

# TREATY OF KALAT 1758 BETWEEN QANDHAR AND KALAT AND ITS IMPACTS

*History*

Ghulam Farooq Baloch<sup>1</sup>

## ABSTRACT

*The main objectives behind this study are to search and explore the reasons events, clause and impacts of very famous treaty of Kalat 1758. No doubt this treaty was opened new ways of development and projection for Balochistan, but, majority of the historians, specially Afghan writers deliberately ignored this important treaty in their books, because this treaty was not only prove the complete independence of Balochistan but also it shown the failure of Afghan monarch about their Balochistan's policy. This treaty was confirmed the position of the Khanate of Kalat, and Balochistan became a complete independent country on the globe. If one side this treaty was good for the Khanate, than the other side it's provided many confidence and cooperation to the Afghans monarch for his conquest in east (India and Punjab) and west (Iran). This treaty was also established the relations between Baloch and Afghan nations. No, doubt the Afghan, Baloch every kind relations, political, fiscal, and geographical, based on this treaty. The British and Baloch Writers support this treaty and discussed it in their books, but not in detail. This treaty means "the backbone of Baloch Afghan relations", if it skipped from the history, the history of both countries cannot be defined.*

## KEY WORDS

**Afghan, Afghanistan, Ahmed Shah Durrani, Baloch, Balochistan, Bolan Pass, British, India, Iran, Kalat, Kalhora Brothers, Mekran, Mir Naseer Kan, Mughal, Nadir Shah Afshar, Qandhar, Shah Wali Khan Bamezai, Sindh.**

## INTRODUCTION

Balochistan and Afghanistan and their natives have a great history. The relation between them is centuries old and they are very near to each other. The period of eighteen century has many importances for both Afghanistan and Balochistan.

---

<sup>1</sup> Assistant Professor, Balochistan Study Centre, University of Balochistan, Quetta.

Nadir Shah Afshar came in power in 1736 in Iran. **(Lawrance: 2007:146-47)** After the unification of Iran, he captured Afghanistan and Balochistan too from 1738 to 1740, and he defeated Mughal Empire Mohammad Shah Rangeela of India and destroyed Dehli. **(Lawrance: 2007:174-217)** In 1736 A.D., when Nadir Shah marched to Qandhar and a battalion of his troops attacked upon Mekran and Kalat, then the ex-ruler of Kalat Mir Mohabbat Kahn went to Qandhar and appealed in the court of Nadir Shah Afshar for restoration of his government upon Kalat, which was in the hands of his younger step brother, Mir Ehltaaz Khan. So Nadir Shah Afshar accepted his request, make him the ruler of Kalat and hostage his younger step brothers Mir Ehltaaz Khan and Mir Naseer Khan and their mother Bibi Maryam with some notable personalities in Qandhar. **(Naseer: 2000:42)** So, during the reign of Nadir Shah Afshar, Mir Mohabbat Khan was the ruler of Kalat under the supremacy of Nadir Shah Afshar. **(Naseer: 2000: 42)**

During In this reign, one day the Mir Ehltaaz Khan killed by his younger brother Mir Naseer Khan in Qandhar. In the last years of his government, Nadir Shah Afshar had been mad. In 1747, A.D he killed by his nephew **(Lawrence: 2007:360-70)**. And with the end of his reign Iran again hunted of anarchy. Ahmed Khan Sadozai was one of the most popular general of him. **(Tate: 1973:67)** He was the commander of nearly 12000 Afghan soldiers. He left Iran and marched to Qandhar. **(Tate: 1973: 67)** In 1747 A.D he became the ruler of Afghanistan by the acceptance and cooperation of other Afghan tribal Chiefs. **(Ganda Singh: 1990:58-59)** During this revolution Mir Naseer took advantage and escaped from Qandhar to Sheraz, and than came to Hub Chauki in Lasbela, and after some days he came to Sindh in the court of Kalhora rulers after their positive response. **(Naseer: 2000:46,51,52)**. From Sindh he contact with Afghan Prime Minister (Ashraf-ul-Wuzraa) Shah Wali Khan Bamezai, who was the one of his best friends. In 1749, after the two years struggle Mir Naseer Khan became the ruler of Kalat and Mir Mohabbat Khan arrested in Qandhar.

## **THE CAUSES OF THE TREATY OF KALAT OR TREATY OF NON-INTERFERENCE 1758 BETWEEN QANDHAR AND KALAT**

In the beginning the relations of both countries Afghanistan and Balochistan were nicely and friendly going on. They were best friends to each other. In every kind situation they supported each other, but still the position of Balochistan was not clear. Mir Naseer Khan believed himself independent but, Ahmad Shah Abdali thoughts were different. So, after some years the conflicts

opened when Mir Naseer Khan attacked on Mekran. The causes of conflict between Qandhar and Kalat were following.

