

## **A Brief Look at the Political - Social Situation of Balochistan in First Pahlavi**

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**ABSTRACT**— Qajar government tried to control and monitor the Balochistan, and also to prevent the penetration of Britain's there, to expand its influence in Baluchistan. After the murder of Amir Kabir, Because of the oppressive and plundering expensive actions of Qajar in this area, Not only did security But also made the rebel leaders and their murder, and lead to the migration of a large number of residents in the neighboring regions and countries. Since the Constitution, to the emergence of Reza Shah, In the meantime, local governments had gained power and influence in the region. The most important government was Barkezhi in Baluchistan. by Reza Shah's army operations by commander Amanullah Jahanbani, the Local the governments dropped. "To maintain security in Balochistan in the region of Saravan, in Iranshahr castles, and Zabul some military barracks established. Government relationship with the tribes transformed, By actions such as: disarmament, promotion of recruitment, the creation of a national education system and heads of tribes, authority and influence lost. So these groups to get their lost authority and influence, served for the national governments, and help the government in many affairs. Instead the government rewards them for their parliamentary and etc. But from 1307 onward, the modern state was enduring presence in Balochistan, the commander's authority shattered to some extent. And the Baluchis, found a very strong reference, they could advocate their own right of the lords.

**KEYWORDS:** Social situation, Baluchistan, government

### **Introduction**

Throughout the history, the central governments have always attacked to Balochistan for different reasons. But despite these campaigns, the campaign of Reza Shah in Balochistan had a fundamental difference. The attacks which the local governments had to Baluchistan have ended after some times. And the attackers returned to their initial positions. But the result was limited to changes in some local ruler. But the central government invasion in the 1307, Unlike previous operations, made the presence of a stable the government in Baluchistan. This constitutes were the vanguard troops who paved the way for new developments in Balochistan. So with the central government in Balochistan, the prosperity and the civilization valve was opened to the locals. So that the culture and the development and prosperity in the region came to their army. Because after a while the school was held in Balochistan. The Roads were constructed, the urbanization flourished, the aqueduct was repaired.

### **Balochistan Situation Concurrent with the Rise of the Pahlavi**

During the First World War, despite the fact that Iran had declared neutrality, But the Russian Air Force and the UK, with the occupation of the north and south of the country, actually violated this neutrality. In the country people, especially the nationalists, Backed the allies due to the anti-imperialist spirit of Criminal Russia and Britain had emerged in Iran. Although the Iranians did not suspect the extent of the degradation of their country. But the arrogant behavior of the Russians and the British complicity prompted the feelings in favor of Germany. (Jean-Pierre Dygar, 1378, p. 54) The German used the anti-imperialist mood tone of the Iranian people, and paid to demagogy. They also claimed to save Iran from the colonial Russian and English will help them. To do this, Different groups of Germans arrived in Iran to carry out sabotage and the propaganda. Economic and political impacts of Iran, Military occupation of parts of its territories, the division of the country into zones of influence imperialists, increased the anti-imperialist spirit of the people more than ever. Germany to dominate Iran, the conversion of the country's land for their own site, and to use of this site against Russia, And the centers of influence in England, tried to use anti-British and the anti-tsarist spirit at the time of the war to its advantage. German spies were sent to Iran, under the supervision of German diplomatic missions and consular activities, these anti-British and anti-Russian propaganda, tribal uprisings and terrorist gangs against members of the British and the Russians are way down in Iran. (D. Q. Ivanov, Iran's modern history, the translation of H acid, Zia, unwarranted, Bitá, p. 26). For this purpose a group of Germans came to the South East of Iran, Including in the border region between Baluch tribes who have traditionally had a British friend. (Reginald Dyer, 1383, p. 17) They carried out extensive propaganda against Britain to these nations tend to their own. General Dyer (dyer) in "Raiders of the Frontier", In the case of German propaganda among the Baluch tribes and the tribes of the Germans wrote: These tribes have made sure that Germans converted to Islam and the William Kaiser (emperor of Germany) personally converted to their religion. Since the border tribes were always looking for own interests, and had believed the German lies for converting to Islam, they were deceived and helped to them. (Reginald Dyer, 1383, p. 17) The UK government to prevent the Germans entered India through Baluchistan, in order to encourage the Baluch tribal chiefs and the commanders of friendship with England, the multitude of channels including the supervision of Ay.by.dv

