



RESEARCH PAPER

Political Institutional Development of Balochistan: A Historical Perspective

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ABSTRACT

To promote human development and growth, the state, the first organized institution and its numerous subsidiary organizations were founded. The primary goal of this research is to identify the obstacles to institutional development in Balochistan. The institutional evolution of Balochistan may be traced back to its early days when little organized institutions known as tribes were established. Although basic institutions were initially established in the region of Balochistan, the topic of this essay is what obstacles the region has in developing its institutional landscape. Along with a historical and descriptive research approach, both primary and secondary information was utilized to support the argument being made.

KEYWORDS Balochistan, Institutions, Judiciary, Legislature, Military, Tribes

Introduction

Balochistan's history has been recorded back to almost 9000 years which was revealed at the excavations of the Mehrgarh civilization. Balochistan, is home to many multi-ethnic and multi-lingual groups, Balochis, Pashtuns, Brahui's and Jamots being the major one. Historically, Balochistan has been inhabited since the pre-historic times. It has been ruled by foreign nations such as the Greeks, Sakas, Parthian, Sassanids, white Huns, Roys and the Arabs culminating in the rule of the British Empire. Balochistan has been named at various places in history, evidencing its association with different ruling dynasties for example, Gedrosia (under Greeks) and Turan (under Sassanids). Mir Naseer Khan Noori-I (ruler from 1749 to 1817) gave Balochistan its present name (Khan, 2014). The Structure of any society is the outcome of common practices of its residents who share a common living space for a prolonged period of time. Shared living helps people of the group to create definite norms, usages and rules that enable them to live together at peace in that environment.

Origin of the Baloch Nation

There are three schools of thought with regard to the origin of the Baloch nation. One school of thought attributes the Baloch nation to the city of Aleppo in Northern Syria. Baloch DNA stock is said to be a match with that of the Kurds that moved out of Syria to settle sporadically in Iraq, Turkey, and Northern Persia later on; whereas the Baloch settled in Persia, South of the Caspian Sea, and then further moved to Southern Iran, south west of Pakistan and in the south, the Baloch settled in the Afghan territory as well (Center, 2006; Khan, 2014). Second school of thought links Baloch ties with Amir Hamza, a foster brother of Hazart Muhammad. However, this notion of attributing the origin of Balochis to Arab ancestors, has had no reliable historical evidence because Amir Hamza had died childless (Khan, 2014).

Dashti represents the third school of thought in this regard. He traces Baloch origin to Central Asia on the grounds of linguistic connections. He speculates that Balochis migrated from Central Asia into the Iranian plateau of Caspian Sea around 1,200 BC. Communities around the Caspian Sea practice the same dialect as used by the Balochis. This school of thought also believes that Baloch and Kurds are related to each other. However, historians, to a large extent, have not been able to justify Baloch affiliation with the Aryan race. Moreover, they have failed to explain why the Kurds settled in one area for good, while Balochis kept moving from one place to another (Khan, 2014).

The fourth school of thought asserts that Balochis have always been the inhabitants of Balochistan. This theory is supported by Shah Muhammad Marri. According to him, Balochis laid the foundation the Meher Grah civilization which is the oldest civilization in the Indus valley. This theory claims that Balochis have been living in this area as far back as 11,000 years ago till date and that they formed the epicenter of the civilization of Central Asia and East Asia. But this theory is not free from criticism as it is unable to justify the delay of political unification of this homogenous group till 1,666 A.D i.e. what held them together under one kingdom for so long. The last school of thought assumes that the Baloch nation is a mixture of Aryans, Arabs, Hindus, Persians, Turks, Kurds, Black Africans and the Dravidian people who migrated sporadically from Central Asia, Arabian Peninsula. They stayed here for a while. A few of them settled here enriching the local cultures with the their own (Ahmed A. ,1996, pp.54-55; Khan, 2014).The ethnic affinities of various tribes living in Balochistan support the fourth school of thought in this regard as discussed above, that is, Balochis are a mixture of different ethnic groups who hail from various parts of the world. Historians do not rely on any single school of thought because all have their own version of Baloch originality.

