

# Politics in Balochistan: Nationalists, AIML, British and Congress, 1929-1947

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## Abstract

Politically, the region of Balochistan has always remained under the volatile situation. Scholars have different opinions regarding the political conditioning of Balochistan. The paper finds what type of political struggle the political authoritarians of Balochistan that brought political instability in Balochistan followed. In this regard, the main political actors have been dealt with. Such as the first and foremost was Khan of Kalat along with other nationalist leaders. On the other hand, there would be a discussion on the role and politics of the Muslim League. Apart from these two political actors, there would be a debate on the politics of Congress and the British in Balochistan. It has been tried to make the picture clear that the main political elite of Balochistan brought political misery in Balochistan.

**Keywords:** Politics, Nationalism, All India Muslim League, Indian National Congress, British policies, Power-struggle, History

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## INTRODUCTION

Baloch remained under imperial masters and they suffered a lot in this way. Their suffering and atrocities of the imperial masters inculcated a sense of unity in their minds. They premeditated disunity a great cause in their struggle against imperial masters. Likewise, here this paper deals with the political awakening of the people of Balochistan from 1929 when Mir Abdul Aziz Kurd openly brought his "Young Baloch" on the forefront of the Indian politics. In 1933, he published map "Greater Balochistan" through the map he brought his anger to the forefront regarding the separation of Balochistan from its parts. On the other hand, there was Yousuf Aziz Magsi who struggled for the miseries of the people of Balochistan. Afterwards, the Young Baloch and Yousuf Aziz's political struggle mingled as well. Further, in this period there start All India Muslim League's concerns over Balochistan. During this period, the Quaid-I-Azzam, Mohammad Ali Jinnah advocated the constitutional reforms for Balochistan. This paper deals with the perspectives of the politics of Balochistan in various angles, such as from the angle of nationalism, AIML, British and Congress.

All perspectives depict political scenario of Balochistan from 1929 to 1947. It has been tried in the paper to produce stances of the various political authorities in clear way to understand the political share of political elite of Balochistan. Baloch nationalism from 1929 to 1947 has been discussed. Their various claims and documents would be highlighted. In this way, a reader would be able to understand the completely political struggle and scenario from various angles.

### Research Questions

1. What were the reservations of the nationalists regarding the annexation of Kalat State into Pakistan?
2. How Muslim League got strong hold into Balochistan keeping in view its policies and politics?
3. How self-centered policies of The British and Congress threw the politics of Balochistan into abysmal?

## LITERATURE REVIEW

The study contains a huge chunk of sources. The sources are directly or indirectly related to the present study. Direct in a way that the politics of Balochistan had been highlighted in first hand. Indirectly in a way that the sources contain some policies that threw impact on the politics of Balochistan in indirect way. One of the primary sources of Dr. Riaz Ahmed (ed) is of great importance. The Baluchistan Muslim League 1939-1947: Secret Police Abstracts. The collection of Riaz Ahmed deals with the subject directly. It highlights British policies to control the politics of Balochistan. The source also sheds light on the political moves of nationalists and All India Muslim League. Critical study of the sources helps researcher find out valuable facts regarding the diverting political awareness of the people towards depending on sardars.

A very critical source has also been analyzed. Inayatullah Baloch's book the Problem of Greater Baluchistan: A Study of Baluch Nationalism. The book is of great importance regarding the reservations of the people of Balochistan after the creation of Pakistan in 1947. The book is used to point out main concerns of the nationalists and their answers provided by the AIML. The source

is also important in a way that it deals with the overall political side of the nationalists. Thus, researcher finds it easy to compare the concerns with other political views. The collection of the primary sources of the Aitchison, C.U is of the great value. It is a Collection of Treaties, Engagements, and Sanads Relating to India and Neighboring Countries. The source is priceless with reference to the political history of Balochistan.

