflict**

When Mir Naseer Khan Noori attacked Makran, the brother of Malik Dinar Gichki, Mir Shah Gichki somehow reached Qandahar. He complained against the attack of Mir Naseer Khan Noori and requested for help. Ahmed Shah sent a message to Mir Naseer Khan Noori to leave Makran at the same time and go back to Kalat. He also called Mir Naseer Khan at Qandahar. Naseer Khan Noori left his mission of Makran and came back to Kalat. But he intended to quit the slavery of Ahmed Shah Abdali. (dewar,1990)

On the advice of Baloch Sardars, he came out from Kalat for Afghanistan. When he reached at Pashin, he changed his intentions and sent back the messenger of Ahmed Shah Abdali to Qandahar along with a register. On register he wrote the names of Two Hundred Baloch Militants, ready to take up arms against Ahmed Shah Abdali. He returned back toward Kalat. When he reached at Mastung, he arrested many Khwaja Khels and killed some of them. No reason has been reported in the history. But an estimate reveals that they were in favor of Ahmed Shah Abdali. (Ibid,1990)

In addition, many Writers wrote different reasons of conflict between Noori Naseer Khan and Ahmed Shah Abdali. One of them among those reasons was the complaints of Afghan businessmen to Ahmed Shah Abdali over pity things. Bolan pass was the only route of trade between Afghanistan to Sindh Punjab and India. They used to claim on the court of Kalat that Baloch Tribe men robbed their luggage and ask for loss of money that robbed in the areas of Balochistan. Naseer Khan Noori considered those complaints as his insult. (Baloch,2012)

### **Afghan Baloch War 1747**

Four battles fought between armies of Ahmed Shah Abdali and Mir Naseer Khan Noori.

#### **1-First Battle of Pirhingabad**

Ahmed Shah Abdali sent a huge army to attack on Kalat. When the army reached Balochistan, Sardar Shahdad Khan Noshervani along with his army joined it. A battle was fought 70 Miles away from Kalat, at Pirhingabad, Mastung. Baloch army defeated Afghans. They Asked Ahmed Shah for more military assistance to fight against Baloch Army. (Ibid,2012)

#### **Second Battle of Thiri**

Ahmed Shah Abdali along with a numerous Afghan army, reached Mastung and attacked on Baloch Army. The second battle between Kalat and Afghanistan fought 3.5 Miles away from the first place near Thiri. In second battle Afghan Army defeated Kalat Army because of their general increase of number. Baloch Army also Tried its level best and fought bravely. It was time and again attacking on the ranks of Afghan Army. The battle condition till noon was alike. After the noon Baloch Army became weak and benefiting

from the darkness of night, moved backwards to Mangochar (Khaliqabad). (Naseer,1989)

### **Third Battle of Mangochar**

On third day, Baloch army ranked on Mangochar. Both armies fought bravely, but Baloch Army defeated soon. They moved back to Kalat and became stubborn inside the castle fortress of Kalat. Ahmed Shah Abdali Reached at Kalat and withstood a siege the castle. (Ibid,1989)

### **Forth Battle of Kalat**

Henry Pottinger writes that Mir Naseer Khan Noori had already Made Preparations for fighting in Kalat. He strengthened the dense of his castle. On some occasion by continuous shelling of Afghan Army and wall of the castle badly affected. After five continuous attacks struggled hard but could not enter in the city. In these attacks two important Sardars of Muhammad Hassani tribe killed. When the siege of Kalat extended up to forty (40) days , Ahmed Shah Abdali got worried about severe weather and his army chives were also rising vice such extensive siege. Ahmed Shah thought another way to solve the problem.

### **Non Interference Treaty 1758**

Henry Pottinger writes the reason of treaty in his words:

One day Mir Naseer Khan Noori saw Ahmed Shah Abdali offering prayer on the carpet outside his tent. He hit an arrow at the right place where Ahmed Shah where Ahmed Shah Abdali prostrated a few seconds ago. Seeing this, Ahmed Shah started conversations to decide peace. After the war Ahmed Shah appreciated Naseer Khan's shooting.iv

An other reason reveals that one day, Ahmed Shah Abdali was walking outside his tent, he heard the sound of Azan (call for prayer), so he thought that both of fighting groups were Muslims. He immediately started the peace process. (Abrar,1984)

One reason is revealed by researchers that Afghan Army only used to fight in open fields. At the other side Baloch army was aware of both types, battle fields and fortresses. That's why, a conflict created among Afghan Army Chieves.