Tribal Culture

Nations are identified by their distinct cultures. Tribal setup is the core feature of Balochistan’s culture; where tribal heads enjoy full authority over executive, legislative and judicial matters inside their respective jurisdictions. Balochistan is divided into different ethnic identities; Balochis 55% (approx.) Pashtuns (30% approx.) with minor percentages of Brahui’s, Sindh’s & Punjabis (Ahmed, 1996).

Baloch

The word Baloch’s literally meaning is “Nomads” and it considered that Baloch tribes are more democratic in comparison with other tribes. Balochi sub-tribes/clans select their Tumandars (chiefs) based on the criteria of age, experience, efficiency as well as their relationship with other fellow tribes. Baloch tribal hierarchy goes as under:

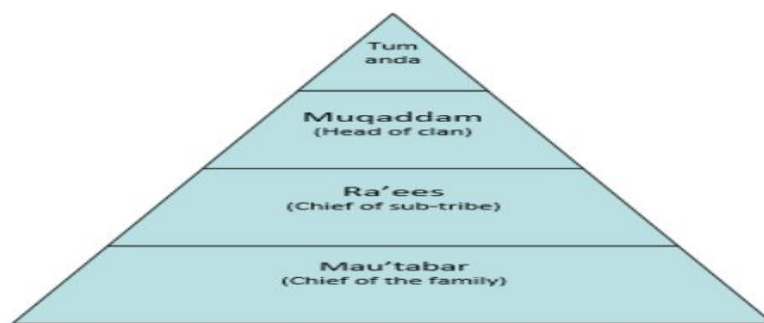


Figure 1 Baloch Tribal Hierarchy (Shah, 2008,pp.33-35)

Diwan

Diwan was the legislative assembly of selected elders amongst the Baloch sub-tribes. Meetings of Diwan were held at the place of the sardar of the tribe. Diwan discussed social, political and economic issues of member tribes. It was just like modern day legislative assembly where issues of Baloch tribes were discussed and decisions were taken with majority vote (Shah., 1992).

A major ethnic Baloch tribe is that of Bugti's. It is one of the largest tribes in terms of population. It further constitutes seven major tribes along with a number of subtribes. These seven tribes are named as Bivraghzai (the ruling tribe), Masori, Kalpars, Shambani, Mondrani, Nothani, and Pirozani. Bugti's are the descendants of Rind the son of Mir Jalal Khan who ruled the Persian Sistan province for forty-four years. Mir Ali son of Rind started migration of the Bugti tribe from Sistan province of Persia to Makran and they finally settled in Sibi. In 1847, Islam Khan II surrendered to the British official John Jacob and got compensation in terms of land, along with the title of "Nawab". He thus became the head of the Raghzai tribe. Grandfather of the Slain Bugti chief Akbar Khan Bugti, Shahbaz Khan was Knighted by the British and given lands in Sindh. Despite such investiture with added benefits, Bugti remained a poor tribe. It was only in 1950s when Bugti tribe's chief started getting the 'Sui Gas' royalty fee after it was discovered in Sui in the Dera Bugti district (Muzaffar, et. al. 2018; Ahmed, 1996; Rais, 2010).

The Brahui's

History of Brahui tribe is as hard to track as that of the original Balochis living in Balochistan. However, their ethnic linkages are clearer. It is known that they migrated from Central India and settled in Balochistan somewhere in the 13th or 14th century AD, as evidenced by their linguistic affinity with the people of Southern India who speak Dravidian languages (Encyclopedia, 2016).

There is another school of thought which claims that Brahui's were the successor of Prophet Ibrahim as per their initials "Braho" which is a corrupt form of the word Ibrahim. Other interpretations of the word Brahui are "Ba" and "Rohi" literally meaning "people of hill" (Syed, 2008). Scant details of Brahui's as to how and when they settled in Balochistan are available. The fourth Balochi school of thought, however, insists that Baloch tribes intermingled with the local's tribes to the extent that the distinct outlook of these Brahui ethnic groups vanished. Administrative hierarchy in Brahui tribe is as follows

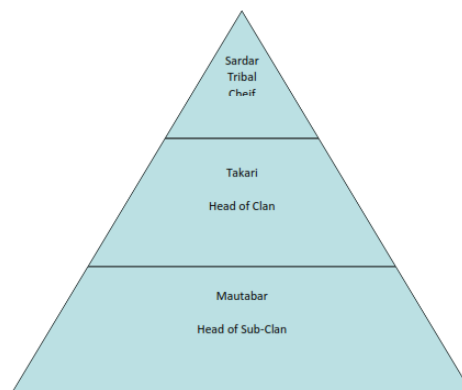


Figure: 2 Tribal Hierarchy of Brahui Tribe (Shah P. M., 2008,pp.33-35)

Brahui tribes are less democratic in their outlook. Their sardari system is based on 'inheritance' instead of merits. Besides, their sub-tribes are expected to show loyalty by supplying goods and services, if asked by Sardars (Shah, 2008, pp.33-35).