**1. Naseer Khan policies:**

Mir Naseer Khan was progressive and liberal minded ruler. He wished to unite the Baloch territory on national bases, for the honour of Baloch nation. He dislikes the claim for Balochistan from Afghan monarch. He was not interested in the slavery of any nation, not for others neither for himself. He just wished the unification of Baloch nation in single geographical boundary. So he applied policy of unification and in the beginning he unified the tribal areas of Sarawan and Jhalawan, and prepared some squads of Baloch warriors. He solved the tribal and social problems and conflicts, and took many useful steps in the favour of tribes. (Naseer: 2000: 46, 51, 52) Qandahar was looking these activities in doubtful eyes.

**2. Claim by Ahmed Shah Durrani**

When Ahmed Shah Durrani established Afghan government in Qandhar he declared him self as a successor of Nadir Shah Afshar and claimed for Balochistan as an occupied country of Afghanistan. Ahmed Shah Durrani was believed himself as heir of Nadir Shah Afshar, so, he claimed for the occupied areas of him.

According to G. P. Tate:

“Ahmed Shah was gradually tightening his hold over the country of Sindh and also of Balochistan (Kalat) with regard to letter he seems to have assumed that he allegiance paid by the Khan’s for that status to Nadir Shah had decided to him after the death of that famous sovereign”.(Tate:1973:75)

No doubt, this claim was baseless and had no historical fact. Because, Ahmed was not the son or any relative of Nadir Shah Afshar, and Nadir Shah was the ruler of Iran, the other areas like Afghanistan, Sindh and Balochistan were occupied dynasty by him. So, the death of him the Iranic dynasty hunted by anarchy and the occupied got freedom, as like Afghanistan has been independent under the common of Ahmed Shah Durrani, and Sindh and Balochistan also got independence from Iranic domination.

**3. Claim for Afghan traders to the khan of Kalat for their dead persons in the dynasty of Kalat during their travel.**

Bolan Pass was the only route for trade from Central Asia and Afghanistan to Sindh, Punjab and India from early time. During the reign of Nadir Shah Afshar, the Khan of Kalat was responsible to provide security and protection to the traders in Bolan Pass and as well as in the other areas of Balochistan. Mir Mohabbat Khan was a powerless and weak ruler and was not a good administrator. So, the Afghan traders unfairly

collected a big sum of money from the Khan of Kalat for their natural died persons, whose died in the dynasty of Balochistan during their travel. They were claimed for their dead people in the court of Kalat that the Baloch tribesman killed their people and robed their luggage. So, the Khan of Kalat was paid them, and now in the reign of Mir Naseer Khan this situation was continued. The Afghans were addicted to collect money from Kalat unfairly. During the reign of Mir Naseer Khan the behavior of Afghans traders was very critically and unmannered.

According to Ex-Prime Minister of Kalat Akhund Muhammad Siddique,

“In the reign of Mir Naseer Khan Noori the Afghan traders created many disturbances for the Khan of Kalat, if an Afghan was died his own and natural death, but they claimed that the Baloch tribesman killed him and demanded for a lot of money as his dayyat or murder”.

**(Akhund: 1984:60- 61)**

So, in these situations, it was necessary that the Khan of Kalat and Afghan monarch define and clear their position and revise their relations.

**4. Arrest of Attur Khan and Ahmed Yar Khan “The Kalhora Brothers” In Balochistan’s dynasty**

The Government of Afghanistan was support and protects the Kalhora government and received a lot of money as state tax or Khiraj for this support and protection. After the death of Noor Mohammad Kalhora his elder son Mohammad Yar Khan became the ruler of Sindh. According to Daulat Ram “He ruled five years as dictator. After five years tribal chiefs of his state arrested him because of his extremist policies and behavior, and Mian Ghulam Shah became a new ruler of Sindh by the support of tribal chiefs and land lords. During this situation, Attur Khan, the brother of Mian Ghulam Shah received the nomination letter from Afghan King Ahmed Shah Durrani, than he reached Shikarpur with an Afghan squad under the command of Haji Attahi Khan. He seated him on the ruling chair of Sindh and than he (Haji Attahi Khan) left for Qandhar with his troops. In these situations Mian Ghulam Shah escaped to Bahawalpur from Sindh. After the departure of Afghan troops, now the field was empty, so, Mian Ghulam Shah attacked on Sindh and defeated Mian Attur Khan in a battle with the help of Mohammad Fateh Khan, the brother of Bahawalpur’s ruler and his troops. Mian Attur Khan and his brother Mian Ahmed Yar Khan escaped to Qandhar. But, the government of Kalat arrested them in the territory of Kalat. Deewan Mal was the ambassador and spokesman in the court of Qandhar from Sindh government. He approached to Ahmed Shah Durrani for help. So, the Afghan monarch sent an Afghan squad against Kalat under the command of Shah Wali Khan Bamezai. **(Ganda Singh:1990:210)**