(a.b.dew) and Major Keys (keyes) sent to Baluchistan. These boards, after meeting with the heads of the tribes and the masters of several districts in southern Baluchistan, could agree to go along with the United Kingdom and lack of pro-Germans. (James Frederick Mabry, 1369, pp 277-278). Because the British government through diplomatic agreements of tribal chiefs and the commanders failed to gain the northern Balochistan agreement, sent General Dyer to the region, to prevent the Sarhadi leaders working with German. With memories of that General Dyer can be realized: In the Baluchistan region, the national spirit and a sense of solidarity with Germany, there have been, which during the First World War had gained strength in Iran. He noted that some of the commanders of the border with Germany have exchanged written messages also. (Reginald Dyer, 1383, p. 126). Contrary to claims that: the Balochistan was still lived in hibernation until the attack, and had not any news of the political developments in the country, (Yaser Kasim, 1384, p. 17) , This shows that: Baluchistan tribes of the general development of the country And the prevailing political attitudes were not only unaware, but also it was solidarity and have participated in it. General Dyer wrote in his memoirs after being sent to Balochistan as: he could won up tribal chief by creating mental war, advertising and detailed strategy related to such wars, He eventually managed to commanders of the border tribes, especially Jyndkhan Yarahmdzayy clan chief, Juma Khan Sardar Ismail job tribe and the clan formation Gmshad avoided hostilities with the British force. Khalil Khan, commander of Gamshadzehi tribe was killed in this battle. , In which the source: In the early morning of January 21 /, about 150 people from the tribes under the command of Khalil Khan, After the West camp guard posts were under heavy fire, invaded, And the tried to use the two post guards around the base to penetrate. But later were forced to withdraw under fire of their many dead and injured as a retrogression. The positions of the forces that we (the British) had, Khalil Khan's body was found. (James Frederick Mabry, 1369, pp: 245). Generally, concurrent with the rise of the Pahlavi in Iran, Balochistan was the stage of the competition of foreign troops. This was noted as a result of global developments, especially the First World War.

### **The Lord Relations and commanders of Baluch with Reza Shah**

After coming to power Reza Shah sought to modernize Iran in imitation of Europe, However, due to structural differences between Iran and the Europe early twentieth century, Unlike Europe on Iran had powerful centrifugal forces focus, which were threatening the authority of the modern state, Reza Khan was faced with serious problems. Therefore, the removal of the master of powerful centrifugal forces, was the first priority of Reza Khan. He therefore, disarmed the tribes across the country, Proceed to compulsory settlement that was a hard blow inflicted on the heads of tribes. Lambton writes about Reza Shah's politics tribes and the nomads and its consequences: exiled many chiefs, the annual winter and summer the nomads were greatly hampered. In all cases a good place for nomad settlement was not selected. Their needs in terms of health and education did not provide enough. in terms of agricultural education and provision of equipment and tools, they do not provide facilities for tribes, Reza Shah's policy were misinterpreted and badly executed, Therefore came a heavy toll on livestock, Nomads fell into poverty, Their charge was reduced, those old owner and the master of the land nomads, had lost their property. On the one hand, the government confiscated them, on the other hand emerging class of merchants and the entrepreneurs, and members of the new paperwork and the so-called "bureaucracy" and the military, as were the old owner. (A. K. Q. Lambton, 1377, p. 459 And the 502-501). In addition, Reza Shah began a new reform in Iran. As a result, the power of the Lord nomads was in danger. Including: Mandating the military service in the army, establishing national educational system in the country. The central government through the new army, began the tribe's settlement in various parts of Iran, to control the tribal groups. For this purpose, Reza Shah Army in 1307 dispatched to Balochistan, by Reza Shah's invasion, Lieutenant General Jahanbani, controlled the state across the region. Powerful tribal lords who seek to disarm tribes were heavily repressed and the deported to remote areas. As Juma Khan Esmail Zehi, who was raised in the year 1310 AD rebelled, was suppressed and exiled to Iran in the province under consideration were imprisoned for a long time. (Jahanbani Amanullah, 1338, p. 69). Following centralization policies of Reza Shah and his actions in Baluchistan, Baluch tribal authority chiefs declined. Since 1307 the central government in Balochistan attended, the tribal chief's authority and the commanders also declined gradually. Government appointed to set up new institutions and organizations. Many of the tasks previously performed by the princes gave to this institutions. In this regard it went so far as competing and a succession of generals. (Yaserghasem, 1384, p. 51) Some of the disarmed leaders, accepted the authority of the state, to remain its power through compromise with the central government. Since some of these heads of tribes, had helped to other tribes in the central government in order to be disarmed, in matters such as marinating tribal insurgency in Baluchistan, Instead, the central government granted concessions to the loyal tribes leaders and commanders. For example, we can name Naroui and Rigitribes in cooperation with the central government whom he had a major role in calming the insurgency led by tribal warlord Ismail Juma Khan. (zendemoghadam Mahmoud, 1370, pp 200-199) and they got Concessions such as the National Consultative Assembly. So that Rigi clan leaders, Nasir Khan, son of Amanullah Rigi and the nephew of Eidookhan, were the Prime Minister of Zahedan people in Prime Minister Mossadegh period and after that. (zendemoghadam Mahmoud, 1370, pp 147-148) When Reza Khan empowerment, clan Baranzehyhad the significant parts of southern Baluchistan under the control, Jahanbani writes in this regard: For this reason, Baluchistan year (1303) was the right inner tribes invaded, and a place for Political or military aggression and foreign governments. So Mohammad Khan Barakzais friend, to maintain a semblance, in recent years, by the government, was responsible for that country. And any works from the authority of the state was not observed, using this he named himself as the absolute rule of Anani. To complete independence and their influence, all chiefs and tribal leaders opposed to gradually subdued. Finally, a major part of

