

Political Struggle of Shaheed Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai against British Raj in the Light of Professor Abdul Ghani Khan Ghano's Work:

By

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Abstract:

Shaheed Abdul Samad Khan was a prominent and well known nationalist leader and politician of subcontinent. When he was just 11 years old, he began his political struggle against British Raj, with arranging a rally of school students in his village Inayat-u-llah Kareez, Gulistan (in present District Kala Abdullah). Like other nationalist leaders of subcontinent Shaheed Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai also spent a long period of his life in captivity but still he bears a huge contribution in socio-political, cultural, religious, educational and journalism development of Balochistan. Many researchers and writers have written regarding life, struggle and service of Shaheed Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai but among them Professor Abdul Ghani Khan Ghano has a vital role in the frizzling history regarding Shaheed Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai, just because Professor Abdul Ghani Khan Ghano has given axial position to Shaheed Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai in his research work. There is no doubt that the research works of Professor Abdul Ghani Khan Ghano is the only source and opening door towards life, struggle and services of Shaheed Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai.

Keywords: Political Struggle, British, Samad Khan, Ghani Khan etc.

Introduction:

Professor Abdul Ghani Khan Ghano is one of the first researcher, writer and historian who collected and organized local history and local political History of British Balochistan. He was born on 3rd April 1939 in Karachi.

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Basically his family was belonging to Chaman Balochistan and had shifted to Karachi before 1st world war, while moved back to District Chaman during 2nd world war. Professor Abdul Ghani Khan Ghano has huge contribution in the freezing of modern local political history of Balochistan. The pivot of Professor Abdul Ghani Khan Ghano's work is "Shaheed Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai". He has organized the separated history of Shaheed Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai in his own work. The History of Shaheed Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai is divided into two periods, the first before creation of Pakistan struggling against British Raj, second after independence struggling for creation of democratic Balochistan. Socio-political struggle of Shaheed Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai added a new chapter to the history of Balochistan. The following study aims to describe struggle of Shaheed Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai during British Raj and as well as his contribution in introducing of modern politics and print media in British Balochistan.

Political Struggle of Shaheed Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai against British Raj:

In history there have been very few people that they have brought awakening among their nations through their courageousness, perseverance, constancy and nonviolence. Shaheed Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai is also one of them who brought enormous changes in politics and journalism of Balochistan although he was lived in the most backward area of subcontinent. That was the period when the capitalist powers of world were in war with one other by question of resizing of backward countries such as Asian and African countries. Due to this wrangling between capitalist powers the world had faced the First World War and as a result the social, political and economic status of African and most of Asian countries had reached to its worst point. Meanwhile the Great Britain had a strong power in India and desired to resize the Afghanistan through the Khyber Pashtunkhwa (NWFP) and Balochistan routes. Shaheed Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai village Inayat-u-llah Kareez located in Gulistan (In present District Killah Abdullah) was situated close to the main route of British towards Afghanistan. Thus from childhood Shaheed Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai was able to see British army movement through his village towards Afghanistan Border. Second from the first day the Pashtuns tribes of Balochistan and Khyber Pashtunkhwa did not accept the British division of their area thus Pashtuns used to call British as usurping and oppressor. All these were going in front of Shaheed Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai, yet when was in middle school. "He faced a practical period when he wanted to make his first passport and experienced the public problems in offices,

bribe culture and delaying cases in courts, all these made Shaheed Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai to stand against British government of India” (Ghano, 1991, p.380).

Early Political Activities of Shaheed Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai:

Yet Shaheed Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai had not much acquaintance to political scenario of subcontinent. When he was just eleven years old in 1918 the Khilafat movement had begun in India against British Raj. Shaheed Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai also participated in this movement with bringing out a rally of school children against British government, under his own command in Gulistan. (Ghano, 2000, p. 433) This was the first political activity of Shaheed Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai. In fact, this became the departure of his long, famous and a successful political journey. Ghano (2000) states when in 1919 Afghanistan’s Amir Habib-u-llah Khan was murdered and his son Ameer Aman-u-llah Khan was ascended and announced the integrity of Afghanistan which became cause of a huge clash between Afghanistan and British India and British government began propagandas against Ameer Aman-u-llah Khan. This situation brought Afghanistan and British India close to war, finally the third Anglo Afghan war took place in 1919. (Ghano, 2000, p. 346) In this circumstance all the Pashtuns tribes declared war against British India and people began gathering around Ameer Aman-u-llah Khan and joined his volunteer force against British India. In Pashtun region of British Balochistan people declared the year 1919 as the year of Ghaza. From Gulistan also a huge number of native people were ready to join the volunteer force of Ameer Aman-u-llah Khan and Shaheed Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai was also among them. When they marched towards Afghanistan so British army arrested them and. (Ghano, 1900, p. 14) Ghano (2000) states that all of them were sent to Quetta Police station near to western side of Quetta Railway station and were kept in prison for 28 days. Eleven years old Shaheed Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai was also one of the prisoners.

