

## **The Treaty of 1876: A Case Study of British Occupation of Balochistan**

**Dr. Mumtaz Baloch <sup>1</sup>, Abdul Saeed <sup>2</sup>,  
Muhammad Javed Sarparah <sup>3</sup> & Chaker Hyder<sup>4</sup>**

### **Abstract**

*During the Great Game the British powers wanted to secure their colonial empire from foreign threats. This task was to make strong hold in North West Province and make it secure from Russian invasion. The robust resistance in the Afghanistan and Balochistan by the people, the British government got a serious concern, and adopted the non-interference policy towards the Balochistan. But her intensions were to capture this region to make protected their empire. To subdue the region and people of Balochistan they started the tendency of treaties with the Khan of Kalat. In order to achieve their colonial interest, they finally concluded the Treaty of 1876. The treaty of 1876 was the most significant treaty, with all the treaties that were done with the British government. With occurrence of this treaty the British authorities became a desolate ruler of Balochistan. The Khan of Kalat status became nominal, and the British establishments became the absolute rule of the Balochistan.*

**Keyword:** Balochistan, British, Government, Kalat, Khan, Treaty,

### **Introduction:**

The first contact between British government and Khan of Kalat was made in 1839, when they British establishment wanted to put in the Shah Shuja on the seat of Kabul to reinstate the Durani dynasty. The treaty was concluded between British and Khan of Khan, according to which Mir Mehrab Khan granted the permission to British they can pass through his region and can purchase rationed goods. The Baloch people showed their resistance when the Indus army was crossing the Bolan Pass, and the Indus

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<sup>1</sup> Department of Political Science, University of Balochistan, Quetta

<sup>2</sup> Lecturer History, Government Post Graduate College, Sariab Road Quetta.

<sup>3</sup> Lecturer, Department of History, University of Balochistan, Quetta.

<sup>4</sup> Department of Political Science, University of Turbat, Kech Turbat. Balochistan.

army suffered a lot in Bolan. Nevertheless, the British succeeded to install the Shah Shuja on throne. Now they turned their attention towards the Balochistan. They martyred the Mehrab Khan and installed Mir Shah Nawaz Khan on the throne of Kalat and after some time, the legitimate heir of the throne Mir Naseer Khan II was succeeded on the throne of Kalat. In 1854 the new treaty was signed with the British government, which further abridged the power of the Naseer Khan II. In this treaty Khan as recognized as a sovereign ruler and compete against the enemies of British. On one side the British accepted the independence of Kalat and on other side they restricted the Khan authorities.

In this period British was incorporating with Policy of Close Border Policy, but there are few British representatives, who were strong advocates of the Direct Interfere in the affairs of Balochistan. General John Jacob was also among the supporters of the direct interfere, but for Long period of time British government adopted the non-interference policy towards Balochistan, until Sir Robert Sandeman came on the scene. Sandeman was also follower of direct interference. He was Sandeman who introduced Forward Policy in Balochistan.

The treaty of 1876 was one of the most important outcomes of the Forward Policy, which made Khan of Kalat king without throne and authorities. The Treaty of 1876 was the final step toward the occupation the Balochistan and its affairs. After which Khan of Kalat became very insignificant ruler. The treaty if 1876 was most important treaties of all, which led Balochistan occupied by British ruler and after occupation Balochistan was further divided in British Balochistan, and Kalat State.

### **The British Advent**

The “Great Game” Played Britain, Russia, and France in 19<sup>th</sup> century which ultimately effected the Balochistan and its people. From day first of the Great Game Russia wants to access the warm water, Russia thought that access to warm water is fundamental to fulfil their need of colonialism. Russia tried many times to reach the warm water from the western border, finally they gaze upon the Central Asian steppes in order to find a route to the Persian Gulf which would be the way to the warm waters. After occupying the Central Asia various areas, he sent diplomatic missions to Iran, Afghanistan, Sindh and Punjab. The British colonial administrators looked this act as a alarming situation, and supposed the Russian advance as threat for their colonial empire (British India) (Dashti 2012: 206). The Russian advance creates very big hazard for the British possessions, so the British

government plan to capture the Balochistan to secure its colonial possessions. The colonial interest of British was not economic in Balochistan but due to its geo-strategic location make it very important for the British. The Britain needs to use the coastal area for economic purpose to dominate all the politics and economics of the Asia.