## 5. The defeat of Afghan troops in Punjab

1. Ahmed Shah Durrani attacked on Punjab after a short time of his emergence. Punjab was under the governorship of Mir Moin-ul-Mulk and the Sikhs of Punjab were not only supporting him, but also they were serving in his army. Ahmed Shah Durrani sent some squads to Punjab under the command of Shahjehan Khan Popalzai and Taimoor Shah, (The elder son of Ahmad Shah Durrani). The Afghan troops defeated by Sikhs in Punjab, so, they left Punjab and came to Peshawar and appealed to the Afghan king for help. His two important tribal chiefs and commanders had been arrested by the Sikhs and Marhathas of India. On same time Mir Naseer Khan of Kalat applied the term "Hit and hit hot" and announced his independence. **(Ganda Singh:1990:210,11, also see, Dehwar, 1990:389)**
6. **Attack on Mekran by Mir Naseer Khan and the peak of conflict**

In the year of 1756 Mir Naseer Khan attacked on Mekran because of some reasons and defeated the Gichki ruler of Kech, Malik Deenar Gichki and took possession on Kech. Mir Shah Baig the brother of Malik Deenar Khan Gichki, escaped to Qandhar and appealed for help against Kalat in the court of Ahmed Shah Durrani. Ahmed Shah Durrani sent a message to Mir Naseer Khan that immediately leave Mekran (Kech) and go back Kalat, otherwise, Kalat is not very far from Qandhar. In this situation Mir Naseer Khan left Mekran and went to Kalat. **( Naseer: 2000: 60-61)** But now he fully decided that he will free his country from the domination of Afghanistan.

## 7. **Immediate Cause**

The conflict and non-confidence were continuing from both sides Afghanistan and Balochistan. Suddenly, Mir Haji Khan, the son of Mir Mohabbat Khan, the ex-ruler of Kalat and the nephew of Mir Naseer Khan stood against him and took armed action against the state. So, Mir Naseer Khan took strict military action against Mir Haji Khan and his allies the Shahwani tribes of Kalat (Iskalakoo). Mir Naseer Khan roughly punished the rabbles and killed majority of them. Mir Haji Khan survived and escaped to Qandhar and went in the shelter of Ahmed Shah Durrani. He also appealed to Ahmed Shah Durrani for heir-ship of Khanate of Kalat. Ahmed Shah Durrani called Mir Naseer Khan to come Qandhar. But, Mir Naseer Khan refused his order and sent him a register with 2 lakh names of Balolch warriors,**(Ganda Singh: P.210)** and also told him that do not interfere in my internal affairs for the next time.

It was the immediate cause, so, Ahmed Shah Durrani sent a Posse to Kalat under the command of Shah Wali Khan Bamezai, the Prime Minister of Qandhar.

## **The Treaty of Kalat or Treaty of Non-Independence 1758 A.D**

After three battles and forty days blockade of Kalat fort, a treaty signed between both countries. The all those historians who researched on Balochistan, majority of them accepted these reasons and events and as well as the treaty of Kalat 1758 A.D. like, Mason, Hennery Pottinger, Ganda Singh, Elphinstone and Akhund Mohammad Siddique. The main points of the treaty were following.

1. Khan-e-Baloch, Mir Naseer Khan will not pay any tribute to the Shah-e-Afghan in future.
2. Khan-e-Baloch will not supply San (Military assistance) to Ahmed Shah Durrani. But provided he is at war against external enemies, the Khan will supply a military contingent as a token of help, on the condition that the Afghan King provide annually Rs. 100,000 and military weapons and provide for the expenditure of the army as reward.
3. Khan-e-Baloch will not provide any help or asylum to rebel princes of the Sadozai or Afghan Chiefs. On the other hand, the Afghan King also will not give any help or refuge to prince of the Royal family of Kalat-e-Ahmedzai.
4. Shah Afghan in future will never interfere in the internal affairs, disputes and matters of Balochistan.
5. all those areas of Khan-e-Baloch, which are in the possession of the Shah-e-Afghan will be handed over today the Khan-e-Baloch.**(Khan:2007:210)**

