

The Beginning of Great Game in Asia and Response of British Government Against Russia-Persian Threat: A Case of British Diplomatic Strategies and Advancement Across the West of Indus 1828-1867

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Abstract

The intentions of the British government to advance towards the west of India was a clear manifestation of its aggressive ambitions, due to which Russia and Iran in the west were also setting their policies in view of this threat. While the British influence in Afghanistan and the advance towards Afghanistan revealed the British ambitions. Which had now succeeded in shifting the war beyond its occupied territories. Afghanistan's alliance with Britain exposed the efforts of the big powers to establish monopoly and hegemony in the region, especially in Asia. On the one hand, Russia and Iran were afraid of British expansionist ambitions, on the other hand, Britain itself was suffering from the fear of losing its conquests. After 1927, the British forces decided to move west of the Indus, but Ranjit Singh's government failed. After the death of Ranjit Singh British forces across the Indus. The British officers not only occupied Sindh and Punjab through various tactics but continued to advance. Various policies and strategies were adopted during this progress. In which along with the use of force, the people were protected by the greed, bribery, fear of political and financial interests and by adopting a better management system, ensuring this progress. This research article covers and explores the British policies from the Great Game to the invasion in and occupation of Baluchistan.

Keywords: British, Advancement, Great Game, Afghanistan, Russia, Iran, Indus, Punjab, Balochistan, Strategies,

Introduction

East India Company occupied Bengal in 1757 with the victory of Plassy. After this success they moved Mysore in 1799 and Delhi in 1803. With the threat of the western side they wanted to move across the Indus but they did not move due to strong government of Ranjeet Singh in Punjab and did not intervene in Punjab. During the great game British state men changed their policy and waited till 1839. In 1849 British became victorious in Punjab against Sikhs during the 2nd Anglo-Sikh war and then they announced the annexation of Punjab which they have already almost occupied. The interests of British were emerged to occupy the entire subcontinent with

The Beginning of Great Game in Asia and Response of British Government Against Russia-Persian Threat: A Case of British Diplomatic Strategies and Advancement Across the West of Indus 1828-1867

start of great game in 1839 when British felt the unseen threat of Russia. British forces crossed the Indus and excelled toward Afghanistan and with a heavy loss the forces moved to Sindh and occupied Sindh in 1843 against Ameeran-e-Sindh. The aggressive move of British forces continued the home work on forward Policy and with the annexation of Punjab they were in position to move forward but the tribal structure and different environment of hilly region they formed a different administration and adopted a different administrative strategy. In this context the paper primarily deals to explore the British advent and their political strategy regarding their administration in the frontier region and Balochistan. The paper is a brief discussion about the British political strategy regarding their government and administration in the said area. Initially British administration tried to manage the people and introduced administrative system not only but also continued the forward policy towards Balochistan. With Sandeman recommendation against closed border policy Government implemented open Border Policy and accommodated the people in tribal area. In this context government introduced various rules and regulation through act. The political administration as Deputy Commissioner, Political Assistant, Border Military Police and many other steps were introduced.

Research Methodology

The study is based on the historical material and in this context historic method of research has been used in this research with qualitative as well as quantitative approach. Both documentary as primary and secondary sources has used with non-published official and not official data i.e. letters, orders, correspondence, reports, with field survey, interviews etc.

Review of Literature

Before this the available work is not compiled on scientific bases and the data is available in scattered way. In this research the most concern and relevant material has been used as The forward Policy, Tareekh Balochistan, Tawareekh-e-Dera Ghazi Khan, Gulbahar, Gazetteer of Balochistan, District Gazetteer Dera Ghazi Khan, Tareekh Balochan, The Kalat State, Reports of De-excluded area, Bruce Notes, Account of the Kingdom of Kabul, Government of India, Administration Report of the Balochistan, Sir Robert Sandeman, Voyages of Balochistan, N.W.F.P Administration under British Rule, Encyclopedia Britannica, Volume 21, Popular poetry of Baluchistan, Punjab Board of Revenue, history of Afghanistan, Biography of Sir Robert Sandeman, History of India,

Discussion

British forces occupied Delhi in 1803 and did not move to west across the Indus to Sulaiman Mountain ranges. Which separates plains area of the historic Indus valley and then separates from the plateaus of Balochistan and Afghanistan. Great Britain closed the last effort of France to control and content with its rival for Empire in India. After the defeat of France, Great Britain became the power in India. British Armies passed the Indus in 1839, now all of the walls of the English Eros from their relations with the native States only and with no reference to the affairs of Europe at the time. From the close of the struggle with France entered on a period distinguished by a new class of events. England became the first military power on the continent and its government took a former tone in its dealing with the native powers but it's

The Beginning of Great Game in Asia and Response of British Government Against Russia-Persian Threat: A Case of British Diplomatic Strategies and Advancement Across the West of Indus 1828-1867

history is not that of Wars and brilliant contest only, back to the administration of a great empire embracing the conduct of its governors and the well-being of the people and involving questions with for more than a hundred years have profoundly interested the people and Parliament of England and no Great Britain was also the power in the East.¹ These mountains range long stretched southward down the Indus valley to the Sindh seaboard near Karachi, measuring about 1200 miles.² After the annexation of Punjab British social rule towards different areas when did you re troops move to Punjab. they faced resistance in tribal areas specially the crop reach near when they moved 5 miles away a inter in a small village Khan Band Tangi and occupied but faced strong resistance.³ British started to take interest during the time of dost Mohammad when where was anarchy free in Afghanistan. British encourage Shah Shuja against Dost Mohammed. At that time Britain and Russia both powers were extending their boundaries with conquests. Russia wants to water to come in the east and also Britain wanted to go to watch the Northwest. after 1826 British felt the threat of Russia. A Treaty between French Russia was also a warning to Britain it was against his interest in Afghanistan. The Russian Persia Treaty also was another threat for Great Britain and their four he tried to develop the new policy for Afghanistan.⁴

After the annexation of Punjab when the colonial forces invaded to establish Government in the NWFP of British India in 1849 to satiate their thirst, regarding for the power, administration and collect wealth from these colonies which were now under the control. In this context, here, the forces came across the warrior tribes of the area which were continuously creating lot of hurdles for the British Government. While the government of India was struggling to bring the peace in occupied area with maintaining law and order situation in this region. Keeping in view, the seriousness and the situation British Government made different policies to establish peace and tried to achieve their political and financial aims and objectives.⁵ The siege of Herat was a clear example of Russian invasion to support Shah. actually the British Forward Policy was linked with the bear factory that it had taken place strength the British determination to persist with their afghan policy.⁶ The regional affairs were also very important and in general especially the border of Dera Jaat was also an important for this extension. Before Sandeman the system was called as Close Border System and was not suitable because the border was closed from both side it might have been so but this was not the keys that States all the problems. Call to our side was closed because our officers I'm not allowed to go across the border. It was very important to strengthen the British government from the northern threat.⁷ According to Sandeman it was not better decision that the parties criminals and thief were going free but officers and the was not allowed to control the law and order situation in hills. change the Policy was a necessary element and for the fake of the betterment of the people the open border Policy was compulsory to the benefits of the people.⁸ As in the North of Dera Ghazi Khan the Gomel Pass also connects this area with southern Afghanistan while the Khyber Pass links Peshawar valley to Kabul. The Bolan and the Khojak passes interlink the plains of Sindh and Dera Ghazi Khan District with the plateaus of Kalat and Qandhar respectively. Through these routs of trade between India, Afghanistan and central Asia has conceded from time to time in the past. In this area several Tribes are inhabited and those around and north of the Koh-e-Suleman are Pathans in race. While from North to South are the Baloch tribes Qaisranis, Buzdars,

