



Journal of Education & Humanities Research (JEHR)
Institute of Education & Research (IER), University of Balochistan, Quetta-Pakistan

Volume: 17, Issue-I, 2024; ISSN:2415-2366 (Print) 2710-2971 (Online)

Email: jehr@um.uob.edu.pk

URL: <http://web.uob.edu.pk/uob/Journals/jehr/jehr.php>

“Socio-Political and Educational Reforms of Robert Sandeman in Balochistan: An analytical study”

Pervez Ahmed: *Pakistan study Centre, University of Balochistan Quetta*

Muhammad Usman Tobawal: *Pakistan study Centre, University of Balochistan Quetta*

Alam Tareen: *Dean Social Sciences, University of Balochistan, Quetta*

Received: May 26, 2024

Accepted: June 22, 2024

Published: June 30, 2024

KEY WORDS

**Balochistan,
political, reforms,
social, Robert
Sandeman.**

ABSTRACT

The Present enquiry sought to analyse socio-political reforms of Robert Sandeman in Balochistan in the British era. Balochistan region has the significance because of its huge fields of profitable natural resources and assets, it is extremely important in its strategic location. Robert Sandeman was the effective ruler of Balochistan, He took the various social and political reforms in his era. Robert Sandeman reforms either social or political reflect positive impact on the social-economic conditions of Balochistan.

Introduction:

British India had built up the Balochistan Agency in the time of 1877 with its based and focal station at Quetta Balochistan. Robert Sandeman was chosen as the Prime or first Agent to Governor General of Balochistan Agency. Robert Sandman appeared to be the Prime leader of Balochistan (Hughes, 2002). However, in this regard, before 1877, Robert Sandman was appointed in Dera Ghazi Khan (the Baloch declared area now in Pakistan's Punjab region). Sir Robert Sandeman displayed the inborn and political structure in the agency of the Balochistan is identified as "Sandeman System". Sandeman System was familiar to all (Baloch Sardars and Nawabs) with contact characteristic manager explicitly, side-stepping the Kalat Khans (Breseeg, 2004). Sandeman System or structure was engaged and segregated overall public of particular factions altogether. Thus, Sandeman made sense of how to have his course, and earned the immovability of the Sardars by yielding them stipends" (Breseeg, 2004). Sandeman System or the structure assist facilitate the British ruler to approach in agency and engaged the state masses under the British premises, so as to effortlessly, control rebellions, this framework focused on the 'gap and guideline' subject.

The heritage of this British royal practice (Sir Robert Sandmen) can be found in the present Balochistan (Copland, 1993). Sir Robert Sandeman was the pioneer of the system of present tribal system in Balochistan which was later known as Sandeman system. This administrative system that he evolved was unique in British Colonial rule. Sir Robert Sandeman proved himself

to be the most affective English to run British affairs. He master minded many new policies in Balochistan. He founded British Balochistan carving the new state by British India, slashing out some territories from Balochistan and Afghanistan. He understood the tribes better than his other colleagues and succeeded negotiating with Baloch. He found it helpful to negotiate with tribal Sardars than to tribes men openly. (Gichki. 2015)

British Policy:

Amid the British Raj the regal states were not straightforwardly constrained by the British government but instead by an illustrious ruler under the law of circuitous rule. The approach of British in initial of 19th century tends towards extension of states in the wake of watching the job of states in the clash of 1857 (Copland, 1993). The East India Company rule was superseded by direct British standard under a Royal Proclamation of 1858. The vast majority of Muslim India which had been oppressed by the British and the organization of which was expected by the British Crown in 1858, came to be named as British India. The remaining territories led by the local sovereigns, were permitted to remain as self-governing units under the bargains and assertions went into by them with the British Government (Hodson, 1985). These units were known as Indian States. So, the British Cabinet in their announcement of May 1946 articulated that centrality could not be held by British Crown nor exchanged to any new government in India (Cabinet Mission Memorandum on States, 1946). The state discharged from the commitment of centrality would work out their association with the progression state. Postulations approach details were to

some degree uncertain in that they didn't characterize the exact status of the states after British frontier rule in India had arrived at an end.