Visit of Lahore:

According to Ghano (1990) in December 1929 Shaheed Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai visited Lahore along his companions Qazi Muhammad Qaheer and Ubydullah Khan where the session of All India Congress, Khilafat, Baharat Sabah and Kirti Kistan’s were going. Shaheed Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai met to the leaders participating the session. In the session Shaheed Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai liked the speech of Doctor Saif-u-Din Kachlu and Kaka Snubar Hussain Moomand and impressed by them. These

speeches brought so deep impression on the life of Shaheed Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai and he decided to begin an organized struggle against British government through a democratic party. "For the aim to have an organization and democratic party, he began to work as a religious reformer. He visited mosques and made speeches against British government" (Ghano, 2000, p. 349). The British government did not like these activities because this was a voice rising for public awakening and demands for their rights. According to Ghano (2000) government declared Shaheed Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai's this action as a resentful action and in May 1930 Shaheed Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai arrested along his older brother Abdul Salam Khan and a companion Muhammad Ayoub Khan Achakzai. With the arrestment of Shaheed Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai there was a huge anxiety among people of Gulistan and they had begun distrusting on British government of India. As a result, on 4th June 1930 Major Marley, Captain Faierer and Mrs. Faierer, who were traveling from Quetta to Chaman road, abducted by Achakzai tribe and took away across the border. On 6th June 1930 these abducted English men and woman brought back to Chaman by Mullah Muhammad who was the captor and said that this abducting was aimed to make free Shaheed Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai from English Prison. From May 1930 to July 1930 Shaheed Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai and his companions were kept in lock up. In July 1930 they were brought to Sandeman Hall Quetta in front of British Balochistan Pashtun Jirgah in the presence of a huge number of police. They had accused that Shaheed Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai and his companions participated in several political activities in Lahore and had brought political literature and distributed in Balochistan. The Jirgah sent Shaheed Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai to jail for two years in the light of FCR rule. First he was sent to Quetta jail later shifted to Mach Central jail. In fact, in 1929 when Shaheed Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai was returned to Balochistan he had idea to form an organized political platform for British Balochistan's Pashtun people from where they would be able to rise their voice to get their rights and to begin an organized political struggle against British Raj but due to his arrestment and later sending him to jail this program stopped temporarily.

First Visit of India:

From July 1930 to July 1931 Shaheed Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai was jailed and came out in July 1931 when Gandhi and Viceroy Lard Arden came to a mutual treaty according to which all the political prisoners were made free. Thus Shaheed Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai also came out from jail. This on year captivity could not freeze the political and philanthropy

passion of Shaheed Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai. He began to highlight the political, social and journalism's problems of Balochistan on high level political platform. Thus he decided to travel to Mumbai India. According to Ghano (2000) in August 1931 he visited Mumbai, where he met to the famous Indian leaders who were going to go to London for roundtable conference. Shaheed Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai discussed with Gandhi regarding Balochistan's problems. Gandhi recommended that to present all these issues in written shape and Shaheed Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai wrote a pamphlet regarding social, Political and economic problems of Balochistan, especially social problems created by British formed Jirgah and presented to Gandhi. "Gandhi's personal secretary Piaray Lal translated this pamphlet in English and made 500 copies of it, Gandhi paid for printing of this pamphlet" (Ghano, 2000, p. 409).

Shaheed Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai's this visit of India was a successful visit because he highlighted Balochistan's problems on an international platform second he got introduction with the famous and international leadership of India such as Quid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, Gandhi, Bacha Khan (Abdul Ghafar Khan), Amir Muhammad Khan and Barrister Mr. Ahmad Shah.

