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### **Durand Line 1893 and Its Impacts on Regional People In Historical Perspective**

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#### **Abstract**

*In 1893 a treaty was founded between Amir of Afghanistan Amir Abdur Rehman Khan and British colonial government in the lead of Sir Henry Mortimer Durand as the secretary of Indian British forces. The main aims of this study that to highlight the impacts of such borderline on the border people like Pashtoon and Baloch, political situation, events and causes. Through this treaty Pashtoon Nation was divided into separate areas, now this unnatural and irregular demarcation is situated in the verse dangerous areas of South Asia. This border line has been shown as the Western international border in the map. British colonial government was drawn this border line for their political influence and militarily objectives. But this settlement influenced the both nations Pashtoon and Baloch which are presiding in the region of Balochistan, Afghanistan, Northern Western states negatively. In other words we can say through this treaty caused differences between the neighboring countries and nations of the region. According to this treaty the geographical sketches also changed. The worse impacts is not only influenced the regional people, but also directly Pakistan and Afghanistan were affected by this treaty. And the flash point still exists between Pakistan and Afghanistan.*

#### **KEY WORDS**

**Baloch, Pashtoon, British, Afghanistan, Balochistan, Durand border line, Amir Abdur Rehman, Sir Henry Mortimer Durand.**

#### **INTRODCTION**

If analyze the early nineteenth century internationally, it is clear that great and big powers like Russia, Britain and France were showing more interest to establish its own colonies in every region of the world. Especially the UK was a European country as a great power. And it was interesting; the United Kingdom was created the colony of India through the East India Company. (Dr Abas Barmani: 2008, 97, 98) Thus, in the beginning of seventeenth Century, the three great Empires of Asia, Ottomans, Mughals, Safvids of Iran were economically and politically inconvenient. The European adopted the policy of intervention in above mentioned kingdoms and taking advantage from weak political and economical conditions.( Dr Hameed Baloch: 2012, 17) Mir Mehmood Khan was appointed as the khan of Kalat in November 10, 1893 in the presence of Sir James Brown after Mir Khudadad Khan, who proved himself as a weak ruler by nature. While during period of stated rulers the state of Kalat was surrendered from its own various areas in favor of Iran and Afghanistan.( Dr Hameed Baloch: 2012, 72) After getting control over political situation and trade achievements, British expansion came out from Indian Empire and reached to Balochistan and state of Kalat. (Mir Nasir Khan Ahmed Zia:

1949 volume five) Balochistan is such region of Asia, which is under the goals of different regional powers and international powers. The British government kept Balochistan under the influence of them due to their economics, especially militaristic interests. (Tahir Bazenjo: 2006, 23) In Balochistan, British's period big tragedy was that, to scattered this state and divided into different administrative units. Some areas of Kalat were named as British Balochistan which was got on lease. (Pervez Ahmed: 2017, 169) Since the intervention of British government of India in Afghanistan and Iran was impossible without khan of Kalat and state of Kalat. British prolong their rule due to the geographical importance of Kalat and access to Afghanistan, Iran, Central Asia and coastal areas on the basis of economic development through various agreements and settlements. (Dr Abas Barmani: 2008, 133) British government arranged those economic development projects in Balochistan and Afghanistan through which established the various Cant areas to stop the Russian influence and advancing. To fulfill the needs of various Cants, not only the new cities were built but also arranged the train tracks and roads to increase import export system and military transport. (Arbab Mohammad Usman Kasi: ,270) British actively involved at once in its policies in Iran and Afghanistan. When British trade mission reached in Kabul 1837, in the lead of Sir Alexander Burns. So Amir Dost Mohammad Khan demanded for Peshawar and its adjoining areas and their protection. Instead, the demand of British government was the emissions of Iranians from Heart. On the issue of Peshawar, Lord Auckland well explained the stand of British government in front of Sir Alexander Burns in the favor of Ranjit Singh, because Raja Ranjit Singh was a strong ally of UK government. On the other side, the Russian ambassador Waccovich on April 26, 1838, who assured Afghan Amir Dost Mohammad Khan not only deliver Peshawar but also supported him by some parts of Punjab. Now the British government of India scattered the unification of Russia and Afghanistan through their power. (James W Spain translated by Prof. M Anwar Roman: 1988, Pp.256-257-258-259-260) Russia could also suffer the British from trouble through intervention diplomatically. They could be confused them with local people. While the objectives of both power were to maintain their scopes. (As above, Pp. 261-262-263-264-265) The decision of boundary commission and arresting of Khan of Kalat were those steps of British government, which increasing the concerns of tribes and hatred against them. (Kamran Azam:2011, 334) Russia was advancing to capture the Central Asia. But British government of India was stressing to strengthen its grip on India. Therefore British have advised to Russia to determine their borders with Afghanistan internationally. (Shazia Jaffar: 2016, 124) Following its expansion policy, the British sent their representatives to Balochistan, Afghanistan and Iran to establish a report on politics, geography and their economy. So according to compiled report could follow its expansion policy in Balochistan, Afghanistan and Iran. Because British was not only the threatened from European countries such as France but also threatened from Russia who was neighbor of Afghanistan. In Afghanistan the representatives who has been set the geographical, political, economic, trade and military report, the mentioned important names was George Forster in Afghanistan in 1792, Ghulam Sarwar in Balochistan. But Henry Pontinger set a complete and radical report on