The first interaction took place between Khan Mir Mehrab Khan and British Authorities in 1839, when The British government, in imperative to defend India, and to avoid a probable outbreak of expedition by Russia had Shah Shuja in mind who had been distant from control and was living in exile in India. As a result, Lord Auckland on 1 October 1838 started the First Afghan-Anglo war and boarded on capturing and removing Dost Mohammad Khan (Habibi 1967: 186).

In 1838 Lt. Leech had send in the court of Mir Mehrab Khan to negotiate the terms of treaty to pass the British army from the Khan dominion and arrange food and supplies for the British army as well as for their horses and camels. But Mehrab Khan has rejected the treaty (Marri 2002: 155). Second time Sir Alexander Burnes was sent to negotiate the terms of treaty. This time the agreement was concluded between Mehrab Khan and British government. According to which integrity was guaranteed to the Government of Kalat, Khan Kalat will be paid Rs. 1½ Lakh and he was responsible for security when the British army pass through his area and he will provide supplies for the British army (Kaiser 1987: 117).

On the other hand, Shah Shuja signed this strange treaty, which took place between two state personals and an exile person, the British armed forces, commanded by Sir John Keen, brought Shah Shuja to Kandahar in February of 1839 and by means of Sind and Bolan attacked Kandahar and took control of the town on 20 April 1839. The brothers of the Amir fled to Iran and Shah Shuja was placed on the command of Kandahar on 7 May 1839 (Habibi 1967: 187).

When the Army of Indis along with Shah Shuja passes through the Bolan Pass, the Baloch tribe specially Marris resisted to them from which the Indus Army suffered a lot and lost many of their soldiers (Qaiserani 1994: 118-19), the British authorities said that these attacks were carried out by Mehrab Khan and they decided to punish the Khan for committing this act.

The British armies were therefore asked to subdue Kalat. A group of soldiers from Quetta attacked Kalat on 13th November 1839. The Khan of Kalat declined to submit and battled against the intruders. He was martyred

along with four hundred of his men, in the battle The British put in Shahnawaz Khan in power, a fourteen-year-old boy who was a handpick of Raj and a distant relative of the defunct Khan. Furthermore, Lieutenant Loveday as regent and started the division of the Baloch lands. Shal and Mastung were given to Amir of Afghanistan and Kacchi was annexed into Sindh. However, as soon as the Raj militia left Kalat, Baloch tribes revolted successfully under the leadership of Mehrab Khan's son, Naseer Khan II and he was crowned as the new Khan (Breseeg 2004: 174-75).

### **Civil War in Balochistan**

The Naseer Khan II ruled on Kalat throne from 1841 to 1857, after the death of Naseer Khan II, all the Sardars unanimously agree to make the Mir Khudadad Khan as Khan of Kalat when he was just 16 years old (Naseer 2016 6th Ed: 206). As Mir Khudadad be seated on the throne, he got involved in the conspiracy of two rival groups, one group which was led by Darogha Gul Muhammad, and second group was consists of Jhalawan, Sarawan Sardars and Jam of Las Bela Mir Khan. Every group had the same effort that the young Khan of Kalat became under their influence (Bukhari 1987: 315). Mir Khuda khan was influence of Darogha family, the people of this family were loyal to khan and they obeyed and considered Khan's every order as their duty.

After some time Khudadad Khan with the support of an structured military, the Khan made his mind to abort the impact of the Sardars. He resolute to seize all "jagirs" from those Sardars who had miscarried to help Mir Mehrab Khan in 1839. Furthermore, Khan also decided to appropriate all those lands which had been taken-over by the Sardars without a formal means (royal decree). The Khan's act caused unrest amid the tribal chiefs and finally the tribal heads revolted which brought Raj officials as arbitrators. The British officials buttressed the Khan against the rebels. Merewether, the commissioner in Sind, asked Col. Phayre, the political superintendent for the Upper Sind Frontier *"As long as the Khan of Kalat remains a free and independent sovereign, our great object is to increase his influence and strengthen his power within his country as much as we can"*. In his lengthy letter, the Commissioner wrote *"As long as the Khanate of Kalat is governed by one individual, and that one at present is control and dictated by the wishes of the Raj Government, we don't need to feel any anxiety about the protection of our border from north to south. But once, if we let his power to be ruined and the kingdom fall into the hands of a number of petty tribal heads with little control over their factions"* (Baloch 1987: 125-26).

