

Analyzing the Internal Factors Contributing to Balochistan Insurgency

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Abstract: *This research paper will investigate the internal factors regarding the Balochistan insurgency. This province has become the victim of violence and insurgent factors from the last many decades due to multiple factors such as unequal distribution of resources, and tribal and kinship systems. Moreover, this paper will also discuss the political, economic and social development in the province. In the end, some recommendations and ways forward would also be provided for the betterment of Balochistan.*

Key Words: Balochistan, Insurgency, Catalyst, Tribal

Introduction

Balochistan is the least populated but largest territorial province of Pakistan. The socio-political makeup of Balochistan is significant for the country. It is lacking strong infrastructural connectivity. Although it is improving within its thirty-four districts and with other provinces but this land is strongly connected with tribes. Therefore "exclusive, limited, traditional and divided politics is prevailing the province since its beginning. Balochistan is mostly an illiterate and socially traditional province. Its people have a lack of educational exploration, experience, and learning from foreign countries." (Bukhari, 2015) Non-local people did not sufficiently understand and analyzed the socio-political and other values of Balochistan.

A famous American political scientist S.P Huntington says in his writing, 'The Clash of Civilizations' that there are three options for any society to move forward. These options are, "band-wagon with current trends, come with other unique alternative as well as retain

its isolation. Balochistan is opting the last option. This land is in a state of isolated society. It did not bear any fruit for its people for many decades." The research goes for looking at the Internal Factors in Balochistan Insurgency. Since the creation of Pakistan and the formation of Balochistan as a province of Pakistan, the province is facing political disorder and segregation and economic backwardness. The people of Balochistan represent themselves as an active participator in the progress of the province as well as of Pakistan. There are many reasons behind this fact. The policies of the federal government in order to tackle the progress hinder the efficiency of the institutions. (Muzaffar, 2018)

The region of Balochistan in spite of having an enormous and resourceful land has failed to keep the pace of economic improvement and advancement with other individual regions as a province of Pakistan. After the creation of Pakistan and the joining of Balochistan as a region of it, the population of Balochistan because of their political

backwardness and isolation as well as their slow economic progress fail to apply them inside the political economy space of Pakistan in order to get their due resource share. The experience of money-related and social backwardness of the Balochistan area is a multifaceted question. The internal factor in the Balochistan

insurgency included the factors are Unstable politics and ethnicity create unrest in Balochistan. The feudal lords come from different ethnicity or tribe. (Saleem, 2012) So, their political behavior is different and they doing biased decisions. Resources distribution and development issue bring unrest in Balochistan. Human right is also one of the major internal issues in Balochistan. Like the kidnaping, and killing of persons. On other hand the issue of a missing person. The insurgents group also de-stabilize Pakistan. This is also the major issue that bring instability in Balochistan. Education is the key of success. Due to the low literacy rate in Balochistan. The people are unaware of there right (Cheema, 2013).

A fragment of the Balochistan political top notch and specialists believe that the centralist thought of Pakistani partnership is to such a degree, that little nationalities like the Baloch and Pashtoon would feel that it is hard to get their due idea inside the alliance. That is in light of the fact that, the benefit dispersal and depiction to both picked bodies and state establishments rely upon masses, and Balochistan paying little mind to having 44% of Pakistan locale obliges only 5% of the country's total people. But another zone is in the view that the possibility of geo-budgetary issues and credible perspective of the domain foil the pace of money related headway. If the efficiency of all government institutions remains neutral and positive in terms of getting national goals and objectives, then the inhabitants of any region can make the best use of their capabilities for the sake of national development along with making the best possible use of their natural wealth gifted by God to their motherland. For the theoretical analysis, the Theory of Realism is used to describe the process of insurgency in

Balochistan. The theory states that the principal interest of a nation should be self-preservation and that continually gaining power should always be a social, economic, and political imperative. The theory can be well applied to the insurgencies in Balochistan. Since power is the significant aspect off the theory of Realism, therefore the state need the power to run all its institutions smoothly and accordingly. The rational point of view is much evident throughout the theoretical approach. So, the research for studying insurgencies in Balochistan will be processed under the umbrella of realism in order to find out the reasons behind the malfunctioning and inefficacies of various institutions prevailing in Balochistan.