Baluchistan (region Saravan, Makran and central Baluchistan) brought to their sphere of influence. (Jahanbani Amanullah, 1336, p. 21) Those tribal chiefs and commanders who did not surrender to the politics of Reza Shah with military operations and the policy of his "concentration of power" disappeared. Dost Muhammad Khan Barakzai is an obvious example of these types of tribal chiefs in the southern Baluchistan. (Makki H., 1362, p. 127)

### **Sarhaddi Tribes Rebellion**

To the rise of Reza Shah, As Amir Dost Muhammad Khan Barakzai was ruled southern Baluchistan, Baluchistan Sarhaddi region and North of (border) were for the local Baluch powerful tribes, including Yarahmdzayy, Gmshadzayy and Ismailzahi. After that Dost Mohammad Khan of Baluchistan defeated troops of Reza Shah in 1307, some of the commanders of the border, a friend of Muhammad Khan Baluch, especially commanders, and governance he had supported. But the border clan elders, including Yarmhmdzayy, Ismail zahi and Rigi, among others were not allowed to maintain their authority as armed groups. Shortly after the fall of Dost Mohammad Khan, Reza Shah also disarmed them. (Ahmad Hamidi, 1379, p. 227). Due to these and other items that occurred in the Sarhad tribes revolted against the central government. Mistreatment of military commanders: Including General Alborz treated with violence Baluch tribes. Especially his action against the rebel generals in 1307 AD, in Koohak, a group of tribal chiefs and commanders of an execution warrant was issued. This cowardly act made a hate among the Baluch against Army, which remained for a long time. (Jahanbani Amanullah, 1338, p. 29) Reza Shah's treatment of military commanders, with the commanders of the tribes, along with the hate which Baluch people had about to Britains, made a situation, made the field of border tribal rebellion in the years 1310 and 1316. The cause of the riots on the sources concluded: This was apparently the case that: A woman walks with her father and her husband, Police stopped theme, one of the police knocks the woman, on the pretext that the money is hidden in her, then makes a skirmish between police. The news arrives to the commander Jmakhan, his outbursts. May be the real cause of the rebellion was the orders of Pahlavi Hat, formal wear, unveiling (unveiling) and Gohar Shad Mosque incident in July 1314 and made the Baluch tribes scared, and pulling the rail line to Zahedan which was going to be connected. (zendemoghadam, Mahmoud, 1370, pp 193-194) Generally any time the Baluch Sardar would have felt that the central government is indifferent to them, have no attention to the captains and in some cases this group has made some political problems - for the central government. And vice versa when the central government is considered them, this group brought down the yield on the doorstep of the central government. At this time, due to the presence of British troops in the region and opposition the captains of the tribes with their presence, sardarjama khan, invites Baluch tribes to fight against the British forces, Gomshadzehi tribes and yar ahmad zehhi united a front. About 55 kilometers from the city of Zahedan in a place called "graveyard" a battle done with British forces. In this battle of the 18 people of Ishmael zehi tribe (including six brothers of Sardar