

## **The Implications of Rind and Lashar's Wars on Baloch and Balochistan:**

By

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### **Abstract:**

*The 30-year civil war started between Rind and Lashar tribes in these wars Mir Chakar was head of Rind Tribe and Mir Gohram Lashari was head of Lashar tribe. The brutal and cruel civil war between these tribes which is not found in the history of Balochistan. In the civil war causes opposing Lasharis Mir Chakar succession, distribution of fertile land Kachhi and Gandava, Mir Gohram separate government and growing power, plans neighbors, position of women in Baloch Society, Including Sibi festival horse racing and the importance of Gohar's Safety (Bahot) these factors destroyed the Rind and Lashar tribes in a violent fire of war. These tribes kill each other like infidels for 30 years.*

*This paper focuses and examine the war result that impact on Baloch and Balochistan. At the end of war Rind and Lashar losted their political and social powers. They compelled to leave Balochistan and Arghonon's government was established on the Sibi and its surrounding, the detailed explanation has been mentioned in detail.*

**Keywords:** Baloch, Balochistan, Rind, Lashar, Argun, Sibi, Chakar tang, Migration, Mir Chakar, Mir Gwahram, Massacre.

### **Introduction:**

The two major and powerful Rind and Lashar tribes of Baloch migrated from Makran for a variety of reasons. During the time of Mir Shehak Rind the Rind and Lashar tribes due to reasons of resource migrated from Makran, in these reasons, the stories of vitality related to the history of agricultural and prosperous rulers of neighboring countries were famous. The reputation of India's richness was reputable for the prosperity of Makran, the gold zoo was called. Makran was the

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drought of dry water ,acquisition of government and the desire of seekers forced them to emigrate .Droughts had rendered these tribes in search of better land hence, approximately five or six lakhs Baloch migrated from Makran.

Chakar Rind started the golden age of people, by conquering numerous lands around “Kharan, Lasbella”, his victories brought him fame and his military prowess deemed him worthy of a Mir, he defeated many “then” known tribes for military might and power, many bowed down to his might and he set his sights towards the land of “Kalat”

Baloch defeated to establishing the government of Baloch. The importance of Dar-e-Balan and Dar-e-Mola as the political and geographical part of Balochistan’s eastern plain areas. That the great winners of the world have always used these doors for the east to west and from the west. The government of Baloch was established in Balochistan, and Sibi was their capital city. They made prosper their administrative and political, social and economic conditions. Their military system, military equipment, military checkpoints, military horses, civil war crimes, methods of prevention of crime, Courtesy Justice, relations with neighbors, development and motivation of poetry, Dance, Music and romantic stories had rose during this period, Baloch’s livestock were to feed mostly. Agriculture was introduced in these Baloch to prosper prosperous. Their culture of tribal, tribal society, women’s place, and hospitality were progressed the social life of this era. Mir chakar was famous in hospitality and pride. The Rind and lashar tribes were the strong pillars of the Baloch unity. Everything was going well. That it was a long bleeding between Rind and Lashar tribes for their various reasons, this war continued for thirty years. The reasons for this civil war included political economic interests, acquisition power, injustice in horse race conspiracy of neighboring countries and Goharjatni’s camel’s and her protection Bahot. The war of Rind and Lashar tribes profoundly affected Baloch and Balochistan. Both tribes got destroyed and due to these wars Baloch were psychologically, politically, economically and socially affected as well. The impacts of the war are as followings;

### **The Massacre and the Ruin of Baloch:**

The war of Rind and Baloch gave nothing except bloodshed, violence and savagery. Lashar tribe suffered severely and Rinds also suffered heavy losses. Buzdar writes that due to the thirty-year war of Rind and Lashar from both sides thousands of people lost their lives. The matter of the protection of a neighbor became the prime cause of shattering their own existence. (Buzdar, 1998). These wars damaged the unity of Baloch, and their tribes dispersed. (Tahir, 2006).

These wars shattered the unity of Baloch in such a way that they strove for years for their prestige and identity. (Khan, 2012).