Historical Overview

The region has been inhabited since ancient times and has been the site of numerous civilizations, including the Indus Valley Civilization, the Persian Empire, and the Mughal Empire. The Baloch people, who are the largest ethnic group in the region, have a history that dates back to at least the 7th century CE.

In the 18th and 19th centuries, the region came under the control of various external powers, including the Afghan Empire, the British Empire, and the Persian Empire. During the British colonial period, Balochistan was divided into several administrative regions and was incorporated into the British Indian Empire. The British used Balochistan as a buffer zone between their Indian Empire and Afghanistan, and they established a system of indirect rule through local tribal leaders. After the partition of India in 1947, Balochistan became a part of Pakistan, and the region has since been the site of ongoing political and social conflict. (Tariq, 2013)

In the context of resources, there is round about 756 kilometers, nature has bestowed it with rich natural resources including 'gold, copper, coal and other mineral resources' that possess an underdeveloped coast line of the ocean. Still, Balochistan province is the least

developed and less industrialized. Their social structure is captured by Sardars and Nawabs, they enjoy their power. The Balochistan province is under the rule of the traditional Nawabs and Sardars. Because they have their own laws, armies and also, they have their own jails. The ethnicity of Balochistan is mixed up of 45% of Baluch about 38% of Pashtoon and 17% of another ethnic group. The politicians in the constitutional unit of Balochistan are divided ideologically and personality orientated. The ideological politicians are based on religion and ethnicity (Noormal, 2014).

Khan of Kalat and Akbar Bugti

In mid-1948, Kalat state formally acquiesced to Pakistan and turned out to be a piece of the Balochistan State Union. In October 1955 with the unification of the areas of the Punjab, N.W.F.P., Sind and Balochistan, the State of Kalat, along with different conditions of the Balochistan States Union were converted into one region while Kalat turned into a different region and was set in the charge of a Deputy Commissioner in 1954.

Nawab Akbar Khan Bugti proceeded to pay a significant job in Balochistan. According to the sources, "he started his political profession when chosen in a by-race to the National Assembly of Pakistan in 1958, filling in as Interior Minister of State. In October of that year, President Iskandar Mirza announced military law and expelled the bureau. In 1988 Akbar Khan Bugti joined the Balochistan National Alliance and was before long chosen as Chief Minister. He before long left the situation after the common get-together was broken up in 1990 by Gen. Muhammad Musa Khan. Quite a while later, Nawab Akbar Khan Bugti framed another ideological group, the Jamhoori Watin Party (JWP). In 2005 a Sindhi female specialist was brutally assaulted by an officer of the Pakistani Army at a Military Base close Sui. Dera Bugti Chieftain Nawab Akbar Khan Bugti requested equity for the assault injured individual, however previous President Musharraf wouldn't seek after a body of evidence against

the embroiled officer. (Normal, 2014) Rather, Musharraf propelled a full-scale military strike on July seventeenth of 2005. Twenty guiltless Bugti locals were murdered in huge numbers of them were Women and Children. On August 26th, 2006 in the mountains, powers propelled a furious military activity against Nawab Akbar Khan Bugti. Gunship helicopters and Fighter Jets assaulted the mountain go with compound weapons. Nawab Akbar Khan Bugti and 32 of his confidants martyred that day. In spite of the fact that Musharraf thought the demise of Nawab Akbar Khan Bugti would be the finish of Baloch Nationalism, yet it was just the start. Shaheed Nawab Akbar Khan Bugti awakened the whole Baloch Nation to oppose for the security of Baloch land." (Ahmed, 2015) For everybody from youthful youngsters to senior residents, Nawab Akbar Khan Bugti turned into a wellspring of Baloch pride and an image of conviction.

