

THE BALOCH RULE IN SIBI

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Abstract

The city of Sibi was very important in history of Balochistan, it was commercial and cultured city of the Baloch, this city continued as the supreme eminent capital of Mir Chakar Rind, who has kept up his grand courtyard along with barbarous and the deluxe tradition manifestation of feudal excitement. Rind capital appeared as the main city of Balochistan similarly the center of cultures and tradition. Ancient tradition speaks that Sibi has honorable status. Few historians, deliberately ignored this important rule of the Baloch in Sibi, he has been ignored in his book.

This article is focusing on the Baloch role in Sibi; it is an important part of Baloch history. This article is an effort to prove Baloch rule, in 15th century in Sibi, and also that they were independent ruler of Balochistan, but few historians have rejected these views and references about a Baloch rule in Sibi. This article reviews the research of the Baloch government on Sibi. Through the article, efforts have been made to clear up any misunderstandings; Sibi was ruled by a central Baloch government.

According to historians and writers support, references and discussions, I tried to narrate it in detail. This article is the backbone of the Baloch rule in Sibi. The aim of this research article is to clear the confusion about Mir Chakar Rind rule in Sib through research.

Keywords; Sibi, Capital city, Baloch, Mir Chakar, Arghoon, Kandahar, Jam Nanda, Kachhi,

Introduction

Sibi is an important region, about 2788 square miles. It is one of the important districts in Balochistan's history. Its northern borders are adjacent to Loralai and Quetta districts, Kalat is on the western side, Dera Bugti, Naseerabad and Kachhi on the South of Balochistan. It has an ancient culture and civilization throughout Pakistan. This city has also an especial importance due to its geography and location. The most popular river is Radicand and "Tali or

“Chakar” is second largest river. Sibi got the status of the district in 1903 by the British Government.

In Balochistan’s history, Mir Chakar Rind’s rule was very important, as Baloch lived safer life under his central Government. Mir Chakar was given the title of *Chakar-e-Azam* ‘Chakar the Great’ by his subjects. His reign was considered to be the golden age of the Baloch people. Chakar Rind was a decent reformer and administrator. He had many capabilities to run the government. According to Romaan (1964), Chakar Khan was a good human being and a friendly gentleman. But he was very hazardous to his enemies. Rind and Lashari tribes were living at the areas of the Kachi and Sibi which were more fertile and attractive.

Vanquish of Sibi

Mir Chakar Rind had occupied a predominant place among the Baloch people. The Baloch ruled in a vast area of Sindh, Balochistan, and lower land of Kachh (Shah, 1994). The Baloch skirmishes with the rulers of Sindh started during the rule of Jam Nanda.

Often historians believe that Chakar Rind had attacked in Sibi, meanwhile, Jam Nanda was ruling over the region.

Mir Chakar defeated and occupied Sibi from the Jam Nizam-ul-Den Nanda who was the ruler of Samah family. At this time, Meer Shayhak was the sole chieftain of the Baloch, but Mir Chakar Rind was leading the army during these invasions (Qaisrani 1994). Jam Nazam-al-Din Nanda established his rule Sindh in 866AD. It spread at the nook and corner of Dara-e-Bolan. He established his Government and took over the control Bolan area (Baloch, 1965). According to Anwar Romaan, Chakar Rind extended and moved to Sibi, where Samah ruler was governing.

The Sammah monarchs lost their control on Sibi, they could not compare with Baloch and handed over the Sibi region to the Shah of Herat, while the Shah of Herat was interested to govern this area. Chakar moved towards Sibi and defeated the Shah of Herat in the battlefield. (Roman, 1964).

In the Leadership of Chakar Khan Rind and Gwahram, the Baloch tribes fought against Jam Nizam. Eventually, Jam Nizam was defeated and Mir Chakar captured Sani Shoraan, northern portion of Kachi, Sibi, Narakh, Baardi, Karta, Bhag, and Dhadar (Sohdarvi, 2011). The borders of Sindh were extended toward Sibi during the period of the Saamah ruling time. (Choudari 2001).

According to Tarikh Masoomi, Ameer Zunon Baig Arghon had become the Ruler of Kandahar in 1479AD and he had conquered Shall, Mastung and the suburb areas. (Bukhari, 1959). A few number of writers added the name of Sibi with Mustung and Shall. Due to Gazetteers of Sindh, Shah Arghon, the Shah of Kandahar raided on the several villages of Chandoka and Sindija, in Jam

Nanda's era. However, Sammah defeated his army. He did not have courage to retaliate with Sammah. (Sindh Gazetteers 1991).

The esteemed writer Abdul Aziz Luni has ignored the Baloch rule at Sibi in 15th and 16th centuries. He illustrates in his book "Afghans of the frontier passes". He has been ignored it on bases of the Tarikh-e-Farishta. He has showed Mir Chakar in Satgharah and Multan.

