

Socio-economic Disparities in Balochistan: Assessing Structural Etiology

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Abstract

This study attempts to explain the insurgency in Balochistan in the context of existing socio-economic disparities. Structural etiology is a systemic and institutionalized deprivation of the people to their needs and rights. The empirical evidence suggests that violence in Balochistan is a complex phenomenon triggered by numerous instigators. The data on socio-economic indicators testifies that Balochistan lags behind the rest of the provinces on all important indicators, which points towards structural negligence. From the analysis of the data collected through interviews, socio-economic discrimination has been an influential factor that promoted Baloch insurgency.

Key Words:

Socio-Economic, Disparity, Structural Etiology, Balochistan

JEL Classification:

Vol. III, No. I (Spring 2018)

Pages: 134 – 154

p-ISSN: 2521-2974

L-ISSN: 2521-2974

e-ISSN: 2707-0093

DOI: 10.31703/ger.2018(III-I).14

Introduction

Structural negligence in Balochistan and other socio-economic deprivation of the people from their basic needs has triggered violence and insurgency in Balochistan (Yoder, 2015). In other words, under-development in socio-economic terms can instigate structural violence. When people are denied their basic needs, there is a greater likelihood of exhibiting deviant behavior, which may take the form of violence of various kinds. The problem is compounded when the socio-economic development amongst the federating units of a federation is not even. This may make the inhabitants of underdeveloped regions believe that they are being discriminated against for political motives, hence greater the chances of violence.

Structural violence is said to exist in the group, class, society, regional or national scenario if there is any discrimination in the access of goods, products, facilities, resources, and opportunities. Therefore, the unequal advantage provided to a group, class, or region deprives other's political, social, and economic rights. Social justice is the right of every member of the society, class, or nationality rather than a concession, so equal advantage should be available to all the components. Against this backdrop, an inter-provincial comparison of socio-economic indicators has been made in this research to establish its link with the structural violence in the Province of Balochistan. The figures have been

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taken from various sources of established authenticity.

Inter-Provincial Comparison on HDI

According to [Sen \(2003\)](#), Human Development Index encompasses multiple indicators of socio-economic development such as life expectancy, education, and per capita income. Accordingly, it takes into account multiple factors of development. The Index was initially developed by Mr Mehboob-ul-Haq, a Pakistani economist and former Finance Minister, during the year 1990 under the auspices of the United Nations Development Program. Following its development, the index has attained wider acceptability as a measure of real human development. For the current study, seven indicators of development, i.e., education, health, development, infrastructure, economy, Balochistan in national decision making, and national administrative institutions, have been compared to get a holistic picture.

According to SPDC (2016, p 5), Balochistan is the least developed Province in Pakistan. The indices of the four provinces are appended below.

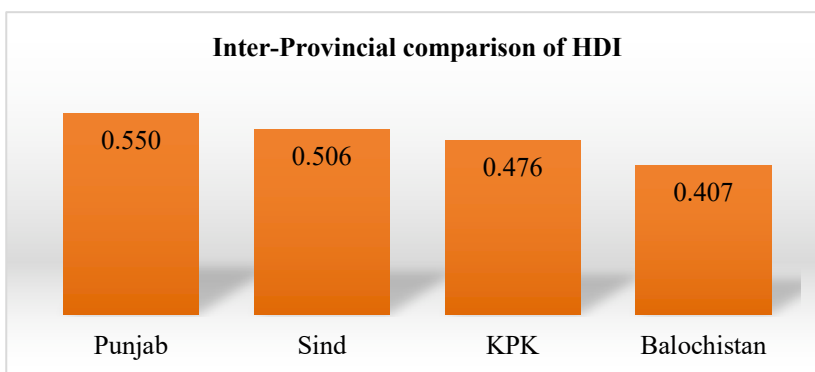


Figure 1: Note: Figure has been Created by Data from the Social Policy and Development Center Report

Education

[Psacharopoulos & Woodhall \(1993, p. 4-5\)](#) contend that education is key to progress and development in the modern world. The authors state that World Bank since 1962 has vigorously pursued the policy of funding educational development to the developing countries as a means of socio-economic development. The World Bank has focused on basic and primary education, informal education, training of teachers, reformation of curricula, textbooks, and equipment and buildings of the schools. From the experience of the world bank, it is held that investment in education is a key to progress and prosperity, and its contribution towards national development is no lesser than the investment in physical capital [Morris, \(1996 p. 103\)](#). It contends that education is a key to development in the modern world. This study highlights the role of education at levels in developing four Asian countries termed Asian Tigers, namely, Taiwan, South Korea, Hong Kong, and Singapore. It is therefore evident that socio-economic progress in the modern world cannot be pursued without education.

Literacy

Literacy and education are keys to progress and development in modern times (Fägerlind & Saha, 2016). The modern economy is termed a knowledge economy. The road to prosperity and development originates from modern education. The illiterate or low literate population cannot play any productive role in the country's socio-economic development. Baluchistan has been outperformed by the rest of the provinces on this count. The current literacy rate put Punjab ahead of all provinces, followed by Sindh, KPK, and Baluchistan at the bottom.