Cause Internal Insurgencies in Balochistan

The internal insurgencies in Balochistan are caused by the violation of the power of the elite and the political elite by exploitation of natural resources. These political elite use their power to exploit natural resources like gold, copper, coal and other mineral resources. Because they taking the mega project and established the hegemony in the province. This causes the feeling of deprivation among the Baluch people as compared to the other ethnic group of Pakistan. From that many of the Baluch people mobilized. There are some major internal factors are integrated below:

The exploitation of the Natural Resources and Economic Development

Balochistan is rich in natural resources, including minerals such as copper, gold, and coal, as well as natural gas and oil reserves. However, there have been concerns about the exploitation of these resources and the distribution of the benefits among the local population.

One of the main criticisms of the

development of natural resources in Balochistan is that the benefits have not been evenly distributed among the local population. Critics argue that the federal government and multinational corporations have been the primary beneficiaries of resource extraction, while local communities have seen little benefit. There have been allegations of corruption and inadequate compensation for the loss of land and livelihoods, particularly in the mining sector (Asif, [2018](#)).

There have also been concerns about the environmental impact of resource extraction in the region. The mining industry, for example, has been criticized for causing environmental degradation, including deforestation and water pollution. Overall, while the natural resources in Balochistan have the potential to drive economic development in the region, there is a need for greater transparency and accountability in the management of these resources to ensure that the benefits are shared equitably and that environmental and human rights concerns are addressed.

Development Issue

Balochistan is one of the good of a group resources country division, but still faces a mass of problems and has undergone arrange of times of great trouble, and danger. These issues could easily beget answered to but because of, in relation the existence without of attention from our government problems are going higher day by day in place of the dropping process. In the country division people are in deep water to face these kinds of dirty, poor problems. There are some problems by them a great amount of people are being had not come up to hopes to be living and the way a greatly comfortable living and most of them are in burning taste water to live on. (Saleem, [2012](#))

It is surprising that China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is taken into account to be ready, without fear changer which is balanced, placed to push up development and helps the citizens of the country division to be living in well to do is

living, but still Balochistan is put face to face by serious Pros and bad points such as electric time of great trouble, danger, far and away water not being enough, feeble amount of hospitals, given suggestions of violent behaviour, the danger of state of being without work, condition of being poor, Drugs society development, feeble amount of about education development and so forward on time. The government has failed sadly to take timely measures.

Electricity Problems

Electricity problems has becoming a greater problem than a normal size hard question for the residents of Balochistan people are facing many difficulties especially, the students who are unable to work space because of in relation to the frequent power outages and small children are also not directing this hard, rough weather time. These service division department did not fulfill their duties and they did not light up that the children and students are facing these problems.

Unemployment Issues

Unemployment is generally hard question that everyone faces. In the country division, many schooled people are without work and questioning here and there to discover Jobs for them. Almost 14% of our youths very old between 15-24 years are out of work.

There are approximately 25,000 business, trade in a current day use of as little as possible, while in Pakistan hardly less then one of these businesses, trade have been tapped. (Tariq, [2013](#))

This is very dangerous that thousands of young girls and boys are keeping their higher degrees but without jobs. There are great numbers of science, medical experts, engineers, men of science, teachers who are having their degree in their hands but unhappily, they are out of regular work. Without work has a great amount of giving a sign of danger effects upon the forward development of the country, because out of

workpeople cannot take part in the development of society or the country.

Culture of Drug in Balochistan

Drugs culture is turning into another pattern for the Baloch youth and ruining their amazing lives. These days it is viewed as a grown-up toy among adolescent and individuals. It is the most deadly and foreboding propensities for natives and one who is a casualty of it. Sheesha bars and clubs are regular in financially wealthy quarters. Also, in luxurious zones, bars, and bars are normal. This changing society is really an image of threat for the forthcoming age as it is advancing the catastrophe of social qualities and culture. In Balochistan a lot of youths' lives are being demolished and their life is meaningless. Banning and dissenting isn't the answer for this issue since we initially need to come over it and control it (Tanner, 2020).