## METHODOLOGY

The technical part of the study is the most important. The data collection is primarily primary and the sources have been collected from archives. In this way, the comparative method has been used to find out factual results. Some secondary sources have also been used to present current mind set of the researchers regarding political awakening of Balochistan. Comparative as well as analytical method of the research has been applied to make reader able to grasp the overall political movement in Balochistan.

## DISCUSSION

It should be noted that the topic of the research is not new one. The theme of the research has also been applied in various research papers. But the main area of the present research has always been missed. The main purpose of the research is to highlight the struggle for political power. The ways and means that were applied by the political elite of Balochistan to gain popularity have always been ignored. Such as why the nationalists demanded greater authority and what the main purpose of the AIML were in the politics of Balochistan. What were the reasons that Congress failed in Balochistan as well as the policies of the British that threw the political rise of Balochistan into a great abysmal. The areas covered by the current study have never been produced by any other author or researcher.

### **A Forcefully Annexed Territory of Balochistan: Perspective of Nationalists and the Aiml**

The nationalist Baloch leaders considered the amalgamation of Balochistan with Pakistan in 1947 as a deceitful act. In this regard InayatUllah Baloch in his Book, *The Problem of Greater Baluchistan* writes, "When the Muslim League adopted the Lahore Resolution (1940), the president of the Muslim League M.A Jinnah as a legal advisor to Khan of Kalat, was fighting a constitutional battle for an independent, sovereign state of Balochistan and Balochistan was not represented in the historic conference of Lahore"<sup>1</sup>. This claim of the leaders of Baloch nationalism goes back to history from where they argue that they were not the part of Indian Sub-Continent but Baloch people were independent and they were under their own people<sup>2</sup>. Historically speaking, Baloch traces the genesis of the liberation of Balochistan from the initial Baloch State of Khanate.

According to Baloch, the entire major parts of Balochistan originated under the authority of the Khan of Kalat such as Makran, Western Balochistan, Derajat, Seistan, and Las Bela. Further, Khan of Kalat was the first leader who provided unwritten constitution in the name of Rawaj or Dastur<sup>3</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> Inayat Ullah Baloch, *the Problem of Greater Balochistan: A Study of Baluch Nationalism*, (Germany: Stuttgart, 1987), 9.

<sup>2</sup> A. W. Hughes, *the Country of Balochistan: Its Geography, Topography, Ethnology, and History* (Quetta: Gosha-e-Adab, 1977), 1.

<sup>3</sup> Baloch, *the Problem of Greater Baluchistan*, 101.

Further, "After a long period of disunity, the Baloch united politically in the eighteenth century. Ahmadzai tribe established the Khanate of Kalat Confederacy in 1666 that covered Baloch tribes from Afghanistan and Bandar Abbas to the borders of the Punjab"<sup>4</sup>. Geographically speaking, Baloch nationalists say that From Northern sides Afghanistan was neighbour of Balochistan, Sindh was in its east, West was linked with Iran and its South was touched with Arabian Sea<sup>5</sup>. This were/are the general reservations of the Baloch nationalists who struggled after the creation of Pakistan and during the time of 1929 to 1947. It was the time when Muslim League enhanced its focus on Balochistan and struggled to bring it closer. The nationalistic perspective claims that Muslim League was the political party that suppressed the nationalistic activities of the Baloch nationalists and used many segments of Baloch society to make Balochistan part of Pakistan.