### **Analyze and importance of this treaty**

This treaty shows the political and diplomatic wisdom of Mir Naseer Khan. He stress Ahmed Shah Durrani to sign an agreement. After the treaty of Kalat, the Khanate of Balochistan started its reforms and maintains diplomatic relations with neighbor countries, Iran, Afghanistan, Oman, Sindh and Ottoman Empires of Turkey. The Ottoman Empire, the Caliph of Muslim world awarded him the title of “Beyglar Beygi” or “Chief of the Chiefs”.**(Hughes:2002:185)**

Dr. Ganda Singh tribute to the diplomacy and wisdom of Mir Naseer Khan in the following words,

“He was one of the best commanders of Ahmed Shah Abdali. He took part in several expeditions to help the Afghans against the Iranians in Khurasan in 1759, in the battle of Panipat India against Marhatas in 1761 and in Punjab against Sikhs in 1765. Baloch troops successfully participated in these battles under the command of Mir Naseer Khan”. **(Singh: 1990:210)**

Inayatullah Baloch writes,

“Kalat agreement or non-interference treaty made it possible for the Khan to bring stability and order internally, as well as to expand the Khanate and to reunite all the Baloch areas claimed by

the Baloch nationalists. In his time, Kharan, part of Siestan (Iran, Afghanistan), Jacobabad, Mekran, Chagai and Quetta were part of the Khanate of Balochistan. Moreover, the Khanate extends its influence over Bandar Abbas, Sindh and Kharan. It is interesting to note that his Khanate did not include any non Baloch areas and he declined the offer of Ahmed Shah to divide Punjab between the Baloch and Afghans, contrary to practice of Persians, the Afghans and the Mughals, who were expansionist and exploited other nations".(Baloch:1987:27-29)

The Afghans, British and local resources provided different kind of information. Every writer has its own opinion. The Afghan and British writers have not paid full attention to the importance of this treaty. Afghan writers like Munshi Mehmood Al-Hussaini, Munshi Abdul Karim, Gulistan etc. were the Royal family servants; especially Munshi Mehmood Al-Hussaini was very close to Ahmed Shah Durrani. He just touches the Baloch Afghan relations and the treaty of Kalat.

According to Inayatullah Baloch;

"Munshi Mehmood Al-Hussaini, served Ahmed Shah has an official historian and was appointed as Munshi (Secretary) in 1753-54, who would his memorable description of all his deeds for edification of generations to come in order that his name adorning the inhabited quarter of the world might remain of ages on the tables of history. He completed his work Tarikh-e-Ahmed Shahi in 1773-74. His work has unique importance for the reign of Ahmed Shah because it was written by an eye-witness in his official position, being royal Munshi. This position permitted him access to official documents as well as to interview the Afghan officials and Chiefs on important issues. His work is useful for students of Central Asian and Indian studies. It discussed the external relation of Ahmed Shah with Mughal India and Persia. It touches on the Baloch-Afghans provided the text of the Kalat Treaty of 1758". (Baloch:1987: 28)

Beside, there are Gulistan and Abdul Karim, who completed their works in the reign of Taimoor Shah and Zaman Shah. Like Hussaini, they also failed to include the text of the treaty in their works. The Afghans writers of 19<sup>th</sup> Century and 20<sup>th</sup> Century like Syed Jamal-ud-Din Afghani, Sher Mohammad Gandapuri, Professor Abdul Majeed Afghani and Qazi Attaullah Jan have not given any account of the war of 1758 and the peace treaty of Kalat. The contemporary Afghan writers and historians have not given any attention to the importance of the treaty as matter of fact; the modern Afghan writers have been influence by the state policy on Pashtoonistan, which claims the territory of the Pakistani North West Frontier Province (Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa KPK), and Balochistan as a part of Afghanistan. Ghubar, a prominent Afghan nationalist writer does not give details on Baloch-Afghans relations. He claims that Mir Naseer Khan not only acknowledge the suzerainty of Ahmed Shah but also agreed to prove any reference for this particular claim. Habibi, like Ghubar fails to give any detail about the treaty or to hint at the sources on this subject. Among the Afghan historians, the work of Herawi is

important. He has given attention to the Baloch Afghan war (1758) and provides the gist of the treaty with references and footnotes. His sources are based on the work of Maleson, Hittu Ram and Ganda Sing without referring to any Afghan historical source. **(Baloch:1987: 28-29)**

British resources and information provided by those British spies, political agents, civil and military officers, those spent their time and services in Balochistan, Afghanistan and Iran. In the beginning of 19<sup>th</sup> century the British spies appeared in Balochistan for collecting every kind (social, political, military, religious and historical), information for their governments. In 1809 Hennery Pottinger, Captain Christy, and Captain Grant were deputed to report on Balochistan, while Malcolm and Elphinstone were sent to Persia and Afghanistan. Later on Pottinger and Elphinstone published their work. The title of Hennery Pottinger's book is "Travel in Sindh and Balochistan" while the Elphinstone's book title is "An Account of the Kingdom of Caubul and its dependents.