The emissary affirmed that the promotion of a state to either constituent get together involved free choice. Whereas the states acknowledged the British arrangement for exchange of intensity as it concerned them. In a meeting among emissary and Indian leaderships in the 13 June 1947 Nehru guaranteed that the states had no directly to proclaim freedom and that the bureau mission Memorandum of 12 May 1946 did not allow this, that unavoidably or lawfully the states couldn't be ordered by the British government to go along with one constituent Government to be merged with one or the other.

However, in this regard, the Mountbatten could barely mask his prejudice for the congress or go about as a legit representative in the matter of promotion of the states. He moved his position now and again basically to suit Indian's advantage. For example, on April 22, he pronounced that the states would be allowed to choose which constituent gathering to join, paying little heed to geological compulsions, anyway in a volte-front he in this way proposed the rulers consider land impulses in choosing which territory to agree (Press Communique, 1947).

Scope of the Study:

The econ of the British Raj peculiarly, under the command of Robert Sandeman had historic educational improvement, social development and physical infrastructure restructuring scheme and structure, presented a state-of-the-art scheme of ethnic conciliation in Balochistan were completed. But unfortunately, entire developmental structures and reform

of the British Raj within colonial system just by ransacked the wealth and resources of Balochistan either quality aspects or quantitative quantum. Therefore, present research or exploration was designed so as to determine the British Raj task or occupation, their exploitation policy and fulfilment of their demands through their agents.

Problem Statement:

Sir Robert Groves Sandman (1835–1892) was influential rulers in Balochistan, or a pacificator and a successful administrator, Colonial of British Indian officer and administrator. However, the Sir Robert Groves Sandman introduced the diverse policies such as familiarized "an innovative system of tribal pacification in Balochistan informally termed 'Sandemanization', that was in effect from 1877 to 1947, financial allowances to tribal chiefs" or sardars and so forth as the policy worked admirably. In order to, make the contented of the masses Sir Robert Groves Sandman used the diverse policies and reforms in three portions of Balochistan (e.g., Kalat State, British Balochistan and Leased Territories). Keeping in the view importance of the matter, the present research stressed on Sir Robert Groves Sandman approaches regarding the socio-political empowerment, social reforms and how these policies and strategies had an impact. In this regard, present research also measures Robert Sandeman policies how exploited to people of Balochistan by using the Sardari and Nawabi systems and how could these policies be executed or imposed at grass root level.

Objectives:

1. To explore the political and social reforms of Robert Sandeman in Balochistan.

Sir Robert Sandemen policies in Balochistan

The British figured out how to run over the Balochistan for pretty much a century. They used assorted optional methodologies and diverse discretionary strategies in order to control the region under the British Raj. The practical objective of British proximity and nearby province was to screen backcountry, also if there was slightly tangible or seen danger to these edges, it was to be covered. They used Balochistan as a cradle region similarly as spot of asylum as to counter assaults from the Western side. The zone was mistreated successfully through the political game plan and discretionary approach of parcel "partition and principle".

Robert Sandeman viable systems and strategies generally gave a secured segment towards the British ruler improvement in the areas. These strategies were known as "Sandeminization". Truth be told, this one endorsed the English rulers Westward progress over channel system that was located at Indus region. This one achieved a resilient English effect. In order to, scan for after their commended procedure likewise as to rheostat mechanism traditional typical system in the Balochistan region, the Robert Grove Sandeman structure was disseminated throughout in the Balochistan region regarding paradigm shift with in term of 4 political dimensions such as British Balochistan division, state territories division, leased areas division as well

as tribal Balochistan areas. Along these lines, far ahead systems as strategies choice were recognized in express divisions as per the British Raj need. The British didn't make Balochistan a clear locale till the unmistakable consummation of their standard. They retained extensive system of Balochistan a backward. However, in this regard, Robert Grove Sandeman never at whatever point used fighting power aimed at cover of obstacle counter to them. While, as the matter of sureness, Robert Grove Sandeman bolstered those actual establishments which were fingered vulgar similarly as whom that had key for execution of present frameworks. Hence, current wave about the Sandeminization strengthen the Jirga System as well as Sardari System in Balochistan, however, in

This regard, according to this procedure the British administration were receiving extra help especially from Khans and Sardars.