The Beginning of Great Game in Asia and Response of British Government Against Russia-Persian Threat: A Case of British Diplomatic Strategies and Advancement Across the West of Indus 1828-1867

Nutkanis, Sakhanis, Sori Loands, Khosa, Leghari and Gorchani, Tibbi Loands, Darishak and Mazari.⁹ One of the British diplomats, Henry Pottinger a famous traveler, A.D 1838, wrote that the Baloches were divided into three branches, the Barohi, Rind and Mugsji, and gave a list of the Rind tribes, in which all the tribes resided in this district.¹⁰ He explained that all the tribes were at continual war with one another and kept no engagements. These tribes share many common characters with their cousins having certain distinguishing customs and rituals. There is no considerable difference between the Sulemani dialect of Balochi and the Makrani and Rakhshani dialects. Most of these tribes were also autonomous and independent and take pride in their dialect.¹¹

The British Strategy for Frontier Reign

The advancement of Russia in Central Asia increased a threat for British and the threat of Persia at Herat forced British to stop this threat. From the meeting of M.S. Elphinstone to Shah Shuja at Peshawar in 1808, the British known the geostrategic importance of Afghanistan in future against Russia for the security of British India. The movement of Russia towards Khiva and Bukhara while Persia marched towards Herat was a clear threat because Russia advance to Khiva was against British interests. It was necessary to restrain Russia and British tried its best. The frontier position of British had a good fact for politics and administration to defend its areas during the origin of this great game in Asia. In this power game British did not want to win only but did not want to lose. The wanted to engage Russia far away from its border. The English statesmen secured the British position and controlled the Russian activities during 1820-1840.¹² Therefore, British statesmen and political arms also decided to break the traditional differences and contradiction against British Government. They introduced new political and diplomatic strategies along with political and economic benefits to motivate the people in their favour and they started the trade in their areas. where was also used for politics and they went to the areas before and a substitute of politics and they looked that it was a new social revolution in the British occupied areas, the demands of trade was only basis for political stability and social order in British India. after Russian threat British government had a question that we are should be the border.¹³

In the Indian sub-continent, two strategic schools of thoughts were described and defined British India's imperial policy in its North Western frontier region. The Lawrence system or 'the close border policy' argued against any British extending to the North West beyond River Indus. The disastrous defeat of the British in first Afghan War (1839-42) and the tragically horrifying episodes at Kalat were fresh in the mind of the British Government. It created a strong feeling against any critical interference within tribes. Governor General Lord Dalhousie known for a strong personal leadership qualities, on-spot decision making, strong-arm related methods, impartially between the communities and a material progress including canal irrigation, constructing roads, buildings and bridges. John Lawrence progressed the managing of British India in the same design. The trans-Indus plains between the Indus and the hills were divided, for administrative purpose, into five districts, extending from north to south; the district of Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Ghazi Khan. Another was Hazara district and these become the frontier district of the Punjab region. In the beginning, these districts were directly under the control of the Board of Administration of the Punjab Government, but later on, they were divided into two divisions,

The Beginning of Great Game in Asia and Response of British Government Against Russia-Persian Threat: A Case of British Diplomatic Strategies and Advancement Across the West of Indus 1828-1867

the Peshawar Division in 1850 and the Derajat Division in 1861 under the management of commissioner. Whereas, the forward policy which was formulated by British Government through a network of friendly Sardar and rulers in the North West of the Sub-continent, largely dependent upon British regime for their protection.¹⁴

By the conquest of Sindh in 1843 and the annexation of Punjab in 1849 the North West frontier of British India expanded beyond its company borders. India was advanced across the river Indus to the foot of the rocky mountain ranges which separates the plains of the Indus valley from the higher plateaus of Afghanistan and Kalat. These mountain ranges-together with an offshoot of the western Himalaya on the east side of the Indus (known as the Black mountain)-formed a vast irregular of belt on independent or semi independent territory, extending from the Khagan glen, immediately west of Kashmir, round the British district of Peshawar Kohat and Bannu and then in a long stretch southward down the Indus valley to the Sindh seaboard near Karachi, measuring including the deflections of about 1200 miles.¹⁵

However, such a powerful barrier is pierced by several natural highways that form through rivers. The Khyber Pass in the north connects the Peshawar Valley with Kabul. The Tochi and Gomal corridors in the center connect the plains of Sindh with Ghazni and southern Afghanistan. The Mullah, Bolan and Khojak corridors connect the plains of Sindh and the district of Dera Ghazi Khan with the surface of Kalat and Kandahar. Trade between India, Afghanistan and Central Asia through these and other similar routes has been around since ancient times.¹⁶ The belt of the above-mentioned area was inhabited by fierce fighting tribes, about 200,000 fighting men armed with bucklers, swords and match locks, often fighting each other.¹⁷

The tribes, those around and north of the Koh-i-Suleman are Pathans in race-some of them independent some recognizing the Ameer of Kabul as their ruler. Those South of the Koh-i-Suleman are Baloch. This part of the Suleman Range is inhabited by a number of Baloch tribes. From North to South these tribes are the Qaisrani, Buzdar, Khosa, Leghari and Gurchani, all of which are not to be found in Balochistan proper. While the Baloch of the Koh-e-Suleman share many common features with their cousins in the rest of the Balochistan, they also have certain distinctive customs and rituals and speak their own particular dialect of Balochi. Linguistically, all the tribes of the Suleman Range including the Dareshak and Mazarin's of Rajanpur tehsil can be lumped together in the eastern Balochi category and their language is called Sulemani Balochi.¹⁸ There is no substantial difference between the Sulemani dialect of Balochi and the Mekrani and Rekhshani dialects except that the former has been influence through the centuries by the Sindhi's and Saraiki's, whereas; the latter dialects show considerable Persian influence. Most of these tribes were also autonomous and independent and take pride in their lineage.¹⁹

About the general character of these tribes were best described by Sir Richard, in a paper, drawn up by him when secretary to the Punjab Government, as follows:

"Now these tribes are savages, noble savages perhaps, and not without some tincture of virtue and generosity, but still absolutely barbarians nevertheless. They have nothing approaching to government or civil institutions; they have for the most part no education; they have nominally a religion, but Mahamedanism, as understood by them, is no better or perhaps no better or actually worse the creeds of the wildest races on earth. In their eyes, the one great