C. U. Aitchison states that, the history of Kalat after the restoration of Khudadad Khan was marked by constant conflicts between the Khan and his turbulent subjects. In quelling partial risings, he met with a certain amount of success. Taj Muhammad Khan, the Chief of the Jhalawan country, was taken prisoner and placed in confinement, where he soon afterwards died, and the Jam of LasBela was forced to take refuge in British territory. But in 1871 a combination of the Brahui Chiefs ended in open rebellion. The causes of their discontent were alleged to be the resumption by the Khan of their hereditary lands, and the introduction of changes which deprived them of their due share in the administration. The Khan, finding himself unable to coerce his subjects, implored British aid, and delegated to the Commissioner in Sind full powers to mediate a settlement. The malcontents were summoned to Jacobabad, and an arrangement was affected by which the Khan consented to restore to the Sardars their confiscated lands; to grant them the allowances customary in the time of Mir Nasir Khan the younger; and to allow them to live on their estates so long as they paid him proper allegiance. They, on the other hand, were to restore all property plundered during their rebellion, the Khan consenting to forego all claims in regard to his own property. The opportunity was taken to impress upon the Sardars the duty of obedience to the legitimate authority of the Khan, and to warn His Highness that he would not be countenanced in high-handed interference with the rights of his subjects (Aitchison 1892: 189).

### **Close Border System vs Forward Policy**

The Close Border System in force was that of Lord Lawrence; according to this new system the British officers supposed to were under no circumstances to cross the boundary on official business that they were to sidestep every step tending to extend the border and that in the event of any trouble beyond Raj's dominion, a retaliatory expedition was to be made if the case required. It has been named as the "Close- Border system" for non-interventionism beyond the edge was the maxim.

The close-border system, which is identified with the name of Lord Lawrence, and has generally been followed by the Punjab Government in the intervals between spasmodic bursts of aggression, rested satisfied with carrying civilisation up to the line of the hills, and inflicting occasional punishment for the raids of our robber neighbours (Lipsett 1903: 30)

T. H. Holdich states that, the " close border " system, which had hitherto been applied almost as much to Balochistan as to the Punjab, had the effect of keeping frontier officers absolutely ignorant of frontier geography,

and prevented that intercourse between them and transborder chiefs which might have led to better mutual understanding (Holdich 1900: 180).

A. B Awan argued about close border “The governmental procedure developed for the Punjab border was that of the Lawrence brothers at Lahore and the one characteristic article of it was that the governments would never extend the long hand of their executive measures to areas beyond their borders. The tribes, therefore, were to be endure immune from day to day interloping in their affairs by the British administrators. This policy was known as the ‘Close Border System’” (Awan 1985: 118). This was the policy of non-interference adopted toward the Balochistan affairs from the 1941 when British had embarrassed defeat in Afghanistan and Balochistan they decided to evacuate the region, till 1775-76 the policy was continued. The then came the game changer Sir Robert Sandeman, who was known as peaceful conqueror of Balochistan and he conquered Balochistan with new policy known as Forward Policy.

Dr Naimatullah Gichki argued, different people have described Forward Policy differently. In Simple words it means bringing the rough tribals under their control without going to war with them, physically conquering them and without antagonizing them through friendly intercourse, confidence building, by dealing with them peacefully. In this they occupied the central points of the authority linking them with the chain of command and post but leaving them to manage their own affairs according to their own customs and traditions, through their chiefs. The tribal customs were administered by the Political Agent through a Jirga using the instrument of Frontier Crimes Regulations a barbarian law under political agent. With the new changes the Sardars were to appoint and control a tribal force called Levies to be paid by the government (Gichki 2015: 100).

A. B Awan comments, “Forward Policy means control of an autonomous tribe, territory, politically militarily and economically, without engaging into war with them and materially winning it, without provoking it in any way. This is done through friendly contact by winning their self-assurance and by doing out patronage. In practical terms, it meant the occupation of central point in considerable force well ahead of the mutually recognised borderline, linking them up by fair weather roads and chain of posts, leaving the tribes to manage their affairs according to their own customs and working thought their chiefs and sardars. The tribal sardars were expected to enlist the levies paid by Government but regarded as tribal servants” (Awan 1985: 151-52).

In a life time of Sir John Jacob who was supporter of strong hold in the north west frontier province, but the British government did not approve his proposal of direct interference in the tribe's affairs. But the scheme of John Jacob's came true when the Sir Robert Sandeman took the charge of Kalat affair.