Balochistan Movement in Sindh:

The British government of India had banned on every kind of political and journalism activities in Balochistan due to unpleasant relationship with Afghanistan. "Hence in 1932 the Balochistan nationalists made Sindh their political activities' hub" (Ghano, 1993, 276). In this regard they held several political sessions in different cities of Sindh such as Jacobabad, Haider Abad and Karachi. The following lines describe the said political sessions.

All India Baloch Conference:

According to Ghano (2000) the visit of Shaheed Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai of Mumbai in 1931 brought enormous change and growth in the political visionary of Shaheed Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai and he became famous among British Balochistan's nationalist leadership as father of modern Politics of Balochistan. This situation increased the suspicion of Balochistan government regarding Shaheed Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai and his political activities. Shaheed Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai and his companions were continuously marching towards forming a nationalist party in Balochistan. In 1932 Mir Youssef Ali Aziz Magsi called a Baloch Meeting in Multan and invited Shaheed Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai to

participate but due to being busy in Gulistan he could not attend this conference. This meeting was aimed to form a joint Pashtun and Baloch political platform to struggle for Pashtun and Baloch rights and to highlight Balochistan's problems on All India political platform and to force British Government in Balochistan." (Ghano, 1991, p. 333) In the said meeting they finalized to call "All India Baloch Conference" in Jacobabad in December 1932. Shaheed Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai was the veteran among Balochistan's politicians thus Mir Youssef Ali Aziz Magsi wrote an invitation letter to him in month of October 1932 to participate in All India Baloch Conference of Jacobabad. "Finally the conference held at the end of December 1932 and Shaheed Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai was selected as president of the said conference by all Pashtun and Baloch." (Ghano, 2000, p. 409) Defiantly this was the first joint political session of Pashtun and Baloch during British Raj. In the said conference they demanded from British government of India to introduce reform in the governmental system and asked to make native languages Pashtu and Balochi the languages of education. In this conference the new joint Pashtun and Baloch political platform "Balochistan and All India Baloch Conference" was formed and Shaheed Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai was selected the first chairman of the said platform." (Ghano, 1990, p. 94)

Visit of India 1933:

After participating in All India Baloch and Balochistan Conference Shaheed Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai visited India to meet politician and journalists of India and to raise Balochistan's political, social and especially press problems at an international platform. In this visit he met with Allama Muhammad Iqbal and discussed with him in this regard. (Ghano, 2000, p. 423) During this visit he participated in "All India Muslim Conference" presided by Allama Muhammad Iqbal. In 1933 on the encouragement of Bihar's Maulana Shafay Dawoodi and Syed Murtuza Bahadur of Madras Shaheed Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai joined "All India Muslim Conference" and became an administrative member of the said conference. Many of Muslim leaders who had role in the foundation of All India Muslim League were members of this conference. (Ghano, 2005, p. 58)

Hyderabad and Karachi Conferences:

In 1933 he returned to Sindh from India and in December 1933 there was an annual conference of "Balochistan and All India Baloch Conference". In the said conference the annual performance of Balochistan and All India Baloch Conference was brought under discussion and recalled British

government of India to introduce political and educational reforms in Balochistan. (Ghano, 1991, p. 335) Afterward Shaheed Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai left for Karachi, where on first January 1934; a session was going to be hold under the presiding of Mir Jamshed Nusherwan. In this session Shaheed Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai made a speech. Ghano (2000) states that in this speech Shaheed Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai spoke regarding socio-political problems of Balochistan, called for reforms in Jirgah system and called Mumbai government to introduce reforms as have introduced in other provinces of India. His demands for reforms were the following.

1. There should be freedom of press and speech.
2. Education has to be free, promote primary schools into middle schools and construct new buildings of schools.
3. For Municipal Committee of Quetta, members should not be selected but the members have to elected through election.
4. In main cities of Balochistan the local boards have to form.
5. To introduce one law, to form courts and judiciary system and the cases have to run under the courts.
6. Every Governmental institute has to have its own head officer. Political officer, judicial officer and Officer of Maal. These all chairs should not be under one officer.
7. To stop levying from government side against countryside.
8. In courts the rights of appeal and cross-examine has to provide to public.