Afterward realization of British system in Indian subcontinent, the Balochistan had agreed to join the Pakistan in the year of 1948. Whereas, the Balochistan looked like another considered youth in Pakistan's grip at any rate unbelievably they didn't reinforce it as exhibited by the fundamental.

The individuals who don't draw practice from history they unavoidably need to go over history. So, what history invigorates us is in a general sense an insistence of reality, indoor necessities to recover the lost conviction of pioneers to have full scale entrance in values and beliefs. Government in a joint effort by the establishments should create compound and comprehensive informative educational edifying

game-plan with most noticeable fittingness. Inside should move broad informative strategy and thriving in Balochistan by help of the characteristic familial pioneers. The supervising body needs to take them in confirmation so that in future, the new age may in a general sense pound the standard Sardari System. Truly it can pass on agreeableness and improvement to Balochistan.

Sir Robert Sandemen Political Arrangements:

Robert Grove wrapped up a settlement with the Khan that brought his spaces- comprising Lasbela, Makran and Kharan under the English suzerainty in the year

1876. In the years of 1878-80, the 2nd Afghan-Anglo combat was fought. However, in this regard in May 1879 the Gandamak Treaty was closed, and the Ameer of Afghanistan gave up his regions to the British such as Thal Chotiali, Harnai Pishin, and the Sibi regions. In the midst of succeeding years, other typical zones were proficiently obliged by the English. The English forces were chartered the Southeast portion of the Quetta valley and the Bolan Pass in 1883 from Kalat Khans. Frequently, major portions of the Balochistan were departed under the English Empires in 1887.

Political Development:

The approach of acclaimed British frontier colonial Robert Groves Sandeman further decreased the status of the Khan of Kalat to the only formal leader of an express that was totally responsible for the united British. As indicated by the regulatory description of "Balochistan Agency", 1886. "The Agent to the Governor-General has for all intents and purposes replaced the Khan as leader of the Baloch confederation. In this

regard, his highness is as yet the ostensible head; the Jhalawan and Sarawan chiefs still sit on his right and his left in the durbar with the pattern of the old system, and till he is contributed by the Khan with development, a Sardar isn't to be legitimized as the delegate of his clan. Yet, in the basic inquiries of the assignment of Sardars, the bringing of Jirgahs for the settlement of between innate debate, and the general protection of harmony in the nation, the Agent of the Governor-General is perceived all over Baluchistan as having replaced the Khan, and his order normally directions significantly more regard and dutifulness than any other time in recent memory did that of His Highness." Essentially, the presentation of the Sandeman framework in Balochistan gave the British an approach to manage the Kalat Khan and Baloch Sardars.

Up until the arrangement of Ahmed Yar Khan as the Khan, the British specialists confronted no issue in Kalat and Balochistan because of the faithfulness of the Baloch Sardars and British-supported yet officially and politically powerless Khan. Amid this period, the British experts in India began finding a way to coordinate Kalat into the provincial Indian political setup. Two seats in the Council of the States and one seat in the government authoritative get together were designated to Kalat. That the British were intending to incorporate Kalat into the Indian league could be substantiated from a correspondence among Delhi and London. "A definitive authorize for relations with these boondocks or the frontier states will be centrality of the crown, practiced through the emissary, to indistinguishable degree

from on account of other Indian states which units in the league are".

Indeed, even Ahmed Yar Khan showed an enthusiasm for the issues of the Indian alliance. The Agent to Governor General in Quetta, as indicated by Axamann, expressed that Ahmed Yar Khan needed to be educated with respect to whether Kalat would be joined in the Indian federation, so he could begin taking part in Indian issues. An inquiry that can appropriately be asked at this stage is this: if the British experts in India considered Kalat an Indian state, for what reason would it say it was not legitimately coordinated into India, particularly under the 1935 India Act? Remote secretary Olaf Caroe, tending to the issue of Kalat joining the Indian organization, remarked that the Khan was not in a situation to guarantee that he was the sole expert in Kalat and that the leaders of Las Bela and Kharan could never acknowledge the Khan's power over them. Similarly risky was the issue of the Baloch sardars. Caroe was of the view that right now, pushing ahead with making Kalat a piece of the Indian alliance would result in a between state and ancestral war. By 1940, it rose and was made evident that the British saw Kalat as an Indian state. The British experts in India made it very clear to Ahmed Yar Khan in various authority correspondences that his perusing and understanding of the bargains between the British specialists and Kalat was not right. In the light of Ahmed Yar Khan's correspondence of 1941 expressing that Kalat isn't an Indian express, the Joint Secretary for External Affairs, on December 31, 1941, expressed as pursues: "No doubt His Highness bases his gauge of his sacred position on a misperception of Article 3 of the