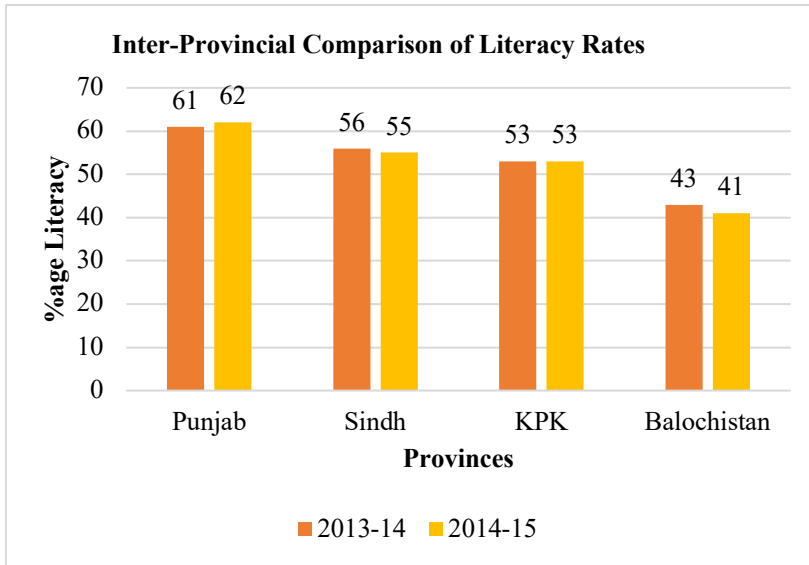


Figure 2: Inter-Provincial comparisons of Literacy Rates

Gross Enrollment

Gross enrollment refers to the proportion of children attending school out of the total number of children of that age group, i.e., five to nine years (Pakistan, Economic Survey, 2017, p 173). Many children in Pakistan who are eligible to be enrolled in school are out of school. On this count, Baluchistan is again at the bottom.

Table 1. Inter-Provincial Comparison of Gross Enrollment

Provinces	2013-14	2015-16
Punjab	100	93
Sindh	76	78
KPK	89	88
Balochistan	67	60

Note: The data is copied from Pakistan Economic Survey (2017) for gross enrollment.

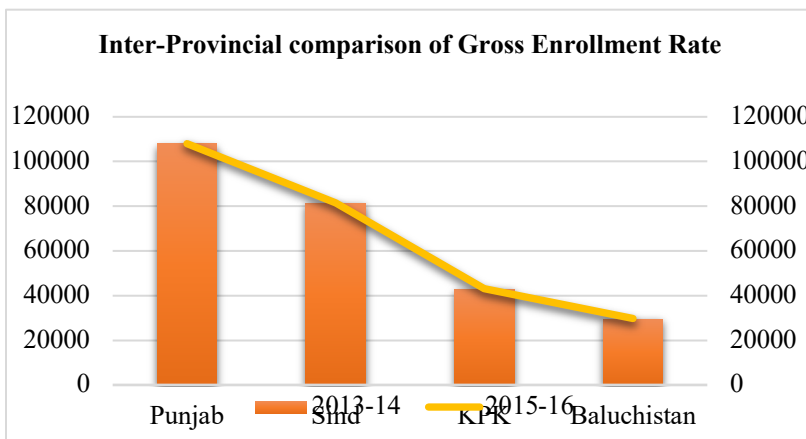


Figure 3: Inter-Provincial comparison of gross enrollment

As appear from its definition, the gross enrollment rate points towards the future of literacy and education. The children who have not been made to go to school are most likely to remain illiterate during the rest of their lives, meaning that the low literacy rate in Baluchistan compared to the rest of the provinces is likely to persist in the years to come.

Basic Education Community Schools

Basic Education Community Schools is a project of the Government of Pakistan to impart education informally with the assistance of the local community. [UNESCO \(2012, p 67\)](#) reveals that only 6% of schools have been established in Baluchistan. The inter-provincial figures are given below.

Table 2. Inter-Provincial Comparison of the Presence of Basic Education Community Schools

Provinces	No: of Schools	Percentage
Punjab	6040	59.94
Sind	1738	17.25
KPK	1616	16.04
Baluchistan	683	6.78

Source: (Pakistan Economic Survey, 2017).

Presence of Universities

The numbers of universities in Baluchistan present a bleak picture, with only seven public sectors and one private sector university across the Province. This is only even less than 1% of the total universities in Pakistan (0.94%). Of these eight universities, there is only one university for engineering and technology, whereas three are general universities, one for information technology, and one for women. HEC (2017) indicates the following statistics as to the number of universities operating across Pakistan.

Table 3. Inter-Provincial comparison of the presence of universities.

	No. of Universities	Percentage
Federal Territory	20	2.34
Punjab	356	41.74
Sind	266	31.18
KPK	195	22.86
Baluchistan	8	0.94
AJK	7	0.82
GB	1	0.12

Source: (HEC, 2017).

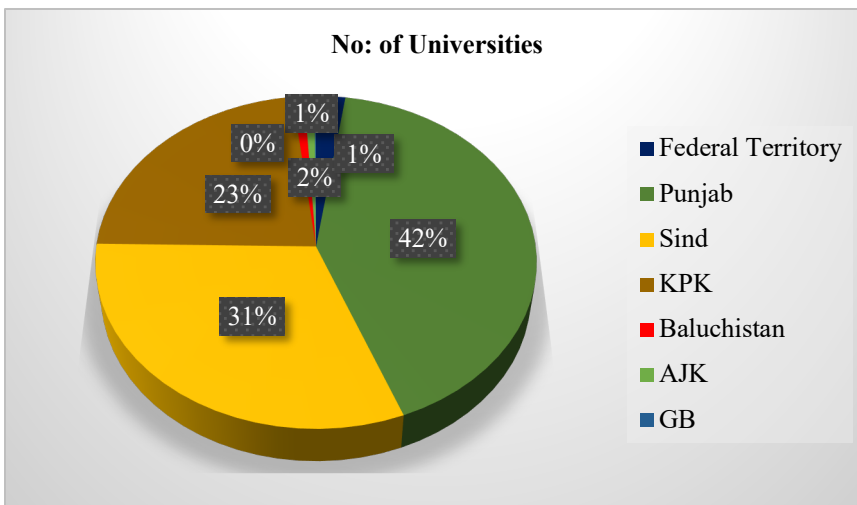


Figure 4: Inter-Provincial and territorial comparison of universities in Pakistan.