The coverage was given to the session of Karachi by many newspapers. The famous newspaper among them was Maulana Muhammad Ali Johor's newspaper "Zameendar".

Arrestment:

Shaheed Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai was returned to his own village afterward of having political activities in Sindh while the government was very furious. As Shaheed Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai arrived, the government arrested him immediately. He was charged that he has made antigovernment and social hateful speeches in the conferences held in Jacobabad, Hyderabad and Karachi. This way he was not only charged because of his words but was also blamed that he has supported and helped antigovernment people. "He was also blamed that during arresting him some of governmental documents were brought out from him. This shows that he has gotten illegal approach to different governmental offices to get documents by bribing and stealing" (Ghano, 2000, p. 21). "Shaheed Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai was tried in Pishin court in front of Pashtun Jirgah

members. He was sent to jail for three years under FCR and was fined five thousand Rupees” (Ghano, 1991, p. 336). With the arrestment of Shaheed Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai in entire Indian Politician and press media were enraged. “In Karachi the weekly newspaper Balochistan-e-Jadid’s Editor Muhammad Husain Anka wrote regarding arrestment of Shaheed Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai and his friends while the British government of India canceled the license of Balochistan-e-Jadeed on 3rd July 1934” (Ghano, 2000a, p. 424). Maulana Muhammad Ali Johor wrote editorials regarding Shaheed Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai in Zameendar newspaper and termed it the persecution of British Indian government and wrote some of quatrains in the honor of Shaheed Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai and his fellow Mir Aziz Kurd.

عبدالعزيز كرد په ايوبيوں كو فخر

عبدالصمد كى ذات په نازاں اچكزئى۔ (Ghano, 2000b, p.410)

Translation: *Ayoubies are proud on Abdul Aziz*

Achakzaies are proud on Abdul Samad Khan.

A discussion also went on, in Punjab Assembly regarding the arrestment of Shaheed Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai and closure on press media and speech in Balochistan. According to Ghano (1990) “Inqilab Lahore newspaper” wrote on 21st May 1934 in this regard that in assembly Sait Abdullah Haroon talked on the issue of Balochistan and said that Khan Abdul Samad Khan is the best example who is the chairperson of All India Baloch Conference who held sessions in Karachi and other areas and called British government of India to introduce reforms in Balochistan and as well as moved a letter to AGG for publishing a newspaper but he was treated badly. Shaheed Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai was kept in prison from January 1934 to May 1936. During this captivity he was kept in Mach central Jail, where he was in C class and beard different kind of hardships.

Imposing of Indian Press Act:

Till 1936 the press and print media was banned strongly in Balochistan especially newspapers. There wasn’t a single press in the entire province. There wasn’t any newspaper to highlight Balochistan’s socio-political, educational and economic problems on national and provincial level. The new papers used to come to Balochistan from Karachi, Hyderabad and Multan while these newspapers never contained news regarding

Balochistan's problems. Before 1936 in Balochistan the newspapers were publishing under "Executive Order". Ghano (2000) states that these newspapers were banned to publish the socio-political news and articles. In 1930 Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai submitted an application of issuance of newspaper in Balochistan and got reply that he won't be allow to publish any Social, educational, political news. Only can write regarding horse races and government's activities. Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai got it useless and began struggling for introducing "Indian Press Act". For the purpose Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai visited India and met to journalists and discussed the press problems of Balochistan. Finally, as a result of seven years struggle of Shaheed Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai, in 1936 the British government of India introduced the Indian Press Act in Balochistan.

Establishing of Anjuman-e-Watan:

As Shaheed Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai had pledged in 1929, on the visit of Lahore to begin an organized movement against British government of India, but due to his arrestment he could not reached to his goal till 1938. In 1936 Shaheed Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai began to create a political platform, for the purpose, from 1936 to 1938 he traveled through Pashtun area of Balochistan to gather educated Pashtun people. In 1938 Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai and his companions gathered to establish a new political party by name of "Anjuman-e-Watan". Eventually Anjuman-e-Watan was established on 20th of May 1938. The first meeting was held on 22nd of June 1938. Members of working committee of Anjuman-e-Watan were the following.

1. Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai. President of Anjuman-e-Watan.
2. Muhammad Hussain Anka. General Secretary of Anjuman-e-Watan.
3. Arbab Abdul Qadeer. Secretary of Anjuman-e-Watan.
4. Sait Donmal treasurer of Anjuman-e-Watan.

