INSIDE BALUCHISTAN

A POLITICAL AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF HIS HIGHNESS
BAIGLAR BAIGI : KHAN-E-AZAM-XIII

MIR AHMAD YAR KHAN BALUCH
KHAN-E-BALUCH
EX-RULER OF KALAT STATE

Publishers
ROYAL BOOK COMPANY
P. O. Box No. 7737
KARACHI-3

1975
CONCLUSION

I have placed all facts before you, my brethren. My whole life, from childhood to old age, has passed amidst you and the mountainous beauty of the land. You all have seen me closely, both as your Khan as well as an ordinary Baluch. I have nothing to hide from you. I have all along worked in your interests without any selfish motives of my own; and will continue to do so, irrespective of what my personal position happens to be.

I, therefore, appeal to you to forge unity among yourselves and stand united as indomitable stalwarts of the Pakistani nation. This is the only way by which you will be able to secure your legitimate rights in the national life of the country. Your future generations will be grateful to you and pray for the peace of your souls if you leave behind you the noble traditions of unity, hard work and sacrifice for the nation as a whole.

We are a faithful people by nature. Those who did not wish well to us, and tried their utmost to discredit us, have themselves reached their goal of oblivion. It was of such ignoble persons that Scott rightly said:

"Doubly dying shall go down
To the vile dust from whence he sprung."

May God in His mercy help us and guide us to the right path in the service of Islam and Pakistan. Ameen.
Appendix 1


WHEREAS a Treaty of lasting friendship has been concluded between the British Government and His Majesty Shah Shuja-ul-Mulk, and Mehrab Khan, the Chief of Kalat, as well as his predecessors, has always paid homage to the Royal House of the Saddozais, therefore, with the advice and consent of the Shah, the undermentioned Articles have been agreed upon by Mehrab Khan and his descendants from generation to generation. As long as the Khan performs good service, the following Articles will be fulfilled and preserved:

ARTICLE 1

As Nasir Khan and his descendants, as well as his tribe and sons, held possession of the country of Kalat, Kachhi, Khoristan, Makran, Kej, Bela and the port of Soumiani in the time of the lamented Ahmed Shah Durani they will in future be masters of their country in the same manner.

ARTICLE 2

The English Government will never interfere between the Khan, his dependants, and subjects, particularly lend no
assistance to Shah Nawaz Fateh Khan, and the descendants of the Mahabbatzaï branch of the family, but always exert itself to put away evil from his house. In case of His Majesty the Shah's displeasure with the Khan of Kalat, the English Government will exert itself to the utmost to remove the same in a manner which may be agreeable to the Shah and according to the rights of the Khan.

ARTICLE 3

As long as the British army continues in the country of Khorstan, the British Government agrees to pay to Mehrab Khan the sum of one and a half lakh of Company's rupees from the date of this engagement by half-yearly instalments.

ARTICLE 4

In return for this sum the Khan, while he pays homage to the Shah and continues in friendship with the British nation, agrees to use his best endeavours to procure supplies, carriage, and guards to protect provisions and stores going and coming from Shikarpur by the route of Rozan, Dadar, the Pass of Bolan, through Shal to Kuchlak from one frontier to another.

ARTICLE 5

All provisions and carriage which may be obtained through the means of the Khan, the price of the same is to be paid without hesitation.

ARTICLE 6

As much as Mehrab shows his friendship to the British Government by service and fidelity to the Saddozai family, so much the friendship will be increased between him and the British Government; and on this he should have the fullest reliance and confidence.

APPENDICES

This agreement having been concluded, signed and sealed by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Alexander Burnes, Kt., Envoy on the part of the Right Hon'ble George, Lord Auckland, G.C.B., Governor-general of India and Mehrab Khan, of Kalat, on the part of himself, the same shall be duly ratified by the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General.

Done at Kalat, the 28th day of March, A.D. 1839, corresponding with the 12th day of Muharram, A.H. 1255.

A. BURNES
Envoy to Kalat

Appendix II

TREATY ENTERED INTO BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
AND MEER NUSSEER KHAN, CHIEF OF KHELAT—1841.

WHEREAS Meer Nusseer Khan, son of Mehrab Khan, deceased, having tendered his allegiance and submission, the British Government and His Majesty Shah Shuja-oool-moolk recognise him, the said Nusseer Khan, and his descendants as Chief of the principality of Khelati-Nusseer on the following terms:

ARTICLE 1

Meer Nusseer Khan acknowledges himself and his descendants the vassals of the King of Cabool, in like manner
as his ancestors were formerly the vassals of His Majesty's ancestors.

**ARTICLE 2**

Of the tracts of country resumed on the death of Meer Mehrab Khan, namely, Cutchee, Moostung, and Shawl, the two first will be restored to Meer Nusseer Khan and his descendants through the kindness of His Majesty Shah Shuja-ool-moolk.