Health

[Bloom, Canning & Sevilla, \(2004\)](#) identified health as one of the two primary components of human capital, hence an essential instrument of economic growth and prosperity. Proper health facilities are therefore necessary for healthy human capital. A healthy society is not only a means but an end in itself. There can be no thought of progress and development of the society without ensuring the healthy lives of its members. According to Hansen, Pang, & Maeder, (2007), health is one of the fundamental components of the Human Development index. Health is, therefore, an important indicator of human development. A healthy population catalyzes growth and development. Health facilities refer to health care services and include clinics, hospitals, care centers for outpatients, and care centers for specialized purposes such as birth care and psychiatric care. The education and research institutions such as medical colleges in Pakistan supplement the health care infrastructure. This is against this backdrop that this study has focused on health care infrastructure and indicators.

General Health Physicians

It has been put forth time and again that Balochistan has faced a dearth of health facilities for a long. [PMDC \(2016\)](#) provides statistics of doctors across Pakistan. The figure reveals a staggering shortage of doctors in Balochistan in comparison to other provinces. The figures are appended below.

Table 4. Inter-Provincial comparison of available doctors

Provinces	Available Doctors	%
Punjab	67486	44.39
Sind	60315	39.67
KPK	19751	12.99
Baluchistan	4481	2.95

Source: ([PMDC, 2017](#)).

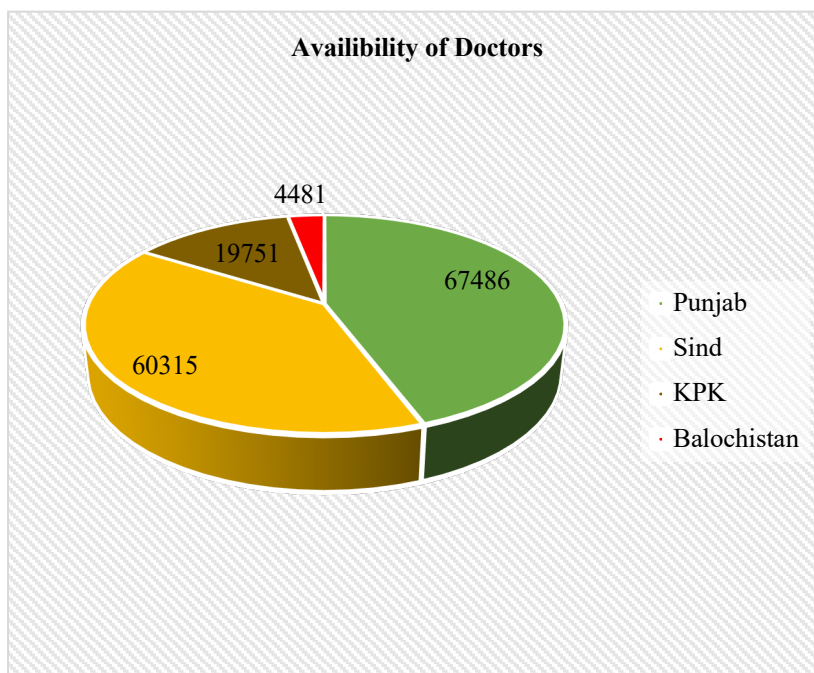


Figure 5: Inter-Provincial Comparison of Availability of Doctors

Dentistry

A similar bleak outlook pertains to the registered dentists (only 470 registered dentists across the Province), which are appended below

Table 5. Inter-Provincial Comparison of Dentists Available

Province	No: of Dentists	%
Punjab	7151	43.87
Sindh	6055	37.14
KPK	2626	16.11
Balochistan	470	2.88

Note: The data is retrieved and tabulated from PMDC, the official website for the availability of doctors.

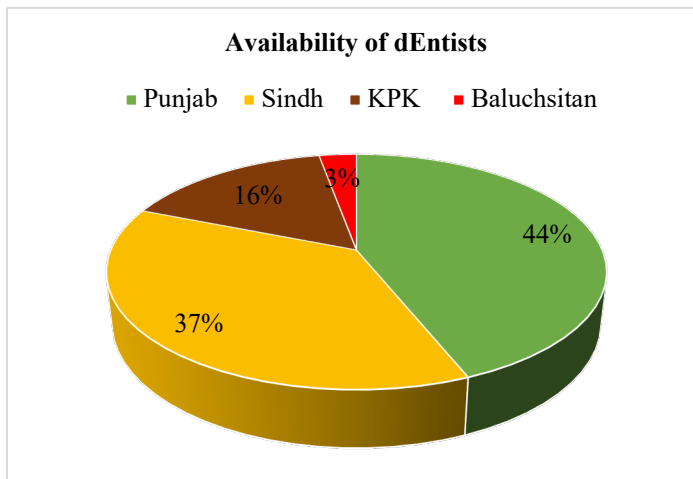


Figure 6: Inter-Provincial Comparison of Availability of Dentists

Medical Colleges

According to [PMDC \(2017\)](#), of 101 medical colleges in Pakistan, only two are situated in Baluchistan. It is crystal clear that more the number of medical colleges higher will be the production of medical practitioners be available for the future. The detailed province-wise break up of medical colleges is given below.