Other members of Anjuman-e-Watan were the following.

1. Nawabzadah Mir Shahbaz Noshirwani.
2. Wadirah Mir Muhammad Khan Kosah.
3. Malik Shir Muhammad Khan Ghalzi.
4. Mir Wali Muhammad Khan.
5. Rafiq Muhammad Aslam Achakzai.
6. Sardar Dayal Singh.
7. Mullavi Ghulam Hider. (Ghano, 2005, p. 34)

Manifesto of Anjuman-e-Watan:

According to Ghano (1990) on 22nd June 1938 Shaheed Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai made a speech in the first session of Anjuman-e-Watan and declared the manifesto of Anjuman-e-Watan as the following.

- Anjuman-e-Watan considers “British rule” as the biggest evil.
- Anjuman-e-Watan will struggle to give an end to the British Rule in India.
- Anjuman-e-Watan works for public for awaking.
- As Anjuman-e-Watan has no military, arms and a mature nation thus this movement goes with the idea of Nonviolence.
- Anjuman-e-Watan is the organization of Southern Pashtunistan (British Balochistan) which just works for gaining and restoring rights of public.
- Anjuman-e-Watan has no collection with All India Congress but Anjuman-e-Watan considers the freedom of India as its own freedom.
- Education, agriculture and standing for welfare of farmers and laborers are the main sectors of Anjuman-e-Watan.
- Anjuman-e-Watan is a free ethnic struggling movement which marches towards revolution with bearing tolerance, discipline and believing on one humanity.

First Annual Session of Anjuman-e-Watan June 1939:

The first annual session of Anjuman-e-Watan held in Quetta. “In June 1939 there held the first annual session of Anjuman-e-Watan in Quetta which continued for three days. In the first day more than 1,000 people participated and on third day the number of participators increased up to 10,000, Among these participators there were Muslims, Hindu, Sikh and men & women” (Ghano, 1990, p. 108). According to Ghano (1990) in the said session the annual performance of Anjuman-e-Watan was presented in front of public which was the following.

- From the first day Anjuman-e-Watan began political awaking program by name of “Public Political Meeting”. The 31st May was celebrated as “Yusuf Day” in which for the first time the rally was brought out in city and the slogan “Long live, revolution” was used loudly. Anjuman-e-Watan asked government to announce 31st May

as public holiday. Finally, this year (1939) 31st May was announced as public holiday in the memorial of earthquake of 31st May 1935. All the governmental offices and institutes were remained closed. Beside this in Sibi, Nushki, Nasirabad and Makran the public sessions were held and the public was told to stand for their rights.

- Last year due to introducing of “Education Code” the students of Balochistan faced enormous difficulties because government decreased the scholarship and as well as the amount of the given scholarship. As a result, students of all Balochistan began a protest and Anjuman-e-Watan declared support for the demands of students and held public meetings and sessions in this regard. Anjuman-e-Watan appointed its own members in Pishin, Nushki, fort Sandeman, Chaman and Quetta to protect the protest of the students from any kind of violence.
- Yet Anjuman-e-Watan was busy with supporting of students’ protest that in Kan Mehtarzai the anxiety between farmers was increased due to imposing new taxes on them. Anjuman-e-Watan supported farmers. Finally, Anjuman-e-Watan succeeded and government withdrew the new imposed taxes.

Anjuman-e-Watan was a real public representative party of British Balochistan. This party began to gain the rights of people of Balochistan through nonviolence while at other hand the British government was trying to bargain with members of Anjuman-e-Watan and presented jobs, membership of Jirgah, allotting them land and Jaghir to keep them away from Anjuman-e-Watan but could not succeed. With the passing of each day Anjuman-e-Watan rooted more strongly among public and became more popular. People began believing on its political and social services.

Till 1942 Anjuman-e-Watan had become the strongest political platform for the public and by the public of Balochistan. “In 1942 when in India the “Quit India Movement” began thus Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai affiliated Anjuman-e-Watan with All India Congress to force British government” (Ghano, 2005, p. 92).