Treaty of 1876 strengthened by family memories of the exceptional position agreed to his granddad, Khan Khodadad Khan, at the Darbar of 1877. Article 3 of the arrangement of 1876, notwithstanding, explicitly spares the arrangements of Article 3 of the Treaty of 1854, by which the Khan bound himself, his beneficiaries and in all cases to performance in subservient collaboration by the British Administration. In this manner the commitment of the British Government to regard the autonomy of Kalat must be perused subject to the Khan's endeavour to act in subordinate collaboration with them, and the position this touched base does not vary tangibly from that came to in the settlements with different other Indian expresses "The bargains of 1854 and 1876 don't prompt the derivation that Kalat is an Independent and sovereign state and it has, actually, dependably been viewed as an Indian state."

In light of the over, one could presume that Kalat, before the landing of the British, was working at a dimension in front of a clan seemingly with a few properties of a state however was still far from accomplishing the status of a state, particularly that of a 'sovereign' state. Most importantly, we are compelled to concede that in any event to the extent the leader organization was concerned, the British considered Kalat to be an Indian state (Rizwan, 2016).

Infrastructural and Social Improvement and Strategies:

Sir Robert Sandeman went into Balochistan and saw as organizer of the Balochistan in 1875. From 1854 to 1876, the state affairs of English government with Khans were tended to through binary settlements and

arrangements. However, the settlement was imposed in the year of 1854. In the period of 1876 the technique arrangements were restored, at any rate totally altered strategy for non-mediation that were kept up and the entire privileges were gone in the favour of Baloch elite's classes and the Khan. English administration given the honours of these two classes. English empires were erected the physical infrastructure and engineered dynamism in Balochistan. However, the Quetta valley was set up as the military containment, passes on railways were envisioned. Underneath the master plans the entire expenses were recorded and course of action a sponsorship of fifteen thousand was allocated to Kalat Khan in 1876. Movement of railways system in Bolan Pass, the telegraph mechanism, enduring the lease strategies in Quetta region, Nushki, localities and Naseerabad areas and free trade policies were encouraged by the British.

The English administration was established the Quetta cantonment as the military based areas and headquarters of the military forces in 1877. While the Afghan-Angle war consequences in 1878-81, this regard, the Duki, Shahrig and Sibi areas were doled out to English administration and were settled as British Balochistan in the year of 1887.

In 1883, last amalgamation of the Kalat was affected by Robert battle to Azad Khan and, in such way "Naushirwani" pioneer bolster the Kalat. Locales of Bolan Pass and valley Quetta were updated by Kalat to English with the whole between twenty 5,000 and 30,000 rupees in 1883. Bori valley in the Loralai, the cantonment was caught in the mid of

the 1886. In 1883, Khetran district, after a short time recognised as "Barkhan tehsil", was taken beneath English rheostat in 1887; English administration had affiliation made in Kakar Khurasan and Zhob valley their camp in 1889. In 1903 Western Sinjrani as well as Chagai were made area out of the British. The British ace in 1899 procured from Khan these areas, for example, Nushki, Niabat on yearly premium for example, 9,000 rupees.