**ARTICLE 3**

Should it be deemed necessary to station troops, whether belonging to the Honourable Company or Shah Shuja-ool-moolk, in any part of the territory of Khelat, they shall occupy such positions as may be thought advisable.

**ARTICLE 4**

Meer Nusseer Khan, his heirs and successors, will always be guided by the advice of the British officer residing at his Durbar.

**ARTICLE 5**

The passage of merchants and others into Afghanistan from the river Indus on the one side, and from the sea-port of Sorneeanee on the other, shall be protected by Meer Nusseer Khan as far as practicable, nor will any aggression, be practised on such persons, or any undue exactions made beyond an equitable toll to be fixed by the British Government and Meer Nusseer Khan.

**ARTICLE 6**

Meer Nusseer Khan binds himself, his heirs and successors, not to hold any political communication or enter into any negotiations with foreign powers without the consent of the British Government and of His Majesty Shah Shuja-ool-moolk, and in all cases to act in subordinate co-operation with the governments of British India and of the Shah; but the usual amicable correspondence with neighbours to continue as heretofore.

**ARTICLE 7**

In case of an attack on Meer Nusseer Khan by an open enemy, or of any difference arising between him and any foreign power, the British Government will afford him assistance or good offices as it may judge to be necessary or proper for the maintenance of his rights.

**ARTICLE 8**

Meer Nusseer Khan will make due provision for the support of Shah Newaz Khan, either by pension to be paid through the British Government, on condition of that Chief residing within the British territory, or by grant of estates within Khelat possessions, as may hereafter be decided by the British Government.

*Done at Khelat, this 6th day of October A.D. 1841, corresponding with the 20th Shaban A.H. 1257.*

**MEER NUSSEER KHAN**

**AUCKLAND**

Ratified and signed by the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council, at Fort William in Bengal, this 10th day of January 1842.

T. H. MADDOCK,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*
Appendix III


WHEREAS the course of events has made it expedient that a new agreement should be concluded between the British Government and Meer Nusseer Khan, Chief of Khelat, the following Articles have been agreed on between the said government and His Highness:

ARTICLE 1

The Treaty concluded by Major Outram between the British Government and Meer Nusseer Khan, Chief of Khelat, on the 6th October 1841, is hereby annulled.

ARTICLE 2

There shall be perpetual friendship between the British Government and Meer Nusseer Khan, Chief of Khelat, his heirs and successors.

ARTICLE 3

Meer Nusseer Khan binds himself, his heirs and successors, to oppose to the utmost all the enemies of the British Government; in all cases to act in subordinate co-operation with that Government, and to enter into no negotiation with other States without its consent, the usual friendly correspondence with neighbours being continued as before.

ARTICLE 4

Should it be deemed necessary to station British troops in any part of the territory of Khelat, they shall occupy such positions as may be thought advisable by the British authorities.

ARTICLE 5

Meer Nusseer Khan binds himself, his heirs and successors, to prevent all plundering or other outrage by his subjects within or near British territory; to protect the passage of merchants to and fro between the British dominions and Afghanistan, whether by way of Sindh or by the seaport of Soumeeanee, or other seaports of Mekran, and to permit no exactions to be made beyond an equitable duty to be fixed by the British Government and Meer Nusseer Khan, and the amount to be shown in the Schedule annexed to this Treaty.

ARTICLE 6

To aid Meer Nusseer Khan, his heirs and successors, in the fulfilment of these obligations, and on condition of a faithful performance of them year by year, the British Government binds itself to pay to Meer Nusseer Khan, his heirs and successors an annual subsidy of fifty thousand (50,000) Company's Rupees.

ARTICLE 7

If during any year the conditions above mentioned shall not be faithfully performed by the said Meer Nusseer Khan,
his heirs and successors, then the annual subsidy of fifty thousand (50,000) Company's Rupees will not be paid by the British Government.

Done at Mustoong, this fourteenth day of May one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

JOHN JACOB, Major, Political Superintendent and Commandant on the frontier of Upper Sindh.

14th May 1854. MUSTOONG. Schedule showing amount of duty to be levied on merchandize passing through the dominions of the Khan of Khelat referred to in Article 5 of this Treaty.

On each camel-load, without respect to value, from the northern frontier to the sea, either to Kurrahee or other port, Company's Rupees 6.

On each camel, as above, from the northern frontier to Shikarpore, Company's Rupees 5.

The same duties to be levied on merchandize passing in the contrary direction from the sea, or from Sindh to the Khelat territory.

JOHN JACOB, Major, Political Superintendent and Commandant on the frontier of Upper Sind.