### **Beginning of Reconciliation Efforts:-**

Reconciliation effort started by a latter wrote by Shah Wali Khan Bamezai to Noori Naseer Khan. “If you will be present in front of the King at the same time, than I as Prime Minister take your guaranty because I told you my son. If you do not came right now, it will be difficult for me to stop Ahmed Shah Abdali’s oppression.”

Taking advantage of the opportunity, Mir Naseer Khan Noori sent His Prime Minister, Akhund Muhammad Hayat as his ambassador to Shah-e-Afghan to discuss peace. When he was presented before Ahmed Shah Abdali, he said that “Khan-e-Baloch wants to clarify and secure his security. Khan-e-Baloch also apologize his previous mistakes.” (Dewar,1990)

Ahmed Shah accepted his both conditions. He himself signed on a Quran and sent it to Mir Naseer Khan Noori. Mir Naseer Khan along with all sardars came in front of Ahmed Shah Abdali. He said to Shah-e-Afghan: Such people will again bring you complaints on my account and you continue taking Action. That’s why it is better that I should go to Qandahar and you appoint another ruler in Kalat.” Ahmed Shah pleased on hearing his answer and he ended up by saying: “Kalat’s Kingship has been enlarged you by god and it will be with you”. (Durani,1990)

After that a reconciliation signed between both rulers. That is known as Non Interference Treaty or Treaty of Kalat1758.

### **Clauses of Non Interference Treaty 1758:-**

The main clauses of Non Interference Treaty are given as under: Khan-e-Baloch will not pay any tribute to Shah-e-Afghan in future. Khan-e-Baloch will not supply San(military assistance) to Shah-e-Afghan against external enemies. Khan-e-Baloch would provide a military contingent as a token of help on the condition that Shah-e-Afghan would provide annually Rs. 100,000 cash, military weapons and expenditures of the army. Khan-e-Baloch will not provide any help to rebel princes of Sadozai Tribe Afghan Sardar. Shah-e-Afghan will also not give any help or refuge to princes and rebels of Kalat.

Shah-e-Afghan in future will not interfere in internal affairs and disputes of Balochistan.

All those areas of Kalat that are in possession of Afghanistan, will be handed over today to Khan-e-Baloch. (Baloch,2012)



After Non Interference Treaty, Mir Naseer Khan Noori and Ahmed Shah Abdali came close together. They became friends forever and in future both fought battles together.

The Mughal Rulers of India were losing their powers rapidly in India, after the death of Aurangzeb Alamgir. They were stuck on their palms. After the attacks of Nadir Shah Afshar on Delhi, the honor of Mughal king was humiliated badly. On the north of India, Marathas emerged as a great power. They occupied the areas of Deccan and Maharashtra and moving towards Delhi and Agra. In Punjab, Sikhs were emerging as a great power. Ahmed Shah Abdali along with Mir Naseer Khan Noori and his 25000 army reached India on the call on Indian Muslims. At the third battle of Panipat, in 1761 A.D. they crushed Maratha's rising power forever.

### **Battle against Sikhs**

Sikhs were a strong power in Punjab. They had sacked Saharnpur, Ambentan and Nawat in Upper Doab and moving on further after the third Battle of Panipat. Finally they captured Lahore in 1764. They established a state named Khalasa State from Jhelum to the bank of Jamna. At that alarming state of Muslims decline, Ahmed Shah Abdali called for Jihad (religious war) against Sikhs. Mir Naseer Khan Noori also joined him with his 12000 warriors. Mir Naseer Khan Noori was more enthusiastic than ever before. When both armies came face to face in battle field, he assaulted alone on them. He was piercing his way through Sikh Ranks in Lahore. His Baloch Swordsmen also dropped in and fought against Sikhs. After the victory, Ahmed Shah granted him the territory of Quetta. Ahmed Shah Also offered him the territories of D.G. Khan, D.I. Khan, Jhang and Multan which he declined to accept.