Table 6. Inter-Provincial Comparison of Medical Colleges

Province	Public	Private	Total
Punjab	19	36	55
Sindh	9	14	23
KP	8	9	17
Baluchistan	1	1	2
AJK	3	1	4
	40	61	101

Note: The data is retrieved and tabulated from PMDC, the official website for the availability of doctors

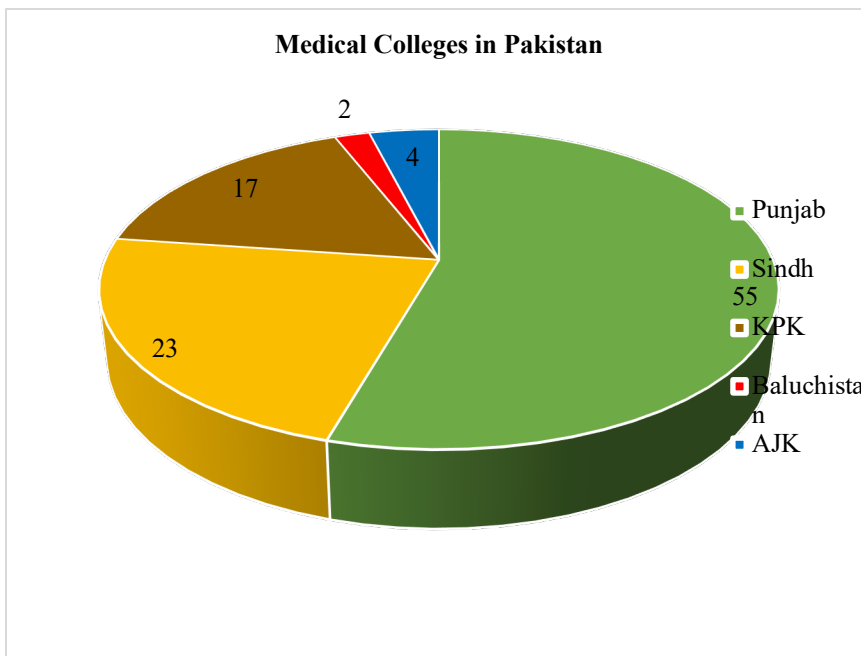


Figure 7: Inter-Provincial comparison of availability of dentists.

Development and Infrastructure

Moskowitz, & Lindblom, (1993) explain that development has multiple dimensions and connotations. It signifies the concepts such as improvement, expansions, refinement, or enlargement of anything. For this study, we take development on the socio-economic front along with human development. This signifies improvement and growth of the standard of living and the wellbeing of the society at large. It is also a broader view of economic development. Infrastructure signifies the physical and logistical aspect of development and includes roads, rails, bridges, buildings, transportation, machinery, equipment, ports, plants, manufacturing facilities, etc. Infrastructure provides the foundation for development. No economic activity can take place without requisite infrastructure. From creating financial wealth to its utilization and value creation, every step is channelized through infrastructure provided by the state. Therefore, it's imperative to examine the state of development and infrastructure in the Province of Balochistan compared with the rest of the Province to identify any discrimination if being there.

Public Sector Development Funding

The Public Sector Development Program, an initiative of the Government of Pakistan in coordination with the provinces, is meant to socio-economic uplift the public at large (Pakistan, Economic Survey, 2017, p.199). The allocations made to Baluchistan during the last few years on this count are less than the provinces' share in terms of population. The figures indicate that Balochistan has received a comparatively lesser share than the rest of the provinces.

Table 7. Inter-Provincial Comparison of Public Sector Development Funding (Millions) to the provinces

Provinces	2013 - 2014	2015 - 2016
Punjab	3288368	3068653
Sindh	2082373	2082333
KPK	1026575	1283447
Balochistan	523788	223354

Note: The data is retrieved from the economic survey of Pakistan (2017) p. 197.

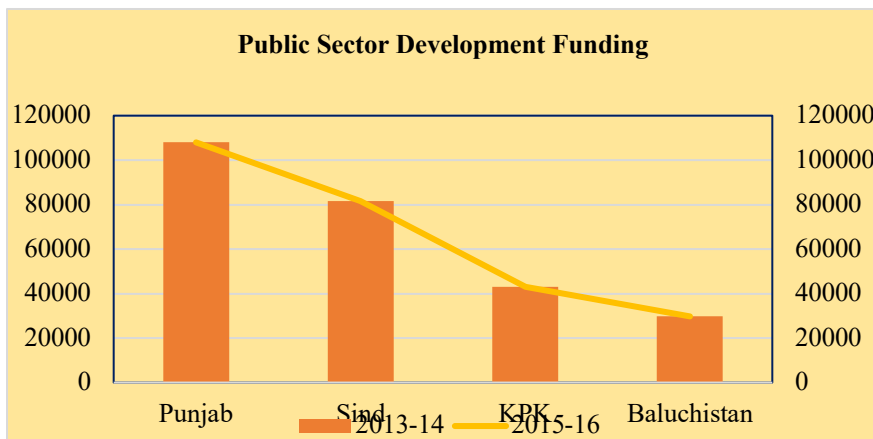


Figure 8: Inter-Provincial Comparison of Public Sector Development Funding

Economy

The term “economy” has been defined by Oxford Dictionary as ‘The state of a country or region in terms of the production and consumption of goods and services and the supply of money’, ([Oxford Dictionary, 2017](#)). This means the creation of economic wealth. The state of the economy provides the state of financial resources being generated by the company. These economic resources are then utilized for development. The state levies tax on the generation of economic resources, and the amount collected through the taxes is spent to run the wheel of the government, including expenditures on socio-economic progress ([Kubiszewski, Costanza, Franco, Lawn, Talberth, Jackson, & Aylmer \(2013\)](#)). Gross Domestic Product is a useful measure of economic value creation. The country’s economies are generally measured in terms of GDP. The countries with higher GDP have higher resources to spend on the wellbeing of the society. According to Statistics Times (2017), United States, China, Japan, Germany, and United Kingdom are the five largest economies globally, as indicated by their GDP. These countries use economic value creation, i.e., goods and services produced, for economic development; hence, they are amongst the world's developed economies. For this reason, this study compares the economic indicators of Balochistan with other provinces to ascertain the state of its economy.