Gemma Khan) and the number of people killed other tribes. In this battle 75 British soldiers were killed. (Sistan Iraj Afshar, 1371, 278-279). Since the British troops could not cope with the EU, pretend that, this union arises, against the central government of Iran, so "Iran government killed Baluchistan troops. Allied Forces, gathered in the mountains names Pyrsooran in a place called "Karim" with women and children, and start the guerrilla war. In this battle of Reza Shah's army, 30 soldiers in the "Kalachat" and a few soldiers in the "Soviet" and number of ten people in the "ghatarkhanjak" killed. (zendemoghadam Mahmoud, 1370, p. 186). But eventually the Baluch tribes allied forces, failed of the Reza Shah army. The Last Esmaeil Zehi tribe's rebellion against the central government was done in 1316. That following in 1317, Major General Alborz attacked to the Corinne Esmaeil creation was the tribe's territory, a skirmish occurred between the parties. (zende Moghadam, Mahmoud, 1370, pp: 194) Finally, by police demanding, general Alborz went of the Baluchistan and Maj. Gen. Mohammed Amin came to his place, he suddenly attacked to the rebels and killed many of them and took many prisoners, and exiled many of them to Shiraz. The war ended in 1317 AD, and after the end of Reza Shah, no rebels did not, against the central government on behalf of the Baluchi tribes. However, rebellious Baluch border tribes, eventually suppressed by government forces. And Sardar Esmaeil Juma Khan who had escaped to the British Baluchistan, was caught and submitted. He was deported along with members of his tribe to Fars. After a while, the rebel tribes was pardoned, and until the year 1322, under the command of Reza Shah, Brigadier General Juma Khan was ordered to return and restitution his property to Zahedan to be issued. (zende Moghadam, Mahmoud, 1370, pp: 192).

### **The Political Situation in Southern Baluchistan:**

After the fall of Dost Mohammad Khan Barkezhi, the central government conquered the region, and made Iranshahr to be the seat of the Makran Division. But in the more southern regions, Baluchistan did not achieve the things completely, because the local authorities were subject to central government. The area of governors and local commanders awarded," For example, the Nikshahr government decree, issued in the name of Sardar Hussain Khan. After government forces took full control of Reza Shah, since the area "Bennett" was a remote spot and had no strategic importance, the central government was not concerned and he wanted the ruling obedience in the reign. And there is no interference in the internal affairs. Especially since the local rulers were not so strong, which has had a danger for government. Sardar Hussain Khan, in Nikshahr was in government service. In addition, the government through local authorities could more easily be monitored zone. The only controversial when it was set up was great chaos and fear, the Government forces intervened and made peace. (Borghaee, 1336, p. 55). Towards the end of the reign of Reza Shah local rulers were in the local competition and collusion with each other, to be the dominant power in the region. The differences that occurred in the time between the local leaders that was supposed to: Mohammad Khan Shirani, ruling Fenouj the area "mouth" of the

