

the commander replied. Amar Singh said loudly, “He will protect it whose flag it is.” This *Misal* had no separate area of jurisdiction. Their soldiers were found in every *Misal*. They would obtain their share after every campaign. Jathedār Saṅgat Singh became the *Jathedār* of this *Misal*. He used to be in the forefront in every campaign of the Sikhs. After the exit of Abdālī, Saṅgat Singh made Ambālā his centre and exercised jurisdiction up to Karnāl (ਕਰਨਾਲ) in the South and Ropar-Kharar (ਰੋਪੜ-ਖਰੜ) in the North. Jathedār Mohar Singh (ਮੋਹਰ ਸਿੰਘ) succeeded him. He was contented with whatever territory he had. Since he had no offspring, the *Misal* became leaderless. Raṅjīt Singh took over this *Misal* and ended its existence.

12. Phulkīān Misal:

To the eastern side of river Satluj, this was the only other *Misal*, beside Karoṣsinghīā, which was famous. The Karoṣsinghīā Misal ended with the death of Baghel Singh, but Phulkīān Misal remained for a bit longer. Even during the period of Raṅjīt Singh, this *Misal* managed to retain its identity. This *Misal* never came under direct control of the Dal *Khālsā*, although its founder Bābā Ālā Singh acknowledged the patronage of Dal *Khālsā*. Bābā Ālā Singh had a son, Amar Singh who wielded the sword like his father. He attacked, defeated and killed Asād Alī (ਅਸਾਦ ਅਲੀ), the Governor of Jalandhar Doāb. In 1767, Durrānī bestowed the title of Rājā-e-Rājgan (ਰਾਜਾ-ਏ-ਰਾਜਗਨ) to Amar Singh. Amar Singh shortly occupied the territories of Malerkoṭlā (ਮਲੇਰਕੋਟਲਾ), Saidābād (ਸੈਦਾਬਾਦ), Sirsā (ਸਿਰਸਾ), Manīmajrā (ਮਨੀਮਾਜਰਾ), Koṭkapūrā (ਕੋਟਕਪੂਰਾ), Farīdkoṭ (ਫਰੀਦਕੋਟ) and Baṭhiṇḍā (ਬਠਿੰਡਾ). Amar Singh did not interfere in the affairs west of the river Satluj. He also ignored territory beyond the river Jamunā. His *Misal* had about 1040 soldiers. The way he expanded his territory was enough to prove him to be a brave and courageous ruler. In March 1782, he too expired. Then his son Sāhib Singh became the head of the *Misal*. He was a minor, so the tasks of the *Misal* were attended to by Bībī Rajindar Kaur (ਬੀਬੀ ਰਜਿੰਦਰ ਕੌਰ) and Sāhib Kaur (ਸਾਹਿਬ ਕੌਰ). The Marāṭhās, and even George Thomas, wanted to capture the territory of this *Misal* but could not succeed. With the occupation of Pañjāb by Raṅjīt Singh, the whole situation changed. The states of Nābhā (ਨਾਭਾ), Jīnd (ਜੀਂਦ) and Kaithal (ਕੈਥਲ) were the off-shoots of this *Misal* even though their *Misaldārs* (ਮਿਸਲਦਾਰ) were different. This *Misal* did not get along well with Raṅjīt Singh and sought help from the British. The British made Raṅjīt Singh sign the Treaty of Amritsar in 1809. Thus, these states retained their independent identity.

Adapted from:

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