Further, in 1929 Mir Abdul Aziz Kurd brought his "Young Baloch" (a political movement) on the forefront of the Indian politics openly. It promoted institutional and political reforms in Balochistan. The members of the party were amongst the constitutionalists, western-educated, and middle class as well<sup>6</sup>. This was the move of Kurd that can be said a great political awakening among the Baloch society regarding politics. The political organization then met with Yusuf Aziz Magsi. Magsi was the first leader who wrote pamphlets and highlighted the Baloch nationalism. He wrote "Faryad-E-Balochistan (cry of Balochistan)" in daily Masawat, Lahore, 1929. It was the first Baloch literary document for the cause of Baloch nationalism. Magsi's ideology was simple and based on modern political basis. He supported Nationalism, socialism, and progressive Islam. When Magsi was imprisoned by Khan of Kalat in 1930, a group of Baloch met Magsi and they informed him of the establishment of Baloch political organization and the purpose of the organization was to unite all the areas and people of Balochistan under one shelter<sup>7</sup>. Apart from Magsi's nationalistic endeavor, he was also in a touch with Jinnah. When he was about to go to England in 1935 and after his return he met Jinnah on both occasions<sup>8</sup>.

Moreover, the nationalists had argued that Baloch society, to some extent, always remained secular and under the control of their secularist tribal ideology. Thus, the accession with Pakistan on the name of Islam was a pre-planned move. In this regard, Inayat Baloch says that there were several attempts by the Muslim clergy during the time of Nasir Khan the great and in the period of British imperialism to bring Baloch society under the control of orthodox Islam. All these attempts failed. Baloch society has the following two secular authorities, which is vested in their elected leaders/traditional chiefs and spiritual authority, which is vested amongst saints. Apart from secular mindedness of Baloch, the nationalist leaders or scholars quoted the following lines of Mir Ahmed Yar Khan to support their stance that Khan of Kalat was the sole representative of Balochistan and he denied the accession of Balochistan with Pakistan,

"As Balochistan is a land of numerous tribes, the people there must be consulted in the affairs prior to any decision. I take, accordingly to the prevalent tribal convention, no

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<sup>4</sup> Imtiaz Ali, "The Balochistan Problem", *Pakistan Horizon* 58, no. 2 (April 2005):41-62.

<sup>5</sup> Hughes, *the Country of Balochistan*, 2.

<sup>6</sup> Taj Mohammad Breseeg, *Baloch Nationalism: Its Origin and Development* (Karachi: Royal Book Company, 2004), 67.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid., 220.

<sup>8</sup> Dr. Javed Haider Sayed, "The Balochistan Muslim League," *Pakistan Journal of History and Culture* XXIX, no.1, (2008): 40.

decision, which can be binding upon them unless they are taken into confidence by their Khan”<sup>9</sup>.

It is also argued that the Khan was promised that the sovereignty would be given to Balochistan by British. Thus, Khan declared independence of Kalat State on 15th August 1947<sup>10</sup>.

Gul Khan wrote, “Due to the decisions of (boundary) Commissions more than half of the territory of Balochistan came under the possession of Iran and less than half of it was given to Afghanistan. The factor for the division of a lord-less Balochistan was to please and control the Iran and Afghanistan governments against Russia”<sup>11</sup> by British. Gul Khan here claims that it was British who brought the fate of division of "Greater Balochistan" because British sought future interests in Balochistan.

When the Pakistan government demanded accession of the Khanate in 1947-1948, on the grounds of Islam being the common religion, this act was detested and rejected by the parliament of the Khanate (it should be noted that Balochistan remained independent for many months). Mir Ghaus Bakhsh Bizenjo voiced the Baloch opinion against the religious nationalism of Pakistan.

“We are Muslims but it (this fact) did not mean (it is) necessary to lose our independence and to merge with other (nations) because of the Muslim (faith). If our accession into Pakistan is necessary, being Muslim, then Muslim states of Afghanistan and Iran should also merge with Pakistan”<sup>12</sup>.

When Muslim League argued regarding Two Nation Theory, Mir Ghaus Bakhsh Bizenjo said that the Muslim ideology is not anything. It is a utopian concept. He further argued that a Muslim from Afghan cannot vote in Pakistan. Thus, the concept of Muslim universalism is fake<sup>13</sup>. The nationalistic perspective of the leaders of Balochistan is very different than the Muslim League's struggle and its activities in Balochistan politics. The following paragraphs will highlight the Muslim politics in Balochistan about the Muslim League. Further, it was also argued that the Khan of Kalat was the leader of all the chiefs and Sardars of Balochistan. The nationalist writers argue,

"Serious disputes between tribes or societies were always brought before Khan of Kalat; an assembly would be formed composed of relative tribes or societies. Khan resolved disputes with relation of composed assembly”<sup>14</sup>.

