

## **Critical Analysis of Roots of Baloch and its Relations with the Mughals in Historical Perspective**

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### **Abstract**

*This research paper depicts the (origin) as well as the (roots) of the Baloch plus Baloch relations with the Mughal rulers. The research paper is divided into two parts. The first part of the research paper mentions about the (deep roots) as well as the (beginning) of the term (Baloch). The second part depicts the relations of the Baloch rulers with the Mughal Dynasty. By carrying out this research, for obvious reasons, it was not an easy task to perform, specially being a social science scholar. To examine the behaviors of the bygone societies is indeed much difficult work to carry out. As far as the term Balochistan is concerned, it is originated by the Balochs who have been residing in this part of the world for a long time. The original people of the Balochistan are obviously Balochs as well as Pashthoons. The Baloch people by faith are Muslims. Regarding the Relations of the Baloch people, with the Mughal Dynasty, history indicates that Balochs were given special status by all the Mughal rulers from Babar to Aurangzeb. They always relied upon the assistance of the Baloch rulers when it came to achieve difficult tasks to perform (vanquishing particular areas). The significant events regarding the strong relations between Balochs and the Mughals (as mentioned in this research paper) show clearly that all the Mughal rulers from Babar to Aurangzeb, acknowledged the (bravery, hospitality, adherence with given words, etc.) of the Baloch rulers, and also prescribed gratuities for Baloch rulers acknowledging their exalted traits.*

**Keywords:** Baloch, Balochistan, Mughals, Army, Malik Khathi, Mir Samandar Khan, Naseer Khan Noori, Mirza Najaf Khan, Najafgarh

### **Introduction**

Balochistan is located between (24 54 and 32 4 N and 60 56 and 70 15 E). It's surrounded upon the southwards with the Arabian Sea. (Pottinger, 1980, p. 50). Upon the northwards with Afghanistan as well as the Kyber Pakhtoonkhua,

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and over westwards with Iran plus upon eastwards with Sindh, and Punjab as well as an area of (K.P.K) (Hughes, 1977, p. 2).

The Pakistani part of Balochistan is covering an area of 131855 Square Miles. The part that's about entirely hilly remains merged by several lush vales as well as flatlands. The hilly part remains upon the vast strap of series linking the (Koh-e-Safed) by the mountainous structure of South of Iran. It too shapes a water parting, the drainage of that goes into the Indus River over eastwards, plus the Arabian ocean over southwards, as upon the northwards as well as the westwards, it flows into those internal lakes forming a general feature of Central Asia.

### **Origin of the term “Balochistan”**

The word Balochistan is originated by the Balochs (Pottinger, 1980, p. 50) who have been residing here from ancient era. The Baloch as stated by Hughes step by step expanded eastwards from South of Iran in approximately seventh century and till fifteenth century they established themselves in these areas. (Hughes, 1977, p. 26). However, in general, the reference regarding Hughes reveals the odd grand viewpoint that was created protecting the English regal affairs.

Well-known Balochi Poet, as well as famous leader, Mir Gul Khan Naseer draws the influx of the Baloch people since (531 A.D.) as Nousherwan Adil the ruler of Persia over protests assailed upon Baloch people and following an annihilation they took refuge in Maraap; Siah Dumb as well as Jhalawaan with moving by Seesthaan, Chaaghi as well as Kharaan in the headship of their chieftain Mir Qambar (Naseer, Tareekh-e-Balochistan, 1993).

In general; it's stated that the title Balochistan was given through Nadir Shah the great Persian emperor, people, according to St John's opinion, "Once they expelled the Afghani aggressors from Persia, had themselves owner also ranked a local chieftain on the novel Land, created the parts surrounded upon the northwards as well as southwards by Halmand vale and the sea, also extending from Karmaan upon the westwards to Sindh over the Eastwards. This newly created area was named Balochistan or the state of Baloch people. (Ahmedzai, 1988, p. 6).