### **Absence of Central Government in Balochistan:**

After the rise and fall of Rind and Lashar, Balochistan remained in anarchy for a long a time. These areas lacked central government and neither the rulers of Delhi. Iran or Afghanistan had such strength to compel these areas under coercion. These areas had significance due to the national and international trade routes. So the need of a central authority had been felt to safeguard these trade routes.

The historian writes that the war of Rind and Lashar shattered the central unity of Baloch nation and they came out of the center of Balochistan and spread throughout. Baloch being a huge part of Pakistan's population, don't possess a conspicuous and a united identification. (Qisrani, 1994). The reign of Baloch finished in Sibi and Gandhawa along with Kalat. A series of civil war began which eventually broke the unity of Baloch into pieces and they could never become united and stabilized again (Khan, 2012).

### **The Lost Image and Downfall of Mir Gwahram:**

Mir Gwahram's star of fame vanished and the power and rule of Lasharis on Gandawah and Gajan eventually ended forever.

The arrival of Turks was barbaric as their swords were thirsty of Lashari's blood. Turk army entered the camps of Lashari and cut them like daikon (mooli). The story of this bloodshed is unprecedented in the entire history of Balochistan. (Bukhari, 1987). Mehmood Shah Bukhari writes that after the consequences of the war, the land of Balochistan shrunk for Lasharis. Mir Gwahram who had been dreaming to finish Mir Chakar and become the ruler of Balochistan could not even spare six feet land for his own grave. (Bukhari, 1987).

Mir Gwahram bade farewell to Balochistan but where he went and where he spent last remaining days of his life, and on which land he was destined to be buried, no reference is found about these questions. The historian adds that Lasharis might have scattered in the areas of Tayawad and Badwadh in Gujrat. It is also said that he (Gwahram) stayed in area near Rohadi furthermore it is also said that when Shah Baig Argun conquered Thatha and took refuge in Ferozwali Gujrat. Mir Gwahram was with Lasharis and he got a property to reside there. He passed away there in Gujrat. It is just conjectural and a guess that Jam Feroz and Mir Gwahram both were annihilated at the hands of Arguns and Rinds, thus it is paradoxical for them to have been together. Mir Gwahram deeply

missed his motherland-his reminiscences are evident in these following pieces of poetry;

**The poetry**

چہ سے چیل تمام باڑیاں

درنگ ۽ ساسراں سارتناں

گوہڑ کی دمبگاں تہلتیاں

بھتی سورٹی نیں آپاں

شماریتنگت زورا کاں

Pa saye chiyan badiyan

Drang ey sasran sarthan

Gohad ki dumbagan theltiyan

Bhathi sordi en aapan

Shumazithganth zora kan

**Translation:**

I would long for three things

The cool blessing shade of hills

The delicious flesh of ewes

And the flowing water from tributary

That the powerful enemy snatched them from us.

**The Devastation of Sibi and Kachi:**

The fertile lands and warm plains of Sibi and Kacchi became the center of conspiracy. These areas showed the picture of absolute chaos and growing unrest. Sibbi and Kachi were like the explosive ditches in Balochistan. The shadow of hatred, disharmony, and venomous aversion with each other was visible among them and these all factors profoundly contributed in destabilizing the Baloch reign in such a way that as if a body without a head.

Apart from a lot of troubles and sufferings of Rind and Lashar's backwardness and their ruin shook the conscious of Mir Chakar. being a sagacious, brave and bestowed with talents from God. Mir Chakar felt the existing evil among Rinds. (Lashari, 2001).

However, in reality, it is unfair to hold Mir Chakar for the irresponsibility or to putt all the burden of the history merely on his shoulders.

Like Mir Chakar, Mir Gwahram is also equally responsible for the downfall. Though his attitude to some extent is better than Mir Chakar's. keeping the dream of killing and finishing Rinds, Mir Gwahram journeys to Sindh with the support of Samma and Banta. Gwahram's this act depicts the paradoxical trait of his personality. (Buzdar, 1998).