Balochistan and Sindh in 1810. He was very helpful for the expansion policy of the British government. The English expansion policy was consisted of two different ideas.

1 Closed border system

2 Forward policies towards Balochistan and Afghanistan

## **Causes**

### **1 First Anglo Afghan war and its consequences**

The aim of our border policy was to protect the India entirely. And it is our goal to control the tribes across the border through our North West Frontier policy. So that in Frontier areas to safe our lives and assets. (James W Spain: translated by Prof. M Anwar Roman: 1988, 249) Due to the specific geography, Afghanistan has been always the center of fighting for great and big powers. Russian Turks in the North of Afghanistan, Koh-e- Pamir in North East which linked the India, China, Pakistan and Russia with Afghanistan. In the East China in South Koh-e-Hindukash and the surrounding areas such as Gilgit and Chitral are founded. Due to the geographical framework and its importance, Russian ruler Alexander was kept a commercial interest on Makran coast for Asia. In order to achieve this, Russian ruler was keep to have good relations with Amir of Afghanistan, Amir Dost Mohammad khan. On the other hand, Amir Dost Mohammad khan wanted to hold on Herat. This was in the siege of Iran. Amir Dost Mohammad khan wanted to can get a help from great and big power to support the Afghan people. While Russia had kept close ties with Iran. This political situation is worried about the government of British, viceroy of India Lord Auckland. Therefore Lord Auckland sent Captain Burns to negotiate with Amir Dost Mohammad khan. (Arbab Mohammad Usman Kasi: ,64) But Dost Mohammad khan kept two conditions to become as the ally of British. Both of these conditions were not suitable for viceroy of India, Lord Auckland. Viceroy of India appointed Shah Shuja as the ruler of Afghanistan. (Dr. Hameed Baloch: 2012, 24)

## **Consequences**

Tribal killed the Shah Shuja near Mazar Sharif on April 04, 1842. British analysts described the damaged caused by this war.

From the battle of Palsy which was fought between British and Siraj U Dola in India. The British casualties were not found much more in the formation of Pakistan in 1947, much as due to this battle.

After this defeat, British wanted to raise their power, so other powers could not be appeared. They also wanted to remove the stain of failure of first Anglo Afghan war. Therefore they kept wish to achieve the victory through another war with Afghans.

## **Political situation of Kalat**

Geographically and politically Balochistan is as that region of Asia, Which have been global politics, regional politics and world politics importance. Because the Ocean coast and the Sea ways more important for the global powers. And Balochistan is more important to keep sea coast and sea ways. For any emerging power that careful to keep the World under their footprint through their policies. Balochistan has been an important piece of land for such powers. (Dr. Zafar Ulla: ,18) In 1830, the British government of India wanted to make Shah Shuja Ul Mulk as the ruler of Afghanistan instead of Amir Dost Mohammad Khan. So for the first time, there was a relationship developed between Khan of Kalat Mehrab Khan and British government of India. (A.W.Huges: translated by Prof.M.Anwar Roman: 1875, Pp.262-266) in this perspective Captain Burns was reached to deal an agreement with Mehrab Khan. But the deal was failed due to the henchman Hassan Khan. (As above, 269-270) Therefore British attacked on Kalat in 1839. Taking advantage of coronation of Shah Nawaz Khan, The British government divided the Balochistan.