Elphinstone writes,

"It is not known what induced Mir Naseer Khan to throw of his dependence on the Durrani government, but he declared himself independent in the year 1758." **(Elphinstone: 1990, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, P-290)**

Elphinstone and Pottinger's works provides primary sources about the politics and relations of the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century of Afghanistan and Balochistan.

The writing of Hennery Pottinger is very important since there is no record for inset of European to the interior of Balochistan until 1809 (apart from the Greek writings from the time of Alexander's march through Gedrosia and the brief remarks of Marco Polo). There works are more reliable than the British writing of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century and 20<sup>th</sup> century because, in the early period, the British had no common frontier with Balochistan and Afghanistan as well as had not developed a long term foreign policy towards these countries. The information provided by Pottinger and Elphinstone great efforts together reliable information form the official and non-official resources, when the memories of the past events were still fresh and many people were alive who's were eye witnesses to the reign of Naseer Khan the great. Elphinstone and Pottinger should great interest in Baloch-Afghan relations with special reference to the treaty of 1758. **(Baloch: 1987:290-91)**

Pottinger explain the Baloch-Afghan relations in the following words,

"The King was to receive the cousin of Naseer Khan in marriage as a pledge of their further friendship, and that the Khan was to pay no tribute, whatever, but, when called upon was to furnish troops and to transport them at his own expense to the royal camp, after which, he was to receive an allowance, in cash, equal to half of their pay. The Khan also expressly stipulated that he and his successors were never to assets in a civil war, a clause to which they have strictly adhered throughout all the dissensions respecting the Kabul dominions".<sup>25</sup>



Pottinger further explains, that when Captain Christy and my self were at Kalat in 1810, Shah Mehmood one of the competitors for the thrones wrote to Mehmood Khan (Khan of Kalat) desiring his aid against Shuja-ul-Mulk. The Khan's reply was that, he was ready to assist in expelling invaders from the dominions of the King of Kabul, or to provide his troops for Foreign Service but that his father's treaty with Ahmed Shah was sufficient answer to the present demand. **(Baloch:1987:284)**

Elphinstone gives some more record about the Baloch-Afghan relations in the light of the treaty of Kalat; He says

“His accounts make responsible Afghan chiefs and the Shah's Prime Minister for the failure of Ahmed Shah to subdue Naseer Khan “The Kalat lasted forty day during which time the Durrani cavalry suffered severely from the scarcity of the forage. The bad aspect of the King's affairs in India added to his own impatience for a speedy conclusion of the war, and Naseer Khan having made an overture for peace, a negotiation was commenced and an agreement concluded which is still the basis of the connection between the King (Shah) and the Baloches”. **(Elphinstone: 1990:290-91)**

According to Inayatullah Baloch, In 1834 Shah Shuja approached Mir Mehrab Elphinstone, Pp290-91 Khan the Khan of Kalat for military help against Amir Dost Mohammad. His request was turned down by the Khan on the Pretext of the Provision of the non-interference in the internal affairs under the Treaty of 1758”. **(Baloch: 1987:31)**

Western writers specially the British political and military officers regarded the Durrani, and do not accept Balochistan as a sovereign state. A.W. Hughes was one of the Political officers says, “Negotiation took place, ending in a treaty between the Durrani King and the Brohi (Baloch) Khan in which it was mutually agreed that Naseer Khan should pay no tribute, but should furnish when called upon, a contingent of troops. Sending them at own cost to the royal camp by receiving a cash allowance equal to half of their pay”. **(Hughes: 2002:187)**

The other British resources like Hittu Ram, Burnes, Masson and Mohan Lal do not provide the text of the treaty. Persi Monsoth Sykes have to different statements about Naseer Khan. In the book “A history of Afghanistan” he gives following statement,“Naseer Khan has been mentioned as a subordinate who acknowledged the suzerainty of Ahmed Shah”. **(Sykes: 1940:359)** While in the book “History of Persia” the statement is different; “Balochistan was ruled by Naseer I the great, who reigned from 1750 to 1793, and whose sway. He was entirely independent”. **(Sykes: 1940:291)**