### **Migration of Vast Population of Baloch from Balochistan:**

This reality is substantiated from this fact that after sustaining severe implications of the civil war, Baloch moved towards Sindh and Punjab to flee from the further bloodshed and grave consequences. (khan, 2012).

In many numbers Baloch moved to Sindh, Daira Jath, Bahawalpur and Muzzafargarh and some of them went to Southern Hindustan.

(Hassan, 1987).

### **The Invasion of Argun on Sibi:**

The historian writes that Mir Chakar not only began the prolonged civil-war but in the aftermath of being defeated at the hands of Lasharis in the battle in Nali, he pushed his people into another tragedy which was the foreign infiltration. Instead of strengthening his own power to avenge the Lashari or by mobilizing his own people, he approached Shah Hussain the ruler of Hirat so that he could get troops and people to finish Lasharis.

In this way he opened the way for the foreign powers to intervene in his own civil war and national affairs. Argun with whose help Chakar Khan had done the genocide of Lasharis-later Arghun occupied Chakar's own land and became the owner. Chakar Khan had to flee from there eventually. (Khan, 2012).

During his tribulation, Mir Chakar enlisted the help of the ruler of Herat Sultan Shah Hussain, Zalnoon Beg Argun and his son, Shah Beg Argun., Mir Chakar retired his position to some extent but the Baloch were

exhausted and Shah Beg had lost his own position at Qandahar and laid the foundations of the Argun Dynasty in Sindh and Thatha. (Awan, 1985). According to the historian, Zalnoon's son Shah Beg Argun intended to invade Sibi. Mir Chakar joined Arguns. After an intense battle finally sibi was conquered. It is said that before the battle, Arguns had pledged that Sibi would be returned back to Mir Chakar (Rinds), but now Baloch had become weak and disintegrated and the Turks had also changed their minds. (Hassan, 1987).

Because after being defeated in the hands of Shaibani Sultan in 1507, the prince Badehul Zaman appointed Zulnon's son Shuja Beg the head of Kandahar. This Shuja Beg is known as Shah Beg in the history. The environment of Kandahar was conducive because that time Mirza was the ruler of Kabul and he was eyeing on Kandahar. That time the reign of Sammu in Sindh had become weak.

Shah Beg Argun always sensed danger from Babar Mughal, when this threat started growing, Shah Beg planned to occupy Balochistan and for this intention he left Kandahar and went to Shal (Quetta) where he established his kingdom. Here he sent many delegations to the adjacent and surrounding areas. (Shedai, 2013).

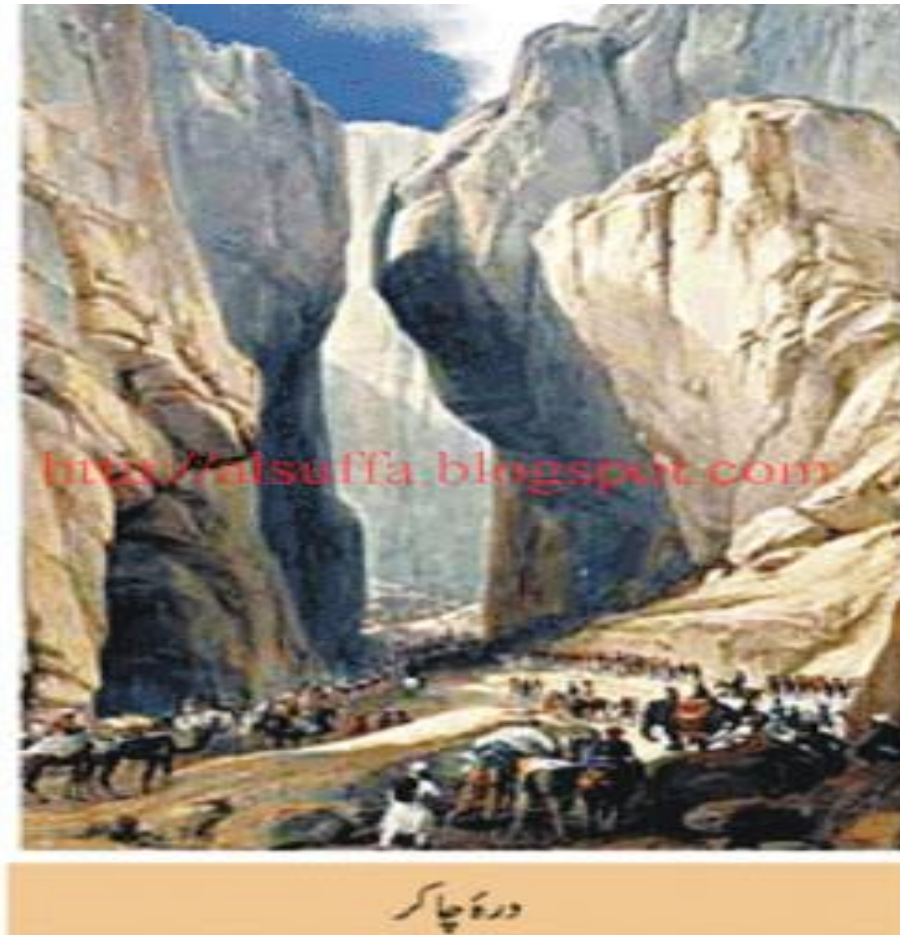
Besides Sindh Arguns also occupied Sevi and Gandhawa, Kandahar and Ghor were under the occupation of Zaheeruddin Babar Mirza. (Shedia, 2013).