Shortage of Clean Drinking Water

Numerous territories of Balochistan have been confronting an intense lack of water however no medicinal measures have been taken yet. In the blessed month of Ramadan, individuals were constrained to stroll from miles for seeking water. As indicated by the reports 62% of Balochistan is denied of safe amid water and over 58% of its property is un-cultivable because of water shortage. It makes us truly woe gone that dependable individuals of Balochistan are left to endure. They are denied of power, water, nutritious nourishment, human services offices, training and a lot more to name them, however, water lack is the principle issue due to it nobody can survive. While the legislature is attempting to assemble a world-class port in Gwadar yet it stays denied of water and power. Ankara Kaur Dam was near evaporating on the grounds that its catchment zones had not gotten downpours water for a long time. Also, it is typical that a large portion of families purchase water from the providing tankers, which legitimately gather water from springs or stream and pitch it to the poor families without filtration. (Saleem, 2012)

Lack of Public Libraries

Almost certainly, Libraries are valuable wellspring of spreading information and mindfulness. They are basic apparatus for understudies in studies and research in any recorded. Libraries are extremely useful in making an unbelievable perusing society and advancing the estimation of information and books. Yet, a large portion of the region in the area is denied of open libraries. That is the administration duty to set up libraries in this way individuals should pick up learning with no instructive disgracefulness (Asif, 2018).

Under Development Leads to the Poverty

Balochistan faces numerous difficult issues, with destitution being the hugest one. This grave issue could be the greatest reason for brutality and the absence of education in the area. In spite of being the most reduced populated region in the nation, in excess of 52% of its populace lives underneath the neediness line and almost 33% of its populace is jobless. Considerably all the more disturbing is the education rate, which is around 29%, while the female grade school enlistment is even lower at a simple 20%. Balochistan still comes up short on a mechanical base, and is most likely the single greatest reason for joblessness in the territory. There are a lot of common recourses in the territory. Gas was found in Balochistan in 1952 yet a considerable lot of its regions stay denied from the gas transmission office (Ahmed, 2015).

Education in Balochistan

In Balochistan province, education is also a major problem. As overall there is literacy rate is 46%. There is a bad image of schools, college which are here in Balochistan. There is no proper facilities, no classrooms, no boundary wall, no classroom, and also no clean drinking water. Like there are 36% of schools which are not proper facilitate with water, and 56% of schools having no proper electricity. The government totally ignored the Balochistan province from their basic facility of education. (Ahmed, 2015) There are also 15% schools

where nobody wants to get an education because they turned into ghost school. The youth of Balochistan having the dream to get learn, but their dreams did not come true. Because in Balochistan there is untrained teachers and un-professionalized staff. These teachers did not give the student what they want.

The government also deprived from getting the record of teachers, schools and students. According to the report, there is 1.5 lac teachers, 900 schools and also 3 lac students' fake registration having no record. In Balochistan there is only one teacher operating the whole school. Mostly the students want to get an education but their parents not allow them and the children want to become child labour victim(Nazi, 2018).

In Balochistan round, about 50% people live in poverty. So, they did not provide their children the basic education facilities. These children want to become the victim of child labour. These children are doing not take care of and face a number of time problems in looking for education. In the province, there is no proper course books that is provided to the students, lack of libraries. "According to the Multi Donor Trust Fund (MTDF), 35% of rural literacy rate. The 2.5 million students have school less. Girls schooling is mentioned to be the worst particularly within the rural areas which ladies are pressured to stitch clothes. In 2013, 64% of the rural girl populace in no way went to high school, 75% of girls are out of faculty between the ages of 5 to 16. The overall woman literacy rate within the province is 26% and the male is 37%. Consequently, 25% of woman have never been to school in comparison to 60% of men. It is painful to say that when they pass there matric exam, so they are forced to go away from school. And in most cases the victim of toddler marriages which in no permit to get an education. In step with the report, 84% of college students are getting education in governmental colleges while 16% are getting there college degree in a private institute. But nonetheless the students are left out in the governmental sectors in which no primary centers are available. The literacy charge is

non-existent within the province which is 46% and this is worse than in comparison to the different province of the country (Khalid, 2020).