Pashtuns

The second-largest group in Balochistan is that of Pashtuns which comprises of 30% of the total population of the province. Originally, they belong to Central Asia; however, a group of Pashtuns living in Kandahar (Afghanistan) claims their ancestral linkages with Alexander the Great and his Greco-Macedonian troops. Pashtun DNA confirms their ethnic linkages with Central Asia. Pashtun civilization is almost 4,000 years old as they have been mentioned in the 'Rigveda's'. They assumed the title of "Paktha" in around 1,700 BC (Szczepanski, 2017). Pashtuns share a common ancestral background but they got divided between Pakistan and Afghanistan by the British in terms of the 1893 Treaty that gave rise to the 'Durand Line' (after the name of Sir Mortimer Durand the British officer who supervised that Treaty) (PILDAT, 2012).

Images of Institutional Development in Balochistan through History

Balochistan has been home to various nations in the past; however, it has failed to attract masses in a large quantity at any point in time. Population-density of Balochistan has always remained low owing to the rugged mountains, dry and harsh weather conditions, scarcity of water, scant agriculture and huge tracts of barren land. Foreigners and locals found no promises for an easy life down the line to make them settle there permanently.

Kalat State Confederacy (1666-1695)

Kalat state confederacy was founded by Mir Ahmed Khan Qambrani Baloch, a Brahui in the year 1666. Gradually, the Brahui khan came to be called as 'Khan-e-Baloch' (Axmann, 2009). Kalat state never had any clearly defined borders which induced adjacent states of both Afghanistan and Iran, to intervene into its territory time and again. Kalat at that point in time, comprised of the areas of Sarawan, Jhalawan, Kachhi and Makran, whereas Lasbela and Sonmiani enjoyed independent statuses. In the later years Kalat state faced many territorial disputes with Sindh, due to insubstantial borders. One can reckon political institutionalization of Kalat state in the form of a loose confederation. In its second phase, strong consolidation was undertaken by Mir Naseer Khan Noori-I, who in 1758, unified Kalat state under one flag. He also introduced a number of administrative practices to strengthen the state.

From 1666 to 1837, various rulers ruled Kalat State with absolute or little authority, but in the year 1837 Mir Mehrab Khan signed an agreement with the British government. As per this agreement, Khan extended his cooperation to the British to help them launch an attack on Afghanistan. In its third phase Kalat became a princely state under the British government after a revised agreement (1876). British never directly intervened in the tribal matters rather they established paramount relations with them under which they introduced a Sandeman system, which worked with tribal leaders and ensured that British interests in Balochistan's tribal areas were secured (Swidler, 2014,pp.4-9).

Mir Umer's Rule

Foundation of the political unity of the Baloch nation was laid about 300 years ago, in Kalat, when Mir Umer was elected as the ruler of Balochistan (1511AD). He exploited the weak control of the Mughal dynasty under Humayun and Mirza Kamran over the peripheral areas such as Balochistan and eventually succeeded in conquering Kalat in 1530 A.D. Mir Umer was challenged and defeated by the joint forces of Mir Chakar Khan Rind and Mir Gohram (Lashara tribe) of Kirman and Makran respectively (Khan, 1996). Realization of Balochis as a nation on the basis of their common origin, is said to have been developed in his era. Baloch now realized them as one group (Center, 2006).