The Beginning of Great Game in Asia and Response of British Government Against Russia-Persian Threat: A Case of British Diplomatic Strategies and Advancement Across the West of Indus 1828-1867

commandment is blood for blood. They are superstitious and priest-ridden. But the priest(Mullah's) are as ignorant as they are bigoted and use their influence simply for preaching crusades against unbelievers, and inculcate the doctrine of rapine and bloodshed against the defenseless peoples of the plains. The hill-men are sensitive in regard to their women but their customs in regard to marriage and betrothal are very prejudicial to social advancement. At the same time they are a sensual race. They are never without weapons, well grazing their cattle, when driving beasts of burden, when tilling the soil, they are still armed. They are perpetually at war with each their. There is hardly a man whose hands are unstained. Each person counts up his murders. Each tribe has a debtor and creditor account with its neighbor's life for life. They consider retaliation and revenge to be the strongest of all of the obligations. They possess gallantry and courage themselves, and admire such qualities in others. Men of the same party will stand by one another in danger. To their minds hospitality is the first of virtues. Any person who can make his way in to their dwellings will not only be safe but will be kindly received. They are charitable to indigent of their own tribe; they possess the pride of birth and regard as ancestral associations. With such kind of neighbors, it was necessary to make special arrangement for the proper protection of the subjects of British India. The particular measures were taken; it was left to the local governments concerned. Consequently, from the south the portion between the seaboard and Kashmor on the Indus, a distance of some four hundred miles was interested to the Government of Sindh; the portion from Kashmor to the Khagan Glen- the districts of Derajat a distance of some eight hundred miles – was interested to the Government of Punjab. The disastrous defeat of the British in first Afghan War (1839-42) and the tragic episodes at Kalat were fresh in the mind of the British. It created a strong feeling against any critical interference within tribes and countries beyond the borders of British India.

Governor General Lord Dalhousie (1848-56) and his resident at Lahore, John Lawrence, Assistant to Governor General, introduced a new model of administration establishing what was known as a "Punjab school".²⁰ It was noted for a strong personal leadership, on-spot decisions, strong-arm methods, impartiality between the communities and a material development including canal irrigation, a road or building a bridge. When John Lawrence became Governor General (1864-69) he continues the administration of British India in the same pattern. The trans-Indus plains between the Indus and the hills had been divided, for administrative purposes, into five districts, stretching from north to south; the district of Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Ghazi Khan. Another was the Hazara district and these all became the frontier districts of the Punjab. At first these district were directly under control of the Board of Administration of the Punjab Government, but later on they were organized into two divisions, the Peshawar Division in 1850 and the Derajat Division in 1861, each under a commissioner.²¹

In subsequent years two strategic schools of thought competed to define British India's imperial policy in its North Western frontier. The Lawrence system named after the Governor General John Lawrence (1864-69) or 'the close border policy' argued against British expansion to the North West beyond River Indus. It maintained that the British could best defend their Indian empire by cultivating local Sardars to support British rule in India. By improving infrastructure and trade in the country they held, the local population would defend the empire against the foreign invader. The British influence in the region could be

The Beginning of Great Game in Asia and Response of British Government Against Russia-Persian Threat: A Case of British Diplomatic Strategies and Advancement Across the West of Indus 1828-1867

achieved by working towards improving trade between India and central Asia. Trade would lead to security and prosperity and thereby pave the way for British predominance. Whereas, the forward policy school in term urged active engagements in establishing a network of friendly Sardars and rulers in the North West of the sub-continent, largely dependant on British protection.²²

Eventually, both policies were deployed alternatively during the 19th century. The Sindh government was the first to deal the border tribes in the field under the closed border policy. After two years of successful campaigning against the hill tribes, General Charles Napier, organized a plan of frontier defense essentially military in character. It was carried out and developed with great ability by his distinguished successor General John Jacob. The boundaries of British territory was carefully marked out, and for portion requiring military protection a special force was raised, known as the Sindh Frontier Force. The portion of the border referred to is a semi-desert track, extending from Kashmor on the Indus to the northern side of the Hala Mountains, a distance of about 150 miles. In the centre of this tract, on the borders of the desert intervening between the British boundary and the hills a cantonment was located and the surrounding districts placed under military controlled. The frontier was constantly patrolled, and the raiding tribes were promptly checked. In order to prevent complications no tribe was allowed to have possession on both sides of the border. The piece of the border was effectively secured. Owing to the construction of canals and roads, the abolition of the transit duties, and a just and wise administration by John Jacob, the prosperity of the Sindh frontier district advanced rapidly. ²³

The British Policy (1849-1866)

Early British images of the Baloches did not associate them with irrigation and agriculture. As Frederick Fryer observed in 1870's that the Baloches are robust and manly, they look upon war as their trade and despise agriculture and the arts of peace.²⁴ However, the earliest record and travelers accounts indicate that the political structure among the tribes along the frontier had long been closely connected to forms of adaptation to the environment based on both pastoralism and agriculture. The political economy of the Balochs is rooted in the combination of pastoral herding, agriculture, trade and raiding as foundations of their livelihood.²⁵ However the story of Baloch interaction with the plains begins with the history of Baloch migration that brought modern Baloch identity into existence as Longworth Dames has argued, that the great Baloch migration out of Mekran and into both the Suleman Ranges and Indus plains in the 15th and 16th centuries was preserved in Baloch ballads as something of a national migration.²⁶

The adaptation of the tribes of the Derajat to their environment was on the less fixed forms of agriculture because of the uncertain patterns of rainfall in the region. There were basically, three sources of water for agriculture purposes in the plateaus of the Suleman ranges or in the plains adjoining these ranges. The irrigation waters derived from the numerous perennially flowing streams found in the mountains and the valleys of Suleman Ranges. Though the flow of most these streams was limited, the agriculture from these mountains was critical to the tribes living in those areas, since the relative stability of this irrigated water which is called 'Kala Pani' encouraged the emergence of agriculture communities though limited and the establishment of small towns. The other source of irrigation besides Kala Pani

The Beginning of Great Game in Asia and Response of British Government Against Russia-Persian Threat: A Case of British Diplomatic Strategies and Advancement Across the West of Indus 1828-1867

in some parts of Baloch Hills is by Karez, which were underground water courses carrying water through channels dug into the slopes of hill. These Karez were sometimes constructed by powerful individuals or the chiefs of tribes and sometimes developed by communities of co-sharers of these waters. Then the other source of irrigated water is managed by constructing small dams which are called Bands. It was common throughout the hills. Cultivation was most fully developed on the hill torrents that dominated the skirts (Daman) of the mountains all along the Derajat frontier. However these sources of irrigated waters were uncertain dependent upon the rainfall. Thus stability and protection of Baloch life dependant on structure of political solidarity. Baloch political organization was structured by an ideology of segmentary descent. The authority of the Baloch chiefs or 'Tumundars', was dependant upon the three basic means of livelihood of the Balochs, i.e to provide new grazing grounds for the herds of their tribe, to control the three basic sources of irrigated water discussed above, and to lead raids in plains in times of famine.