Deep Sea Port of Gwadar

The Gwadar Port is a deep-sea port located in the city of Gwadar in the southwestern province of Balochistan, Pakistan. It is situated on the Arabian Sea, near the Iranian border, and is one of the deepest sea ports in the world, with a natural depth of around 18 meters (59 feet). The port was developed as part of the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), a joint venture between China and Pakistan, and is considered to be a key component of the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) proposed by China. The Gwadar Port is strategically located, providing China with a shorter and more secure route for its oil imports from the Middle East, as well as access to the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean. The port also has the potential to become a major hub for international trade, connecting the Middle East, Central Asia, South Asia, and China.

The port has been developed by the "China Overseas Port Holding Company (COPHC), a subsidiary of China's state-owned China Communications Construction Company (CCCC)," under a 40-year lease agreement with the Government of Pakistan. The development of the port includes the construction of a large container terminal, a bulk cargo terminal, an oil terminal, and a free economic zone, among other facilities. The port was officially inaugurated in November 2016 and has since then been operational, handling a growing volume of cargo traffic. (Noormal, 2014)

The development of the Gwadar Port has had both positive and negative impacts on the local people in the surrounding areas.

On the positive side, the port has created employment opportunities for the local population, particularly in the construction and operation of the port and associated infrastructure. It has also led to the development of new roads, highways, and other transport infrastructure, which has

improved connectivity and access to the region. In addition, the establishment of the free economic zone associated with the port has attracted investment and provided opportunities for local businesses to expand.

However, there have also been some negative impacts on the local population. The construction of the port and associated infrastructure has resulted in the displacement of some local communities, particularly fishing communities, who have been relocated to other areas. The construction of the port has also disrupted traditional fishing practices, which has affected the livelihoods of many local fishermen. In addition, some local people have expressed concerns about the potential environmental impacts of the port development, particularly with regard to the discharge of wastewater and other pollutants into the sea. Overall, while the development of the Gwadar Port has brought economic opportunities to the region, it has also had some negative impacts on the local population. It is important that efforts are made to mitigate these negative impacts and ensure that the benefits of the port development are shared equitably among all members of the local community.

Political Inefficacy and Unstable Ethnicity

The Baloch people have by no means had their required illustration in politics, inclusive of the army. From time to time, they had been no longer capable to finish their tenure in the provincial council of Balochistan due to the political exclusion tendency of the imperative authorities. This exacerbated the ethnic struggle in the province with the intention of autonomy or in all likelihood independence. (Saleem, 2012) "The military coup in 1999 that added Parvez Musharraf into power accelerated the feel of wide spread alienation some of the Baloch, the dearth of representation of the Baloch people within the military and heavy dominance of the Punjabis, the principal ethnic organization in Pakistan, has caused similarly rifts. Despite the fact that the transition of the military government of Parvez Musharraf to the civilian government

of Zardari decreased the intensity of the scenario to a point, the attacks in 2009 and 2010 exacerbated the violence. The Pakistani government is frequently blamed for the Balochistan problem. There is military operation in Waziristan a part of Balochistan that is being classified as an anti-terrorist assignment and has led to masses of heaps of internally" displaced persons. (Noormal, 2014)

The weak political authorities in Balochistan is not able to establish writ over the province because of friction among various event covered inside the coalition government. "The nationalist had been unnoticed of the electricity recreation after boycotting the 2008 elections and concerned approximately their future in politics. As a result, they may be seeking to portray certain issues as anti-Baloch, especially to gather public guide. The absence of mature and enterprising neighborhood media additionally enables those nationalist forces to boom frustration and exploitation within the common place." (Muzaffar, 2018) Furthermore, the absence of authentic federalism and the lack of any worthwhile selection making powers with the provincial government have accentuated the alienation of the population.