### **Role of Sir Robert Groves Sandeman in Balochistan**

With the help of financial support and friendship policy, Sir Robert Groves Sandeman in Dera Ghazi Khan created friendly atmosphere between Baloch tribes and themselves. On the other hand, due to the differences between Khan of Kalat and tribal leaders influence the protraction. That was the problem and worries for British government. Therefore, they have taken steps to improve the situation of peace and protraction. So Governor General of British government of India organized a conference on February 3, 1871 at Miton Kot. But resultantly this conference could not establish peace and security. (Pervez Ahmed: Pp.149-150, 2017)

### **Treaty of Mastung 1876**

Till 1869, British were followed non intervention policy in Balochistan. But the situation between Khan of Kalat and his Sardars was always in critical condition. The British always faced the trouble due to the closed border system. They were face in anxiety and unfortunate. Due to this unrest the British government was worried and thinking to strengthen its grip in Balochistan. And practical steps were taken for this unfortunate as the shape of Miton Kot conference in Feburary3, 1871 or the agreement of Mastung in 1876. In the result of Miton Kot conference Khan of Kalat could not strengthen his grip on the chiefs. So the British government could not be satisfied with Khan of Kalat. On the unforgettable conditions, the British government called on Sir Robert Groves Sandeman in Balochistan on the basis of his friendly interaction theory. He made the Sardars more powerful than Khan of Kalat. The meeting of settlement committee which continued from three days July 9, to July 11, between them, was brought possibility of the agreement. Khan of Kalat and his chiefs were accepted the British as the sole arbitrator. So this agreement was announced on July 13, 1876, at Mastung. (Dr. Abas Barmani: 2008, 146)

### **Second Anglo Afghan war 1878**

Since the British Prime Minister Benjamin Disraeli and his special assistant Lord Salisbury served the affairs of India and Afghanistan. Both of them were against non intervention in the affairs of Afghanistan, because non intervention policy was more profitable for Russia and to be

harmful for British government. Therefore, Balochistan forward policy towards Afghanistan was emphasized. This ordered to Lord Lytton He was a great supporter of British forward policy and expansion, by using goodbye non intervention policy of Lord North Burmacc and should be created the contact with the Amir of Afghanistan Amir Sher Ali Khan. British government opened a British embassy in Afghanistan for establishing the relations with Amir Sher Ali Khan to protect and prolong the expansion policy of British government. Because Amir Sher Ali Khan was already angry with British government's occupations on Quetta and established as the military circle it. Amir Sher Ali Khan was considered the occupation of British government on Quetta as a pre planned occupation for Kandahar. Therefore Amir Sher Ali Khan declared Jihad against British government although. (Arbab Mohammad Usman Kasi: ,85) Out of this, the crises of 1878-80 were addressing the war of Afghanistan. The political conditions were changing rapidly. The Amir of Afghanistan welcomed the Russian delegation warmly, but Amir Sher Ali Khan's commander did not allow the British ambassador to cross the Khyber Pass. On this time the government of India issued orders to prepare three military forces against Amir of Afghanistan. So on January 8, 1879 Kandahar was conquered by British forces after minor resistance.

### **Treaty of GandaMak 1879**

Afghanistan once again lost its independence under the treaty of GandaMak (Arbab Mohammad Usman Kasi: 88) Since the British had three basic objectives to setup the treaty of GandaMak. 1 Bolan Pass, Khyber Pass and Kuram Pass use for free and secure trade between Afghanistan and India.

2 All those tribes which were settled from Peshawar, Khyber and Jalalabad separate from Afghanistan and emerge in British government.

3 To stop the Russian forward policy towards Asia and creating the political influence in Afghanistan. In order to implement these objectives, government of British India started to raise customs and relation with Amir Yaqoob Khan, who was a weak ruler of Afghanistan.(Shazia Jaffar: 2016,122)

### **Battle of May wand**

The British forces again appeared in action when Major Calve Gerry assassinated by Afghan people in September, 1879. So they attached Afghanistan in the lead of General Sir Fredrick Roberts in October, 24. (Malik Abdullah: 2011, 49)

Due to worse political conditions Lord Lytton divided Afghanistan into various parts geographically. But Lord Drane Ripen established friendly relations with Afghanistan's ruler Amir Abdur Rehman Khan in July 22, 1880. (Abdullah Malik: 2011, 49) No doubt that British forces defeated in the battle of May wand. So they press ganged to should be go back from Afghanistan, except Khyber Pass, Pishin and Quetta. The Union Jack was also removed from Kandahar in April 21, 1881. (Arbab Mohammad Usman Kasi: , 93)

### **End of Khudadad Khan's rule**

Sir James Brown became as the Agent to the Governor General after the death of Sir Robert Groves Sandeman. But for a few reasons the differences created between Khan of Kalat and General James Brown, such as;

1 Since Khan of Kalat Khudadad Khan was the owner of the irascibility and Sir Jams Brown was known as a selfish man. From which the differences were started between Khan of Kalat and Sir James Brown.