Consequently, the British policy in Dera Ghazi Khan eventually came to depend on irrigation not just to define a line separating the plains from the hills, but as an element drawing Baloch leaders into direct investment on the plains and thus more directly into the ambit of British authority. The potentially close inter-relationship between British control over the frontier and the roles of Baloch chiefs and their tribes man in agriculture, was recognized clearly by major C.C Minchin, who took control of Dera Ghazi Khan as deputy commissioner in 1860, Minchin comments on early British military campaigns against the Buzdar predominantly pastoral tribe occupying the north of Dera Ghazi Khan frontier suggested a growing British awareness of the importance of agriculture and irrigation in defining relation with frontier Baloch chiefs. Minchin saw the British as possessing levers of control over them. "we have the whole game in our hands now that we have visited and surveyed their country; we have not only learnt the road into their country but also the fact that it contains valuable crops, the destruction of which causes more loss than the blunder of several seasons could compensate for." Minchin thus, recommended that Buzdar be given additional lands in the plains to strengthen further the British hand.²⁷

Minchin thus launched a policy in the early 1860's encouraging direct, voluntarily canal investment on the plains of Baloch chiefs themselves. Minchin initially turned Mussoo Khan Nutkani, a wealthy Baloch chief of the north of Dera Ghazi Khan, who had already allied with the Sikhs before annexation to invest in canal building. Though Mussoo Khans canal building efforts were partially successful, his example soon attracted attention of others. Several chiefs were promised to excavate new canals or extend old ones, the cost to be defraided by the applicants, in the shape of rent free lease for a term of years of the waste land to be brought under cultivation by these canals.²⁸

Baloch chiefs showed their interest in canal investment projects for their own reasons. Firstly, investment in the plains related directly to the increase in chiefly powers. Secondly, many Baloch chiefs are aspirants to chiefly powers, saw control over stable agriculture income as a key element in the exercise of the largess necessary to command tribal authority and to maintain the access to credit necessary for such largess. Following Mussoo Khans example were leaders in the Loand and Khosa tribes, both of whom faced critical internal challenges to their leadership in these years faced with the uncertainties of dependence on torrent cultivation, both responded to Minchans initiate by mobilizing their tribes in

The Beginning of Great Game in Asia and Response of British Government Against Russia-Persian Threat: A Case of British Diplomatic Strategies and Advancement Across the West of Indus 1828-1867

reopening old canal routes on the plains to secure agriculture income that could stabilized their position in competition with rivals.²⁹ But the most dramatic example of investment in canal building in the wake of Minchins efforts came from Jamal Khan Leghari, Tumundar of the Leghari tribe. During the period before the British the Leghari tribe emerged as one of the most powerful among the Derajat tribes as a result of a series of alliances with the state, on the plains, and armed conflicts with other tribes, notably the Khosa's and the Gorchani.³⁰ At the time of annexation the Leghari Tumundar could command about five thousand fighting men from five segments of his tribe living in the hills. Jamal Khan Leghari claimed access to a range of diverse sources of income. With their seat established at Choti Zareen below the hills. The Leghari chief had access both to hill torrents and canal lands in the plains, as well as grazing lands in the hills. They controlled, in addition, Kala Pani Lands in the Barkhan valley, in the hills, which had provided a retreat for the Tumandars family in the early 19th century, when the Leghari's position in the plains has been challenged during the period of disruption and conflicts receding the extension of Sikh rule. This position had been cemented by the establishment of marriage ties with the Khitrans, who from Barkhan played an important role in the trade of the region. Further, during the Sikh rule the Legharis had gained recognition through state payments as protectors of the Sakhi Sarwar Pass, collecting a tax on shops and on live stocks sales at the Sakhi Sarwar fair, in return for maintaining order and acting as military guardian of the Sakhi Sarwar Shrine.³¹

Jamal Khans most important canal investment was a scheme for the extension of the Maneka canal, launched in the early 1860's. The Maneka canal was one of the largest and the most important canals of Dera Ghazi Khan District. The British and the Leghari chief alike had a potentially strong political interest in the agricultural transformation of these lands. For Minchin the transformation of jungle into agricultural lands, was critical to the consolidation of British power, as the raiding Baloch tribes from the hills, used these jungles as a sanctuary for stolen cattle's. for Jamal Khan Leghari on the other hand, the agricultural transformation of the area held the key to a successful strategy for the consolidation of the chiefly authority in the Leghari tribe. With much of the land on the Maneka trail already claimed under prescriptive rights by the Leghari chief, Jamal Khan proposed widening and extending the Maneka to Dajal if the Government would agree to pay half the cost and to grant him other unclaimed waste to be watered by the extension. The Government agreed and paid, Jamal Khan rupees 2900 as half the proposed cost. The Maneka extension route critical to the consolidation to Jamal Khans power. Jamal Khans interests in canal building strengthened and consolidated not only his leadership of the Leghari tribe but also in gaining power and precedence among the Baloch chiefs more genuinely. The other chiefs followed the route and competed for the re-excavation of another project called Dhundhi canal in the southern part of Dera Ghazi Khan, the great canal constructed in the mid eighteen century but had long since silted and fallen into disuse. Jamal Khan Leghari, Mussoo Khan Nutkani and Noor Muhammad Khan Buzdar offered their services to pay half the cost of the re-excavation of the Dhundhi in return for revenue free lease on the waste lands to be opened at the tail. The other tribal chiefs such as Mir Shah Nawaz Khan Serai, Imam Bakhsh Khan Mazari and The Dareshaak tribe also offered their services on the same terms and conditions. The British found it an opportunity to extend their influence to their southern most borders and managed to combine all the competing parties called Dhundhi Patti's to re-excavate the Dhundhi canal

The Beginning of Great Game in Asia and Response of British Government Against Russia-Persian Threat: A Case of British Diplomatic Strategies and Advancement Across the West of Indus 1828-1867

which would term the seventy thousand acres into agricultural lands. Further from the Mazari land the canal also promised additional agricultural opportunities for the predominantly parastoral Mazaris. As Minchin noted, the reverain lands in Rajanpur were only cultivatable during the Rabi after the Indus flood subsided, and the tenets of these lands were thus left without employment during the Kharif season and free to plot mischief. The important benefit in British eyes was the re-excavation of the dhundi was thus the promise was increased power within the Mazari tribe--the potential for great British control over the Mazari tribe.