Size of the Economy

Despite being a resource-rich province, the share of Balochistan in the national economy is a mere 2.9%. The size of economies in respect of each of the provinces along with % share is given below. (Pasha, 2015, p 6)

Table 8. Inter-Provincial Comparison of Size of Economy

Provinces	Size of Economy (Billions)	Share %
Punjab	5757.00	54.1
Sind	3192.50	30.0
KP	1380.90	13.0
Baluchistan	313.70	2.90

Note: The data is retrieved from. <http://ipr.org.pk/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/GROWTH-OF-PROVINCIAL-ECONOMICS-.pdf>

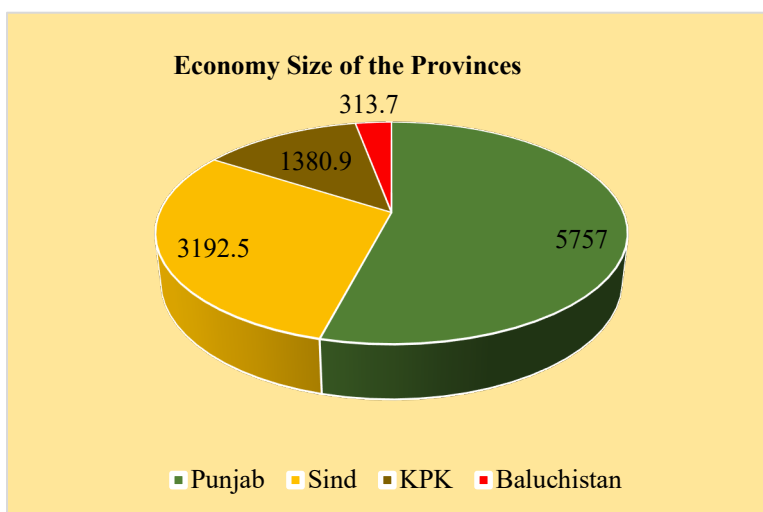


Figure 9: Inter-Provincial Comparison of Public Sector Development Funding

Per Capita Income

Per capita income carries great importance for the economy of the Province. Balochistan lags behind the rest of the provinces in terms of Income per capita (Pasha, 2015, p 17). The figures of provinces are given below.

Table 9. Inter-Provincial Comparison of Public Sector Development Funding (Millions) to the Provinces

Provinces	Amount (Rs)
Punjab	54,672
Sindh	69,417

KP	53,523
Balochistan	31,370

Note: The data is retrieved from research published under the Institute of Public Reforms. <http://ipr.org.pk/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/GROWTH-OF-PROVINCIAL-ECONOMICS-.pdf>

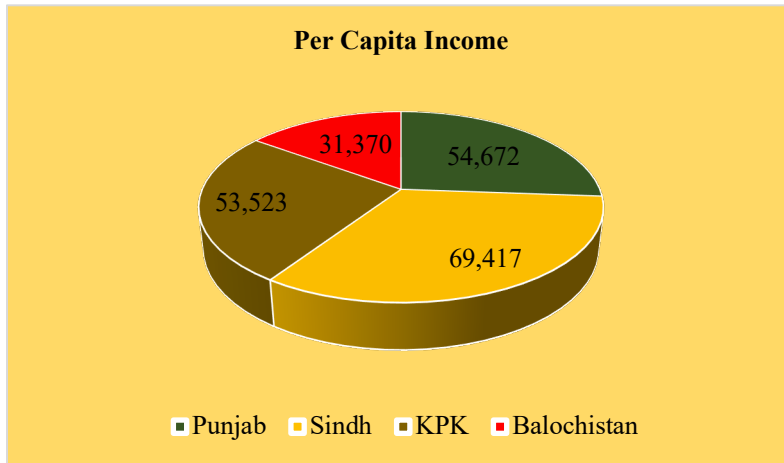


Figure 10: Inter-Provincial Comparison of Per Capita Income

Transport Network

According to [Shenggen, & Zhang, \(2004\)](#), Communication networks in terms of roads play an important role in channelizing economic activity, leading to economic growth and development.

It provides the necessary means to trade goods across different geographic locations. Underdeveloped roads network serves as a great hurdle in transportations of merchandise, thereby scuttling the economic activity. Baluchistan substantially lags of other provinces on this front. Pakistan, economic Survey, (2017).

Table 10. Inter-Provincial Comparison of Available Network of Roads

Provinces	2013 - 2014	2015-2016
Punjab	107973	107992
Sindh	81493	81543
KPK	43035	43072
Balochistan	29692	29742

Note: The data is retrieved and tabulated from Pakistan Economic Survey (2017), for inter-provincial comparison of available network of roads.