Upon searching the leaves of olden times, it's observed that the Mughal ruler Zahir- ud Din Babar in his Tuzk (Tuzk-e-Babary) too speaks of Balochistan in these expressions, "I have just got a note of Mehdi Kokaltash from Balochistan where the Baloch people are causing problems. Upon receiving the note, I have chosen Cheen Taimoor Sulthan as well as issued orders toward Adil Sulthan, Mahmood Sulthan Doldoi, Khusrou Kokaltash, Mahmood Ali Jank, Dilaawar

Khan, Shah Mansoor Berlas and Hassan Ali obeying Cheen Taimoor Sulthan in this task. (Babar, 1997, p. 267).

Alama Abdul Fazal in Ain-e-Akbary while speaking of the River Indus states that this river also flows by Balochistan. (Fazal, p. 1019).

These and further chronological allusions indicate extremely fruitfully that this area was recognized as Balochistan a great deal before Nadir Shah and this title is much older than it's supposed to be. It too reveals that not only the title is older rather it had been the house of the Baloch people even in the primeval era.

### **The Terra Firma of Balochistan**

Upon entering the passes of Balochistan, a voyager finding himself among sites that are basically different. The common view looks very much like the Irani flat terrain, and gets all together, it's pleasant-looking also the oddness isn't lacking a firm attraction. (Pottinger, 1980, p. 58). The rocky chain, the lush straps of Juniper, the plains, the vales as well as the deserts are the novel features of the scenery of Balochistan. The deserts as well as the rocky plains too possess the charm of their own. There are also level vales of significant magnitude in which irrigation enables much of the cultivation to be carried on and rich crops of all types to be raised. (Hughes, 1977, p. 4). The smoothness of vales owing to the scarce precipitation differentiates Balochistan from the Eastern Himalayas. Within the Hills rest thin glens whose wrinkling stream routes are fringed in early summer through the luminous green of cautiously traced meadows. Rows of willows by means of interweaving adorns of sights, edge the lucid water whereas groups of kids as well as females in cotton shawls create a lovely image of prettiness also lushness. a number of areas being even more attractive than Quetta upon a brilliant cold dawn the time when all the haughty mountains are covered by radiant snowfall, as the date copses which enclose the Makran, are full of charming lure. The scowling cracks as well as ravines in the higher grounds create a difference toward the smirk of vales. By the loftier Hill's tops wonderful sights are available.

### **Inhabitants Ancestry and Clans**

Balochs being the chief race as well as citizens of Balochistan the Meds also the Jats emerge to have been the people of Balochistan at the era of Arab's incursion. The Meds at the present, as then exist over the shores. The Pashthoons yet cluster round their dwellings at the back of Takht-e-SuJeman. The Jats despite the arrival of Baloch people toward the date create the cultivating groups of Las Bella as well as Kachi also several Kurks whose

insolence paved the way to the last defeat of Sind via the Arabs are yet to be recognized in the Jan Vale in the Jhalawaan. (Hughes, 1977, p. 9)

### **The Baloch People**

The original races of principal significance in Balochistan currently are the Baloch plus the Pashtoons. The Jats, the cultivators at the present shape merely a small minority although a lot of them have been engrossed in the Balochs. Among spiritual as well as working classes might be stated the Sayids, Dehwaars as well as the original Hindus, who exist in the shield of tribal people plus continue the trade and other business of day to day life. (Ibid).

The Imperial Gazetteer of India has related the physical features of Balochs in these expressions” his build is shorter, and he is wirier. He has a blood bearing, frank manner, and is quite honest, he seems over nerve as the uppermost virtue, also regarding generosity as a holy responsibility... his countenance is long as well as oval and the nose crooked. (Imperial Gazetteer of India, 1984, p. 30).

The physical power of the Baloch is stated by Muhammad Sardar Khan Baloch by the expressions that ... the Baloch is the amalgam of Sanskrit (BAL) and (OCHA) that means “most powerful”. (Khan, History of Baloch race and Balochistan, 1958, p. 1)

The word Baloch as stated in Burhani QaTI means in the Farsi language as Cockscomb or Crest. (Ibid).