It was the year 1516 when Shah Beg had gone to an agreement with Babar that he would entrust Kandahar to him. In order to establish his government in Sindh, he attacked Sibi. (Bukhari, 1987).

Shah Beg had left with the intention to settle permanently in Sibi and then to enter Sindh. Rind and Lashar opened the doors for foreign intervention because in the struggle for undermining each other they were dependent upon foreign hand so after the Rind dynasty, the foreign intervention remained in Balochistan for a long time.

Bukhari writes that after the prolonged war, Mir Chakar had become defenseless and weak, he did not have enough strength to take the risk of entrusting the Shah Beg Palace to them. (Bukhari, 1987).

Chakar's war from Gwahram shifted to Arguns. (Marri, 2010).



#### **Mir Chakar's departure from Sibi:**

Mir Chakar suffered numerous losses of life due to the wars of Rind and Lashars and he finally decided to leave Balochistan. However, there is contradictions between the opinions of historians that when Mir Chakar Khan left Balochistan and moved to Punjab, according to Lashari Sab, Mir Chakar went to Punjab in 1516. (Lashari2001P:82) and according to Mohammad Sardar Khan Baloch it was the year 1516, whereas according to Nayahmat Ullah Gichki it was the year 1520 when Mir Chakar went to Punjab. From the various references of historians, it is presumed that Mir Chakar might have gone to Punjab between 1512 and 1520.

After the ruins of Lasharis, Mir Chakar went to Punjab to spend a comfortable life but he was oblivious that Punjab would be lucky for him but he would become aged there. He took a Lashkar (a group of people) along and loaded all his treasure on camels and went to Sibi (Lashari 2001 p.82). The enemy (Argun) chased him. Chakar took the position at a narrow pass called (Aaj ChakarThang) towards east of Sibi

and below ChakarThang there is a narrow passage called “Turk e Kund” because it is the place where Arguns prepared and lined up for the war. (Hassan 1987, P:426)

Doctor Shah Mohammad Marri writes that the enemy had elephants in their force whereas Chakar Khan was without arms.