The foregoing Articles of Treaty having been concluded between the British Government and the Khan of Khelat, and signed and sealed by Major John Jacob, C.B., on the one part, and Meer Nusseer Khan on the other at Mustoong on the 14th May A.D. 1854, corresponding with 16th Shaban A.H. 1270, a copy of the same will be delivered to His High-

ness, duly ratified by the Governor-General in Council, within two months from this date.

DALHOUSSIE J. DORIN J. LOW J. P. GRANT B. PEACOCK

Ratified by the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council, Fort William, this 2nd day of June 1854.

G. F. EDMONSTONE, Secretary to the Government of India.

Appendix IV


ARTICLE 1

That His Highness the Khan of Khelat shall afford protection to the line of telegraph and to the persons
employed in its construction and maintenance through the tract of the country lying between the western boundary of the province under the rule of the Jam of Beyla and the eastern boundary of the Gwadar territory.

ARTICLE 2

That the British Government shall be at liberty to erect stations in such parts of the said country as they may deem most convenient for telegraph purposes.

ARTICLE 3

That the material of the telegraph may be landed, free of duty, wherever the British Government may think most convenient on His Highness's coast.

ARTICLE 4

That the cost of material, labour, landing charges, housing, provisions, etc., shall be borne by the British Government, who will also make any arrangements they may consider most convenient regarding their own supplies, labour, etc. His Highness the Khan undertaking that no impediment shall be thrown in their way, but that, on the contrary, every protection and assistance shall be afforded on his part.

ARTICLE 5

That for the protection of the line and those employed upon it, the British Government will agree to pay the annual sum of Rupees five thousand (5,000), and His Highness the Khan of Khelat is not to be called upon to go to any further expense than the above sum.

APPENDICES

ARTICLE 6

That His Highness the Khan shall give notice through the Political Agent to the British Government of the proportions of the sum above mentioned which he may wish to be paid to the various Chiefs to whom he will entrust the conservation of the line, it being understood that the whole sum paid by the British Government for the purpose will be expended amongst the Chiefs and people through whose country the line passes. On receipt of His Highness's wishes in this respect, the sums will be paid to the named parties through the Political Agent or other officer appointed by the British Government.

ARTICLE 7

That annual payment will commence from the date that the telegraph officers may report that 50 miles of the line have been erected, and that its conservation is complete for that distance.

ARTICLE 8

That any disagreement between the Telegraph officials and the subjects of His Highness the Khan of Khelat shall be referred to the Political Agent at Khelat if it cannot be satisfactorily settled on the spot by the Telegraph officers in communication with the Agent of His Highness.

ARTICLE 9

Continued obstruction or injury to the line may cause revocation of this agreement at any time on the part of the British Government.

M. GREEN, Major,
CAMP KUSHMORE: Actg. Political Agent to the Court of
The 20th Feb. 1863. His Highness the Khan of Khelat.
ADDITIONAL CLAUSE (10) OF A CONVENTION WITH HIS HIGHNESS THE KHAN OF KHELAT FOR THE PASSAGE OF THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH THROUGH HIS MEKRAN TERRITORY.

**ARTICLE 10**

That His Highness the Khan of Khelet, with the view of accelerating the erection of the Electric Telegraph, agrees that the English Government may subsidize and make their own arrangements with the tribes (his subjects) in Mekran.

It being understood that the above shall not include any cession of Khelet territory without his (the Khan's) consent, and that, should offices or buildings be erected, their sites shall always be considered as belonging to the Khelet Government.

On the part of the British Government.

**JACOBBAD, UPPER SIND, THE 23RD MARCH 1863.**

M. GREEN, Major Actg. Political Agent at Khelet.

KHODADAD KHAN
Ruler of Khelet.

Appendix V*

TREATY BETWEEN THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND THE KHELET STATE—1876.

Whereas it has become expedient to renew the Treaty of 1854, between the British Government and Nasseer Khan,

**APPENDICES**

Khan of Khelet, and to supplement the same by certain additional provisions calculated to draw closer the bonds of friendship and amity between the two Governments, the following additional Articles are herewith agreed upon between the Right Honourable Edward Robert Bulwer Lytton, Baron Lytton of Knebworth, in the County of Hertford, and a Baronet of the United Kingdom, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, on behalf of the British Government on the one hand, and His Highness Meer Khodadad Khan, Khan of Khelet, on the other:

**ARTICLE 1**

The Treaty concluded between the British Government and Meer Nasseer Khan, Khan of Khelet, on the 14th of May 1854, is hereby renewed and re-affirmed.

**ARTICLE 2**

There shall be perpetual friendship between the British Government and Meer Khodadad Khan, Khan of Khelet, his heirs, and successors.