Human Right Violation in Balochistan

There have been reports of human rights violations in Balochistan, a province located in southwestern Pakistan. These reports have included allegations of extrajudicial killings, enforced disappearances, torture, and restrictions on freedom of expression, association, and peaceful assembly.

Balochistan is home to a long-standing separatist movement, which has led to a prolonged insurgency and conflict in the region. Both security forces and armed groups have been accused of committing human rights violations in the context of this conflict.

According to human rights organizations, security forces have been accused of carrying out extrajudicial killings of suspected militants, activists, and civilians, often as part of counter-insurgency operations. There have

also been allegations of enforced disappearances, where individuals have been taken into custody by security forces without legal basis and without information being provided to their families (Asif, [2018](#)).

Armed groups have also been accused of committing human rights violations, including attacks on civilians and members of the security forces, as well as the kidnapping and killing of journalists and activists. In addition, human rights organizations have raised concerns about the treatment of ethnic and religious minorities in Balochistan, including the Baloch, Hazara, and Shia communities. Members of these communities have been targeted for violence and discrimination by armed groups and have also faced discrimination in access to education, employment, and other basic services.

The Government of Pakistan has taken some steps to address these issues, including the establishment of a Commission of Inquiry on “Enforced Disappearances and the adoption of a National Action Plan on Human Rights.” However, many human rights organizations have called for further action to be taken to address the ongoing human rights violations in Balochistan.

He brought the United Nation (UN) in observing 30 August as an international day of the sufferers of enforced Disappearances due to the fact that 2010 but the member nation of the United Nations, Pakistan, is worried in the enforced disappearances of human and on which (UN) is silent. It's the duty of the United Nation to take a step for taking the step of securing the recovery of enforced disappeared people who were kidnapped beneath the supervision of the government of Pakistan.

Baloch Human Rights Organization (BHRO) enterprise said that within the month of August forces killed several human beings in one of the kind regions of Bolan, district Kachhi. The majority of them were woman and children. In the rural region, forces killed innocent humans and falsely claimed them to be killed in stumble upon however media and government establishments, in preference to

research has turned a blind eye towards their obligations (Bukhari, [2015](#))

Socio-Economic and Political Development in Balochistan

Despite the challenges facing the region, there have been some socioeconomic development initiatives in Balochistan, which aim to improve the standard of living and provide economic opportunities to the local population. (Ahmed, [2015](#))

One such initiative is the “China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), which includes the development of the Gwadar Port,” as well as a network of highways, railways, and energy projects in the region. These infrastructure projects are intended to improve connectivity and create economic opportunities for the local population. The development of the Gwadar Port has already created employment opportunities and attracted investment to the region, and there is potential for further economic growth as the port becomes fully operational and the associated free economic zone is established.

The Government of Pakistan has also launched various social protection programs in Balochistan, including the Benazir Income Support Program (BISP), which provides cash transfers to vulnerable households, and the Waseela-e-Taleem program, which supports the education of children from poor families. In addition, the government has allocated funds for the development of education, health, and other basic services in the region. There are also a number of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and international development agencies working in Balochistan to support socio-economic development. For example, the Aga Khan Development Network (AKDN) is working to improve access to education and health services, as well as support economic development through the provision of microfinance and vocational training.

While there are ongoing challenges to development in Balochistan, these initiatives represent important steps towards improving the socio-economic conditions in the region

and creating opportunities for the local population (Mirza, 2013).

There have been some political developments in Balochistan aimed at addressing the longstanding grievances of the local population and promoting greater political representation.