However by analysis the crest borne by the Balochis as quoted in Shahnama Firdausi barely clarifies the etymology of the word. Mir Gul Khan Naseer as arguing this cock crest story as well as treating with Firdausi speaks as, “His (Kaikhasro) a military consisting on Koch or Baloch courageous, they were warriors as well as marshals, they bore the cock crest and were never beaten. (Naseer, Tareekh-e-Balochistan, 1982) Demonstrates the traditional survival of this term Baloch however the evidence of the term Baloch is yet to be drawn. The poetry of Firdausi stated in the above lines is too cited over the internal heading leaf of Mohammed Sardar Khan Baloch’s volume History of Baloch Race and Balochistan.( Khan, History of Baloch race and Balochistan, 1958).

Firdausi too relates the courage of the Baloch fighters as he versifies the military of (KUK KOHZAD); Firdausi speaks that every warrior being competent to battle against a lakh warriors of the opponent. (Naseer, Tareekh-e-Balochistan, 2010).

The story mentioned by Firdausi shows that (Kaikhasro) was the Persian ruler approximately 500 B.C. as well as a very significant part of his military

consisted on Baloch fighters It too confirms that the Balochs had taken those domains long before plus their home Balochistan had been the home of their forefathers in one way or the other thousands years ago. (Ibid)

The provincial series of Imperial Gazetteer of India in (BALOCHISTAN) reports of the Baloch as well as Balochistan, "Whatever their original people, the Baloch had taken up a place in close nearness to Mekran early in the 1700 also many of their ancestral names stand the tracks of the regions that they captured in the Iranian Balochistan. (Imperial Gazetteer of India, 1984).

These frequently quotation words of the gazetteer clearly portray the imperialistic loom in which they required to show if the English were foreign in these domains then the Balochs were too not very old here, however the end section of the sentence shows that they too embrace that the Balochs had been residing in these areas for the very long time. As starting of regarding scholarly discourse on the very beginning position of the Baloch people it's incredibly exciting to observe that the traditional godly (as perceived) as well as theological ideas as succeeded thousands ages before, While analyzing the leafs of the past one sees that as the word (BALUCH) or (BALOS) being in fact a blend of (BAL-UCH,) or (BEL) and (OS). The very name of race, if investigated acutely gets us back to a group or one might name a nation which left ineffaceable symbols on the history. (BEL) being the (Babylonian divinity), fairly a dissimilar shape of (B'AL). (Seems to be the ancient God,)

The god Bel is primary brought in as of (BABYLON), fairly attractive to say, also being recognized by the Greek deity (ZEUS). (In Greek mythology it is often quoted,)

It's too significance stating that in (SEMITIC) belief the relation of the deities to certain degrees which are particular chairs of their authority is normally spoken with the name (B'al). As applied to men B'al means the owner of a home, the master of a country. (Khan, History of Baloch race and Balochistan, 1958). More that as of this God B'al comes the Belus of the Greeks, who being perplexed by the Zeus or Jupiter of the Greeks. The Kaldians and the Babylonians named it 'BEL' the Phoenician Ba'l, both from the Hebrew B'al or Lord and also B'al has been translated into Bylos. The Phoenicians named him Beelsamin Lord of paradise. (Ibid).

While analyzing the epistemology of the ('Baloch)' Dr. Fritz Hommel has stated with speaking that a lot of family titles have been emerged by the titles of gods plus the cities or waters were too called similar for example, god Belus on River Belus and Ba'loth tribe. (Dr. Fritz Hommel,) Bible has revealed in Hebrew Lexicon that Ba'lath or Ba'loth in Aloth had been correct title of a city

in southwards of Judah to the shore of Edom where the kids of Judah were living. (Bible,)

Thus it's clear that the inhabitants who used to pray the god Belus were called so. It's too significance stating that Baloch race is older than about 2000 BC the Mari realm was created in Tell-Hariri close to Euphrates. (Parrot, 1934)

Citing the initiating sense of Balochistan for long shows that the very name Balochistan reveals that it's the Bel-ak-istan, which's the mixture of Bel and ak meaning the country of the Deity sun; it's too likely that for a moment in the early eras this area might be known as Belkosh-istan. The territory of the nation who revered sun also by the course of time this, term was altered within Belkochistan or Balochistan for Kosh, Koch and Baloch appear to have the similar basis. (Naseer, Tareekh-e-Balochistan, 1982).