Sandeman, a Punish Political Officer of the Baloch district of Dera Ghazi Khan since 1856, was in contact with the Baluch tribes of the Sulaiman Mountains, the subjects to the Khan along the frontier of Punjab land the Khanate. Sandeman favoured the 'Forward Policy' and informed the Government of Punjab about the affairs of Balochistan, an intervention to settle the civil war between the head of the Baloch Confederacy the Khan and his chiefs (Baloch 1987: 137).

A conference was held to discuss the Balochistan administrative affairs at Mitthon Kot in 3<sup>rd</sup> February 1871 (Qaiserani 1994: 172) The Punjab was embodied by the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Henry Davies, and the secretaries in the civil and military departments, the General powerful the Punjab Frontier Force, the Commissioner of the Derajat division, and Captain Sandeman ; Sind by the Commissioner, Sir William Merewether, and Colonel Phayre, Political Superintendent of the Frontier, Upper Sind. The conference did little. Sir William held powerfully to the view that the Khan was a supreme ruler, and that all dealings with the tribes of his country must be carried on through him. Sandeman, however, gained one point. His transactions with the Marris were recognised, and, as far as they were anxious, he was placed in subordination to the Sind frontier officer. The Khan's troubles with his chiefs were not touched (Tucker 1921: 28).

The advocates of the forward policy were chiefly military men who desired active service and medals and did not trouble about ways and means. The advocates of the close-border system were mainly civilian administrators, who wanted all the money that could be spared for the development of their districts in the interior of India, their protection against famine and so on. These men regarded military adventures on the frontier as a waste of public money. (Lipsett 1903: 31).

In order to value the nature of the great changes which were gradually brought about, it is necessary to describe the actual state of affairs which existed on the frontier in general, especially on the Dera Ghazi Khan-Rajapur border, when Sandeman received charge of the district. The system known as the Close Border System was in force (Bruce 1900: 13-14), and when he took charge of Political affairs of Kalat after the Mitton Kot

conference, the person was Sandeman who took very bold steps towards the Baloch tribe affairs. It was at this time that Sandeman took that momentous step, which was the death-knell of the Close Border System, of boldly crossing the Border line into the hills, escorted only by certain of the Baloch Sirdars and their followers. This was undoubtedly the commencement of the true Forward Policy (Bruce 1900: 26).

In the competition of Close Border System vs Forward Policy, the later stands as winner because Russian advance in Central Asia gave their arguments credence. In 1874 Sir Robert Sandeman was sent to improve British relations with the Baloch tribes and the Khan of Kalat.

### **Mission Kalat**

The mission started in November 1875. It had a small Raj escort of one hundred and twenty men; and a frequent tribal following went with it. Chief after chief joined Sandeman. From his own area came the Mazari chief, the Laghari, and many more: the Baluch tribes outside were not behind-hand (Tucker 1921: 30). Cpt. Sandeman left Dera Ghazi Khan on November 18, 1875, and crossed the border from Harrand on the 22nd, reporting his leaving to the Commissioner in Sind. He had a nominal private escort of Punjab troops under the command of Captain Wylie, but no Sind officer was associated with him. However, in his company, there was a great number of on horseback Balochis of the Dera Ghazi Khan district, commanded by their Tumandar's, or tribal chiefs, and numbering in all from 1000 to 1200 horsemen. More tribal bodyguards had escorted him in expeditions through the hills on previous occasions, but never on so impressive a scale as this; and "the moral effect of such a gathering of clans assembled publicly in the interests of peace must have been great." (Thornton 2017 Edition: 67). Sandeman continued his journey through Bolan Pass towards Quetta, and finally on 20<sup>th</sup> december 1875 he reached Quetta. The Khan naib (representative) of Khan received him (Bukhari 1987: 325). Khan Naib presented a letter from His Highness, offering to meet him at any place he desired to name; he also received a communication from the Sirdars, whom he had sent to the Khan, reporting that His Highness had agreed to grant peace to his vassals on the terms of Naseer Khan I.'s settlement (Thornton 2017 Edition: 70). On this positive response from the Khan of Kalat, without any delay Sandeman left for Kalat.