government in the name of Ali Khan, nephew and his son, this action was faced by the Bennetruller. The difference was the beginning of a fight between Ali Khan and Ayub Khan. Ayub Khan got friended with Lasharies. And made Ali Khan besieged in Sheikhan. But the army intervened and reconciled them, then took both of them to Iranshahr and demanded their weapons delivered. During the disarmament, Ali Khan, who was competing Ayub Khan, Once again, the army moved to Bennett. Who was going to arrest Ali Khan who fled to the mountains and the rebelled. In his pursuit, Lasharies and Ayub Khan, federal troops escorted him. And when he did not find, he ordered his commander to arrest his father, naghdi Khan. After three months, Sardar Hussain Khan intervened, pleaded of Ali Khan to Colonel Karimi, Ali Khan brought down from the mountain and was safe. After a while due to Katych democracy and mohtaram Abad tribe attacks and looting in those areas, the army gave Ali Khan weapons to suppress them. He did, and after working for one year (i.e. until the year 1319) stayed in katij. (Borghae, former, pp: 55-56) Espakeh areas and Chanf political situation that the leaders were there Mubarak's ruling was as follows: Since the "Mir Khair Mohammad", Coincides with the ruler in the state of governance Prince Firuz Mirza Kerman and Baluchistan, Mobarakies family earns the governing in chanoof and espakeh region. Kheir Mohammad Mir, had four sons, three of them after he ruled in different areas of the region, Rustam Khan in Chanf and Ahura, Sarfaraz Khan and Musa Khan in Espakeh. Rustam Khan Mubarak, like other commanders Baluch, obeyed the rule of Pahlavi's. But after a while because of the outrage committed by Colonel Nakhchivan against him, Because it didn't have sufficient financial capacity to deal with the central government, decided to be united with lasharlearners, Mirhooti Khan, and Shirani: Ayoubkhan, Naghdi Khan and Hossein Khan, and as a protest against government policy to emigrate en masse to India. But when the action Rustam Khan was left alone and the rest of the work refused. At the same time, due to a familial dispute between two people in the name of Amir and Seyedi Nawab of Shgym, Navab went to the Barkat Khan the son of Rostam Khan who leaved in gishak. Seyedi by stimulating a man named Quli Khan, attempted murder of Barkat Khan. Rostam Khan went to the Shegim after knowing this event, looted and burned the property of Amir's people. Isa Khan the son of Musa Khan had a very active peresence in this attack. After this event, Rustam Khan, according to a previous map, went to the Bandar govadron Pakistani soil. Isa Khan in the mountains of Ahura got rebellious with some of their relatives and Baloch against the central government. And carried out several attacks against government forces, he surrounded Chanf Castle, and he captured the heptchn castle in 1309. Isa Khan was still rebellious until after Shahrivar 1320. Finally, by mediation of Sardar Khan Hoti, eydoo Khan Rigi, and Mir Lasharie Colonel, Isa Khan Sheibani, the commander of the regiment and Colonel Tajbakhsh commander met Khash. Then he was appointed for Sarbaz. Then he appointed as the tribe commander. (Azim Shah Bakhsh, 1373, p. 44-47)

#### **Focus on Outcomes-Oriented Policies of Reza Shah in Baluchistan**

Reza Shah Expedition to Baluchistan, and its conquest by the military brought much results. As a result of it, the government administration was dependent on military forces. And they were troops that opened the ways to instill civic institutions in Baluchistan. The tribal rebellion was suppressed by the militaries. And the behavior of troops with rebels who were accompanied by violence, Caused some grudges and hatred, not only to the military but also among the people of the region to the central government. And had tribal insurgencies against the central governments, which Sarahi tribe's revolt was of this type of riots. Following the repressive measures of Reza Shah in Baluchistan tribal chiefs and commanders, the relations with the central government transformed. The tribal chiefs and tribal leaders who focused on the impact of policies adopted by Reza Shah had lost their authority, raised for seeking compensation for the lost authority. For this purpose they were close to the central government, and cooperated with it, and through this they achieved top positions in government. One of the consequences of the conquest of Baluchistan, was the disappearance of local government, So that the Local Government of Dost Mohammad Khan which was the largest local government in the region, was destroyed by the policy-oriented focuses of Reza Shah. And its territory was in the hands of the central government. Also, after the army operation, had been paid attention to the development and prosperity of the region than ever before.

#### *Baluch tribal chiefs and captains deformations relations with the central government:*

Reza Shah with the aim of centralization and eliminate all attachments with the exception of loyalty to the central government came to office, therefore, as noted, the focus of centrifugal force and tribes were the main problems in the way. As a result, the first priority in the country, including in Baluchistan, were destroying and forcing the troops to obey the central government. Thus, following the actions and policies of Reza Shah, chiefs of nomadic tribes and tribal chiefs have lost authority and influence in the region, and, following this, the type of relationship with the central government reshaped with the tribal chiefs and commanders. Thus, if the previously "tribal chiefs had extensive powers in areas under their influence", their relationship with the central government on the basis of mutual recognition was a pattern. The heads of the tribal, to the government, had allegiance and obedience, and in many cases they collected taxes for the government's military procurement. The government, in turn, recognized the heads of tribal and nomads as government representatives. (Ahmad Hamidi, 1379, p. 167) With the rise of Reza Shah, the relationship between the government and tribal - was transformed. And by actions such as: disarmament, promote recruitment, the creation of a national education system and so on ... the authority and influence of tribal chiefs vanished. So, these groups to restore their lost authority and influence, served for the national governments. And help the government in many other tribes and tribal issues such as disarmament, quell riots and other things in the area. Instead, the government rewarded them for granted such as parliamentary etc. At this time the government is nothing but loyalty to the central government by the tribal.