## **Mughal Baloch Relations**

### **Mughal Ruler Babar and Balochs**

The first Mughal sovereign Babar states about the Baloch people in his autobiography launching a mission against them in Panjab and afterward Baloch joined the military of Mughal ruler Babar against Ibrahim Lodi and received gratuities following the crush of Ibrahim Lodi in 1526.

Babar quotes about the Baloch people in his autobiography when in AD 1519, he sent Haider Alamdar to the Balochs in Panjab, who were settled in the country of Behreh or Bhira and Khushab. He wrote that next morning the Baloch came with an Almond-colored Tipchak horse and made their submission. Having learned that the troops had exercised some severities towards the inhabitants of Bhira and using them ill, Babar sent out a party to punish his soldiers.

The Balochs were also mentioned receiving gratuities after the defeat of Ibrahim Lodi, showing that the Balochs were the part of the Mughal Army at that time. (Erskin, 1929).

The Baloch tribes possessed huge significance even in the times of Mughal Emperor Baber, as Baber considered the Balochi people huge hurdle for his Kingdom. As he states in his memoirs stated by Erskine in his book (A History of India under two sovereigns' page 496) that

“Baber determined marchin to the West where, since he was not to attack Bengal, he estimated the west the richest booty and the best means of supporting his army. Before he set out, and to put his mind quite at ease respecting affairs to the eastward, he sent a confidential officer to the principal chiefs and Amirs in the provinces beyond the Ganges, to enjoin them to attend

Askeri Mirza, wherever he should lead. This envoy was to lose no opportunity of reporting on the spot every kind of intelligence that could in any degree influence the Emperor's conduct.

At this crisis, news reached him that the Baloches had made an inroad into his territories and committed great devastation. That brave but barbarous race at that time possessed most of the country from Bheker in Sind to Multan and Samana. Baber entrusted task of repressing and punishing these freebooters to his cousin Chin Taimur Sultan, Governor of Mewat; and, for that purpose placed under him some of his ablest generals, with all the forces of Sirhind, Samana and the adjoining provinces ; commanding them to take stores and provisions for six months service that they might do the business effectively". (Erskine, p. 496)

The prominent Baloch writer as well as historian, Mir Gul Khan Naseer writes about the Mughal, and Baloch relations, in his famous Historical book (*Tareekh-e-Balochistan*), (History of Balochistan), stating as,

“The history of Baloch rule starts by the (Burzkohi) or (Brahvi) tribes, who actually came and settled in the outskirts of Kalat city way before the arrival of the (Rind) Balochs.

During that particular time, a Hindu family named as (Sewa), was ruling the Kalat city. In the middle of 15<sup>th</sup> century, when the influx of the Mangols started in Indian Subcontinent, the (Sewa) family too could not save itself by the atrocities of the Mangols. They were defeated badly by the Mangols and were dethroned. Mangols held the Kalat city and established their rule.

(Meero), who belonged to the race of (Mir Qambar), and whose descendants later on called as (Meerwani), was the chieftain of the Brahvi Baloch tribes. (Meero) was truly a brave man.

Meero, along with his brave people, joined the Mangols, and fought the battles on their side. As a result of those support to Mangols, he achieved the territories of (Chapar, Ziarat, Marap, Dashth-e-Goran, Gidar, Surab, etc.) and established himself firmly over those territories. He became immensely popular among the Mangols. After the death of Meero, his heir (Umer) became the chief, and right from then on, the rule of Baloch started.” ( (Naseer, *Tareekh-e-Balochistan*, 2010, p. 6)).

### **Mughal Ruler Shahjahan and Baloch**

During the time of Mughal ruler Shahjahan, (Meer Hassan) who was son of (meer Gohram), declared as (khan of Kalat) by both Mughals and Balochs.

Mir Hassan's rule is said to be the golden period in terms of peace, since no major battles were fought during his reign.

He was backed and supported heavily by the Mughal ruler Shahjahan in terms of governing his territories, and having strong relations with Main Mughal Government. (Ibid)

### **Emperor Humayun and Malik Khathee**

The famous tale regarding the hospitality of Malik Khathee is prominent in history which he showed with Emperor Humayun.