As already mentioned Inayat Ullah argued that it was the policy of British not to make Balochistan independent due to its futuristic interests. It was British High Commission that threatened Government of Pakistan that it should not accept independent Balochistan<sup>15</sup>. The political techniques of Muslim League were vague. Vague in a sense that the Muslim League's representatives in Balochistan were not aware of the basic facts. Qazi Isa said, "Muhammadans of

<sup>9</sup> Mir Ahmed Yar Khan, *Inside Balochistan* (Karachi: Royal Book Company, 1975), 184.

<sup>10</sup> Alok Bansal, *Balochistan in Turmoil: Pakistan at Crossroads* (Delhi: Manas Publication, 2010), 36.

<sup>11</sup> Baloch, *The Problem of Greater Baluchistan*, 81.

<sup>12</sup> Balochis of Pakistan: On the Margins of History," Foreign Policy Centre, November 2006. June 1, 2018, [https://www.files.ethz.ch/isn/26781/Balochis\\_Pakistan.pdf](https://www.files.ethz.ch/isn/26781/Balochis_Pakistan.pdf).

<sup>13</sup> Baloch, *The Problem of Greater Baluchistan*, 76.

<sup>14</sup> Henry Pottinger *Travels in Balochistan and Sinde* (London: Paternoster-Row, 1816), 293-294.

<sup>15</sup> Baluch, *The Problem of Greater Baluchistan*, 257.

the province were Muslims first, Balochis next and Indians third"<sup>16</sup>. Contrary to this, the Baloch nationalists considered themselves secular as it is already mentioned in the reference of Inayat Ullah Baloch. Logically, it seems right when nationalists claim that they were Baloch first.

### **All India Muslim League: Muslim Politics in Balochistan**

It is mostly referred that Quaid-I-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah demanded reforms in Balochistan in 1929 in his Fourteen Points. But here one thing should be cleared that before Jinnah's demand, His Highness the Agha Khan addressed at the third AIML session in Delhi in January 1910. In the session, he said that under the Minto-Morley Reforms, Balochistan was not given any "representation"<sup>17</sup>. This was the care of the Muslim politicians that they held for Balochistan. On the other hand, Allama Iqbal also amalgamated Balochistan in his presidential address of 1930. So, the political as well as educational backwardness was always indicated by the Muslim league leaders on various occasions to take care of the majority Muslim area. Further, it was Jinnah's able political leadership and demand of Islam and the claim for an independent homeland for the Muslims that moved the people of Balochistan to the AIML's fold<sup>18</sup>. This was Islamic ideology of Muslim League that attracted people/religious scholars to support Muslim League in Balochistan. Qazi Isa was the person who assured religious leaders that Muslim League would work according to Sharia<sup>19</sup>. These were the policies and it was the way of politics that was prevalent in Balochistan during 1929-47.

Moreover, Qazi Mohammad Isa inaugurated Muslim league in Balochistan in 1939 and he himself established Balochistan Muslim Student Federation (BMSF) and became its first president<sup>20</sup>. Qazi Muhammad Isa was Bar-at-Law. He met Quaid-I-Azzam in January 1939 and after his coming back to Balochistan, he laid down the foundation of Balochistan Muslim League. With the establishment of the League, Congress got a setback as well. Qazi Isa started a weekly paper 'Al-Islam', to counter the Congress' newspaper 'Istiqlal'. Prior to BMSF, Balochistan devoid of the student Muslim politics, so the students like Fazal Ahmed Ghazi, Malik Abdullah Jan Kansi and Fateh Mohammad Baloch they served Muslim league as workers. BMSF was the student wing that played a very positive role during Jinnah's visit in Balochistan and later as well<sup>21</sup>. BMSF propagated the idea of Pakistan. They said that Congress was the party of Hindus. All the Muslims should support Muslim League for better future. In this regard, they arranged a tea party on 2nd December 1945 at the residence of Malik Mohammad Azzam Khan and they invited elite of Balochistan.