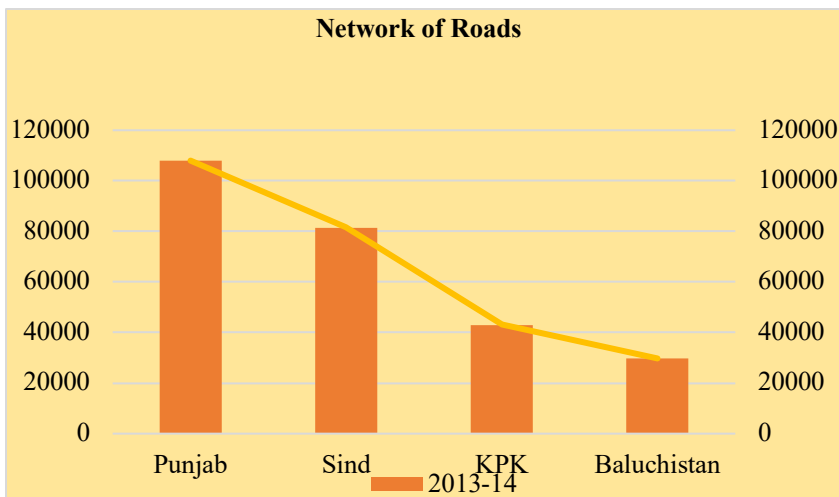


Figure 11: Inter-Provincial Comparison of Per Capita Income

Balochistan in National Decision Making

Pakistan is a federal republic where federating units operate independently instead of being controlled by the federation, as is the case with the unitary form of the government (Pakistan Constitution, art. 1). The 18th amendment to the constitution further devolved the powers of center to the provinces by abolishing the concurrent list in the constitution of Pakistanis, as stated by [Adeney \(2012, p 564\)](#). According to the scheme of the constitution there were two legislative lists- Federal Legislative List and Concurrent List- before the promulgation of the 18th amendment. The Centre had exclusive jurisdiction over the federal legislative list, whereas both federation and provinces had joint jurisdiction over the concurrent list. However, the 18th amendment abolished the concurrent list, thereby devoting the provinces' subjects under that list. According to [Mujahid, \(2012 p.156\)](#), Balochistan has not been extended the benefits of provincial autonomy and the 18th amendment. The province still doesn't control its resources to benefit from them directly. There has been an under-representation of the province in the institutions of national decision-making. The powers of the state in Pakistan are divided amongst the organs of the state on the principle of trichotomy of power amongst Legislature, Judiciary and Executives. The representation and influence of Balochistan in the three organs of the state is described below.

Legislature: Parliament (Majlis e Shora)

The National Parliament in Pakistan (officially named as Majlis e Shora) is bicameral consisting of two house: The Senate is upper house whereas National Assembly is the lower house. The Senate contains equal representation from all the federating units in addition to seats reserved for Federal capital Territory and FATA. However, the senate doesn't enjoy dominance in the legislative process for following two reasons:

- a. Money bills though represented but are not put to voting in the Senate hence it has no substantial role in the national budget.

- b. Its strength (104 Seats) is less than 1 /3rd of the strength of national Assembly (342). Therefore, in case of joint sitting, the National assembly dominates over legislative process.

In National Assembly seats are distributed on the basis of population. The Distribution of seats amongst the federating units in National assembly is as under.

Table 11. Inter-Provincial Comparison of Distribution of National Assembly Seats

Distributions	General Seats	Women	Total	%
Balochistan	14	3	17	5.12
Sindh	35	8	43	12.95
KPK	61	14	75	22.59
Punjab	148	35	183	55.12
Federal capital	2		2	0.60
FATA	12		12	3.61
Total	272	60	332	

Note: The data is derived and tabulated on the basis of constitution of Pakistan.

*Furthermore 10 seats meant for non -Muslims are not included in the table for the same are not distributed on provincial basis.

Table 12. Inter-Provincial Comparison of Distribution of Senate Seats

Distributions	General Seats	Women	Technocrats	Non-Muslims	Total
Balochistan	14	4	4	1	23
Sindh	14	4	4	1	23
KPK	14	4	4	1	23
Punjab	14	4	4	1	23
Federal capital	2	1	1		4
FATA	8				8
Total	66	17	17	4	104

Note: The data is derived and tabulated on the basis of constitution of Pakistan.

Under the legislative process provided in the constitution of Pakistan, any bill can be originated in either house which is after having been passed by it is transmitted to the other house. In case of disagreement between both of the houses, the bill is put to voting in the joint sitting of both houses. This implies that during joint sitting, the separate identity of each of the houses ceases to hold and the total strength in both the houses is counted. Though the representation in Senate is equal, but it doesn't substantially enhance Balochistan's share in the joint parliament. The distribution of seats in joint parliament is given below.

Table 13. Inter-Provincial Distribution of Legislature Process

Distributions	National Assembly	Senate	Total	%
Balochistan	17	23	40	9.17
Sindh	43	23	66	15.14
KPK	75	23	98	22.48
Punjab	183	23	206	47.25
Federal capital	2	4	6	1.38
FATA	12	8	20	4.59
Total	332	104	436	

It is evident from the seats’ distribution given above that Balochistan wields little influence in the national legislature. The equal representation in senate though serves as a constitutional safeguard to counter dominance of one federating unit in the legislative process, but still, it doesn’t bring the Province at par with the rest of the provinces in case of joint sitting of the both houses of the parliament.

Federal Cabinet

The federal government of Pakistan consist of Prime Minister and his cabinet, hence the highest executive body where powers of the government lie in. Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif sworn in as prime Minister of Pakistan following victory of his political party in general elections of 2013. He was adjudicated as disqualified to hold the office of Prime Minister. Immediately before his leaving the office, his cabinet consisted of 42 member including federal ministers, ministers for state and advisors and special assistants of which only two, Abdul Qadir Baloch and Jam Jamal Khan, made their way to the cabinet. His successor to office of Prime Minister of Pakistan, Shahid Khakan Abbasi brought 47 members cabinet consisting of Federal Ministers and Ministers for State, of which 3 were taken from Balochistan. The province wise distribution of ministries during the governments of both the Prime Ministers is given below.

Table 14. Inter-Provincial Distribution of Legislature Process

Distribution	Abbasi Ministry		Sharif Ministry	
	No: of Minsters	%	No: of Minsters	%
Punjab	37	78.72	35	83.33
Sindh	4	8.51	3	7.14
KPK	3	6.38	2	4.76
Balochistan	3	6.38	2	4.76
Total	47		42	

Note: The data is derived and tabulated on the basis of constitution of Pakistan.

National Administrative Institutions

Administrative institutions are implementation arms of the government invested with policy making and implementation. The parliament also empowers the administrative

institutions to make subordinate legislation (Neudorf, (2017 p.178). Hence representation in such institutions matters a lot. Those who are charged with the decision making in such administrative institution are naturally tilted to take care of the interests of their provinces. According to Khan, (2015), the former East Pakistan was deprived of its due share in development and one the reasons was its under representation in the administrative institutions. Especially armed forces and ministry of defense was massively underrepresented by the East Pakistan i.e., 8.4% only. This highlights the need of due representation in such institution for national integration and unity amongst the federating units.

