

Political and Administrative Conditions of Balochistan (A Case study on 15th and 16th centuries)

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Abstract

Baluchistan is geographically located at a place where Iranian plateau and Sindh's beneath plains meet together. Culturally, it is interfered between Islamic culture on its west and Hindu culture on its Eastern borders. It has served as a passage of commercial caravan since ancient times. Geographically, it is surrounded by mountains on one side and the sea on the other side, whereas on the West are deserts and on the East are the rivers, thus this region has served as a buffer zone. This research article is important in the history of Baluchistan, because it not only highlights Sibi as the capital of Mir Chakar Rind, but also focuses on the victories won by him. Moreover, it includes information on Sibi festival, military system, education system, prevention of crime, method of justice and official language of Baluchistan during 15th and 16th centuries A.D. Particularly, the aim of this article is to find out the political, and administrative conditions of Balochistan during Chakar Rind's reign. For the first time Mir Chakar established a political center in Balochistan. What kind of political conditions were prevailing in the era of Mir Chakar will be discussed below.

Key words: *Mir Chakar, tribal system, Sibi, Military, Chieftain, Sibi festival, justice, fort, Baloch.*

Introduction: Baloch always have a chieftain of their tribes, who is called Mir (Sardar). Baloch Government was based on tribal system; they established their Government under Mir Jalal Khan, Mir Rind Khan, Mir

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Shahdad Khan, Mir Shehheq Khan and Mir Chakar Khan. Mir Noubbandag Lashari was father of Mir Gohraam, who was head of Lasharitribe. He was titled as Zaarzaawal by history and literature. When Mir Gohraam became the head (Mir) of lashari tribe, and chief of all Baloch became Mir Chakar Rind, than Mir Gohraam lashari rebelled and his government dispersed. Proximately after Mir Gohraam had moved to occupy Gandaawa, previously Rind and Lasharis settled to achievesuccesses together. Nonetheless now they had lived in different area (Roman, 1964,p. 28). They (Baloch) had established their rule in Kachchi approximately for thirty years (Hassan, 1987,p. 347). As long as Mir Shehaq was alive, the relations of Lashar and Rind were veryrobust and pleasurable, after his death their relations got worse (Ahmadzai, 1993,p. 95). Gohraam lashaari made Gandaawa his capital city and proclaimed his separate Government, but Mir Chakar Rind made every effort to sort out the dispute and to have a good bond of neighborhood with Lasharis. Chakar Khan often wanted to have smooth relationships with Goharam lashaari, he exchange daids often for better associations, and wanted to promote bilateral trade. In order to carry out this relation, he invited especially Lasharis at Sibi ceremony (Khan, 2013,p. 96). Saalig, Harrison honors has written in his book Baloch political cooperation, Mir Shehaq Rind was thegreat monarch and leader, under whom Baloch unity flourished. Lashar and Rind tribes were proud of their leadership and monarch, his death was a knock-back and blow on the Baloch unity. Shahaq Rind died in February 1490 A.D, after that Chakar Rind became the head and chieftain of the Baloch nation (Ahmadzai, 1993,p. 94). Baloch had many chieftain and tribal leaders in every tribes. In these centuries tribal chieftain were very important for them.

Tribal Administration:

Tribal government plays a vital role in Baloch society, because they settled in order to maintain their social life, their base was on Agricultural. History shows that the first government structure or administration establishment in the history of human beings were settled in tribal system. Tribal system is the older settlement of the world. In such conditions, Baloch tribes or tribal government were not so unique that, they did not require any signature for identification. (Bugti, 2003,p. 49) The tribal administration of Chakar Khan