The tea-party was attended by Iranian Council, "Sardar Abdul Hakim Khan, Sardar Abdur Rashid Khan, Haji Fazil Illahi, Mir Mohammad Fazil Khan M.A, L.L.B, Arbab Abdul Aziz, Malik

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<sup>16</sup> Dr. Riaz Ahmed, ed., *The Baluchistan Muslim League 1939-1947: Secret Police Abstracts* (Islamabad: NIHCR, 2008), 3.

<sup>17</sup> Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada, ed., *Foundations of Pakistan: All India Muslim League Documents 1906-1947*, Vol. I (Karachi: National Publishing House, 1970), 105.

<sup>18</sup> Dr. Javed Haider Sayed, "The Balochistan Muslim League," *Pakistan Journal of History and Culture* XXIX, no.1, (2008): 1.

<sup>19</sup> Ibid., 43.

<sup>20</sup> Akhtar Ali Khan Baloch, *Baluchistan Ki Namwar Shukhsiat, Vol. I* (Karachi: Royal Book Company, 1944), 112-114.

<sup>21</sup> Nauman Kiran, "Marginalized Groups in Balochistan and their Contribution in Pakistan Movement," *JPUHS* 26, no.2, (December 2013): 69.

Mohammad Usman and Maulvi Abdullah” (Editor Pas’ban)<sup>22</sup>. Apart from that move of BMSF, it started its first newspaper ‘Khurshid’ published by Fazal Ahmed Ghazi and Farida Tarin. This newspaper had a decisive role in the awakening among the grassroots regarding the ideology of Pakistan. Now Taimur was another newspaper in the service of Pakistan movement started by Mohammad Rafique Paracha in 1947. Likewise, when Jinnah announced for the observation of “Direct Action Day”, it was observed on 16th August 1946. Head of the BMSF was the first person from Balochistan who acted on the guidelines of Jinnah including students of BMSF.

Here it should not be forgotten that in Balochistan there was a huge chunk of Pashtun as well. Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai appeared in the politics of Balochistan in 20th century. In 1933, he established the basis of a political party "Anjuman-e-Watan". In 1939, Bacha Khan of the "Khudai Khedmatgar" met Achakzai in Balochistan. In 1945, the Abdus Samad Khan finally affiliated the Anjuman with the Indian National Congress<sup>23</sup>. It should be cleared that Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan was the head of "Khudai Khitmatgars" and it was affiliated with Congress. Thus, Ghaffar Khan supported Congress in 1937 elections as well. In the Muslim politics of Balochistan, the main role was played by the BMSF and other political activists. Further, Abdus Samad Achakzai was also attending the gatherings of Baloch nationalists. When Yusuf Ali Khan Magsi called an "All India Baloch Conference" during 1932 in Jacobabad, Achakzai also attended the conference<sup>24</sup>. Achakzai and Baloch nationalists were fighting for their nationalistic cum socialistic politics.