Malleson was a British military officer. He gives the following text, “The intelligence which from time To time reached to Ahmed Shah for progress made by the Marhatas in Hindustan, by him more than ordinarily anxious to bring Naseer Khan for reason. But, time to reduce Kalat by blockade failed him, and after the fifth unsuccessful assault he became helpless of storming it Naseer Khan on his part was tired of an independence which shut him up in his

capital. By these Naseer Khan agreed to acknowledge the suzerainty of Ahmed Shah, and to furnish a contingent of troops whenever that monarch should wage war out of his own territories. On the other side Ahmed Shah agreed to furnish a sum of money and a supply of the ammunitions of war whenever he should require the service of the Biluch (Baloch) contingent. He further renounced his right to demand the services of this contingent for any internal quarrel and he absolute the Biluch chief from payment of tribute. To make the agreement more binding Ahmed Shah married a cousin of the Biluch ruler”. **(Baloch: 1987:112)**

Hittu Ram personal Assistant of Sir Robert Sandeman also supports Maleson”. **(Hittu Ram: N.D:63)** While Sandeman comments, “In former days, during the reign of Abdullah Khan, Mohabbat Khan, Naseer Khan and his successors when disputes arose between Kalat government and the Sardars, these were referred for settlement to king Ahmed Shah Durrani, and his successors. For example, on the death of Abdullah Khan, Khan of Kalat Mohabbat Khan succeeded greatly oppressed the chiefs and people. The Sardar there upon petitioned Nadir Shah, who disposed Mohabbat Khan and placed his brother Naseer Khan on the Guddee”. **(Baloch: 1987:327, also see, Naseer: 2000:63)**

But, Inayatullah Baloch does not agree to Sandman’s remarks and says, “The above statement of Sandman had factual mistakes and need the following corrections;

1. Abdullah Khan, the founder of the sovereign state of Balochistan was not a contemporary of Ahmed Shah.
2. Mir Mohabbat Khan was an ally of Nadir Shah who supported him against the Afghan and Sindhi Chiefs.
3. Mohabbat Khan was arrested and disposed by the joint alliance of Ahmed Shah, and Naseer Khan and the rebel chiefs of Balochistan.

Sandeman never hides his intentions or providing the above mentioned account on the history of Kalat and its political status, to justify the British Forward Policy in Balochistan, which resulted in the treaty of Jacobabad 1876.

The British government by the treaty of Jacobabad has taken itself this duty and the state is now ruled in accordance with ancient custom and old precedent”. **(Baloch: 1987:28-30)**

G. P. Tate gives the following statement,

“It is believed that in the summer of 1758 he was obliged to march into Balochistan, where is feudatory, Naseer Khan of Kalat, is known to have become restive under the ever increasing demands for tribute which he paid in return for the government of his country and personal services at the head of the armed forces of the tribesmen. According to local chronicle the small fortress of Kalat detained the Shah for forty days and then only the diplomacy of Shah Wali Khan induced the refractory Kan to submit to his suzerain.” **(Tate: P-78)**

Local Cruzon, one of the most famous British authorities and the expert of Persian question also follows Sandeman, but added, that Naseer Khan arrested his own independence during the later period of Durrani rule”.**(Baloch:1987:27)**

The Huges Buller text is that,

“The rulers of Kalat were never fully independent. There was always as there is still a paramount power to which they were subject”. **(Baloch:1987: 27)**

But, both of above mentioned British officers Lord Cruzon and Huges Buller failed to give any text or provide any historical document in the favor of their statement about Balochistan and the treaty of Kalat.

Atchison is silent on this topic and does not provide any kind information about the treaty of Kalat 1758. Inayatullah Baloch comments on the work and attitude of the British writers and the British forward policy in the following words;

“As a matter of fact, the version given by the advocates of the forward policy on the political status of Balochistan has great influence on the writing of the scholars like Ganda Singh, Dupree and many others, with out having a debate on the gist mounded by Maleson or views hell by British political writers. Its seem very hard to accept the version of the treaty, published in the period of the Climax of the British forward policy by the British forward policy by the British officers, who were devoted to promoting and extending the frontiers of British imperialism and denying the right of independence and sovereignty to the backward states like Balochistan. The version given by Pottinger seems more reliable. It was supplied when the memories of people were fresh. The British had no clear foreign policy towards these states at this time”. **(Baloch: 1987: 30-31)**