worked under a united group of powers. Writer has written, Chakar Rind's agreement consisted of a joint, tribal democracy and development whose presence was on the sheltered and up lighters (Buzdar, 1998,p. 123).Writers have inscribed about Government of tribal system, no one could stand against his decision. He was able to resolve all the disputes of tribes himself, intertribal disputes were sorted out with full justice and harmony. He provided quick justice and there was no thrashing about the bush. His pronouncement had only one alignment to provide safety to the distressed party. The Mir (chief) had the power to levy taxes, up to down any amount. He could levy his tribes' taxes(Qadri, 2016 p.58). Jan Mahmud has described the importance of Baloch political and administrator, the political administrative of Chakar Khan's era. Their political structure was totally based on tribal system, internal and external policy or the basic association remained unchanged throughout the era, save some inexpressive variations required outstanding social, military, economic and political, development tribalism was further secured with clan, domestic and tribe organization (Mahmud, 1982,p.154).Arabs and Baloch were satisfied of the tribal system government. Baloch have also citizenship and homeholder. Baloch used single word "Tuman"for the tribe, they liked and loved their own tribes. Every tribe has its own Sardar (chief) whose instructions was key point for every one (Mahmood,p.409) Mir Chakar's reign, Rind & Lashar supremacy as experiential by writer, in central Asia, they were the first Baloch principdom with a pseudo-state Equipment meaningful tribal government empires (Mahmad, 1988,p.158). Balochi rhymes, folk stories and Balochi literature show that Mir Chakar's government was tribal government which recognized on around traditions and customs, these customs and traditions are based on moral justice, agreement, originality hospitality, obediencesafeguard of individuality and protection of neighbors fundamental rightetc. Research evolution shows that the characters of Baloch tribal Government were unique such as Rind and Lashar in the 15th century and 16th centuries.

(Mir)Chieftain

In 1487 A.D, all the tribal structure of the Baluchistan bond form a unity, whose (Mir) head of Government was Mir Chakar, Sibi was the

capital. Baloch emperor was called Mir (chieftain) in the era of Mir Chakar. The writer writes Baloch did not use Sardar for such deceptions, but "Mir" (chieftain) title was used (Bughti, 2003,p.52). In Baloch society, Sardari system is established in present era (Bughti, 2003, p.53) The Mir selected his court, military and head of subtribe, in this way he also controlled the tribe's activities (Bughti,2003,p.56). Mir Chakar constantly held Durbar (court) during day time with his ministers. He did social activities of sports in the evening time (Baloch, 1958,p.486). According to the writer, Mir of the tribe was prepared and qualified person and also civilized. (Baloch, 1965,p.115). Balochi culture and language grew and flourished in his era. The Chief of Baloch tribe, Mir Chakar successfully conquered portion of Punjab and Sindh. He recognized a tribal confederacy, which consisted of two major tribes; Rind and Lasharis were prominent performers of this union, (Majid 2015 P.163).

Assembly or Diwan

Baloch chief had an assembly which was called Diwan in Baloch administrative system, there Mir of Baloch made decisions. Baloch have visible society with its high-class individual of similarity and self-sufficiency, who had given strong decision. Different subtribe heads were members of this Diwan, where they took part in every discussion in the Diwan (court). It was open for everyone so that if they had any problems from anyone in Balochistan, the problem can be addressed. Diwanjahi was also used for assembly, where economic, political and social problems regarding the subtribes and tribes were discussed (Mahmad, 1982,p.62). Chief of Baloch was guided by his subtribes' heads in special situation. He had held the Diwan meeting systematically after the Asha and Fajar prayers where the people of different tribes assembled together, this gathering was called Diwan (Sohadrovic, 2011,p.31). Mir Chakar provided an established and flourished government to Baloch. Chakar Khan had strong mind by regular affairs discussion. He used to deliver information to his ministers' version to internal and external affairs. He checked and observed his people's needs. Chakar Khan's court was very wonderful. Perfume was spreader in his Durbar. It had music and his poets have been frequently courageous (Mari,

2013,p.160) Mir Chakar accessed there, where his people needed Shelter .Always he had made every effort to solve their problems.