Consequences of Canal Investments:

The political and economic interests of the Baloch chiefs drew Baloch capital and labor in the early 1860's. The tapping of Baloch into frontier irrigation development within their own ecological and descent-based systems opened new vistas of agricultural expansion on the colonial frontier. Whatever, the difficulties the initiative from Baloch chiefs produced sufficient irrigation expansion that by the mid 1860's it was hailed by British official as evidence of the spectacular colonial success. It is roughly estimated, the commissioner of Derajat wrote in 1865, that the cultivated area irrigated from the Indus inundation canals is three times as it was at annexation. 32 The deputy commissioner of the district extorted in the mid 1860's the political and social value of canals which now ran along the whole border of the district. The advantage of canal extension, he argued, has the enormous, "affording a nomad population the means of settling to fit pursuits reclaiming wastes and last but not least, making an artificial barrier against in roads from hill robbers, who are afraid to across running waters. 33

The British Policy From 1867-1901:

However the implications of the policies pursued by the British in the first phase, were successful in Sind, and had partial success in Punjab. But the political implication of this process was nevertheless suggested ambiguity and had some inherent contradiction in it. However, strong the connection between investments in settled agricultural and investment in the British regime, experience in Dera Ghazi Khan had also shown that the chiefs, invested in canals for reasons had nothing to do with the intentions and the principles that many British officials had conceived. Unfortunately in the Trans frontier tribes the working of the deputy commissioner was seriously hampered by the restriction not to cross the frontier borders. District commissioners were never allowed to risk their lives beyond the border, or to dream of its extension beyond present limits. In other words, the British officers were to say to the tribesmen, " we shall be happy to see you if you like to visit us in a friendly way, but we cannot return your call, we cannot interpose to maintain peace outside our border, however much you may desire it; and if your hands are cut in two by an arbitrary boundary line, we cannot help you to obtain a readjustment, however, advantageous it maybe to both of us."34 The restriction suitable enough at the time they were imposed became not only uncalled for but also detrimental to the British interest. It tied the hands of the district officers to effectively check the growth of political influence of the Sardars, through whom the British officials had to conduct the business of state in tribal areas. As Bruce pointed out, there little to suggest that the Baloch were less likely to keep arms when farming than when moving with

The Beginning of Great Game in Asia and Response of British Government Against Russia-Persian Threat: A Case of British Diplomatic Strategies and Advancement Across the West of Indus 1828-1867

their animals; the strength of even the most liberal minded Baloch chief lay in his ability to turn out his clan of good gorilla warriors.³⁵

Such was the state of the Punjab affairs, when Lt. Sandeman entered on his duties. Though he was not learned in the law but had plenty of good sense, patience and a special aptitude for frontier work he was careful and thorough in his judicial investigations and particularly successful in dealing with Jirga's or community of village or tribal elders—an institution, he afterwards developed. He has served in Peshawar in 1862 before coming to D.G. Khan. The District of Dera Ghazi Khan is strip of country about 25 miles broad extending for nearly 200 miles between the Suleman Range and River Indus. Being a Deputy Commissioner of frontier district, he held a remarkable authority. Subject to general instructions, the control of district superior and a great freedom of appeal, the deputy commissioner were supreme in all his departments, judicial or administrative. Judge of appeal in criminal or civil cases, district magistrate, chief of the police, jail, head of the revenue department and ex-officio chairman of every administrative committee for local purposes. The opinion of the deputy commissioner of frontier district was required on the provision of almost every bill before the legislative counsel. Many state papers were sent to him for criticism.

In addition to all these responsibilities and many more the frontier district officer had the anxious and important duty of dealing with the border tribes. With the ordinary duties of district officer Sandeman was already well acquainted, but on one point Dera Ghazi Khan afforded him a new experience. ³⁶ He had to deal with the Balochs which were widely different from Pathans, he had earlier encountered in Peshawar. Though both are war like, revengeful, predatory. The Pathan is a republican having little reverence for the person as his chief; the Baloch respects and obeys the head of his clan. The Baloch is thus easier to deal than the Pathan and consequently better suited for initial experience in a peace and good will policy. Despite his multifarious duties as district officer Lt. Sandeman initiated a work of conciliation. He found the tribal organization of the Baloch in his district in a state a rapid decay. The authority and influence of the chief (Tumundars) and Headmen (Muqadam) was waning. Different sections and sub-sections of the Balochs were at logger heads with each other and some of the tribes were at bitter enmity with tribes beyond the borders. Still further west civil war was raging between the Khan of Kalat and his confederating chiefs in the state of Kalat. Lt. Sandeman soon grasped the situation. He saw in the hereditary influence of tribal chiefs and element of strength if maintained could become a potential instrument of Imperial control. Accordingly, he directed his energies to the settlement of the existing quarrels and the re-establishment of the position and dignity of the Tumundars. He first took in hand the Baloch tribes on the British side of the border. Sandemans attention was drawn to the unsatisfactory character of the existing boundary which in many cases split the tribes into two divisions, one living under British jurisdiction, the other outside and beyond it, which according to him was a cruel injustice. So he lost no time in pressing the Government to effect a revision of the boundary but in those days, the parameters of close border system were so overwhelmed in the minds of the British administrators, the government rejected his demand. As a second option with the help of his assistance commissioner Rajanpur Mr. R. Bruce, he managed to organize these tribes under competent chiefs and headmen, composed their differences, enriched them by giving them work in canal excavations. Though Sandeman shared many of Minchins and Jacobs's assumptions about the transformative nature of the

The Beginning of Great Game in Asia and Response of British Government Against Russia-Persian Threat: A Case of British Diplomatic Strategies and Advancement Across the West of Indus 1828-1867

British presence in the Indus Basin, yet he had realized that the irrigation investments of Baloch chiefs like Jamal Khan Leghari contradicted the basic logic of longstanding British thinking about the frontier; Jamal Khan had acquired considerable political influence as an intermediary between the British and the hill Baloch as a direct result of his increasing investments in irrigation on the Indus plains. He soon realized the great potential in the personality of Imam Bakhsh Khan Mazari, Tumundar of Mazari tribe due to two reasons. Firstly, he could act as an intermediary between the British and the Marri Bugti tribes with whom the Mazari have close relations; He could become an excellent intermediary between the British government or its representatives and the Baloch tribes beyond the border. He also selected Mazari chief as his crony, in order to check the growing influence of Jamal Khan Leghari, who has managed to exert his influence not only on his own tribes but also among the other tribes. Sandeman used to say that when 'he (Jamal Khan Leghari) came for interviews, he used to sit with his tongue in his cheek looking superbly insolent. He was a fine handsome looking man with a commendable presence.³⁷ Early in 1867, a noted Bugti named Ghulam Hussain Massori Bugti with a mixed gathering of Marri's, Bugti's and Khetran's. He was notorious for a whole sale system of plunder all along the border. He has made numerous raids and murders on the upper Sindh and Kachi Frontiers as well as in the Dera Ghazi Khan District. It was found that Sardar Jamal Khan Leghari was giving a regular asylum to Ghulam Hussain Massori and his followers. Another most significant factor was that the British believe that Jamal Khan had brought under his influence executive engineer irrigation and canals, which vastly enhanced his power. Sandeman, in one of his letter to R.I. Bruce Assistant Commissioner Rajanpur has wrote 'pat, my boy until we can smash up Jamal Khan and his little game, we shall never do any good either in the district or in the border tribes'.³⁸ On receiving information that large sums of money paid by the Government for the maintenance of the irrigation canals were being misappropriated by the executive engineer in league with Sardar Jamal Khan, and that Jamal Khan paid large bribe to the said engineer. Sandeman passed this information before the Punjab Government; the said executive engineer was arrested and committed for trial to the Chief Court at Lahore on charges of receiving bribes. On the case coming up for trial at the Chief Court, the Chief witnesses who were Sardar Jamal Khan's servants turned around causing the case to break down. However, the misuse of Governments fund proved and the Government of India dismissed the said executive engineer and deprived Jamal Khan of his powers, as magistrate and his seat in Darbar was taken away from him. In this way, Bruce successfully tamed Jamal Khan Leghari. Similarly, Ghulam Hussain Bugti had to face the same fate when he made a raid on Harrand fort in the Dera Ghazi Khan. He attacked the fort, burned several villages, killed seven British subjects and carried off some hundreds of cattle's. The tribes of the British side reorganized with the inspiration of their new deputy commissioner were promptly called to arms along with 30 troops from the military outpost pursued and attacked the raiders in the Chachar Pass. Ghulam Hussain with 120 of his followers was killed and about 200 prisoners were taken. The laws of the British side being seven killed and 60 wounded. The two hundred prisoners were detained by Sandeman and were the unconscious cause of a new policy called 'forward policy' was named later on as Sandeman System also.