Mir Chakar Khan Rind

Mir Chakar Khan Rind's rule was spread to Kirman, Afghanistan, Punjab, Sindh and Arabian Sea from 15th to 16th century. It was only in the 15th century, that Baloch nation came to Balochistan. He was able to rule this loose confederacy till his death but his rule was overall weak and he was not capable enough to unify the Baloch areas under a single flag. It was his time period when Balochis migrated from Balochistan to the areas of Punjab, Delhi, Junagarh, Mysore, Deccan and Sindh mainly due to a 30 years long internal conflict between Rindh and Lashari tribes over green lands and over other petty issues. This prolonged conflict not only diluted Baloch power in Balochistan but also reduced their numerical strength in the area (Center, 2006; Khan, 2014; Ahmad, 1992).

Mir Bijar (son of Mir Umer who was defeated by Chakar and Gohram jointly) was able to regain Kalat from the hands of Mir Chakar. Chakar was ineffective in his administration. He was unable to deliver when it was required most. After Bijar, Indian ruler Karman again tried to regain Kalat territory but failed against Mir Hassan (Mirwari Tribal leader) who was thus able to secure this territory and hence became the ruler of the Kalat state. His rule lasted for a short time as he died in 1666 AD (Khan., 1996).

Reforms Introduced by Mir Bijar

Bijar's rule brought about significant social and political developments in the Kalat state. Some of these reforms are as listed below:

- He established the first semi-military set-up, headed by the sardars of respective tribes, for tribal security.
- He created a judicial institution to deal with civil and military cases. Headship of this judicial setup was with the tribal leaders. The reason behind making tribal leaders as judicial heads, was their hold over the tribal people and their say in tribesmen's life.
- Mir Bijar also developed bicameral legislative body named 'Darul-Umara'. Only tribal heads could be its members (Khan, 1996).

Bijar initiated and created these institutions which were far ahead of their time and find relevance even in the present time. However, these institutions cannot be labeled as truly democratic, as all of these were inheritance /nomination-based in nature and representation of masses did not feature in these. Point is that even before 1666, the Kalat state had these up-to-date institutions though with limited framework. From 1666 till 1948, Kalat confederacy was ruled by Balochis/ Brahui's, which constituted of Kalat areas and extended up to Sibi in the Southwest of Balochistan. It was said that Mir Chakar Khan of Ahmedzai tribe was ethnically a Pashtun, but he adopted a Brahui identity later on (Center, 2006). Balochis adopted sardari system in the 15th century during the era of Rinds. Sardars were local administrators of their areas and looked after administrative affairs in their jurisdictions. Sardari system continues in Balochistan even today.

Mir Ahmed Khan: (1666-1695 A.D)

After Chakar Khan Rind, in 1666 'Kalat Confederacy' was established which comprised the areas of Sarawan and Jhalawan. It was established by Mir Ahmad Khan. Previous ruler Mir Hassan Khan (Mirwaris tribe) had no male issue. Baloch tribal leaders thus elected Mir Ahmad Khan (Ahmadzai's tribe) as the next ruler of Kalat state. Under Ahmed Khan, Kalat confederacy extended its borders up till Kandahar in Afghanistan and to Bandar Abbas in Iran. Inland extension of this confederacy covered areas up till Dera Ghazi Khan and Karachi (Ahmed & Baloch, 2015; Center, 2006).

Mir Ahmed took the governance of Kalat state to another level. He initiated following steps

- Clear demarcation of the tribal territory and complete hold of tribal leaders over it, key principle for tribal sardars being ‘non-interference into each other’s areas, except under an unavoidable situation’.
- An Institution of ‘Inter-tribal harmony’ was created under the label of “Divan”. sardars of all tribes were its members together with other notables from all tribes, Appeal could be filed against the decisions of Divan before the Khan of Kalat.
- Judicial system of Mir Bijar was further refined and members from all tribes were added into it to impart socially acceptable justice.
- Mir Ahmed successfully defended Kalat state against the aggression of Mughals of Delhi. In fact, he added the territories of Mastung, Pishin and Quetta to the Kalat state territories.

Mir Mehrab Khan (1695-1697 A.D)

After the death of Mir Ahmed Khan his son Mir Mehrab became the ruler but lost his life in an attack launched by the Kalhora ruler of Sindh. Era of Mir Ahmed Khan is marked by unification of Kalat state together with better infrastructure and development than before. Continuity of political and judicial institutions was same as that under Mir Bijar.