*The dismantling of local government and the tyranny and oppression:*

The most important result of Reza Shah's forces in Baluchistan, the disappearance of local government, Since the Constitutional Revolution to the rise of Reza Shah, In the meantime, local governments had gained power and influence in the region. The most important government, was the Barekzehi government in Baluchistan. As noted Dost Mohammad Khan Barekzehi , the governor of Baluchistan, had ruled in Bampour at this time, that by Reza shah army operations, to the commander Amanullah Djahanbani, his government felt. And then all the Baluchistan came across to capture the central government, and local governments were abolished, and the activities of local governors and commanders of Baluch stopped. And in general the time of feudality ended. With the fall of these governments, the central government found a stable presence in Baluchistan. And "to maintain security in Baluchistan in the region of Saravan, Iranshahr in castles, Bampour and Zabulisome (garrison) established military. The military establishment and its definitive country adopted and implemented in a timely manner. (Amanullah Jahanbani, 1336, p. 84). "Before the year 1307, idealistically were the faces of Baluch tribal chiefs. So that in a long time, rarely items can be found that the subjects of Baluch tribal chiefs and commanders, had protested to the leaders avarice. But from 1307 onwards the modern state was enduring presence in Baluchistan, the commanders authority defeated to some extent, and Baluchis found very strong reference, and they could advocate against the utmost tribal chiefs and other substances."(QasimSyasr, 1384 pp: 52-53)

**Result**

Reza Shah after the subjugation of nomadic tribes across the country, paid attention to Baluchistan, In order to integrate and coordinate with Iranian Baluchistan to the area in 1307. Because, Baluchistan was the last ethnic areas in the central government. The central government had to rapidly expand its administrative structure in the region for the first time. After the fall of Dost Mohammad Khan, Baluchistan was quiet, and military garrisons were stationed at various points which quickly suppressed that the slightest disturbance. During this period, the State Administration was relying on military force. Because the military, were involved not only on the occupation of Baluchistan, but they also found a way to instill civic institutions in the region. The central government through the military took control of the region, could not make completely transform the socio-economic structure of Baluchistan. So bad economic conditions and the influence of tribal chiefs in the region made the situation continues to favor tribal chiefs and commanders remain stationary. With little military presence in the region's cities were equipped with military barracks, government offices, schools and shops were new as well as one or more streets. And because its administration was in the hands of the military and non-native, this caused a gap between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people were. The impact that the changes had in diagnostic criteria, left a social change. Therefore, criteria such as origin, great properties and great tits, by creating new cities and the expansion of government influence, instead, they place themselves with the government employment office. And from now on, the proximity to the central government and to hold public office and administrative measures had social influence in society. That's why tribal chiefs and commanders of Baluch also tried in every possible way to communicate with government, and employ their relatives in government jobs, however, the sectarian continues to be the main social structure in Baluchistan. And tribal leaders could maintain their social- economic power. Some of them have played an intermediary role between the government and its tribes. And held the responsibility for law and order in their states. The process of formation of the modern state in Iran created a lot of conflict between the government and tribal in Baluchistan. The confrontation between the government and the leaders, took on a political dimension. But it did not have an ethnic conflict. In other words, the local separatist politics did not shaped. And heads of tribal and clans were not to achieve the objectives of autonomy and independence. More tribal chiefs and commanders seeking to expand their political and economic power and interests and various tribal leaders competed with each other for power. General political situation in Baluchistan was quiet before Shahrivar 1320, and most local tribal chiefs and generals were scared of supernatural power state, but they were not serious threat to the interests of the state. Thus, the action of Reza Shah in Baluchistan partly changes in the socio-political situation in the region, and people were realizing a higher power than the power of tribal chiefs.

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