On 31<sup>th</sup> of December 1875 he reached Kalat, Khan very warmly welcomed Sandeman. Sandeman discussed to Khudadad Khan on the situation of Balochistan. But there was no result of this discussion (Dehwar



1990: 689). The reason of failure of this mission was, before Sandeman reached Kalat the Commissioner of Sidh notified Mir Khudadad Khan that the mission of the Sandeman is limited to presenting its report by reviewing only the Balochistan conditions and he does not have any arbitration privileges, when Khan expressed this in front of Sandeman, so He could not give any positive response in this regard (Bughti 2010: 103-04).

### **Second Mission Kalat**

Accordingly, Sandeman proceeded on his second mission to Kalat, escorted by detachments of the Sind and Punjab Frontier Forces, including 2 guns of the Jacobabad Mountain Battery, under command of Captain Wylie, 1st Punjab Cavalry. A start was made from Jacobabad early in April 1876 (Holdich 1900: 62). Sandeman had a meeting with officials before leaving for his second mission. In this meeting it was discussed that at the place of Mastung, accomodation for huge gethering can be easily administered, and food for animal can also arragned in this place easily. Thus, a decision was taken to hold a Darbar in Mastung, to organize a meeting of Khan and his rebel chiefs. So Khan was informed about the Darbar at Mastung, and the Sardars were also intimated to reach Mastung to participate the the grand Darbar. Sandeman himself reached Mastung on 28 April 1876 (Naseer 2016 6th Ed: 312). On 31th may Khan left for Mastung to participate in the grand Darbar, where all the Baloch Sardar from Dera Ghazi Khan to Iran and Afghan border, were present with Sandeman. The Darbar at Mastung proved to be a function of making Baloches as slave, where Khan's crown was in the feet of the Sandeman and Balochistan was in his hand (M. G. Naseer 1982: 279).

### **The Arbitration Committee**

A group of mediations was appointed, consisting of three members selected by the Khan, viz. his wakil, his pay master, and his divine adviser, and three nominated by the Brahui chiefs, namely, the principal chief of the upper highland clans and the two British Baloch chiefs, with Munshi Hittu Ram, the Hindu superintendent of Major Sandeman's office, as secretary, and Major Sandeman himself as final referee and umpire. A list was prepared of all the claims and complaints of the Brahuis against the Khan and of the Khan against the Brahuis, and each claim was discussed by the committee, who held continuous sittings from the 9th to the nth of July (Thornton 2017 Edition: 81-82).

## **Mastung Durbar, the Magna Charta of Balochis**

By July 11 all matters in dispute were settled, and the settlement agreed to by the Khan. On July 13 a grand durbar was held, attended not only by the chiefs but by the British military officers present in camp, when formal declarations of the terms of reconciliation agreed to on both sides were made and ratified on oath in the most solemn manner according to Muhammadan custom (Thornton 2017 Edition: 82).

On the 14th July 1876, a grand durbar of the Khan and the chiefs took place, at Mastung. The claims of the Khan, and grievances of the chiefs were presented to Sir Robert Sandeman. This durbar and settlement have been described as the “Magna Charta” of the Kalat Confederacy (Malleon 1983: 63). As from the 9<sup>th</sup> July to the 11 when all matters under dispute were finally settled on the next day a grand durbar was held, in which all agreements were formally ratified and solemn pledge was made to forget the past and to stay all hostilities (Awan 1985: 129). The main issue on which Khan and Sardar agreed as follow:

1. Sardars pledged to obey Khan according to ancient principles and traditions, and Khan have restored their all ancient rights.
2. Khan acknowledged instead of Sardar Mullah Muhammad Raisani, his son Asad Khan, instead of Sardar Taj Muhammad Zarakzai, Mir Ghoar Khan and instead of Sardar Noor Din Mengal, Shakar Khan as Sardar of the respective tribes.
3. Khan has recommended the release of Jam Mir Khan.
4. The chiefs acknowledged Khan's decision regarding the confiscated properties.
5. Regarding Bolan Pass the Sardars have accepted the Khan and Sandeman judgement.
6. Khan promised to take care of inherited rights and honours of the chiefs.
7. The Khan and Sardars have accepted the British Government as sole arbitrator in case of any dispute or controversial issue between Khan and his Sardars (Barmani 2008: 152-53). (For details also see M.G. Naseer, *Tareekh-e-Balochistan* Appendix 1, Pp-609-11).