With the death of Mir Mehrab on the battlefield, Mir Samandar Khan assumed power as the next ruler of Kalat (1697-1714 AD). Though he was unable to stretch the borders of the state any further, nonetheless he was able to continue the political and social stability process of the State without any disruption. In 1698, Kalat State was attacked from the border across Iran. Samandar Khan successfully defended the attack. Samandar Khan’s achievement convinced emperor Aurangzeb that he was the man who could guarantee safety of the Mughals interests in this region. Alamgir gave Samandar Khan the title of “Ameer-ul-Umera” and further rewarded him with the coastal areas of Karachi. Kalhora ruler of Sindh who had attacked Kalat, was ordered by the Emperor to pay compensation to Samandar Khan.

Mir Abdullah Khan (1715-1731 A.D)

Mir Abdullah not only conquered Karachi from Kalhora’s as per nonpayment of compensation ordered by Alamgir, but also won the area of Dera Ghazi Khan. After the death of Mir Abdullah there was a fight for the throne between his sons Mohabbat Khan and Iltaz Hussain. With the assistance of Nadir Shah and the Shah of Iran, Mohabbat Khan finally got the rule of Kalat (1731-49 A.D). Another threat to his rule was from his step brother Mir Naseer Khan, with the assistance of the Iranian king he forced him to stay in exile in Iran, but his rule was no exception from the traditional one. Local sardars went to Ahmed Shah Abdali ruler of Afghanistan against Mohabbat Khan. Abdali attacked Kalat in 1748 but Mohabbat Khan gave his daughter to Abdali as his wife. Death of Iranian ruler Nadir Shah enabled Naseer Khan to escape from prison, he came back to Kalat in 1750 and within two years he became the ruler of Kalat state (Khan, 1996). It’s was never easy therefore to rule Kalat state as it received attacks from outside e.g. from Iran, Afghanistan, as well as from inside e.g. Sindh and Delhi; however, Kalat state tackled all these external aggressions.

Mir Naseer Khan Noori: (1750-1793 A.D)

Mir Naseer Khan Noori I, ruled this area from 1750 to 1793, the longest tenure by any ruler in Balochistan. As a ruler he not only unified Baloch tribes but also extended the Kalat confederacy from Sestain to Dera Ghazi Khan and from Karachi to parts of Afghanistan

with the title of his state “Kalat Kingdom”. In his tenure Kalat state underwent a number of reforms mentioned as follow.

Political Reforms: Noori was acclaimed with the establishment of the first political institution in this part of the subcontinent, although by nature it was not an elected one, but as far as time period was concerned even establishing parliament with two houses named Majlis-e-Masahibben and Majlis-e-Mushawarat with the nominated members of tribes for consultation was an achievement in itself. This is how political orientation of this area started, while the rest of world was still under shades of monarchy (absolute or limited) (Muzaffar, et. al. 2021; Ali, 2005; Khan, 2014; Khan , 2014; Ali , 2005; Ahmad, 1992,p.44).

He divided areas of Kalat State as graphically given below to make his executive more effective. Role of sardars was significant in this administrative division.

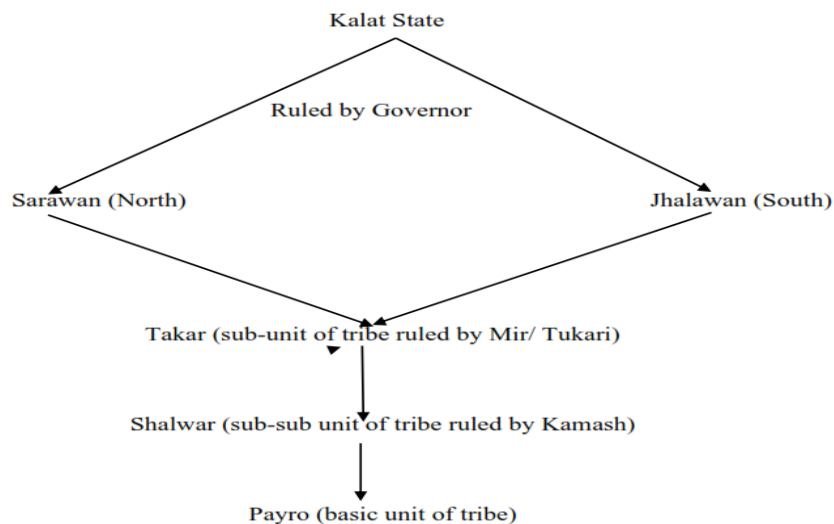


Figure 2 Pre-British Kalat State Administrative Division (Khan,1996)

For the protection of the boundaries of Kalat Kingdom, Khan of Kalat drew regularly paid troops from the local tribes to fight invaders from central India or from across Iran and Afghan Kingdoms. Persian Kingdom always had a hold in different parts of Balochistan which ended only after the partition of India/creation of Pakistan (Ali, 2005).