The Beginning of Great Game in Asia and Response of British Government Against Russia-Persian Threat: A Case of British Diplomatic Strategies and Advancement Across the West of Indus 1828-1867

The Making of the Political Administration of the British:

In a nutshell, Sandeman's forward policy may be described as follows;³⁹

To control the region especially tribal belt along with Punjab and Balochistan border.

To protect the safe and secure the forces from attacks

To secure the routes and passes

To consolidate indirect British influence without a sizeable and permanent military engagement and seize territory in the strategic regions, if a chance arose.

Sandeman achieved these goals with remarkable skill by applying three different administrative measures, observed by Martin.⁴⁰ According to his observation; Firstly, Sandeman used the Sardars by supporting them financially, entrusting them with administrative functions, decorating them with fine sounding titles, partly, enticing them with privileges, and guaranteeing their position even in a line of succession. Secondly, Sandeman introduced intra-tribal councils of elders called Jirga among the Baloch as a means to peacefully settle disputes and problems between the tribes. These Jirgas were consulted by the British administration on many occasions and gained rapid acceptance among Sardars. From 1875 onwards, Sandeman made Jirgas to sit once in a year by law. Thirdly, Sandeman introduced a police and administrative machinery (Levy System), consisting of warriors from the tribes. The tribal levies system was meant to develop a feeling of judicial responsibility among the common tribesmen. They were designed to bring about an identification of the people with the defense of their own country; they were to act not so much as an outer line of defense but as 'the eyes and the ears of the civil authority'.⁴¹ Levy guards served in their native areas and were recruited and paid by the Sardars, who were given a special Levies' allowance for that purpose. However, the Levies had dual allegiances. They were responsible to the British other than to the Sardars. When the co-operation of Levies' with administration was in doubt, the Sardar would be asked to change personnel. If the Sardar himself was hostile or unable to check dissidents within his tribe his Levy fund would be suspended. The Sandeman System proved to be extremely successful in the frontier districts of Dera Ghazi Khan and was even extended to Baluchistan in subsequent years. It was widely acclaimed by British authorities:

"the system adopted by Sir Robert Sandeman consisted in reconciling conflicting local interests under the common aegis of Great Britain; in employing the tribes as custodians of the highways and guardians of peace in their own territories; in paying them for they did well (and, conversely, in fining them for transgressions), in encouraging commerce and traffic by the lightening or abolition of tolls, and the security of means of communication; in the protection, rather than diminution, of tribal and clan independence, subject only to the over-arching ship of the 'British Raj'; in a word, in a policy, not of spasmodic and retributive interference but of steady and unflinching interference but of steady and unflinching conciliation".⁴²

Sandeman's policy was dependent not just on an expansion of British knowledge and presence but also on a new frontier myth. This new myth was perhaps most dramatically launched by a celebrated unarmed tour across the border undertaken by Sandeman himself in 1867. Formally, British officers were prohibited from venturing across the frontier except on armed punitive expeditions. But after laying the foundations through consultation on the plains with Baloch chiefs and headmen, Sandeman embarked in 1867 on a tour of the

The Beginning of Great Game in Asia and Response of British Government Against Russia-Persian Threat: A Case of British Diplomatic Strategies and Advancement Across the West of Indus 1828-1867

headquarter of the leading Baloch tribes and classes in the hills a campaign by leading Tumundars, without military protection any kind. Dames noted, the event and struck the Baloch imagination as deserving celebration in song as fully as a successful raid.⁴³ The ideas of Sandeman were soon developed into an elaborate system of administration which the British exercised in tribal areas of district Dera Ghazi Khan. This system was also known as political administration of the British.

British Administration & Dera Ghazi Khan

After the establishment of the British rule in D.G. Khan District, the rules to govern remained the same as the rest of the province for years. At first there was no special agency for dealing with the tribal tracts of the North West frontier of the British India. The relations with the tribes were conducted by the Deputy Commissioners of the six districts of Hazara, Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Ghazi Khan. In 1876, the three northern districts formed the Commissionership of Peshawar, whereas the remaining three Southern ones that of the Derajat were put under the Commissionership of Derajat. The Dera Ghazi Khan District was one of the districts of Derajat. In 1872, special regulation for the government of frontier district was enacted which is called 'The Punjab frontier Regulation No. 1 of 1872'.⁴⁴ According to this Act, the territory of these six bordering districts were divided between the Settled Areas of British India where ordinary laws of the land were exercised; and the Tribal Areas where the deputy commissioners were giving sweeping powers as compared with the other settled districts of Punjab. They had wider powers and a freer hand than in more law-ridden districts of the Lahore side of Indus.⁴⁵ They were to govern on patriarchal lines to make free use of arbitrators, to decide judicial cases on principals of justice equality and good conscience, eschewing all technicalities, and Lastly, they were strictly charged in their dealing with frontier tribes, to do their utmost to develop friendly feelings and settle misunderstanding by firmness, tact, and personal ascendancy, rather than by force of arms. These frontier districts were interconnected with military roads and cantonments, which were seven in numbers, connected together at one point, by a frontier road and chain of some fifty military and militia posts. Accordingly, from the very first, the system of border defense maintain by the Punjab government was not purely military but partly military and partly political and conciliatory. The passes were carefully watched and the frontier roads patrolled. The Act of 1876 was superseded in 1887 by 'Frontier Crimes Regulation Act of 1887'. This act gives the powers to the Deputy Commissioner of bordering districts, which can be discussed as follows:

1. The Power of the Deputy Commissioner: (Administrative Powers)

The deputy commissioner of bordering districts like Dera Ghazi Khan enjoys the power to:

To blockade hostile tribes

To check the construction of villages and forts within five miles of the frontier

To fine village communities or bordering tribes for colliding with or harboring offenders or escaped prisoners and for suppressing evidence.