The Khan of Kalat state contained of a confederation of inborn get-togethers controlled through the Khan. These gatherings as party were from the beginning overseen hooked on 3 staggering separations; (a) Kalat subordinate, that were scattered all through area; (b) Sarawan regions or localities population and clan living north of Balochistan that are Raisani Sardar (c) the Jhalawan localities population and clan living in south Balochistan under supervision of the Zahri Sardar. However, in this connection, the entire Sardars were under the Kalat legacy within term of military affiliation. In such manner, the Khan is the sole power of force moreover state issue. In outside endeavours the Khan was overwhelming and uncommon authority inside state. Inside most of "Sarawan and Jhalawan" factions held completes points of interest of self-determination, yet through the spoken rule of components there was over-all genuinely of hindrance through Kalat.

Sandeman is seen as facilitator of Baluchistan region. Robert Grove was uninhibitedly helpful in his relations through Sardars of the entire Brahuis and Robert Grove esteemed family's better than his partners, conceivably in light of the way in which that he himself was a highlander. He

imagined that it was less referencing yet rather progressively moderate to control a lot of hereditary administrators as opposed to undertaking to control the gatherings clearly. Conscious introduction was against disparaging regarded shows and practices. Or then again perhaps, he used initiate English welfares. Robert Grove assessed that the Sardars need more powers from British administration. Robert Grove in this regard, exchanged guns, money and horses for elite's devotion. Sandeman encouraged the Sardars to increase guarantee "Lashkars or Levies". Present condition might prepare men were paid from British treasury and were obliged by the district specialists. Levies were trademark revolutionary troopers overseen on intrinsic pro to keep up congruity in their own locales. The people who denied British virtuoso were named convicts and scallywags. Sandeman never influenced from using creature physical power wherever he thought it was required.

In 1884 political authority was lastingly re-named to Kalat, to keep contact with the Khan and to rehearse the obviously of intercession. The Kalat Khan had a confusing estimation control and unbelievable body electorate amongst elites or the Sardars of Brahui and Baloch. Kalat Khan called the Kharan, Makran, and Lasbela elitist as feudatories. The Khan was set up for a salutation of 19 firemen.

Due to the coalition within term of political and military of British, they took control of Zhob valley in the period of 1890 to 1891. However, in this respect the groundwork of the Robert Grove the cantonment and Fort Sandeman were captured under the English forces, the inception was

started Quetta lure and ended in Gomal region and Wana.

Due to successful advancement of the British forces and military occupation, Pashtoon tribesmen were started their insurgency in Suliman Mountains and ambushing the British Arm forces and military in the Gomal region and Indus surrounding areas. As a result, the English administrations and officials were confined in the areas of Chaman, Zhob, (Fort Sandeman), Quetta, and the Loralai region whereby they offer the likeability hand Pashtoon tribesmen's due to the wreckages circumstances in the Districts of Loralai and the Zhob region.

Kalat Khan and the Sir James Browne authentic divisions rose among them in 1893 Robert Sandeman was replaced by the Sir Browne successfully and nominated as the administrator general. Finally, in the March 1893, the Khudadad Khan was withdrawn and replaced by Mir Mahmud Khan, however, in this regard Mir Nasir Khan, was the first who had acquired the Khan title. Mastung and Quetta regions were given premise order to control the Afghanistan King Ahmad Shah Durrani. Mehrab Khan (the Khan of Kalat) grandson of Nasir Khan was killed in 1839 by British forces. His adolescent, Nasir Khan II., became khan in 1840 and In 1864 a reimbursement was implemented for him, yearly per funding of 50,000 rupees. Inferable from the state-owned of confrontation which gained in State, as well as that responded on English welfares in sub-continent India. However, in this regard the settlement affected, and Sir Robert Sandeman was relinquished to Kalat region in 1876. Mir Khudadad Khan gained the power in the 1909.

The entire covered areas of the Kalat were counted 73,278 square miles, along with the demographic population was 354,095. And Khan of Kalat was the prime leader of the entire Baloch communities either Nawab or Sardars. In Baluchistan the Governor-General, who had further more authorities being obscure between the minor chief and Kalat Khan were paid the compensation for the leased land, on the other hand the English administration paid the 8,00,000 rupees per annum or yearly. The Khan has an eccentric strength of 496 the ruling classes and enormous weapons in 1911.

On the other hand, the English forces had controlled the area of 46,960 sq., miles that also contained the demographic population of 414,000 in 1911. Political agents and chief commissioner were worked under the supervision of the Governor-General based on Balochistan region.