The success of the Balochistan Muslim league can be measured as a high due to modern education of the leaders and establishment of the Muslim Students Wing and the frequent visits of the prominent leaders of Muslim League, such as, Nawab Bahadur Yar Jang, Maulana Abdul Hamid Badayuni, Maulana Zafar Ali Khan and Liaquat Ali Khan they visited Balochistan on many occasions. They toured the area and helped turn the public opinion in favor of the League point of view<sup>25</sup>. The mainstream leadership of Muslim league frequently visited the sessions of Muslim League in the province. The objective of Balochistan Muslim league was clear that they wanted Pakistan. Jinnah's personal interest in Balochistan was also a factor that appealed people of Balochistan. Muslim League's policies were clear in Balochistan. It countered all the political activities of other parties, such as when "Anjuman-e-Watan" began its activities to hold its conference, “Muslim league distributed and placarded printed Urdu posters advising the public not to attend the Anjuman's meetings, as the association was a branch of Congress”<sup>26</sup>. Moreover, Balochistan Muslim League celebrated Pakistan Day as well to show their unity with AIML on March 23, 1941 at Quetta with great eagerness<sup>27</sup>.

On the contrary, it was argued by Inayat Ullah that before British or even after British, Balochistan was not the part of India but it was independent. On the other hand, Foreign Policy Center mentions that in fact Balochistan was ruled independently by Khans of Kalat but they "swore loyalty" to the

<sup>22</sup> Ibid., 70.

<sup>23</sup> A. Aziz Luni, *Afghans of the Passes: British Balochistan, 1879-1947*, Vol. III (Karachi: Fazlee Sons (Pvt.) Ltd., 2003), 350.

<sup>24</sup> Mir Gul Khan Naseer, *Baluchistan Kadeem Aour Jadeed Tariekh kei Rushni Mein* (Quetta: Nisa Traders, 1982), 312-313.

<sup>25</sup> Dr. Javed Haider Sayed, “The Balochistan Muslim League,” *Pakistan Journal of History and Culture* XXIX, no.1, (2008): 44.

<sup>26</sup> Ahmed, ed., *The Baluchistan Muslim League 1939-1947*, 10.

<sup>27</sup> Dr. Javed Haider Sayed, “The Balochistan Muslim League,” *Pakistan Journal of History and Culture* XXIX, no.1, (2008): 51.

emperors of their times. Balochistan remained part of many emperors, such as Mughals and Duranis as well<sup>28</sup>. In this way, directly or indirectly, Balochistan was part of the rule of Sub-continent. From 19th century, Balochistan was the part of British rule and it was a state. The fate of princely states was decided by Mountbatten. Likewise, many tribal sardars joint many Muslim league sessions during 1930s. Bugti Nawab, Nawab Muhammad Khan, Sardar Bahadur Muhammad Khan Shahwani attended the Muslim League's session of June 1939<sup>29</sup>. On the other hand, Mir Ghaus Bakhsh Bizenjo delivered speech in December 14, 1947 in which he opposed the merger of Balochistan with Pakistan. He said, "Pakistan's unpleasant and loathsome desire that our national homeland, Balochistan should merge with it is impossible to consider. We are ready to have friendship with that country based on sovereign equality but by no means ready to merge with Pakistan. We can survive without Pakistan. But the question is what Pakistan would be without us?"<sup>30</sup> The very speech of Bizenjo shows the confusing state of politics in Balochistan because the same Bizenjo remained Governor of Balochistan (1972 to 1973). There is the point of consideration that if Bizenjo earlier opposed the merger of Balochistan with Pakistan then in 1972 why he served governorship.

While coming to the accession of Balochistan with Pakistan, Muslim League propagated that there was Indian think tank that could not want Balochistan remain part of Pakistan. "All India Radio" on-aired and announcement on March 27, 1948 that Kalat would be the part of India because it was its own wish. This was a move that compelled Government of Pakistan to take serious measures regarding the future course of Kalat<sup>31</sup>. Hence, AIML wanted to expose the Congress atrocities during Congress Ministries of 1937-1939. AIML appointed a committee to record all atrocities that were made against the Muslims of Balochistan<sup>32</sup>. Muslim League due to its policy of supporting religious scholars and tribal chiefs became successful getting Balochistan.