Representation in Media / Projection or Attachment

The importance of Media in modern terms can never be over emphasized. According to Van Aelst, Brants, Van Praag, De Vreese, Nuytemans, & Van Dalen, (2008), the media, termed as the fourth state by Edmund Bruke, plays a very powerful role in influencing public opinion and thereby policy making. According to the PEMRA (2017) out of total 89 satellite tv licenses issued, only one is Balochistan based. The province-wise distribution of licenses granted by PEMRA to different operators is given below that shows Balochistan has a little representation in electronic media.

Table 15. Inter-Provincial Distribution of License Granted by PEMRA

Type of Media	Islamabad	Punjab	Sindh	KPK	Balochistan
Satellite TV Channels	14	32	41	1	1
FM Radio (Commercial)	31	15	31	3	2
FM Radio (Non-Commercial)	17	11	10	6	1

Note: The data is retrieved and tabulated from official website of PEMRA. www.pemra.gov.pk

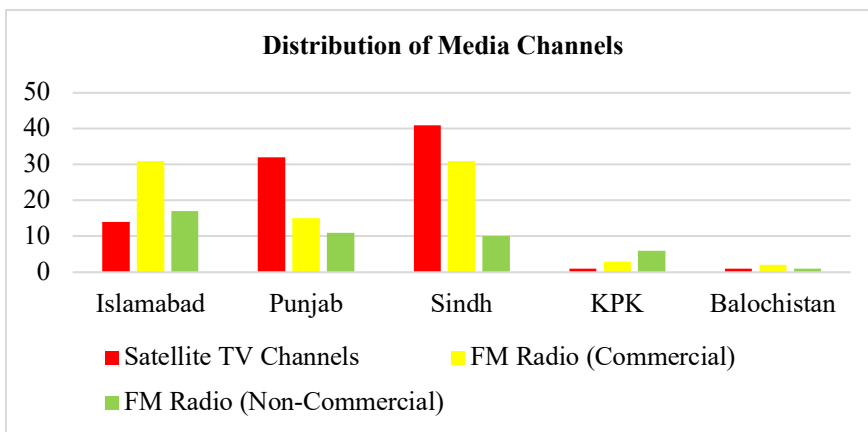


Figure 12: Inter-Provincial Comparison of Media Channels Distribution

Representation in Pakistan Army

Pakistan Military force is said to be the most powerful institution in the country enjoying

colossal influence in the decisions making for the country. Balochistan is under-represented in the Army. PILDAT (2012) reveals that up till year 2001, the representation of Balochistan in Pakistan Army was mere 2 percent which rose to 3.62 in year 2009 and 4 percent in year 2011. However, in officer rank, there are only 603 Commissioned rank officers in the Armed forces of Pakistan from Balochistan as revealed by the Chief of the Army Staff (Web Desk of Indian Express Newspaper, 2017 January 05.)

Judiciary: The Supreme Court of Pakistan

The apex Court of Pakistan, the Supreme Court consist of 17 judges of which one seat is currently lying vacant. Of the Sixteen judges currently holding the office, only one is from Balochistan. The province wise domiciles of the Judges of Supreme Court of Pakistan are given below.

Table 16. Inter-Provincial Representation of Judges in the Apex Court

Provinces	No of Judges	%
Punjab	7	43.75
Sindh	5	31.25
KPK	3	18.75
Balochistan	1	6.25

Note: The data is retrieved and tabulated from official website of Supreme Court of Pakistan.

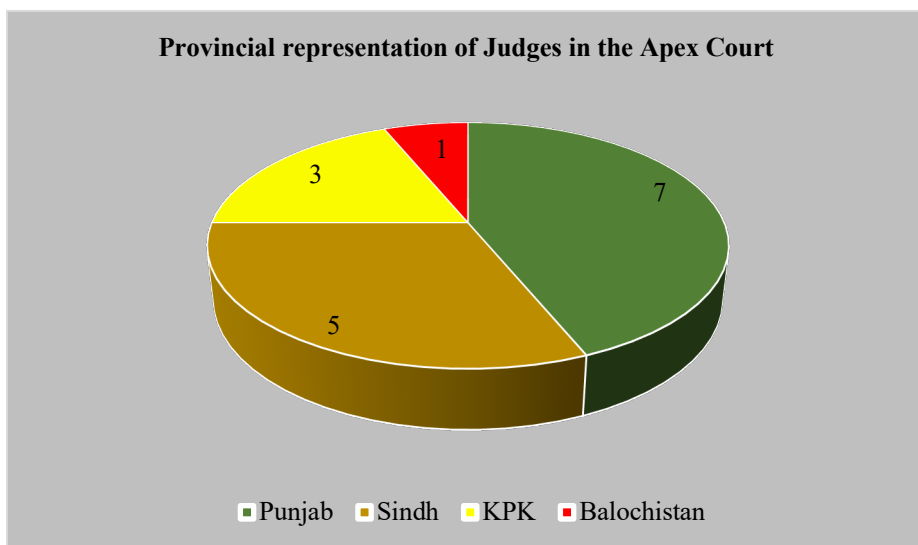


Figure 13: Provincial Representation of Judges in the Supreme Court

Steps Taken by the State

State has taken some initiatives to bridge the gaps however those efforts lack substance or are meagre enough against the piled-up grievances.

Aghaz e Haqooq e Balochistan

In order to address woes of the local populace, the previous Government of Pakistan People's Party initiated "Aghaz-e-Haqooq Balochistan" package in realization and acknowledgement of the deprivation of the people ([Javaid, 2010, p 120](#)). The package was approved in the joint sitting of the parliament on 24th November 2009. The package covered constitutional matters, economy and natural resources, political and administrative issues pertaining to the province vis a vis federation of Pakistan.