Installing First Printing Press in Balochistan:

With the imposing the Indian Press Act in Balochistan in 1936 Shaheed Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai planned to install a free press in Quetta and publish a public representative newspaper. He sent an application to AGG for issuance of newspapers and began to manage installation of printing press. Installation of printing press wasn’t an ordinary work. It needed

10,000 rupees. Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai wasn't in position to pay for it the whole amount because of his poor financial status. Thus he began a donation program through which he managed 7,500 rupees. Among this amount Khan of Kalat donated 2000 rupees. The remaining 2,500 rupees Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai managed with mortgaging his land in village Gulistan. Eventually he succeeded to install the first printing electric press of Balochistan in February 1938. (Ghano a, 2000, p. 396) "Shaheed Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai titled his press "Aziz Press" by name of his great companion Mir Yusuf Ali Aziz Magsi who struggled beside him for a democratic Balochistan and died in destructive earthquake of 1935" (Ghano b, 2000, p. 324).

Weekly Istiqlal Newspaper 1938:

The year of 1938 was probably a successful year for Shaheed Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai. In this year he got several achievements especially installation of Aziz Press and issuance of Istiqlal newspaper. "This was desire of Khan Shaheed to bring out a public representative newspaper which he did as "Istiqlal" in 1938" (Ghano a, 2015, p.197). Istiqlal was a weekly newspaper which had two languages Urdu and Pashto. This was happening for the first time that a Pashto newspaper was publishing from Balochistan. This newspaper played a vital role in the political struggle of Khan Shaheed and represented the voice of public of Balochistan during Second World War. "The journey of Istiqlal was so hard and full troubles. This journey was continued from 1938 up to 1950. Finally, government of Pakistan canceled license of Istiqlal in 1950 and closed this chapter forever and last editor of Istiqlal was Abdul Samad Khan Durrani" (Ghano b, 2015, p. 286).

Istiqlal's first editor was Maulana Abdul Baqi Bihari who didn't get enough success in the achievement of desire aim of Istiqlal. After him, Abdul Qadus Sahbai and Allah Bakhshi Saleem appointed as editors of Istiqlal. Till 1950 Shir Muhammad Ghalzi, Muhammad Husain Nizami, Mir Gul Khan Mengal, Muhammad Azam Khan Achakzai and Abdul Samad Durrani served Istiqlal as editors. According to Ghano (2000) in 1942 during "Quit India movement" Istiqlal played a key role in the raising the said movement in Balochistan. As a result, the British government declared the editor of Istiqlal as unpleasant person and sent him out of Balochistan. During Second World War Istiqlal and Anjuman-e-Watan both stood against Britain and war and expounded the people not to support the war because this isn't going in our favor. The issuance of Istiqlal declared that Shaheed Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai hasn't only a great contribution in the

introducing modern politics in Balochistan but also has huge contribution in the field of journalism and was the real pioneer of modern journalism in Balochistan.

Conclusion:

The content analyses of Professor Abdul Ghani Khan Ghano's work shows that Anglo-Afghan relations were directly affected by the relations between USSR and Britain and as a result Britain got control of a vast area of Afghanistan and created a new administration system for it known "British Balochistan". Beside these British governments introduced a new notorious law known FCR. Shaheed Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai grew up in such circumstance; as a result, he stepped in politics when he was just 11 years old. He arranged a rally of school children against British government. This rally converted his life as a nationalist leader. Shaheed Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai faced enormous difficulties throughout his political journey. During British rule Shaheed Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai always criticized British policies and visited different areas of British Balochistan, Sindh and Central India to force British government to introduce socio-political reforms in British Balochistan. For the achievement these goals Shaheed Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai became part of different political platforms and followed the path of nonviolence political struggle. Beside this he formed a new political platform for youngsters known as "Anjuman-e-Watan".

Shaheed Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai was a conscious person; he knew that without print media the moment and struggle would never be successful. Thus he demanded from British government to introduce press reforms in Balochistan. Finally, in 1936 the press and print media reforms were introduced in Balochistan and Shaheed Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai installed printing press for the first in Quetta, British Balochistan. After this success he issued a weekly Urdu Pashtu newspaper named "Istiqlal". Through Istiqlal he began public awareness program and called people to stand for their basic human rights and as well as criticized British government and their ill policies. This way Shaheed Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai paid a great contribution in development of modern politics and journalism in Balochistan.

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