To banish and person who had a blood feud in the district or any portion of it.

The Beginning of Great Game in Asia and Response of British Government Against Russia-Persian Threat: A Case of British Diplomatic Strategies and Advancement Across the West of Indus 1828-1867

(Judicial Powers exercised through Jirga system)

The Regulation authorizes of an additional district magistrate who has the powers specified in the part of schedule III to the code of criminal procedure and entitled “V” Ordinary powers of a District Magistrate” and maybe invested by the local governments with powers to try a s magistrate all writing, with all or any of the powers which may be exercised by the deputy commissioners under this regulation: The Deputy Commissioner can refer certain criminal and civil cases in a council of elders called Jirga for a finding.

On a Jirga finding in a criminal case the Deputy Commissioner can award a sentence provided for the offence in the Indian Penal Code up to seven years. The regulation also authorizes all criminal courts in the district to pass sentence, in certain cases, of whipping upon any person against whom the regulation maybe put in force in addition to any other punishment to which he may be liable.

It also authorizes the tender of pardon in all cases by those magistrates who are in powers to tender pardons under section 337 of code of Criminal procedure. Under this regulation the women may be punished for adultery as well as the men, by death. Individuals and whole families can be put on security to keep the peace for a period of three years. On a Jirga finding in a civil case, the Deputy Commissioners can pass a decree in accordance with the Jirga finding and such a decree can be enforced in the same way as the decrees of a civil court and The Political Assistant:

In bordering districts the appointment of Political Assistant/Agent is made by the Governor General with the consultation of the British Foreign Ministry and the Indian Political Office. India Political Office was maintained by the British to record the experiences of the extra ordinary nature by the civil servants regarding the administration and the relations with the neighboring countries. It is usual in the Indian Political Departments for civil as well as military officers to draw up a full report of their labours and successes whenever they have completed any special duty with they have been entrusted.⁴⁶ These Political Officers are the persons who were assigned special duties by the Indian Political Department. Among other duties, Political Officers are generally attached to military expeditions. They were to interpret the political views of government in sending them. They were to be the medium of all negotiations. They were to assist the General with their local knowledge and local influence in a country so totally strange to the soldiers as India. This practice is not only advantageous but necessary. It is a mistake to suppose that accompanying armies into the fields is the only duty of an Indian Political Agent/Assistant. He has in general a far higher, more interesting, and less invidious carrier to run in his official life. As Herbert B. Edwards share his experiences as Political Agent by telling about his account of his trans-Indus labours. He says “It is sapphire of my duty to tell honestly about my trans-Indus experiences to my countrymen; the British Indian Government in the intervals of peace supplies to every busy minded soldier like a pursuit more active, more directly useful, than the furbishing of the rusty arms; which opens to a field of distinction when that of war is closed; and sends him forth beyond our boundaries to be the pioneers of Christian Civilization in lands where Idolatry too often occupies the Temple, Corruption the Tribunal, and Tyranny the Throne”⁴⁷ In the Political Administration the office of Political Agent is very important and central. In the areas controlled by the Agencies instead of districts the Political Agent is equal to the rank of a Deputy Commissioner and his Assistant is called the Assistant Political Agent. However,

The Beginning of Great Game in Asia and Response of British Government Against Russia-Persian Threat: A Case of British Diplomatic Strategies and Advancement Across the West of Indus 1828-1867

in the districts like D.G. Khan where the division of the administration is on the basis of settled and tribal area, the Office of the Political Agent is called Political Assistant. The Political Assistant is an Officer selected from the Assistant District Superintendent of the Province. As his Political Assistant he exercises the powers of the Deputy Commissioners, Administrative as well as Judicial, mentioned above. As Political Assistant he exercises second class magisterial powers. He also enjoys the status of Deputy Commandant of Border Military Police. There is also a native Political Assistant of the Tehsildar class, who is generally known as the Political Tehsildar.

Working of the 1887 Regulation: About the working of the regulation C. P Thompson, **Deputy Commissioner writes as follows:**

“The Regulation as it now stands worked most beneficially. The cause of almost every murder committed in the district is a woman, in a large percentage of them there is practically no direct evidence, though there is generally strong circumstantial evidence against the murderer, regarding whose guilt, there is no moral doubt. A Jirga finding the Deputy Commissioner to punish the offenders and, by enforcing the executive measures authorized by the Regulation, to prevent the matter growing in to a blood feud. Under the Regulation the Deputy Commissioner has practically a free hand in the disposal of fines, and in women cases the whole or a large part of these are generally awarded as compensation to the aggrieved part.”

“A large proportion of the civil cases referred to Jirgas are claims of damages on account of elopement with an unmarried girl or widow. Among Balochis these elopements are nearly, if not quite, as much resented as elopements with married women. The Jirgas generally try to settle these cases by getting the defendant to give the plaintiff in exchange a woman in marriage, and it is only when this is not possible that cash damages are awarded. A very large percentage of these cases come from the Khosa tribe. The Khosa’s are proverbially addicted to rape, adultery and abduction, and as the organization of the tribe has almost gone, neither the Tumandar nor his Mokadams can settle without reference to the Deputy Commissioner.”

“In other tribes there are fewer of these cases, and almost all those that do occur are settled by the Tumandar without reference to the Deputy Commissioner.”

JIRGAH:

Offence committed by one member of the tribe against another are, if the circumstance are more suitable for trial by a council of Elders than for judicial investigation, generally made over to a council (Jirga) composed of Mokadams of the tribe. if the offence is by a member of one tribe against a member of another, and is likely to endanger bad feeling between the tribes, it is usual to form a Jirga composed of the chiefs of the two tribes, One or more other chiefs to assist them. Jirgas for the disposal of cases pending between tribes resident in the district are held at Dera Ghazi Khan in March after annual Horse Fair, which the chiefs with most of their tribesmen attend. Fort Munro is a very suitable place for the investigation of cases in which tribesmen from both sides of the border are concerned, and Jirgas are held there in the month of September, and are attended by the Marri, Bugti, and Khetran Chiefs and representatives of the Musa Khel and Luui Pathans, and by officers of the Balochistan agency as well as by chiefs of this district.

Border Military Police: The principal military station in the district is the cantonment of Dera Ghazi Khan, adjoining the civil lines and close to the city. The station of Rajanpur was

The Beginning of Great Game in Asia and Response of British Government Against Russia-Persian Threat: A Case of British Diplomatic Strategies and Advancement Across the West of Indus 1828-1867

abandoned as a military cantonment in the end of December 1895, the garrison up to that time having consisted of one regiment Native Cavalry. The ordinary garrison of Dera Ghazi Khan consists of one regiment of Native Cavalry and one of Native Infantry. The cantonment and military outposts of the district belong to the Punjab Frontier Force, and the troops are under Major General Commanding the Punjab Frontier Force at Abbotabad.