### **Victory of Mashhad**

After the death of Nadir Shah Afshar, his nephew Ali Quli succeeded him. Baloch populated area Mashhad was also ruled by him. After his death Shahrukk Khan ruled Iran. Shahrukd was blinded by a person named Shah Alam. Shah Alam took the control of government of Iran. He had rebelled against Ahmed Shah Abdali's government. That's why, Ahmed Shah Sent army expeditions for his siege but failed to do so. At the end Ahmed Shah sent a huge Afghan Army under the command of Sardar Jahan Khan

Popalzai. At the other hand, he asked Mir Naseer Khan Noori for help. Naseer Khan Noori along with his Twenty Thousand (20,000) military reached Mashhad. Both armies ranked on battle field on Sheikh Jam. Iranian lubricants repelled Sardar Jahan Khan Popalzai at first attack. Mir Naseer Khan was sitting in ditch. He came out and attacked with great power that defeated Iranian Army. Shah died on battle field. (Naseer,1983)

### **Victory of Castle of Non**

After the great victory of Mashhad, Mir Naseer Khan and Afghan Army moved towards the Castle of Non. It was occupied by Mir Mahsoom Khan, brother of Sardar Shah Alam. When he heard the news of death of his brother, he quit the idea of war and requested peace from Ahmed Shah Abdali, which he accepted. (Ibid, 1981)

### **Battles of Helani Belani**

Talpurs attacked on combined force of Balochs and Afghans at Helani Belani near Hyderabad. Soon they left 140 dead bodies behind and scattered. They ran away and took refuge in the Castle of Umer Khot. The Baloch and Afghan invaders continued the fortress of castle for seven months. After that, Talpurs surrendered before Baloch army. And a treaty was signed between Talpurs and Mir Naseer Khan Noori at Umer Khot.

### **Clauses of Umer Khot Treaty**

Talpurs would pay one lack rupees to Balochs

Talpurs would pay the blood money of Sardar Zarak and his army. Mir Naseer Khan would decide the amount of blood money.

Talpurs admit that they would not interfere on matters of Kalhoras government.

When Talpurs completely vacated the castle, Sardar Umer Khan handed over the castle to Miyan Abdul Nabi Kalhora.

### **Conclusion**

There are many characteristics of living nations. One of the most important characteristics is that they criticize on their past and present. It is a common pleasure to criticize but usually an individual is delighted by criticizing another individual or individuals.

The great khan (Khan-e-Azam) Mir Naseer Khan Noori was a great, powerful, independent, and wise ruler of Kalat. He ruled Kalat during 18th century (1749-1794). In the early days of life, he was a prisoner of Nadir Shah Afshar (king of Iran) along with his mother named Bibi Maryam. He was younger among three brothers. The Khan-e-Azam Mir Naseer Khan Noori was a great, powerful, independent, and wise ruler of Kalat. The name which exists in Baloch History is of Mir Naseer Khan Noori. He raised the flag of Baloch Nation throughout the world and taught Balochs the skill of ruling. Now after 250 years of the death, his name exists in the tongue of Baloch Nation. Mir Naseer Khan Noori became Khan of Kalat, many external territories included in the geographical boundaries of Balochistan. He brought prosperity throughout the state. He wiggled all the Sardars and tribes. He brought all the revolted areas back to United Balochistan. Mir Naseer Khan Noori strengthened his country's economy due to his foreign policy. He led Balochistan to way of development. After the stability of domestic economy, great works of welfare came. His policies changed the economic status of the people of Balochistan. From his external victories people got a great awareness. People got collective thinking and thoughts. Once Nadir Shah Afshar said about him; "This Baloch prince is destined to become a great king in future." He was first and the only ruler of Balochistan who brought about healthy, fare and friendly relations among Baloch Tribes.

There were three regiments of Mir Naseer Khan Noori's army i.e. Dasta-e-Sarawan (Sarawan regiment), Dasta-e-Jhalawan (Jhalawan Regiment), and Dasta-e-Khas (Special Regiment). Khan-e-Baloch himself was supreme commander of his state army. Sarawan regiment belonging from the tribes of Sarwan. Jhalawan regiment belonging from the tribes of Jhalawan and Special regiment was his permanent army present all the time in the Palace of Kalat.

Afghanistan holds a great geographical location in Asia. This land is a spectacle of different nations and invaders. Nadir Shah Afshar a King of Iran occupied the southern parts of Afghanistan and made it a province of Iran. On 1747, after the assassination of Nadir Shah Afshar, his General Ahmed Shah Abdali occupied the territory and laid the foundation of a new independent state named Afghanistan. He considered Kalat as its eastern occupied state. Mir Naseer Khan Noori acquired capture on Kalat because of him. But he was fully against slavery Ahmed Shah Abdali. Mir Naseer Khan

considered himself as an independent ruler. It is also a fact that between both Mir Naseer Khan and Ahmed Shah Abdali there was good relations.

Every ruler make some policies to regulate his government. Mir Naseer Khan Noori also made some policies to take his government on right directions. Mir Naseer Khan Noori as a Khan of Kalat, expanded the geographical boundaries of Balochistan. He brought prosperity throughout the state.

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