Following announcement of the package some measures were taken. Pakistan army increased intake of Baloch Officers in commissioned ranks. The Chief of Army staff had said that 213 cadets were being trained in military training institutions (Web Desk, Indian Express Newspaper 2017 January 05). New Cantonment and cadet colleges have been established across the province (Akbar, 2011 April 25) under the Aghaz e Haqooq e Balochistan Package.

The Higher Education Commission of Pakistan has similarly initiated a project for educational uplift of the province under this package (HEC, 2017). Under the package, as many as six hundred scholarships at doctoral level studies have been allocated to the province of which four hundred are indigenous whereas rest of the two hundred are overseas. The HEC's plan also stipulates certain other measures including establishment of new universities and upgradation of the existing ones.

National Finance Commission is a constitutional body established under article 160 of the Constitution (Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan 1973). This constitutional body is meant to distribute state's revenue amongst the federating units. Since promulgation of the Constitution, 7 NFC Awards have been signed, the last one having been signed in Gwadar in year 2009. In all the earlier six awards, the singly criteria for distribution of the resources were population. However, in the seventh award, to cause benefit to Balochistan in view of its backwardness, the distribution was based upon the following factors ([Ministry of Finance, 2009](#)).

a. Population	82.0%
b. Poverty/backwardness	10.3%
c. Revenue collection/generation	5.0%
d. Inverse Population Density (IPD)	2.7%

Due to change of the criteria, the share of Balochistan increased from 3.86% in 1974 to 9.09 in 2009. This appears to be a substantial improvement in terms of quantum of the funds, however this change could not translate in to a visible socio-economic development across the Province.

Impact of Aghaz e Haqooq e Balochistan Package

The figures in this section reveals that Aghaz e Haqooq e Balochistan package has not been able to bring substantial change to the fortunes of beleaguered populace of the Province. No visible improvement has been witnessed on socio economic front following implementation of the package, some cosmetic measures notwithstanding. The PML (N) government has been alleged to have not followed upon its predecessor government policy on this count ([Amir, 2017, August 5](#)).

The local political leadership blamed that the package was nothing short of an eye wash and not being implemented in its true spirit. The other independent observers also expressed reservations over the modalities and operational mechanism of the project (Dawn, 2011 June 30). Even certain measures such as establishment of Cantonments and Cadet Colleges was taken as an attempt to further militaries and thereby further alienate the population of Balochistan by increasing the influence of military.

Recommendations

That corrective measures are warranted at various level to bring complete peace and prosperity to the province is beyond dispute. In this connection, following measures are recommended by this study.

Implementation of True Spirit of Federalism

The Constitution of Pakistan is based on the principle of "federalism", wherein in federation and federating units operates independently in their respective domains, a phenomenon more commonly referred to as "provincial autonomy". The 18th amendment to the constitution of Pakistan has further empowered the provinces. However, this amendment has yet to be translated in to practical terms. It is therefore recommended that autonomy enshrined in the Constitution should be granted to the province in its true letter and spirit.

Formulation of Multipronged Policy

A comprehensive national level policy on development of Balochistan should be crafted and got approved by the parliament. The policy should cover all socio-political and economic aspects and should contain specific and achievable measures for development of the province. The supervision of implementation of the policy should be brought in the purview of the Parliament.

Integration of Estranged Baloch Leadership in national Politics

The estranged leadership of Balochistan should be offered olive branch and therefore brought back to main stream politics. Their legitimate grievances must be addressed and the problem should be resolved through established political process of dialogue, negotiation and mediation.

Provincial Leaderships

Provincial leadership should focus improvement of basic human facilities to the province by initiating projects such as, irrigation, health, school education, transport facilities etc. to overcome structural under development that desert populace even from very basic needs.

Development of Province

The provincial leadership especially the local political parties having influence in the legislature should take measures for development of the province. Reforms should be introduced to modernize the Baloch society in line with the requirement of contemporary times.

Federal and Provincial Government

In past years government has made few efforts to address the grievances by providing additional funds to the province however, it failed to materialize the projects as the amount was pocketed by the provincial and local leadership. Federal government in coordination with provincial government should take steps for monitoring and implementing of projects utilizing financial aid and transfer of benefits upto the targets.

Diplomatic Efforts to Counter Foreign Involvement

In order to prevent India's involvement in the affairs of Province, the issue should be highlighted at the international forums through diplomatic means. Proofs of India's involvement should be brought before international community to solicit its intervention. The breach of territorial integrity of the Pakistan by India through meddling in the matters of Balochistan runs counter to the international law and norms and international community can play effective role to put a check on India. Pakistan can also highlight the issue at forums like ASEAN and UN where both the countries enjoy membership.

Tax Incentives

Tax incentives, grants and assistance should be offered by the Government to the prospective and potential investors for establishing business and industry across the provinces. Free industrial states should also be established at various places in the province. The natural resources in the province should be tapped by attracting foreign investment in transparent manner. Reko dik like mistakes should not be repeated.

Establishment of Universities and Educational Institutions

Data Analysis had identified bleak situation of education in the province thus, it is recommended that more Universities and educational institutions should be established across the Province. Projects like "Taleem-e-Balghan" should be initiated for elderly populace and enrollment should be the focus at first stage. Incentives be offered in the shape of free land to the private sector for establishing educational institutions.

Conclusion

The empirical evidence suggests that the province has remained underdeveloped on all important socio-economic indicators in comparison to the rest of federating units which points towards structural violence. Balochistan is economically underdeveloped. The natural resources of the province have not been tapped and in other cases local populace has been kept deprived to reap benefits. Balochistan has not been provided with required infrastructure and resources for education and health facilities, hence remains behind on both of these counts. No sufficient steps appear to have been taken as yet by the state to bring improvement in the fortunes of the province. The Aghaze Haqooq Balochistan package initiated by the Pakistan People's Party government could not achieve its intended objectives.

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