Chakar’s defeat seemed inevitable, but his wife Hani saved him. At night she loaded the calves of camels with wood and sent them towards the Turk army. As the calves moved towards the Turk army she set the wood on fire whereupon the elephants of the enemy started running wildly. As a result, the wild elephants trampled their own people. Chakar followed maneuver and the plan of the war that Hani had sketched and gave a nose diving defeat to Turks. Finally Mir Chakar pushed back the Turks and he himself successfully moved towards Punjab. (Marri 2013, P:299)

### **ChakarThang**

When Mir Chakar weakened Turk army at the place of ChakarThangi (Thang). The Turk army started retreating. The pass (ChakarThang) is a narrow and a dangerous pass which got associated with Chakar’s name because Mir Chakar entered through this pass. It was such a dangerous pass that people and animals had to creep on their knees or to edge along to pass through it. After passing through this rough pass, Chakar camped at this mountain. On one morning he climbed up a peak of a mountain. (Lashari2001 P:84) When Mir Chakar looked at his area from the top of the mountain, his eyes filled with tears-he dropped his sword and shield. (Hassan1987P:62). Now everything was in ruin and Mir Chakar was totally crestfallen and disappointed, he broke into tears internally. His feelings are depicted vividly in this following poetry;

**Yagi en kalat be ronan**

**Sevi go doviguddanba**

**Shoomen Goharaarjanba**

**Gwahram shayedhojahan be jaaba**

**Yahen gorbasmaen mushren Gandawah**

**Ziehtzidbangwahlenwarnayan**

## Kehboreshbeynahamathanthakan

### Shahanzeynishanykke ne

#### Kulmaan Goharey morgana

مڙين گنداواه ۽ گوئهراما  
 سنگے من زرا پريتنه  
 مچھی آن لواشت لجائننت  
 سی سالو وٺ واشمارا  
 جانا جابواں جنگی این  
 تیغ چو ملگواہانی این  
 چوٺ آن چو کوندرانی بوغا  
 حُجت آن نہ روانت لہڙیناں  
 ورنایاں دو مند لیناں  
 پاغ اش پہ کہیوے بستان  
 مسک من بروتاں مُشتاں  
 بورگوں بے لغاما تاتکاں  
 دھڙ داش دمیغاں میثانی  
 آیاں شہ نشان یکے نے  
 تیغا چڙتغاں بندی آن  
 زہمانی رہاں زہریناں  
 شیئرطان داٹغاں شومیناں  
 چکی گوازی وبازی آن  
 بگ اش گرو خیں بے شوغاں  
 یاغی این کلات بے روناں  
 سیوی گھوڙی گڙداں با

شومیں گوہرء ہرجاں با  
 گواہرام شہ دوجہاں بے جاہ با  
 نہیں گورباٹ نہیں مڑیں گنداواہ  
 ژہ بیت صد بنگویں ورنایاں  
 کہ بوراش بے لغام تاتکاں  
 شایاں ژہ نشان یکے نے  
 کل ماں گوہرء مڑگاناں

### **Translation**

Gwahram from Gandawaha  
 Threw a stone and stirred the water that  
 fish sprang out and started wriggling  
 We were at draggers drawn for thirty years  
 Armed with blood-stained swords  
 Swords got bent like wheat plants  
 Which could not be sheathed  
 youth in colorful dresses  
 would wear crooked turban  
 Would dab scent on moustache  
 Would ride horses with no reins  
 And ewe's flesh was their food  
 Alas Hindi swords pierced them all like weeds  
 The poisonous edges of swords  
 We have lost them in unlucky gambling  
 Now no one to look after their noisy herds

Their fortress became isolated  
 Sevi Shala echoed with the hoofs of the cavalry horses  
 But would be slain for Gohar  
 Gohar would be homeless from either place  
 May she neither get grave nor Gandawah  
 Out of seven hundred rigorous young lads  
 Who would ride wild horses  
 None remained alive  
 All got trapped and slain by Gohar's charm. (Marri 2013 P:300-302)

### **Social and Psychological Losses**

It is not an easy to fight a thirty-year war, and the people who have encountered war can feel precisely the intensity of war because they have gone through agony. It is a fact that every rational man can perceive the disastrous financial losses due to the thirty-year war.

The financial and political losses can be estimated but it is not impossible to judge the social and psychological implications resulted during the prolonged civil war.