Capital of Baloch

Many writers and historians have accepted Mir Chakar tenet and rule in Sibi Balochistan. Sibi was the capital city of Mir Chakar and also Baluchistan's administrative and political center. In 15th and 16th centuries, where all gatherings and events were held .Baloch had made it their capital in Balochistan. Balochistan was occupied and ruled by Mir Chakar. He also conquered Kachhi, Gandawah, Khaddar, Sibi, Dar-e-Bolan, Dahdar, and Dara-e-Mola (Mahmood,p. 410).Mir Chakar founded the Baloch state Balochistan where herecognized a Baloch rule for short periods(Harison, 1981,p.23). Sibi was made a cultural and commercial city and also celebrated a greatest and luxurious ceremony capital of his, wherepreserved his grand Durbar in Balochistan. Baloch capital performed as vital role insocieties. The traditions and literature expressed highest position of Sibi, which covered a population of one lakh characters. These characters assembled, lovers and poet sprits of Makran together in Sibi. (Braseeg, 2004,p. 144). Mohmmad Sardar Khan Baloch has described, that Rind capital was very attractive. Sibi became the commercial and understated capital of Balochistan. Mir Chakar had made a famous center of Baloch, there he provided to live loyal society. Ancient literature and tradition has been proved that Sibi was a great and prosperous city of Baluchistan (Baloch, 1958,p. 171) According to historians,Mir Chakar 1457-1555 A.D had arisen the dominion of Sibi in 1457 to 1555 A.D.(Ruman, 2005,p. 35). He also included his rule in India because Mir Chakar had ruled different territories of Punjab. In the 15th century Mir Chakar established analliance of Baloch which started from sulaiman mountain, Moltan through Marri Bughti extent to Kalat Kharan and from north to Makaran coast (Mahmood,p.626: Ahmed, 1992, p..42: Gazeetteer of Balochistan, p.276) Writer has described that Sibi was ruled by for a century and its center of Baloch about thirty years by Mir Chakar (Bloch, 1977,p. 73). Some other historians agree that the Baloch rule in Sibi and kachi continued nearly25 years (Qesrani, 2005&,:1994 &Baloch, 1958,p. 39) it means Sibi had been ruled by Mir Chakar between 25 and 30 years.After that Mir Chakar added Lasbela, kalat and Kharan, to his government, maximum of Baloch writers considers Mir Chakar's era as a

golden period for Baloch (Baloch, 1987,p 139). Baloch confederacy had been secured to control Lasbela Kharan, Kachhi and Sibi under the leadership and the active role of Chakar Khan at the end of the 15th century (Gichkki, 2015,p.49)

Festival and Sibi Fort

Mir Chakar established the historical fort of Sibi which is still ascribed to his name (Sohadruvi, 2012,p. 678). It had pure three castles in the region, first Furaan, second Gadar's closure third Sibi near Baahg. The Shuran and castle of Bahg were destroyed in the earthquake, but Sibi fort still exists (Shahvani, 2014,p. 13). Sibi fort is the evidence of Baloch rule in Sibi and now a university is founded in his name as well. These forts are given the power to classical Baloch literature and verbal tradition, as well as the classical Baloch literature. This brilliant castle is situated at a high place and North West of present Sibi. Mir Chakar's Haram Sarai, residence and stables of horses, two military offices existed there (Sohadruvi, 2012,p. 678). Chakar Khan started building fort of Sibi where its hums can be seen today (Khan, 2013,p. 93). A market was recognized near Sibi fort by him, where every basic need of his people was available. Every year it was organized for them and also neighbors came to purchase the things. An occasion of enjoyable was arranged in the festival, which consisted of horse race. Shutter race, youth race, sport jumps and signing. Festival of Sibi is biggest cultural and traditions festival of the Baloch. Now it is continuously celebrated every year in spring season. Without any doubt the magnificence of Mir Chakar's rule established magnificence and exclusive making for animals, where completely trained the animals for the centenary such as sheep, bulls, horses, goats and camels, etc. (Baloch, 2007, p.: 27) Sibi festival is exhibits that 15th century Baloch was successful and well civilized about animals. The festival of Sibi holds a dependable indication in social, historical, cultural, traditions of tribal and values also part of modern activities and improvement processes. Festivals were very significant in ancient times because there was no availability of other entertainment such as TV and Internet. Sibi was very attractive palace among the Asia countries. It was not for war combatant, but also commercial demonstration and ruler of different regions. Chakar Rind had performed his responsibilities on these regions and

established a festival. Baloch eminent personalities performed their capacity, art and swordsmanship in festival. Celebration of Sibi festival has been happening impartial fact of living of Rind & Lasharis in 15th and 16th centuries.

Military system

Chakar Khan had prepared, organized a robust army who had modern equipment for battle of that time. Historians have appreciated Mir Chakar's bravery, intelligence and swordsmanship general. Qaisraani has inscribed that if we describe Mir Chakar as a general, who was really had a great swordsmanship and warfare his appreciation were valued (Qaisraani, 1994, p. 97) Mir Chakar had several talents, he was a brave and good administrator and a great general, and also helped his whole tribes (Qaisraani, 1994, p. 98) Mir Chakar had numerous military forces According to Justice Bijarani Marri that Mir Chakar had forty thousand military forces, who were very brave and disciplined. Official army force consisted of two to three million persons (Marri, 1985, p. 96).