Qazi Noor Mohammad Gnajabavi was the chief justice of Balochistan in the reign of Mir Naseer Khan during the invasion of Punjab against the Sikhs in 1763, by Ahmed Shah Durrani. He wrote an important book in 1765, after the treaty of Kalat. He described the relation s between Naseer Khan and Ahmed Shah, says:

“Ahmed Shah requested to Mir Naseer Khan for military help against Sikhs, the Shah’s request for aid provides evidence of the sovereign status of Naseer Khan instead of a subordinate position. And Naseer Khan received by the Shah’s representative at a great distance from the Royal camp. The special treatment was given to him being a sovereign ruler”. **(Ganjabvi, 1990:60-63)**

Mir Gul Khan Naseer was one of the most popular personalities in Balochistan. He was not only a politician but he was also a historian, philosopher and a poet. The Baloch Nation has dedicated him a title of Malik-us-Shoraa, (the head of the poets). He was the writer of many books on the topic of ethnic and political history of Balochistan, and on poetry. He also

translated and compiled many other famous books. He composed war ballads of Jam Durrak, the famous poet of Balochi language and literature in the court of Mir Naseer Khan. These ballads throw light on the event of the war 1757-58. The poet admires the deeds of the Khan and Baloch people, who served Kalat from the slavery of the Afghans. The Ballads confirm the existence of a written treaty without giving the contents of it". (**Naseer: 1984 :57, also see,Dames: 1988:123-33**)

In Gul Khan Naseer own book he gives same text, while provide Ganda Singh and Malleon but, does not give their reference. (**Naseer: 2000:60-61**) In the beginning of 20<sup>th</sup> century, the work of Maulana Raheem Dad Shahwani (Maulai Shedai) is very inprotant. He regards Naseer Khan as great statesman like Bismark of Germany. He deals with the treaty of Kalat and claims for the sovereignty of Balochistan. (**Baloch: 1987:28,114-15**) But he also failed to give the text of the treaty or any reference.

The official record of Kalat state had not been published until 1970. Later on the ex-court Minister (Wazeer-e-Darbar) Malik Allah Bakhsh Dehwar published some of these official records of the state of Kalat. The book contains many important and valuable documents of the period of Mir Naseer Khan and his successors, including the Urdu translation of the Treaty of Kalat 1758.( **Baloch:1987: 115**)

Prof Dr. Ashiq Mohammad Khan Durrani also gives the Pottinger's record, but, failed to give the text of treaty". (**Durrani: 1999:119-21**) Dr. Shah Mohammad Marri gives the text of the treaty and writes, there was only one point was doubtful, in which the supremacy of Ahmed Shah was declare". (**Marri: 2000:129**)

Besides, all of this discussion this is true that, in the end of treaty the King of Afghanistan, Ahmed Shah Durrani told to Mir Naseer Khan the Great that,

“This country has given you by God, and this is your”. (**Ganda Singh: 1990:124**)

## CONCLUSION

It is very interesting that a small state and financially bankrupt and un-identified country brought out a great power of his time on the table of talk, and declared his freedom. This is out of mind that, why the Afghan and British writers deny this treaty?

While, this treaty had notable influences, this treaty was more beneficial for Balochistan; Balochistan took many achievements and benefits, which were following:

### 1. **The completion of the geographical unification of Balochistan:-**

The dynasty of Balochistan came under the rule of different Baloch tribes but, all of them fail to give an exact boundary and unite them except Mir Naseer Khan the Great. During the reign of Nadir Shah Afshar the Balochistan occupied by him, that time the Ahmedzai family were ruling. In the beginning of Mir Naseer Khan's rule he tried for the unification of Baloch territory and as well as the tribes, but Ahmed Shah restricted him and he declared himself as a ruler of all Baloch and Afghan dynasties. And he shows himself as successor of Nadir Shah Afshar. But, after the treaty of Kalat 1758, it could possible that Mir Naseer Khan completed his mission for the unification of the Balochistan, and as well as unified the Baloch Nation.

### 2. **Complete independence**

As described in above pages that the geographical position of Balochistan not clear before the treaty of Kalat 1758. Baloch families were ruling on such like country which had no geographical and political boundaries. A Great warrior of Ahmedzai rulers, Mir Abdullah Khan Qahar conquered a huge area in west and east, from Bandar Abbas to Derajat and north to south from Qandahar to the coast of Mekran. But, he failed to bring this all area under single central government. The treaty of Kalat 1758 made it possible that Balochistan come on globe an independent country with a area of 3,40,000, square miles. The last words of Ahmed Shah Durrani after the treaty proves the independent position of Balochistan; as he told,

“This country has given you by God, and this is your”.