Tarikh e Farishta elucidates that Sultan Hussain Shah Langa was ruling governing on the area, while the Afghan king Zunnun Baig Arghoon invaded the Soli. (farishta: 1974:901). In the above statement, Sibi or Sivi is not mentioned. The fort Soli has been cited by Abdul Qasim, but, in Luni mentioned Sibi instead of fort Soli. (Luni 1992). Chakar Rind and Argon were the contemporary men. Luni had a misconception of the names. Soli was the name of an area in Sindh in the ancient times.

Sivi is the ancient name of Sibi. There was an eminent female ruler, her relations with Siva were amicable. Siva always took advices from her in education and policy making. By the name of Siva, the name of this area was recognized as Sivi (Hassan, 1987).

Ulf Nasim writes that the "Pre-Budhist India" and "Vadic literature" provide proofs, where the Sivi state had existed until twelve hundreds years, when Alexander great had entered in Sindh since three hundred years BC the Sivi state was existing, but the name Sivi had been changed to Sibi and its feeding area was between Jung and Shorkot. (Naseem, 2008).

According to a few historians, the name of this area around Sibi was written as Bales, Bashkal, Balish and walishtan by the Arab geographers. Astkhari writes that, the capital of this area was Sibi, which is also spelled Sivi. The ruler of this area had stayed in fort, which is located in the east of Ziarat, a small village at a distance from which the right location cannot be determined. (Strange, 1987)

The Sibi and its adjacent regions exist, although their names are changed, but geographically areas are the same, if we read the history of Astkhari. Sivi (Sibi) named was Baalis and Beeshkal other Baalish or walishtan. According to Ghus bux the name Soli never ever used for the name of Sibi. A few writers have mixed the name Sibi along with sevistan and Soli. They mistakenly mixed both. Pakistan ka Saqafti encyclopedia Soubah Balochistan rejected this theory. (Sabir, P, 41).

Sibi became stable in era of Mir Chakar, who constructed a castle in Dhadar, where it still exists and the archaeological remnants are the proof. (Tahir, 2006) (Khan, 1988).

The Baloch people acknowledged the Rind dominion of Chakar Rind (About 1487-1511 A.D, who led the Baloch tribal alliance extending from Kerman to the Indus river in the east. This union was sustained mostly by the

two powerful tribes of Lashari and Rind. They organized confederacy of numerous minor tribes. In the nationalistic point of view, Mir Chakar is accredited with establishing the Baloch tribes into a formidable force that included eastern Makran, Kalat, Sibi and fertile plains of Kachi in Southern Balochistan. It was almost 1487 A.D, when Chakar khan shifted his center to Sibi in eastern Balochistan after his departure from capital of Baloch sovereignty in Baampur and Kech in western Balochistan. (PIPS, 2001)

The capital of confederacy shifted from Kech Makran to Sivi (Sibi) eastern Balochistan in 1487 A.D by Mir Chakar (Ahmed, 1992). Sibi was ruled from 1479 to 1523 A.D by him (Ahmad, 1992). At the time, the control of Sibi was in dominion of Mir Chakar (chieftain of Rind) Gandava was under the control of Mir Gorham Lashari(chieftain of Lashari) but still Chakar Rind was crown of the Baloch tribal alliance however, the Rind and Lashari concluded the mutual rifts.. History has showed that in the 16th century Baloch were led by Chakar khan along with official bench of authority at Sibi, continued over quarter of a century. He had countless qualities of governance and administration who performed it tremendously well. His golden era in the region is recalled as traditional and excellent period in the Baloch history (Qadri, 2016)

Chakar Khan was one of the powerful Baloch Sardars who established a Baloch government in the form of alliance in a very small period of time.(Harrison,1981) Sibi had the status of Baloch political center in general, therefore, all nationwide assemblies held there and decision had been taken in Sibi in the 15th century. (Gankovsky, 1973)

The throne of Sibi (1457-1555A.D) was under the domain of Mir Chakar khan (Roman: 2005). Chakar Khan ruled at Sibi for a quarter of century, which had become the center of Baloch authority. According to historians, the Baloch rule in Sibi and Kachhi had remained for 25 years (Qaisrani, 2005). Mir Chakar Khan built three forts in the Sibi region, Furaan, Gaadar which is closed to Bhag and the Sibi fort. The forts of Bahag and Suraan have been destroyed in earthquake, whereas the Sibi fort is still exists, but in deteriorated condition.

Conclusion

different sources of historians have proven Sibi or Sivi is the ancient name of Sibi, not Sevistan or Soli. It is a misunderstanding among those historians who intermixed the name of Sibi or Sivi and Soli. A considerable number of Pakistani as well as foreign historians agree about Baloch rule in Sibi in mid of 15th and the beginning of 16th centuries AD. the history will never ignore the importance of Baloch rule in Sibi in the mid of 15th century and the beginning of 16th centuries A.D. It is true that there were mutual uprisings among the Baloch, but on the other hand the Baloch spread on a vast area of this region. Similarly, the Chakarian period was the golden age in the Balochi history in

which the Balochi classical and folk poetry developed and transformed it in the forthcoming generations. The Baloch became prosper during this era. The Baloch flourished in economic, farming, social and agriculture fields. Sibi festival is one of the best festivals of Balochistan which was inaugurated the Chakarian period.

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