**ARTICLE 3**

Whilst on his part, Meer Khodadad Khan, Khan of Khelet, binds himself, his heirs, successors, and Sirdars to observe faithfully the provisions of Article 3 of the Treaty of 1854, the British Government on its part engages to respect the independence of Khelet, and to aid the Khan, in case of need, in the maintenance of a just authority and the protection of his territories from external attack, by such means as the British Government may at the moment deem expedient.

*See also Appendices Nos. I and II.*
ARTICLE 4

For the further consolidation of the friendship herewith renewed and re-affirmed between the two Governments, it is agreed on the one hand that British Agents with suitable escorts shall be duly accredited by the British Government to reside permanently at the Court of the Khan and elsewhere in His Highness's dominions, and on the other hand, that a suitable representative shall be duly accredited by His Highness to the Government of India.

ARTICLE 5

It is hereby agreed that should any dispute, calculated to disturb the peace of the country, arise hereafter between the Khan and the Sirdars of Khelat, the British Agent at the Court of His Highness shall in the first place use his good offices with both parties to effect by friendly advice an amicable arrangement between them, failing which the Khan will, with the consent of the British Government, submit such dispute to its arbitration, and accept and faithfully execute its award.

ARTICLE 6

Whereas the Khan of Khelat has expressed a desire on the part of himself and his Sirdars for the presence in his country of a detachment of British troops, the British Government, in accordance with the provisions of Article 4 of the Treaty of 1854, and in recognition of the intimate relations existing between the two countries, hereby assents to the request of His Highness, on condition that the troops shall be stationed in such positions as the British Government may deem expedient, and be withdrawn at the pleasure of that Government.

ARTICLE 7

It is also agreed that such lines of telegraph or railway as may be beneficial to the interests of the two Governments shall be from time to time constructed by the British Government in the territories of the Khan, provided that the conditions of such construction be a matter of previous arrangement between that Government and the Government of His Highness.

ARTICLE 8

There shall be entire freedom of trade between the State of Khelat and the territories of the British Government, subject to such conditions as the British Government may, at any time in concert with the Khan of Khelat, deem necessary for the protection of fiscal interests.

ARTICLE 9

To aid Meer Khodadad Khan, his heirs, and successors, in the efficient fulfilment of the obligations contracted by them under the Treaty of 1854, and the present supplementary engagement, the British Government hereby undertakes to pay to the said Khan, his heirs, and successors an annual sum of one lakh of rupees, so long as they shall faithfully adhere to the engagements heretofore and hereby contracted.

ARTICLE 10

The British Government further undertakes to contribute Rupees twenty-thousand five-hundred annually towards the establishment of posts and development of traffic along the trade routes in His Highness's territories, provided such
money is expended by the Khan in the manner approved of by the British Government.

Executed at Jacobabad, this eighth day of December, one-thousand eight-hundred and seventy-six Anno Domini.

LYTTON

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

SEAL OF KHAN OF KHELAT.

Appendix VI

TRANSLATION OF A MEMORANDUM DRAWN UP BY HIS HIGHNESS THE KHAN OF KHELAT REGARDING THE SETTLEMENT OF HIS QUARREL WITH HIS SIRDARS, AND PRESENTED BY HIM TO MAJOR R. SANDMAN, DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, ON SPECIAL DUTY, IN DURBAR, ON THE 6TH JUNE 1876.

Arrangements should be made by the British Government to compensate the Candahar merchants whose kaflas were plundered in the Mulla, Takari and Kazak passes by the Jalawans, who, also realized transit dues from some of these kaflas. The merchants are with me and are clamorous for a settlement.

2. In accordance with the written order of Sir William Merewether annexed* to this, I took possession of the province of Lus Beyla, and incurred great expense in doing so. This country should be

*This order cannot be found, but Sir William Merewether annexed it to this, I took possession of the province.

3. The Brahooee Sirdars should be required to expel from the country my ex-Wuzeer Atta Mahomed who treacherously escaped from Khelet notwithstanding my servant Nawab Mahomed Khan was security for him. The ex-Wuzeer is doing all he can to keep up disturbances throughout the length and breadth of the land. After a permanent peace has been arranged on the condition that the ex-Wuzeer leaves the Khelet State, I will allow his family (who are in Khelet) to go with him.

4. By the settlement come to in 1872 by Sir William Merewether it was decreed that the Sarawan Brahooees should pay compensation for the kafla they plundered in the Bolan Pass. This compensation they could not pay. I had to give Rs. 35,000 to the merchants. I had also to pay Rs. 55,000 to the merchants that were plundered by the Murrees. I had thus a total sum of Rs. 90,000 to pay merchants on account of kaflas plundered by the Brahooees. It was decreed that they should pay; but as they had not the means, I had to do so. I received, after the settlement, a lakh of rupees from the Government for my own use, but by this means I only