### 4. **Start of internal and external conquests**

Before the treaty of 1758, Mir Naseer Khan was bounded and was not in this position to apply his policies. It was the treaty of Kalat, which provided chances to Mir Naseer Khan for achievements and conquests. He captured Mekran, Kharan, Lasbela, Iranic Part of Balochistan and brought them under single central government. He successfully

organized the Baloch tribes and their country and formed a constitutional Government in the whole Country. Moreover, he participated in many other battles against the enemies of Ahmed Shah Durrani, like Iranians, Sikhs of Punjab, Talpurs of Sindh and the Kalhoras of India, after the treaty of Kalat Ahmed Shah defeated his every enemy with the help of Mir Naseer Khan and occupied a huge area of Punjab, Sindh, India and Iran and formed an Afghan Kingdom. This is fact that these achievements were not possible without the treaty of Kalat.

5. **Stability of the “government of Kalat and reforms**

After this treaty Naseer Khan’s concentration focused on the stability of government and country. He started his reforms for the better-ness of his peoples. He developed his country’s water resources and agriculture system. He organized the court of Kalat, on Iranic court’s pattern. He divided his country into provinces for the easiness of administration and establishment. He reformed the financial system of government and increased his country’s revenues. He introduced many more departments and gave them under the headship of well known and academic personalities. He also reformed in the communication sector and constructed many more highways for the development of trade and travel. Industries developed in Kalat and the population of the city increased. He made a fully armed regular Army from the youngsters of Baloch tribesmen, and divided it into three main squads. Balochistan came on globe as an independent country with a huge area. He also formed his country Judiciary system and developed this very important department. He appointed Qazi Noor Mohammad Ganjabvi as Qazi-ul-Qazat (Chief Justice) of the Country and also opened provincial courts for the quick justice.

This treaty brought both nations Baloch and Afghans very near to each other. They made good and strong relations. After this treaty Afghanistan was able to solve its internal and external problems and make itself strong and stable. Balochistan achieved many benefits with complete independence and comprehensive geography. This treaty also proved the Great leader ship and wisdom of Mir Naseer Khan the Great.

## REFERENCE

1. Akhund Muhammad Siddiqui, 1984, Akhbar-ul-Abrar, (Tarikh-e-Khawanin-e-Kalat), Translated by: Mir Gul Khan Naseer, Nisa Traders, Quetta
2. Baloch, Inayatullah, 1987, The Problem of Greater Balochistan, GMBH, Stuttgart, Germany
3. Dames, Long Wroth, 1988, Popular Poetry of Baloches, Balochi Academy, Quetta
4. Dehwar, Muhammad Saeed, 1990, Tarikh-e-Balochistan, Nisa Traders, Quetta
5. Durrani. Ashiq Muhammad Khan, Prof. Dr. 1999, Tarikh-e-Afghansitan, Sang-e-Meel Publications, Lahore
6. Elphinstone, Mont Stuart, 1990, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, The Kingdom of Caboul, Vol-II, Gosha-e-Adab, Quetta
7. Ganda Singh, Ahmed Shah Durrani, 1990, Gosha-e-Adab, Quetta
8. Ganjabvi, Noor Mohammad, 1990 Jang Nama, Tohfatul-Naseer, Pakistan Study Centre, University of Balochistan, Quetta
9. Hart, Lawrance Lak, , 2007, Nadir Shah, (Translated by: Tahir Mansoor Farooqui) Takhliqat Lahore
10. Hittu, Ram, N.D. Tarikh-e-Balochistan, Sang-e-Meel Publications, Lahore
11. Hughes, A. W. reprint, 2002, The Country of Balochistan, Sales and Services, Quetta
12. Khan, Ahmed Yar, Mir, 2007 Tarikh-e-Qaum-o-Khawanin-e-Baloch, Al-Asar Publications, Lahore
13. Marri, Shah Muhammad, 2000, Baloch Qaum Aed-e-Qadeem say Asre Hazir Tak, Takhliqat, Lahore
14. Naseer, Gul Khan, Mir, 1984, Balochi Razmia Shairi, Balochi Academy, Quetta
15. Naseer, Gul Khan, Mir, 2000, 4<sup>th</sup> Edition, Tarikh-e-Balochistan, Kalat Publisher, Quetta
16. Pottinger, Henry, 1986, Travel in Sindh and Balochistan, Indus Publications, Karachi
17. Sykes, Persi Monsorth, 1940, A History of Afghanistan, Vol -II, London
18. Sykes, Persi Monsorth, 1940, A History of Persia, Vol-II, London
19. G.P. Tate, 1973, Kingdom of Afghanistan, Indus Publications, Karachi