2 Khudadad Khan did not welcome to Sir James Brown at Quetta.

3 The conditions were more going to worse at that time; When Khan of Kalat did not forgive his relations and personal slaves. Sir James Brown got the courage to take action against the Khan of Kalat, and Major Temple a political Agent was sent to Kalat for investigation.

4Khan of Kalat was cleared his position on front of Major Temple that British government could not be interfered in the internal affairs of Kalat due to the agreement of Kalat 1876. Sir James Brown not only removed the Khan of Kalat from the throne but issued order for his arrestation.(Dr. Hameed Baloch:2012, Pp.70-71) General James Brown's behavior was not good in Balochistan, especially with Khan of Kalat Mir Khudadad Khan. Intact, there was arrogance and nackness in his nature. The situation was further more worsens with Khan on the accusations of sardars of Balochistan. Due to chiefs behavior Khan of Kalat took action against them. On this move of Khan of Kalat, General James Brown took initiative against him. (Kamran Azam: , Pp.333-334)

### **Sir Mortimer Durand and his policy**

According to the Isaac Bruce;

This agreement was inevitable for the stability of the UK government. But there is an error in this agreement; Barmel which is the part of Waziristan was given to Amir Abdur Rehman Khan, because he was interested in Wana. If British government did not show flexibility them entirely, which could be stopped that agreement.(Richard Isaac Bruce translated by Prof.M Roman: ,303) The boundary commission arresting of Khan of Kalat were those steps of British government, which increasing the concerns of tribes and hatred against British.(Kamran Azam: , 334)

### **Treaty of Durand Line 1893**

When Lord Differen took charge of the government of India, he called Amir Abdur Rehman for dialogues at Rawalpindi, where Amir Abdur Rehman welcomed by Viceroy of India Lord Differen, Widuck of Cannot. The following issues were discussed;

1 The determination of Afghanistan borders Northern and Southern.

2 To provide the military and financial assistance.

3 There will be paid more reimbursement for more needs.(Prof. Mohammad Aziz Bugti: ,237) The areas of Shaghnan and Roshnan of Afghanistan also in the target of Russia. Therefore Amir Abdur Rehman requested to government of India to send a mission to secure the boundaries of Afghanistan. On which a mission headed by Sir Mortimer Durand who left from Peshawar to Kabul on 19, September 1893. The members of this commission were, Colonel

Alice as quarter master, the officer of general office, Captain Mac man, Captain Manners Smith Donald and other and Indian officers. The borders of Afghanistan and India were determined.

1 Withdrawal from Wakhan due to long distance and not be proper security.

2 Line was determined from Chitral Dero Ghal Pass to Peshawar and from Peshawar to Koh-e-Malak Siyah which link the Afghanistan, India and Iran on one point. Due to some areas of Waziristan, Wakhan, Kafiristan (present Nuristan), Asmar, Mehmmand, Lailpure were come in Afghanistan, while New Chaman from Station to Chagha. , Malak Wiziri Buland Khail, Kuram, Afridi, Bajore, Swat, Deere, Chelas and Chitral came into government of India. The contract of the borders of Afghanistan and India were implemented between British government and Amir Abdur Rehman. Both parties and mission members signed the agreement on November 13, 1893. Amir Abdur Rehman read the terms and conditions of the agreement in the presence of Kabul's civil and military officers, tribal leaders in Salam Khana. Sir Mortimer Durand also made a brief speech at the front of commission members. He expressed the satisfaction and happiness of Viceroy of India. The terms of agreement are these;

1 The government of Afghanistan surrendered from some areas of Afghanistan

2 This withdrawal was based on the friendship and annual assistance from the government of Britain

3 The annual assistance was increased from 12 to 18 lacks.

4 Providing war vapons by British government.

5 The required war vapons for Afghanistan will not be banned. (Prof. Mohammad Aziz Bugti: 1904-2006, 255-256) The determination of borders will be marked by Afghanistan and Anglo commissioners on appropriate occasions completely. And the line will be drawn accordingly to the available map. (Sir Olaf Kero translated by Sayed Mehboob Shah: 1967-1968-2002-2008 , 252)