### British and Congress: Politics and Policies

In 1839, Balochistan came under British control. From 1876 onwards the local Sardars and authoritarians gave British right to mediate between them any conflict<sup>33</sup>. When Nasir Khan died in 1794, the rule of weak successors started and after that, Balochs could not come under unity. Thus, British began their policy to handle Baloch through Sardars. After the death of Nasir Khan, Robert G. Sandman was the British who were consulted for the settlement of conflicts among the Balochs. It was the period when British realized the importance of Balochistan and made it buffer zone. The British Indian Government intruded in the Northwest of India because of military as well as geo-political worth. "Russian expansionism" was a threat that made Balochistan a buffer area. Russia started its forward policy into Central Asia in 1860's and went to conquest Bukhara and Samarkand in 1866 and 1869. These were the external threats from Russia that compelled

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<sup>28</sup> "Balochis of Pakistan: On the Margins of History," Foreign Policy Centre, November 2006. June 1, 2018, [https://www.files.ethz.ch/isn/26781/Balochis\\_Pakistan.pdf](https://www.files.ethz.ch/isn/26781/Balochis_Pakistan.pdf).

<sup>29</sup> Ahmed, ed., *The Baluchistan Muslim League 1939-1947*, 1-2.

<sup>30</sup> "Balochis of Pakistan: On the Margins of History," Foreign Policy Centre, November 2006. June 1, 2018, [https://www.files.ethz.ch/isn/26781/Balochis\\_Pakistan.pdf](https://www.files.ethz.ch/isn/26781/Balochis_Pakistan.pdf).

<sup>31</sup> Khan, Mir Ahmed Yar. *Inside Balochistan*. Karachi: Royal Book Company, 1975. 169.

<sup>32</sup> K.K.Aziz, *Muslims Under Congress Rule; 1937-39* Vol.1 (Islamabad: National Commission on Historical and Cultural Research, 1978), 79.

<sup>33</sup> "Balochis of Pakistan: On the Margins of History," Foreign Policy Centre, November 2006. June 1, 2018, [https://www.files.ethz.ch/isn/26781/Balochis\\_Pakistan.pdf](https://www.files.ethz.ch/isn/26781/Balochis_Pakistan.pdf).



British to strengthen its rule in Balochistan and it was based on interest and deceit<sup>34</sup>. Thus, the British shared the boundaries of Balochistan with Iran and Afghanistan.

It was Major General Frederick Goldsmith who became chief of the joint Perso-Baloch Boundary commission. He wanted to solve the boundary problem and was in favor to give areas of Balochistan to Iran as well. When Balochs were not going to be agreed on the Goldsmith's commission, Sir Henry McMahon was appointed to resolve the issue during 1896 to 1905. He decided the future fate of the geography of Balochistan. This was the period from when British used Balochistan just as a buffer zone and took no any interest to introduce laws. This was the policy that kept Balochs poor and uneducated. M. Sardar Khan Baluch is of the view, "The British rule of eighty years centered round the policy of how to divide and create a wider gulf of enmity and hatred between the same tribes of the same country. The country stands politically, economically and socially in the backwaters of civilization"<sup>35</sup>. The way long process of deprivation was realized by the people of Balochistan. Thus, they wanted to be united through many political movements. But the greed for political power restrained them becoming any united force.

Here it would be also better to discuss that Fred Scholz had raised a very important point that British initiated some policies. The policies were the need of the time, but Muslim League did not endeavor to cut off the policies, they revigorated the policies and continued them. The Pakistan government "kept up the payment of subsidies to the Khan of Kalat, the sardar, and other privileged persons"<sup>36</sup> but it was a wrong move because at the time of British, this was the interest of Bruisers and they continued policies because they considered Balochistan as their colony and they run Balochistan on interest lines. But when British were leaving the Sub-Continent, Khan of Kalat knew the importance of Balochistan and he demanded independence<sup>37</sup>. Interestingly, AIML's political endeavors were to make Balochistan part of Pakistan but they could not satisfy the people and leaders of Balochistan. Congress was just trying to show that it was the sole representative of Indian nationalism. On the other hand, British were of the view to use Balochistan in their favor. Muslim League's interest in Balochistan was that due to its majority as Muslims should be part of League. Dr. Javed Haider Sayed cited a passage of Liaquat Ali Khan's speech at Quetta which was published in Inqilab newspaper. He says'