Mir Gul Khan Naseer says that "ever hospitable Baloch Chief Malik Khathee, who is termed as "emperors of the looters" by Abul Fazal, was issued the orders by the ruler of Qandahar to arrest Humayun.

Malik Khathee was searching Humayun to be arrested. Irony of fate, Humayun along with his wife Hamida Bano, and some soldiers, by mistake reached right at the home of Malik Khathee in search of safe refuge. Malik Khathee's wife could not recognize them and allowed them to stay considering them God guests, and displayed great deal of hospitability.

Somehow Malik khathee found out the information of Humayun's stay right at his own house, and he rushed out there, and met him, and said to Humayun , " Although I have the orders to arrest you, and being a Baloch I must obey my orders, but on the other hand, being a Baloch, I must follow my Balochi traditions too, by not causing any harm to my guests." Therefore in doing so, he did not arrest Humayun, but took them out of his territory safely. (Ibid)

### **Emperor Aurangzeb and Baloch's**

During the rule of Emperor Aurangzeb, (Mir Samandar Khan) was declared as (Khan of Kalat) in 1697 after the death of Mir Mehrab Khan. Mir Samandar Khan was such generous, brave, and a noble man. He is yet remembered and termed as (Sakhi Samandar) (ever generous Samandar) among Balochs. Therefore, even today, people from all over the Balochistan make their presence to his sanctuary and pray. Mir Samandar Khan was such loyal and truly brave Baloch. He displayed immense loyalty towards Emperor Aurangzeb and fought battles with the rebels of Mughal Emperor. Aurangzeb was too impressed with the bravery and loyalty of Mir Samandar Khan. On one occasion, Mir Samandar khan arrested two long wanted rebels of Aurangzeb's government after a severe effort and search by Samandar Khan. As a result, Aurangzeb became too jubilant, and not only granted him one Lakh in reward, and also gifted him the port of Karachi. (Ibid)

Mir Gul Khan Naseer further writes, “The Emperor of Iran considered and desired to capture some particular areas of Balochistan supposing those areas as the part of Iran.

Therefore, in 1698, he sent a huge group of soldiers under the command of (Thehmasap baig) to Mastung and Kalat. During that time, Mir Samandar Khan was in Multan with the Mughal Prince Muaz ud Din. When he was informed about this expedition, he left Multan with the approval of Prince Muaz ud Din and rushed to (Kadkoocha Mastung) overnight. (Ibid) There in Mastung Mir Samandar Khan prepared a huge group (30,000) of fully armed Baloch fighters within just couple of days.

Meantime, (Thehmasap Biag) already entered the area of (Kanak) after vanquishing the areas of (Chaghi, Noshki, Kardighap, etc). Samandar Khan along with his force moved from (Kadkoocha) and stopped the Iranian forces in (Sariab Mastung). A terrible clash continued for three days, with the killings of hundreds of thousands men. On the fourth day of the Battle, while Samandar Khan was engaged in heavy fighting, all of a sudden he saw (Thehmasap). He moved forward with his horse killing the several Iranian soldiers who were guarding Iranian Commandar (Thehmasap). He stood right in front of the Thehmasap and challenged him by calling his name loudly (like a typical Baloch fighter). Thehmasap could not even move by this sudden act of Samandar Khan and was helpless. Before he could do anything, Samandar Khan brandished his sword in the air and dissected his Head with just single strong stroke of sword. Iranian forces could not believe seeing the Head of their Commander reeling like a Ball, and started to flee with a terrible Stampede. Baloch forces chased them for quite a long distance and killed many irani soldiers. Eventually Irani forces were crushed heavily with great humiliation.

After this terrible defeat, Iranians never dared to attempt any expedition in Balochistan. (Ibid)

### **Aurangzeb prescribes 2 Lakh Annual Salary for Samandar Khan**

Above mentioned significant event makes the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb immensely jubilant. This significant event makes the relationship between Mughals and Balochs stronger with a great deal. Aurangzeb acknowledged the bravery and loyalty of Baloch Ruler and prescribed 2 Lakh of annual salary for Mir Samandar Khan by the Assets of Main Federal Mughal Government. (Gul Khan Naseer).