### **Impacts on border people**

A border line was erased in the East and West between monitoring Afghanistan and India under the British government of India. The government of both sides could show better performance. But it is also a fact that, the Durand Line was not the border of India but the border of Afghanistan. So that any party could not be interfere with it. The government of India wanted to extend its power and rule to the Southern and Eastern region of Durand Line by their occupation and influence. So they could be ended the control of Amir Abdur Rehman. While the significance of Durand Line ended due to withdrawal of Amir Abdur Rehman from some areas. (Sir Olaf Kero translated by Sayed Mehboob Shah: 1967-1988-2000-2008, 563) Due to the great resistance from the Afghan people, British government prefers indirect control and occupation after the Anglo Afghan war. So the Russian advancing could be stopped towards Central Asia. Consequently, Afghanistan became as a battle field between two super powers such as Britain and Russia. Their borders were determined without its consent. This was a cruel move. All those areas which considered as the economic and political unite of Afghanistan separated from it. Particularly, the Heart, Turkistan and Badakhshan were added once again in the area of Afghanistan. Resultantly NWFP present Khyber Pakhtoon Khawa and North Balochistan

separated from Afghanistan through the Durand Line agreement. Even Amir Abdur Rehman was also angered. But due to the campaign of Hazarajat, he kept silence to commercial restriction on Afghanistan. Because he was known, without British assistance its economical, military system will be disrupted, so British government divided Pashtoon tribes on the both sides of Durand Line, without third Anglo Afghan War. The purpose was cleared that the political influence of a few big powers should be on the most important areas. (Thomas Bar Field translated by Dur Mohammad Kasi: 2016, Pp.171-172) After signing the agreement Amir Abdur Rehman gave a clear statement that we have drawn the line and signed the agreement too, but it will never be implement. Because Amir Abdur Rehman knew the fact of the relationship between tribes and their political, economic trade on both sides of the Durand Line.(Mohammad Sabir: ,14) The British government's representatives preferred a specific geographical situation and drawn the border line set aside the negative impacts on local people's daily lives. But this border line was full of failure due to its negative effects. Because it was an incredible plan in political, geographical and defensive conditions.(Dr. Hameed Baloc:2012, 309)Pashtoon tribes and population was divided by the determination of borders between Afghanistan and India, but the prediction of Amir Abdur Rehman regarding this division proved true, the tribes of border fought against the British government to get rid from their domains. So Lord Dalliace Dawn was leaving India in 1894, his dialect that the border management has been done for the border tribes who don't disturb the government of India for the next time. But the result emerged in the shape of wars against them. (Prof. Mohammad Aziz Bugti: 1904-2006, 256)

### **Conclusion**

At the end of eighteenth century, Afghanistan became as a charming region for the British government of India. British rulers did not accept the supremacy of Russia on the mentioned state. In fact British government wanted to protect their Indian occupations from any other supremacy. So they insisted to stop the Russian advancing toward Afghanistan and made the land of Afghanistan as the Warfield due to their weak political and economic situation. So they had availed this opportunity through various types of agreement and treaties time to time with Afghan dummy and weak rulers. Similarly, the weak political situation of Balochistan due to the differences between Khan of Kalat and his masses, British government of India had availed this favorable situation. British government of India was established the forward policy towards Afghanistan through their friendly relationship with tribal people. In this perspective British government of India was appointed Sir Robert Groves Sandeman who set up various agreements with Khan of Kalat and his rebel masses in shape of Miton Kot conference, Mastung agreement etc. The objectives of these steps were that; to occupy Afghanistan and could be stopped the Russian Forward policy towards Afghanistan and safeguarding their interests like; expansion plans, economic and trade activities. Resultantly, Afghanistan and Balochistan's peaceful people affected who were united for the centuries. Their blood relations, political, economic, and trade activities were banned through changing geographical sketches which formed by the British government of India. Due to changed geographical sketches the Pashtoon population was divided on the both sides of Durand line but also affected their Ethel properties. There were no any



religious differences nor natural boundaries and no any language differences. In this perspective this demarcation launched the cultural differences negatively. Through border line demarcation the mutual relations of the regional people were going to abolishing, in response unrest conditions took place.

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