Equipment for Military

Mir Chakar was a combatant man. He started his life from childhood to excel in the arts of warfare like archery, swordsmanship and horse riding. He measured equipment in special occasion. Mir Chakar was the first man who had many equipment that were need of that time. He used the arrows, squares, swords and stripes weapons. Chakar Rind's era had folklore of swords. We get information from the folklore of Mir Chakar's era. The writer has written that in his time every Baloch had swords as weapons which they used publically (Mari, 2013, p. 162) Harison described that Iron, Zinc were used to prostrate their (Baloch) chest and arms in war field all the arrows were equipped with command. They wore red boots, long coat, and Silk scarves, their khanjars and knives were sharp, and they wore golden rings in their fingers (Harison, 1981, p. 26)

Military and Horse Checkpoint

Mir Chakar made the checkpoint (Chahwani) in Sani Shoran and Sibi for his Army force, after starting his rule (Khan, 2013, p. 94). Writer

appreciated that Mir Chakar robust army and military Checkpoint were always in care of the fire (Sohadruvi, 2012,p. 678). Chakar Rind always used the sword where essential and required .He was a courageous and brave warrior for the vulnerable and deprived people, but for his enemies and rivals he was a cruel person (Mari, 1985,p. 181). Horses were getting a vital position in this era, which were very important for battlefield, social life, and soldierly, economic point of view and were also used for hunting and sports. They skilled how to riding on a horse. They also used horses in race competition that was their domestic game (McLaagan, 2008,p. 66). The Baloch had 90000 horses in Sibi checkpoint (Mari, 2013,p.160). Rind and Lasharis had used high quality and expensive horses. They gave the names to their horse. SOGHATH "was the name of Mir Chakar's horse, it was honored by him (Mari, 2013, p. 160).

Relation with neighbors

Neighbors relations is a very long topic, but here we will describe it briefly. Chakar Rind always struggled to start friendly relationships with his relatives and neighbors to strengthen his rule in Balochistan. He also established external and internal relation for making peace in 15th and 16th centuries because at that time also external rulers were wishing to occupy Balochistan. Ruler of Herat was looking forward to capture it. It attracted him who was successor of Amir Timur lang .He had a huge power to easily capture it. Mir Chakar used to try pleasant friendship that such a big power could not make difficulties for him. To make his rule safe from external attacks, he had a respectable relationship with neighbors. Mir Chakar was a decent politician as well as he was a good administrator .He tried to protect his rule from outside attacks and also made it strong. (Khan, 2013, p. 96)

Official language

Every country has its official language that its people use for official activities. In ancient time, different countries had their official languages, but India, Afghanistan, Iran, and central Asia, mostly had adopted the Persian language for official use. Mir Chakar had adopted the Persian for official language in Balochistan, in order to have a better and pleasant relationship with his neighbors. Dr. Shah M. Marri has written that in Mir Chakar's era all

activities and folklore poem were in Balochilanguage, but Persian was his official language. (Mari, 2014,p. 162).It means that Mir Chakar had good relation with neighbouring countrieson the basis of same official language

Conclusion

Baloch were civilized and organized under their tribal unions like Arabs. They had confederacy underneath their chieftain (Mir).They followed every order of their chieftain (Mir) in 15th& 16thcenturies. This research study shows that term Sardar is the new invented term byof Britishers, in ancient time they used Mir for their Chieftain. There were many small tribes settled and united under a Mir. Baloch chieftain had a court which was called Durbar.The tribal society's chieftain (Mir) was considered thehead of the state. Baloch liked the tribal system and its social life. They liked the superiority of the society in its tribal system. Most of their decisions were made by Mir (Sardar). Mir Chakar Rind was their ruler in these centuries, who conquered many areasofBalochistan. He trained well know and disciplinedarmy, which was about forty thousands, in this time it was largest armed force of the Asian countries. Baloch tribal, political, administrative and social life are reflected in Sibi festival and Sibi fort, even today.

Although, Mir Chakar had many qualities as brave, intelligent, warrior, swordsmanship,fantastic horse riding and courageous Baloch leader, but some weaknesses were also part of his personality, which destroyed his wonderful government and gave courage to fight with his people.

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