## **Balochs as well as Balochistan never proved out to be choice morsel for foreign aggressors**

As far as Balochs, or Balochistan is concerned, history shows that this part of the world never proved out to be piece of cake for any foreign aggressor. Land of Balochistan never played the role of a buffer zone; in fact this part of the world, displayed intense resistance regarding any overseas aggression. Therefore, it would be completely wrong to term Balochistan as a Buffer Zone referring to historical sequences. It is undeniable fact that in battles some triumph and some lose, but history remembers those to battle out till the last drop of the blood. Baloch rulers not only always proved their valor regarding historical battles, but also provided support to their particular favored blocs. As Gul Khan Naseer states about Mir Naseer Khan Ahmedzai, in what manner he provided immense support to Ahmed Shah Abdali winning the battle of Panipat against the mighty Sikhs as well as Marhattas.

He states, " Ahmed Shah Abdali was very much concerned about the aggressions of the Marhattas, therefore he, wrote a letter to Mir Naseer Khan, to gather a formidable force for the battle. In response, Naseer Khan formed a huge organized armed force of Baloch people within a 15 days time. Meantime the Marhattas already captured Delhi.

On 7<sup>th</sup> of January, 1716, the Marhattas came out in the battlefield of Panipat, against the formidable force of Balochs along with Afghans. Marhattas were almost winning the battle as they arrested the Sardar Inayat Khan who was fighting on behalf of Ahmed Shah Abdali. Then Ahmed Shah ordered Athai Khan Qandhari to move and stop the Marhatta force, but all in vain and Athai Khan was too murdered. Seemed very much like the certain defeat, finally Abdali ordered Naseer Khan to rescue the life of Inayat Khan held by Marhattas. Naseer Khan along with his Baloch people, attacked too heavily and all of a sudden Marhattas forced to get backwards and could not face the force of Naseer Khan. Eventually Inayat Khan was rescued by Balochi people. The battle continued with the massacre of tens of thousands of people. So many Balochs as well as Afghan fighters were killed, but they did not move back and continue fighting.

By the evening, Marhattas started to lose their morals against the enthusiastic and diehard Naseer Khan; finally they embraced the heavy defeat against Balochi people as well as Afghani force.

## **War against the Sikhs**

After the crucial battle of Panipat, four years later, the Sikhs of Punjab turned trouble makers. They captured the fort of Chandala near Amristar with the

heavy army of almost 70,000. They killed thousands of men and plundered heavily. They also captured Dera Ghazi Khan. As a result, Ahmed Shah again wrote a letter to Naseer Khan who was in Kalat at that moment. Therefore, he amassed a heavy force comprising the Balochi people of Sarawan and Jhalawan. Meantime Afghan army was waiting for the Baloch forces at Chinut. Both the forces met and Ahmed Shah moved towards Lahore, and Naseer Khan stopped at the point of Shahdara near the shrine of Jahangir. The next day, Sikh army attacked the Afghani forces in Lahore. Ahmed Shah asked for Naseer Khan's help. Again Naseer Khan fought with great display of valor along with Baloch army and showed stiff resistance to Sikh army. It is said that during this battle, on one occasion, the group of Sikhs engulfed Naseer Khan by throwing him off on the ground. He was going to be slain by a Sikh, but he survived interestingly, as the Sikhs thought that they were going to kill their own man, as Naseer Khan looked very much like a typical Sikh by his appearance, having long hairs as well as long beard. (It is said that after winning this battle, Naseer Khan cut off his long hairs as well as long beard, supposing both as the hurdles by not to be martyred by the Sikhs). That war against the Sikhs again proved the valor of Naseer Khan which was acknowledged by Ahmed Shah Abdali making him immensely jubilant. (Naseer Gul Khan, 2010)