In drawing up the final report, Sandeman gave it as his categorical opinion that this settlement would remain transitory “unless maintenance was provided for by the continuous supervision of the British Government”. To back this view a separate instrument was drawn up, and assented to, by the Khan and the Sardars, and submitted with the Sandeman, report. In other

words, this portion of the report was raising important and far-reaching question. The question was with the conclusion of peace between the Ruler and the Chiefs of Kalat, had intervention by the British government been finally terminated? Or had the door been opened to further as prolonged interventions? Sandeman clearly and emphatically advocated the latter course (Awan 1985: 129).

The document embodying the terms of the agreement may be said to be the Magna Charta of the Brahui chiefs and people. But the battle was as yet only half won. The treaty of peace was in itself all that could be desired, but Major Sandeman saw clearly that it would not be worth the paper on which it was written unless the British Government continued their intervention and were in a position to ensure the observance of its terms by all parties concerned. This view he represented most strongly, and it was finally accepted by the Government of India (Bruce 1900: 64). L. P Tucker states that, Sandeman was capable in September to report to the Viceroy the settlement which he had effected. Lord Lytton, says the *Chronicler*, was "not quite convinced of the improved state of the country ". The *Chronicler*, as usual, puts matters in a nut-shell. The settlement, in view of the past and latest history, must have looked almost absurd. Lord Lytton's Military Secretary, Colonel Colley (who afterwards fell on Majuba Hill), was sent to Kalat. He had letters from the Viceroy to the Khan and to Major Sandeman. These letters were pertinent to the preparation of a new treaty with the Khan, which the Viceroy suggested to sanction at Jacobabad, where he invited His Highness to meet him (Tucker 1921; 40).

Colonel Colley reached Kalat on October 14, and at a majestic durbar, held on the 18th, in the Miri, presented the letter from the Viceroy, the draft treaty, and requested to His Highness to attend with his chiefs at the upcoming Imperial Assemblage. The documents were received with great ceremony under a salute of twenty-one guns, and the Khan pressed the Viceroy's letter to his forehead. The invitation was accepted, the provisions of the treaty generally approved, and the Khan at once made arrangements for meeting the Viceroy at the time and place appointed (Thornton 2017 Edition: 87).

On the evening of December 7, the Viceroy and his staff reached Jacobabad, and the Treaty with the Khan and all his Sirdars was executed on December 8 (Balfour 1899: 102) where the Khan and the Sirdars were already in waiting to receive his Excellency (Bruce 1900: 65).

## **The Treaty of 1876**

A new Treaty was concluded on the 8th of the December. It re-affirmed the engagements made in 1854 treaty with a few supplementary provisions and was named as the Treaty of 1876. As for the treaty itself, the first three Articles renew and reaffirm the Treaty of 1854. On two points, there is, however, an important difference. In the first instance, the Treaty of 1854 is between the British Government and the Khan, while in the new treaty the Sardars are also mentioned, together with the Khan as a party (Awan 1985: 131). Some of the provisions of this treaty were:

1. The terms of that of 1854 were re-affirmed, whereby the Khan agreed to oppose the enemies of Great Britain; and act in subordinate co-operation with that Power and abstain from any negotiations with other foreign States.
2. By the 4th and 5th Articles of the new treaty, a British Agent was to be established at the court of the Khan, whose arbitration in disputes between the Khan and his Sardars was to be considered final.
3. By the 6th Article, British troops were to be stationed in Kalat territory. Provision was also made for the construction of railways and telegraphs.
4. The 8th Article stipulated for freedom of trade, and the 9th arranged for an annual subsidy to the Khan of Rs. 1,00,000 (£6,500), and an additional sum of £1,400 for the establishment of certain posts and the development of trade routes (Malleeson 1983: 63-64). For detail Article of the Treaty also see C. U. Aitchison, A collection of Treaties, Engagement and Sanads. Vol: XI, Pp-215-16.

The treaty was enacted with great ceremony (Lytton being convinced of the impact of such pageantry on the Oriental mind) on 8 December 1876. Lytton told the sardars, to whom Sandeman had already explained the treaty's terms, that, as they were mentioned in it, they were bound by it (not quite as accurate an interpretation as might have been expected from a professional diplomat, but one that allowed him to claim that the treaty had the agreement of all classes in Kalat). In another gesture of reconciliation, the exiled Jam of Las Bela was freed from British supervision in return for agreeing to the terms accepted by his son at the recent Mastung arbitration, and for withdrawing his claim to the village of Kamal Khan, awarded to the Khan of Kalat by Harrison in 1869. Commandant Shakar Khan and Munshis Salah Muhammad and Gul Muhammad, arrested by Merewether during Khudadad

Khan's meeting with Northbrook in November 1872, and held since then as State prisoners, were released and sent to Jacobabad to await their master's orders. To complete the settlement, the Khan was given a special grant of three lakhs of rupees to refill his treasury, drained by years of warfare (Heathcote 2015: 222).