The total garrison of the district, excluding strength of outposts, as it stood on 1st December 1897, is shown in the margin and the figures are taken from the Quarter, Master Generals Distribution List, dated 1st December 1897, and include those who are sick or absent. These are military outposts at Mangrota, Khar and Harrand held by detachments of the Dera Ghazi Khan garrison, strength as follows:-

Mangrota	17 Sabres 21 Bayonets.
Khar-	21 Bayonets
Harrand-	7 Sabres

At the time of publication of the last edition of the Gazetteer, two separate forces existed along the frontier, viz,

- (1) Frontier Militia and
- (2) Border police.

The frontier Militia was under the control of military authorities, and the men composing the force were enlisted by "The officer commanding the Outposts". Upon the nomination of the Baloch Chiefs, in who's in-mans the posts were situated, with the approval of the Deputy Commissioner of the district. In 1890 this force consisted of 160 men of all grade, of whom 130 were mounted. A list of Frontier Militia posts, showing strength of each, is given in the margin.

The Border Police was directly under the control of the Deputy Commissioner of the district, and the officers and men composing the force were enlisted by him upon the nomination of the chiefs concerned. There were in all 65 men, of whom 29 were mounted.

In June 1890 the Frontier Militia was brought under civil control, and it and the Border Police were amalgamated, the force so formed being designated the Border Military Police.

For over a year, however, this force remained virtually up into two separate commands, the portion of it lying in the Rajanpur Sub-Division being managed by the Assistant Commissioner Rajanpur, and the remainder directly by the Deputy Commissioner of the district; but in August 1891 the appointment of an Assistant District Superintendent of Police to hold charge of the entire force and to act as Political Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner (with 2nd class magisterial powers), was sanctioned by the Government of India, and in November of the same year Mr. Davis, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, was sent to take up the appointment.

The duties of the Border Military Police are to watch the border, to prevent stolen property being conveyed across the frontier, to recover property so conveyed and to inquire into all cases occurring in the hills across the border in shore, to perform general Police duties outside the jurisdiction of the regular police of the district. Powers under chapter V of the Act X of 1882 were conferred on the officers and men of the force in 1896 under Punjab Government Notification No. 1070; dated 21st August 1896. The system of enrolment is the same as that of the original Frontier Militia, appointments being given by the Commandant Border Military Police, to nominees of the chief concerned, with the approval of the Deputy

The Beginning of Great Game in Asia and Response of British Government Against Russia-Persian Threat: A Case of British Diplomatic Strategies and Advancement Across the West of Indus 1828-1867

Commissioner.

Fazla Kach in Buzdar Hills	Five mounted men, 4 footmen and 1 writer
Hinglun Kach in Buzdar Hills	Four mounted men, 2 footmen and 1 writer
Chacha in Gurchani Hills	Three mounted men, 2 footmen and 1 writer
Kalchas in Gorchani Hills	Five mounted men, 4 footmen and 1 writer.

Thus on the 1st January 1898 the strength and composition of the force was as follows:-

Risaldar	01	Mounted Men	184
Jamadars	07	Naiks	02
Daffadars	21	Foot Men	82
Sowars	155	Sepyes	76
Hawilidar	04		

The system of frontier administration of this border differs entirely from that in force in Sind. In Dera Ghazi Khan the frontier is mainly held by the Balochis themselves. In Sindh it is held by the Sindh Frontier Force, the Balochis being all disarmed. In Sindh it is considered that to empty Balochis against his brother Balochis beyond the border engenders blood feuds and leads to reprisals. The experience of this district does not sustain this theory, for the Balochis employed to guard the Frontier are looked upon by the hill Balochis much as the Police and looked upon by their fellow natives in non-Frontier districts. British government engaged the frontier tribes and through Tumandari system.

Conclusion

In the 19th century, Great Britain and Russia seemed to be at odds with each other and began to feel threatened by one another. The siege of Herat and Khiva was a message for British Government in the East. In 1828, the British troops decided to cross the Indus but remained silent due to Ranjit Singh's strong rule. At that time, it also increased its ties with Afghanistan and reduced Russian presence there, which was also expressed by Russia and advised Britain to stay away from the region. But Britain was waiting for the right time and the death of Ranjit Singh gave it that opportunity. When British troops crossed the Indus in 1839, they first moved into Afghanistan. Then the Anglo-Afghan War was a big loss for British Force but later accommodate this loss they moved to south and captured Sindh, similarly Punjab was also under eyes and occupied in the 2nd Anglo-Sikh War. British officers used all kinds of strategy and planning under its extension policies as trade, administration, facilities and force. For this, British government's officials adopted various tactics to bring people in state circle at the local level. In which the people of the occupied regions were given political and financial incentives and were given powers, as an example of the tribe's chiefs appointed Tumandar a form of European Feudalism, which was introduced here by a new name, "Tumandari." They also granted the people loans, lands, money, stipend. In some areas purchased bought the persons. With this, British Offers also, tried to set good administration with the enforcement of law an orders. The mutual cooperation of the local tribal heads by introducing Tumandari system. British government has become successful to get the favour of the Baloch tribes and introduced the different state institutions in the region after an agreement with Khanate of Qalat and Tumandars of Dera Jat. It was an encounter to strength the modern British state which was also colonial nature state. This was the strategy which adopted by the British State

The Beginning of Great Game in Asia and Response of British Government Against Russia-Persian Threat: A Case of British Diplomatic Strategies and Advancement Across the West of Indus 1828-1867

men. British forces excelled to Balochistan after unrest on Iran Balochistan border and the threat of Russia has become reduced. The control on this area was a satisfaction for British government. Then British government tried to work on social development given by the inter play of the historical forces were denied to the people of this area by the overwhelming nature of the colonial state in spite of the fact that tradition. With this British introduced the concept of modern state such as, rule of law, order, responsibility, discipline, to the natives. Relative peace and order increased trade and agriculture in the area which resulted in the prosperity. The British government tried its best to inculcate the modern values through their modern educational institutions and provided to facilitate the natives through dispensaries and hospitals for health. In short after, the Russian threat changed the colonial nature of British India and the government adopted several friendly strategies for its Indian subjects during forward policy across the Indus. Government also appointed Agents against Russian threat, those who were assigned to spread toxic propaganda against Russia in public. The profuse propaganda of these agents created public hatred against Russia. While Russia could not get active agents from Afghanistan to the Indus who could break the British propaganda campaign. It is also said that Russia does not have agents for spying in the region. On the contrary, the British officers made full use of it and did not rely only on propaganda, but were rewarded by giving rewards, bribes, bribes and privileges among the people, which restored the confidence and morale of the British government among the people and beyond Punjab. There was success in the expansionist ambitions up to the border of Iran and Afghanistan.

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