### **Mirza Najaf Khan Baloch. The Last Commander-in-chief of the Mughal Army**

Mirza Najaf Khan served during the battle of Buxar against the East Indian Company as the highest commander of the Mughal army from 1772 till his death in April 1782. The Mughal army he created was based on the European model backed by traditional Mughal cavalry; Historian H.G. Keene in his book "The fall of the Mughal Empire of Hindustan" says that in 1781 the army of Mirza Najaf Khan was the most formidable military force in India aside from the British army in Bengal. Najaf Khan had fought successful battles at Barsana, Panipat, and Meerat before being laid to rest at the Aliganj near Safdar Ganj tomb. He was once imprisoned by Nadir Shah and was only released at the behest of Safdarganj's elder brother. Some say that he was, "the only brave man and good general the declining days of the Mughal Empire knew". Mirza Najaf Khan was instrumental in amalgamating European techniques and methods of warfare with those of the Mughals, making his regiment formidable before the advent of the British cavalry of Bengal despite the fact and the Mughal Empire was coming to its unceremonious end. Mirza Najaf Khan died on April 26 1782 after a brief sickness and left behind an adopted son Najaf Quli Khan, who had converted from Hinduism. (Singh)

Najafgarh is named after the Kiledar (Fort Administrator) Najaf Khan Baloch (1733- 1782) of the Mughal dynasty during the 18th century. Khan was a powerful Persian noble in the later Mughal court and later this place became the stronghold of the Rohilla Afghan chieftain Zabita Khan. It was here that the Battle of Najafgarh was fought on August 25, 1857 between Indian and British soldiers as part of the first war of Indian Independence. At least, 800 people died in the battle, and it was the first victory for the British in the uprising. A small settlement of the Mughal troops settled here. Najafgarh is now one of the most populous electoral regions in the National Capital Region of India (NCR). It is surrounded by 70 villages bordering Haryana. The borders are 10 to 15 kilometers from the main Najafgarh Market.

### **Conclusion**

The word Baloch has its deep roots when it comes to its origin. The famous Historians and philosophers relate the origin of the Balochs since olden times. Balochs came in this part of the world way earlier than the other nationalities. Their traditions and customs indicate that they firmly stick with their ancestor's traditions. When it comes to revenge, or hospitality, they firmly perform their traditions. These significant facts make them prominent among others. As far as Mughals are concerned, they always adopted the policy of friendly relations with the Baloch rulers. History is evident, that Baloch rulers always remained with the great deal being immensely loyal to Mughal rulers. In no point Balochs, betrayed the Mughals when it comes to warfare, or performing significant tasks given by the Mughal rulers. Babar's gratuity, to Baloch people, Malik Khathee's hospitality to Humayun, Mir Samandar Khan's bravery against the war with the Persians, etc these all are significant facts regarding the strong relations with the Mughal rulers time after time. History shows that this part of the world never proved out to be piece of cake for any foreign aggressor. Land of Balochistan never played the role of a buffer zone; in fact this part of the world, displayed intense resistance regarding any overseas aggression. Therefore it would be completely wrong to term Balochistan as a Buffer Zone referring to historical sequences. It is undeniable fact that in battles one may triumph or lose, but history remembers those battling out till the last drop of the blood. Baloch rulers not only always proved their valor regarding historical battles, but also provided support to their particular favored blocs.

The Balochi tribes always possessed their significance by not to be vanquished easily. A memoir of Baber is clear evidence as he acknowledges the importance of Baloch people in his time. The services of Mir Naseer Khan Noori to Ahmed Shah Abdali regarding the battles of Panipat against the Marhattas and Sikhs is also History and clearly depicts that Baloch rulers

always played such an important role with their alliances regarding huge support in wars.

The war against Marhattas and Sikhs was won solely due to the support of Naseer Khan Noori. Finally, we have the instance of Mirza Najaf Khan Baloch's loyalty and services to Mughal Army, as he transformed the Mughal Army stronger based on the modern techniques. Mirza Najaf Khan is recognized as the last commander in chief of the Mughal Army, who actively played his role in numerous wars like of Panipat, Buxar as well as Meerat. By acknowledging his services, the Najafgarh town is named after him.

All these above-mentioned examples depicting the importance of the Balochistan as well as Baloch rulers time after time. Some historians show the wrong picture about this part of the world by declaring it as a buffer zone. It must be observed through reliable sources and authentic data given by the unbiased historians, that Balochistan was never a Buffer zone for any foreign power. Whoever attempted any expedition in this part of the world, met with stiff resistance by the Balochi people. The memoirs of Baber, Humayun, Akbar, show it all clearly regarding the prominence of the Land of Balochistan as well as Baloch rulers.

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