The treaty of 1854, with certain add-ons, was renewed in 1876, on the condition of the Khan's receiving considerable aid from the Raj Government, including a subsidy of an annual lakh of one hundred rupees. On condition that he would not have any independent relations with any other foreign state, and to licence the occupation of such positions in his territory by British troops as the Government of India may consider advisable. Since then, the relations have been drawn closer, our Government has accepted the situation of the paramount power, the old disputes between the various chiefs have been happily settled, and the position of the Khan as head of a powerful confederacy, and ruler of all Balochistan, established. Certain districts, including the valley of Quetta have been made over for permanent occupation by our troops (Oliver 1890: 22-23).

## **Conclusion**

Mir Khudadad Khan have reluctantly accepted the terms of treaty of 1876, as G. K. Naseer argued about the treaty, “the treaty brought the reign of slavery in the States” (M. G. Naseer 2016: 282). The outcome of the treaty which effected the whole country indicates that how slowly the British officers have accomplish the task of Forward Policy. The dream have come true, which was dreamed by supporter of the Forward Policy to stop the Russian advance towards the British Imperial India. The British government got double side benefit from this treaty, on one hand they can completely control situation in Balochistan with their rule over it, and they can also use this land to attack on Afghanistan on other hand. The aim of Robert Sandeman have come true and now the status of Khan endured nominal and the representatice of British government became supreme power of Balochistan as Agent to the Governor General of India.

Actually the treaty of 1876 was part of the Forward Policy, which was statred in 20<sup>th</sup> century with the commencement of Great Game. The forward policy of Russia toward Afghanistan and India have made British colonial interest hazardous in the region. The Russian gradually increased their influence in Afghanistan, and futher in India Russia wants to interfere from Kabul to Peshawar, a way to India, and other side from Balochistan she wants to acces the warm waters of Balochistan. From here she can also use the

Bolan and Mollah Passes to enter in India. The Russian want to occupy the warm waters of Balochistan which ultimately enables them to control the entire trade in the region. But Russian never succeeded in their mission due to resistance in Afghanistan. The British authorities were well aware of Russian activities and they were planning a scheme to encounter the Russian advance toward the British India. Beside the Russian the British government first of all accumulated the political, social, economical, geographical and military information about the Balochistan. For this reason they first of all sent their secret agent in Balochistan. These secret agent acquired information in their mission about the Baloch people, and these informations were shared with civil and military officials. The road map for the Forward Policy was framed according to these reports of British secret agent, and implemented the Forward Policy on above said road map. Initially British wants to control the Balochistan with table talk and conversations, but due to severe defeat in the first Afghan war in 1839, they have decided to occupy the Balochistan with power and interfering in internal affairs of Khanate. After the fall of Kalat in 1839 the British authorities established their influence with making of several agreements and treaties with Naseer Khan II and Mir Khudadad Khan. When British influence increased in Balochistan then they played the game of civil war among tribes and as well as between Khan of Kalat and his chiefs. There are two reasons to fetched conflict between Khan and his chiefs, number one, in future when British fought against the Afghans in Afghanistan, the Baloch people will not make any hurdle as they did at the time of first Afghan war. Number second the British wants to play the role of chief mediator in the case of conflict between Khan and his tribes.

In the coming days This British policy was not only successful but also the strong advocate of Forward Policy Robert Sandeman played very vital role to made a 1876 Treaty, after which the dream of British was seen, come true in the shape of complete occupation of Balochistan. The popular historian and author G. K. Naseer summed up and argued in a very beautiful paragraph about treaty of 1876 (M. G. Naseer 1982: 279)

”مستونگ کا یہ دربار صحیح معنوں میں بلوچوں کے گلے میں

غلامی کا طوق ڈالنے کی تقریب ثابت ہوا، جہاں بلوچستان کے

خان کا تاج رابرٹ کے قدموں میں اور بلوچستان اُس کی مٹھی میں تھا،“

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