Khan of Kalat created the following three wings of his troops:

- Dast-e-Khas: Comprising of almost 10,000 troops. A special division to address emergency situations.
- Dast-e-Doem: Comprising of almost 5,800 men recruited for Sarawan.
- Dast-e-Some: Consisted of 4,500 men (approx.) Created for Jhalawan.

Another special force was part of Naseer’s army called ‘Chari’. Purpose of this force was intelligence gathering both internal as well as external (Khan, 1996). While protecting his borders from external invaders, Khan did not forget his internal administrative responsibilities. He built state infrastructure, such as roads and agriculture setup (Ali, 2005). He imposed taxes and zakat on the state subjects whereby he was able to generate sufficient funds to run state affairs as well as to meet his military needs (Ahmad, 1992,p.45). Naseer Khan quelled the Zikri conflict which arose in the adjacent areas of Kalat that was Ketch (present day Makran) and for this specific effort he was titled as ‘Ghazi-e-Din’ by the Ottoman Caliph (Baloch, 1974).

Kalat Agreement 1758: This agreement was concluded between Ahmed Shah Abdali of Afghanistan and Naseer Khan at the end of the war between two rulers. War broke out as Naseer refused to pay money and assistance of his men to the Afghan King which was earlier decided between Mohabbat Khan and Abdali in the Ketch episode where Abdali asked Khan to surrender. Later, sons of Mohabbat Khan also asked Abdali for assistance.

Naseer Khan kept on fighting from his fort for forty days after a retreat from the battlefield for two days. Then these rulers negotiated a treaty called "Kalat Agreement" where Naseer agreed to give military assistance to Abdali whenever needed. Time witnessed that one time enemies became brothers in the coming years where Naseer army assisted Abdali in the battlefield of Pani-pat against the Sikh rulers (Mahrattas) (Khan, 1996; Ahmad, 1992; Baloch, 2011). Abdali acknowledged Naseer's assistance and gifted him with the area of Shalkot. This step increased harmony and interaction between different regional tribes which further helped establish useful ties in the tribal belt.

Naseer gifted Gwadar to prince Bin Saeed of Muscat who had fled Oman during an internal uprising and taken refuge in Balochistan. Sultan went back in 1717 but Gwadar remained under Muscat control. Nasir Khan was admired by Henry Pottinger as a brave, just and liberal ruler of Balochistan (Ahmad, 1992).

Mir Mahmood Khan: (1793-1816 A.D)

Appointed as a ruler at the age of seven, Mir Mahmood Khan was wholly dependent upon his prime minister. His reign is not known for traditional bravery and glory of Baloch sardars. Instead, in his times, various opportunist factions dominated the scene. He lost parts of Sindh to Karam, that had been won by Samandar Khan. Number of mutinies emerged under his rule such as in Lasbela and Kachhi areas. He took assistance from Shah Shuja of Afghanistan to counter these revolts. Many local sardars were killed by the agent of Khan of Kalat. British government took personal interest to settle the internal issues just to make sure that this part of the subcontinent would remain secure from Russian intervention from inside Afghanistan (Khan, 2014).

Mir Mehrab Khan-II: (1816-1839 A.D)

Eldest son of Mahmood Khan, a man of conviction and zeal, Mir Mehrab Khan-II fully realized the internal threats and external pressures faced by Kalat. Sardars of his court were already exploited by the British rulers; hence they played double game i.e., they showed loyalty to Mehrab Khan but secretly worked for the British as spies in Kalat state. In an attack launched from inside Sindh, Mir Mehrab Khan lost his life (Khan, 1996). It was this time when British forces on their way back from Afghanistan (1839) launched an attack on Kalat state and successfully concluded an agreement with Khan of Kalat. Under this agreement, the British envoy Alexander Burnes was given safe passage through areas of Balochistan on the way to Kandahar to carry British supply of arms and troops. British government in return, would pay money to Khan of Kalat on annual basis worth Rs. 500,000 (Khan, 2014; Ahmad, 1992).