Qaiserani writes that the persistent bloodshed that the Baloch tribal society is still suffering and going through is unequivocally the social and psychologically results of the thirty- year civil war. (Qisrani1994, P:96)

### **The epic Poetry/Heroic Poetry**

The infamous war between Rind and Lashar tribes contains a devastating story in the history of Balochistan. And apart from this the bloody war of Rind and Lashar is regarded as the darkest phase in the entire history of Balochistan. Despite its severe consequences and ruins, it left behind precious sublimity and glory for the classical poetry. This war is considered the matter of angst as well as a great asset of civilization for the upcoming generations.

Under the circumstances of this war, the critical poetry emerged with an immortal literature unveiling the true essence of the war. And this

literature expresses their egotism, pride, independency, and this is a great asset for Balochi literature as well.

Like other ancient land the history of Balochistan can be traced through the classical poetry. As the Baloch historically had been nomads, so the sorrows of separation and glorifying the courage in the battle fields are the main features in the Balochi classical poetry. (Khwaja2016, P:9)

The epic poetry (razmaya Shayari) explores the hostile exchange of words between Mir Gwahram and Mir Chakar during the war.

In the above-mentioned poems, Mir Chakar's personality seems absorbing and winsome, he is not ironic and venomous like Mir Gwahram rather keeping his prestige, he has cautioned him.

### **Baloch Domain in Sindh and Punjab**

Thereafter, Baloch power shifted from west to east and it has remained there over since having consolidated the eastern territories of Balochistan, he advanced to Punjab, taking Multan and the southern. Parts of Punjab in early 16<sup>th</sup> century. This success resulted in large-scale Baloch migration to Sindh and Punjab that has profoundly affected the demographic features and political scenes of the region. There is still as large a Baloch population in Sindh and Punjab as there in Balochistan. (PIPS 2009, P:17) Baloch established a firm domain in Sindh and Punjab, and without their support and cooperation another government hardly became stabilized there. Any ruler establishing his reign in the province Multan always needed the support and assistance of Baloch moreover Baloch had their full dominancy over Multan for a long time. Baloch had more power and influence in Sindh and descendants of Baloch (Talpur) ruled over Sindh for years. (Khan2012P:48)

### **Conclusion:**

History can never ignore the importance of 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries because these had been the century of great revolutions regarding the composite changes and futuristic outcome in the political, social and religious lives of various nations, races and statesmen.

The biggest mistake of Mir Chakar was to let Afghans kill the Baloch, destroying Balochs through them. Mir Chakar lost his own throne in order to give refuge and respect to a Jaat woman named "Gohar" under the emotional compulsion of revenge. Taking help from the Sultan of Herat, Hussain Shah Beekara and Arghoons of Qandahar. This in many area of Balochistan Shah Baig Arghoon made his own govt. While Mir Chakar moved towards Hindustan, and temporarily succeeded in

establishing his governments in SathGarah and Multan. Anyway, whatever the fact is .... This cannot be denied that on the basis of his impact a Balochi literature and history Baloch of Iran, Afghanistan, Gulf states Punjab and Sindh admits him as their hero and used to proud him.

The introduction of Siraiki language owe to these Baloch tribes, who used to live on a wide range of areas in Punjab. They were the off springs of ancient Hooth and Rind tribes who invaded areas of Punjab and KPK. They live in large numbers indifferent areas of Pakistan like Dera Ghazi Khan, Layyah, Bakkar, RajanPur, Tunsar, SathGarah, Sahiwal Sadiqabad, Rahimyar Khan, and Multan etc. The famous tribes include Hooth, Qaisrani, Buzdar, Chandia, Dreshak, Land, Dashti, Laghari, Kosa, Gorchanri, Rind and many other tribes. Baloch made their masses prosperous through political, social and economic reforms. But unfortunately the killings of Baloch in a thirty years' wars compelled Mir Chakar to migrate to Hindustan, ending his govt. in Balochistan.

Ibn-e-Khaldoon writes that rise and fall comes in the history of nations. The rise of nations owes to their unity, giving priority to national interest a personal interest. When a nation possesses these qualities that nation will prosper and attain a rise. On the other hand, if this quality vanishes in a nation, they start giving importance to personal interests instead of national interests then, they will move down from rise to fall.

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