Flaws of System:

The British interests in the region of Balochistan developed in the 80s and particularly when the Czar of Russia broadened their region in the direction of southward. The British contrived various procedures to build up an unhindered power over the Indian outskirts rather than participating in the Great Game with Russia that pushed Balochistan into the twister of intensity legislative issues (Foreign Policy Centre Paper (2006). As a piece of the procedure for the strategic point of view, Afghanistan was seen by the British as a cradle state (buffer state) so as to protect the Indian Empire from Russia. The accompanying actualities further strengthen the previously mentioned speculations. For precedent, the British did not utilize Balochistan for

financial misuse as they did in instance of India. Nor they endeavoured to build up the seaports of Balochistan for fare offices as against the way that Balochistan has a long coastline. Rather, they presented another socio-political, economic and educational framework known as the 'Sandeman System' or 'Sardari Nizam' by the arrangement of 1876. Because of which, the Khan of Kalat was compelled to acknowledge the status as a British protectorate. This was additionally made compulsory for the Khan to counsel the British before consulting with some other government. Indeed, even inside Balochistan, the British got the perfectly fine judge of the inward question among his leaders, which was prior significant benefit of Kalat. Not just this, the primitive forces of the Khan with regards to the congenital territories and in the rented regions were likewise diminished and, along these lines Khanate was made a free alliance, a phantom of its previous self (Baloch,1987). In the interim, the British acquired the formal settlement rights to station troops inside the Kalat and furthermore made the Khan in charge of checking any shock close or against the British region, including the protected section to the shippers thusly for attractive appropriations what's more, assurances of innate self-rule (Khan, 2003).

The bargain of 1876 brought forth the new political powers in the Baloch society. For example, the England gave the undue weightage to the new medieval first class for example, Sardars, whereas the situation of incredible primitive over-burden for example the Khan to a great extent reduced. Also, the innate Sardars under the new plan were permitted to devise their own techniques to deal

with their standard neighbourhood issues, aside from on specific issues of vital centrality for which they were required to counsel the British authorities. The British even cancelled the old republican custom of the Baloch settling their debate through a chose Majlis or Jirga and built up another Jirga System, (called Shahi Jirga and Sardari system), comprising of genetic boss with gigantic controls over the Baloch individuals. In any case, in no ways, the new Jirga System was a free body. Rather, it was employed below instruction of frontier organization plus capable toward English rule. The boss was likewise given the duty to keep up peace circumstance in the individual locals (Baloch, 1987; and Khan, 2003).

In the meantime, United Balochistan was declared dangerous to British interests in such inconsistent situations. An arrangement was along these lines, left upon to outline the limits of the domain (under British rheostat) through Iran in 1870's as well as for along through Afghanistan. In this manner, Goldsmith Line consigned one fourth domain to Iran from the far west in an offer to charm the Iranians far from the Russians and in the north; a little strip was given over to Afghanistan under Durand Line with associated expect. Indeed, even inside the British India, the Baloch zone was partitioned into a midway regulated area assigned as British Balochistan and remaining territory was additionally separated hooked on a shortened remainder of Kalat. British did not pay any thought fulness regarding the elements like topography, culture, history and the desire of the general population while reordering the limits of Balochistan. Indeed, the Khan was not counselled in this respect. In any case, Baloch

clans in the nineteenth century and in the start of twentieth century voiced against this unnatural and uncalled for segment of their country by rebelling against the British and Persian principle. Aziz Khurd, the conspicuous general pioneer of Balochistan demonstrated his disappointment in 1933 (Baloch, 1987; and Khan, 2003).

All things considered, extraordinary status of Balochistan kept on existing in spite of continuous regulatory vicissitudes in different portions of India amid many years of twentieth century. Henceforth, no protected changes were reached out to Balochistan in the 20th era, when pioneer mediation expanded and the forces of Khanate Shahi Jirga (chamber of tribal chiefs) were annulled in 1930s (Khan, 2003).