Mir Nasir Khan II: (1840-57 A.D)

By the time Mir Mehrab fell, British not only controlled the whole of India but extended their rule up to Baloch areas under their forward policy. After Mehrab's death, they appointed Mir Shah Nawaz as the next ruler of Kalat. However, this appointment was not liked by the local Sardars. Mir Naseer Khan-II, the great grandson of Naseer-I, re-captured the area of Kalat state from British-nominated sardar. War between Sardars of Kalat State and the British army ended only after British accepted Naseer-II as Kalat State's ruler (1841). Naseer-II was well aware of the conspiracies hatched by local Sardars so he built his own

army and named it as 'Fatah Jung' and "Fis-Risala" and declared Kalat as the headquarter of his forces (Khan, 1996; Kausar, 1999).

In 1841, Khan of Kalat reached an agreement with the British to accept the authority of British as well as the Shah Shuja of Afghanistan. This agreement was part of the British 'Close-Door' policy which permitted them to gain cooperation of sardars of Balochistan without directly interfering in their internal matters. Another treaty was concluded between Khan and the British rulers, binding Khan-e- Kalat to ensure safe trade routes to British convoys through Baloch territories to Afghanistan. Khan was not able to meet treaty terms as Marri and Bugti tribes often attacked British convoys. Treaty also ensured that the defense needs of Kalat state would be met by British-government to protect it against any external invasions whether from Central Asia or Iran. Sardar Nasir died in 1857 (Khan, 2014; Khan, 1996; Ahmad, 1992).

Mir Khudadad Khan: (1857-63 A.D)

Forced to assume power at the tender age of sixteen, Mir Khudadad Khan was not yet ready to play his role at the throne. However, he did his level best to perform. His rule was full of internal and external turmoil. British were keen to assert their influence in the area whereas local sardars were not comfortable with Khan. He was thus fighting at two fronts at one time. This confrontation ended when he was replaced at the throne by his family member Mir Shaid Dil Khan. Mir Shaid however, failed to safeguard British interest in the region. He was eventually killed in 1864 and Khudadad Khan resumed his rule of Kalat. Nothing changed and his differences with local Sardars surfaced once again. This allowed the British government to act as a mediator between him and the sardars. However, it was a failed attempt. As internal law and order of Kalat was not stable, British government changed the close border policy into a forward policy. So, from 1872, British government directly intervened in Kalat State's affairs with an avowed objective 'to minimize the Russian expansion in this region'.

Kalat state gradually lost its hold over the adjacent territories for two reasons; One was the nomadic nature of tribes and second was the, constant internecine power-struggle amongst the native rulers. Sardars of Sarawan were more cooperative with the British, than the other local tribal chiefs, so as to safeguard their own interests in the tribal areas. During the first Afghan war (1839-42) Sarawan lost its area of Kachhi and struggled to regain it with the cooperation of the British Indian government, subsequently materializing under the treaty terms with the British. Jhalawan areas were ruled under limited tribal governance. Makran was yet another challenge for the British Raj. The British tried to bring this area under their direct control but failed; hence installed the Nazim system in Makran so that their interests in this region could be served.

Conclusion

Institutional development in Balochistan started in 1666, at a time when other parts of the subcontinent were still living under a primitive spell and served by basic institutions. Although, institutional development started earlier in Balochistan yet this part of the land was the last one to experience the fruits of modern institutional development since institutional development was inconsistent and based on the limited interest of the rulers. Grounded on local settings bi-cameral legislative branch Darul-Umara was established comprised on handpicked tribal leader by Mir Bijar, was unable to establish a modern legislative outlook yet it was the first political institution ever established on primitive land at that time when West was still under the monarchical rule. Balochistan faced constant political unrest on account of the attack launched by Afghanistan and Iran as well as attacks launched by internal adjacent territories of Balochistan. Political unrest, self-motivated goals and, local culture put a hindrance in the way of institutional development in Balochistan.

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