"Your province of Balochistan, because its geographical situation, holds a unique position. The people of the province are the gatekeepers of India and for that reason at least, if for nothing else, God has made them of fine physique and martial temperament. The British Government has treated the province most unjustly, so much so, that its parallel cannot be given anywhere else in India".<sup>38</sup>

On the first hand, League leaders criticized British policies. On the other hand, they kept British policies continued. In this speech, it can be assumed that how much British policy was unfavorable

<sup>34</sup> Naimatullah Gichki, *Baloch in Search of Identity* (Quetta:Goshah-i Adab, 2017), 178.

<sup>35</sup> [Muhammad Sardar Khan Baluch](#), *The History of Baluch Race and Baluchistan*, 2nd ed., (Quetta: Gosha-e-Adab, 1977), 74.

<sup>36</sup> Fred Scholz, *Nomadism & Colonialism: A Hundred Years of Baluchistan 1872-1972*, trans. Hugh van Shyhawk (Karachi: Oxford University Press, 2002), 97.

<sup>37</sup> Martin Axmann, *Back to the Future: The Khanate of Kalat and the Genesis of Baloch Nationalism 1915-1955* (Karachi: Oxford University Press, 2012), 183.

<sup>38</sup> Dr. Javed Haider Sayed, "The Balochistan Muslim League," *Pakistan Journal of History and Culture* XXIX, no.1, (2008): 51.

in Balochistan. British just patronized the sardars and nawabs for their own defense. Furthermore, the British policy was the policy of brutal injustice and deceit. The British offered ten rupees as reward for the information of any Marri Baloch on the frontier of Sindh<sup>39</sup>. Marri fought for their homeland and their rights but were brutally murdered. It is a fact that due to insincere attitude of Congress towards Balochistan threw it in the hands of Muslim League.

This is evident in the political results of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (then NWFP). The negligence of the politics of Congress provided chance to the Muslim League leaders to unite themselves. In last, the political situation of Balochistan remained dogmatic and interest based. Thus, the political stability is still missing.

## CONCLUSION

The whole study indicates that when nationalists kept reservations, they, to some extent, were right but when Muslim League started its establishment under the guidance of Jinnah, people of Balochistan came under the long-lasting miseries. There was a parallel struggle between nationalists and AIML. Here it should be also kept in mind that Congress was also trying to keep its hold, but Jinnah adopted such policies that cut off the activities of Congress. It was observed in the term paper that the British used Balochistan for their interests. Thus, the province was less educated as compared to other provinces of Sub-Continent. The term paper presented a comparative study in terms of the main political representatives in Balochistan. The political situation of Balochistan was and is worrisome due to the original sins of the political representatives of Balochistan.

Moreover, the academic debate and arguments shed light on the long-lasting issue of the annexation of Balochistan. It has been observed that Balochistan was merged with Pakistan by Khan of Kalat Mir Ahmed Yar Khan. On the other hand, Khan's near political companions challenged the annexation of Khan. The paper tried to clarify the issue with reference to the primary as well as secondary sources. The paper highlighted some very hazardous policies of the British and the Congress. The British and The Congress they always tried to take their vested interests from Balochistan. The British applied draconian laws in Balochistan because she was threatened always from the strategic location of Balochistan. On the other hand, Congress tried to prove that all the Muslims of the Sub-Continent were not in the favor of Two Nation Theory. Thus, Congress never tried to reform a very immature political culture.

Concluding, the paper gives favor to nationalists because they always remained under some strict policies of the British and Muslim League. The unending miseries that were come in the side of the people of Balochistan were due to the less interest of the political elite of Balochistan.

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