Conclusion:

Sir Robert Sandeman (an administrative official) first moved in the country in 1875. He was keen observer and detailed investigator and was predominantly effective in dealing with jirgas and Tribal elders. After the appointment as Agent to Governor General of Balochistan, He started his reforms in western part of Balochistan which was named British Balochistan by British authorities. He tried to develop the region in education and social sector. Robert Sandman was doled out the undertaking of merging round about British impact in Balochistan. His organization tried its best to mollify the domain and to ensure to protect the roots, bridges and the passes. In this regard he had been bringing the social-uplift programs, physical infrastructure development and educational reforms in Balochistan. He increased tremendous

accomplishment. Robert Grove sandeman reserved shortest connections through sardars as well as the innate leaders. In this regard, Sir Robert Sandemen gave money to Sardars for the help and political support in their individual territories. Sir Robert Sandemen also developed the Jirgas and Shahi Jirga that settle the disputes among inborn fights and quelled "against government's exercises" with the aim to protect their forward policies. On the other hand, Sir Robert Sandemen developed the levy framework, tax collection system and involving ancestral powers to collect the levies. In this context, tribal or innate head were the in-charge of law-and-order system and keeping up the law in their areas. The duties and taxes collection process were going on accordingly, But this system had been criticized through the policy-makers, historians, and researchers.

Sir Robert Sandeman removed the insurgency in Balochistan state and rooted-out the old tribal system by the effective education mechanism. He endeavoured to change the absolutely inborn framework and utilized the organization as a weapon. This period under the command of Robert Sandeman had historic educational improvement, social development and physical infrastructure restructuring schemes that were completed, But unfortunately, entire developmental structures and reform of the British Raj within colonial system just by ransacked the wealth and resources of Balochistan either quality aspects or quantitative quantum. Therefore, present research or exploration was designed to determine the British Raj task or occupation, their exploitation policy and fulfilment of their demands through their agents.

It was Sir Robert Sandmen who, due to his hard work and vision made

the Forward Policy possible and successful. This in the later years was recognized as the most fruitful and effective policy in the History of British Colonial rule.

Agent to Governor General tactfully took the advantage of the dispute between Khan and his subordinate Sardars to make British interference stronger in the region which was strategically important against their enmity State Russia.

The administrative achievements of Sandeman are the proofs of his effective management skills.

His expert policies changed Balochistan State of chaos to a balanced territory like other regions in Subcontinent, because of his successful policies he remained as Agent to Governor General in Balochistan till his Death. He died in 1892 and buried in Lasbella.

References:

- Baloch, I., Y. 1987. The Problem of Greater Balochistan. A Study of Baloch Nationalism. Wiesbaden: Franz Steiner Verlag, 1987.
- Bresee, T.M. 2004. Baloch Nationalism: Its Origin and Development. Karachi. Royal Book Company.
- Cabinet Mission Memorandum on States, 1946. Treaties and Paramountcy, 12 May 1946, No.2.
- Copland, Ian. 1993. Lord Mountbatten and the Integration of the Indian States: A Reappraisal", The Journal of Imperial and Commonwealth History 21(2): 385 408.
- Daily Times, n.d. Reasons for Unrest in Balochistan, nowhere?"

- Asian Ethnicity*, Vol.4, No.2, June.
Foreign Policy Centre Paper, 2006.
Balochis of Pakistan: On the Margins of History.
Gichki. Dr. Naimatullah. (2015)
Baloch in search of identity, wrygleys
Washington 90
Hodson H.V., 1985. The Great Divide: Britain-India-Pakistan, Karachi, 1985, 22-4.
Hughes, A. W. 2002. The Country of Balochistan: *its geography, topography, ethnography and history*, London: George Bell and Sons. (Original work published in 1877).
- Khair-un-Nisa, 1990. Baluchistan Through The Ages, vol. 2 (1906), 17-53.
Khan, A. 2003. Baloch Ethnic Nationalism in Pakistan: From Guerrilla War to London, November, available at www.fpc.org.uk .
Press Communique, 1947. Press Communique on Mountbatten's Address to a Conference of the Rulers and Representatives of Indian States, 25 July 1947, No.14.
Rizwan, Z. 2016. The Raj and the Khan: TFT Issue: 25 Nov 2016. pstory_31-1-2005, 3, (accessed July 2007).