The most significant political development was the devolution of power to the provinces under the 18th Amendment to the Constitution of Pakistan. This has given greater autonomy to the provincial governments, including the Government of Balochistan, and allowed them to have more control over their own resources and decision-making. In addition, there have been efforts to promote greater political representation for the people of Balochistan. For example, in the 2018 general elections, the Balochistan Awami Party (BAP), a party formed by a coalition of politicians from Balochistan, won a majority of seats in the provincial assembly and formed the government. (Tariq, 2013)

Investigating the present circumstance versus the socio-politico-financial set of three, the circumstance is greatly improved when contrasted with that of the past. The present government is laying extraordinary accentuation on the improvement and advancement of Balochistan. Various activities are being attempted with the assistance of the Pakistan Army and with the participation of the commonplace government. It has conveyed help to the general population. Balochistan is the linchpin of CPEC. Chinese organizations are making openings for work for the general population of Pakistan. The HDI list of Balochistan is rising, the proficiency rate is expanding as the Pakistan Army has begun a plan for elementary schools in alleged remote territories too. It is relevant to make reference to that rebellion is taking its final gasp in Balochistan and the general population of Balochistan is acknowledging who the genuine guilty parties are. Also, Braham-dagh Bugti and Hyrbyair Marri are living with exclusive requirements abroad, while the residents of the territory manage the issues.

These exceptions don't have the fearlessness to come to Pakistan since they have carried out monstrosities in a few Baloch clans. Serving Home Minister Sarfraz Bugti has likewise been an injured individual.

From a considerable lot of the achievements accomplished by the CPEC, the appropriate one was two days prior when Kiran Sindhvani, a Thari female engineer bounced in the coal undertaking of CPEC. She began working for the task and posted her photos even via web-based networking media. These pointers are one of numerous which demonstrate that Balochistan is going on the way of harmony and improvement.

Recommendations

The Recommendations are given as :

There is proper check and balance upon every policy that is taken and the mistrust between the parties should be removed through the good end.

- The federal government should provide employment opportunities for youth in the Gwadar project. So in this project their native have the right to give representation in this project.
- The Balochistan province is blessed with mineral or natural resources. Our government should make policies that having the proper attention of the government to dig out the natural resources. This will also create job opportunities for the youth of Balochistan.
- Even though a few Balochs are violent movement, yet some regional parties nevertheless are seeking for provincial autonomy. They give a little guide for secession but militant sentiments ought to grow if Islamabad does not reverse its policies of exploitation of natural assets, construction of army garrisons and centrally managed economic tasks, along with the Gwadar deep sea port. These guidelines do now not benefits locals however boost fears that the ensuing inflow of financial migrants

ought to make the Baloch a minority of their native land.

- Overall reliance on the mega project is not always the solution. Therefore, attention should be paid to resolving day after day worries of people which includes their want for employment, a decent wage, health care facilities, safe moving facilities, the delight of fundamental desires and ensures of the safety of life and due protection of the law.
- Education is the key of success. On priorities measure federal or provincial government should take a step by provide the basic facility of education in province of Balochistan.
- The neglected area of Balochistan that is in the hold of the tribe or feudal lord. The Naseerabad and Sibi districts are in the hold of the Marri and Bugti tribe. These tribe operating violence against the government. Only education can stop this violence. Because youth should be aware that what is there right.
- The Balochistan province is under the governess feudal political leader. They have an interest and they make policies according to their interest. So, the system of Pakistan wants to change and the new system should focus on the

economic issue of Balochistan. And the root issue of Balochistan.

- The involvement of foreign hand to destabilize the Balochistan province. The government of Pakistan should make effective measure against the foreign hand especially for the RAW involvement.
- Also, the Pakistani media should taking measure against the foreign involvement. By portraying the real image of there on media.

Conclusion

The internal conflict in Balochistan is protected and extraordinarily complex. Essentially, the foundation reasons of the struggle are each historical and political. Except the ancient and political motives, social elements such as ethnicity and religion has additionally played a critical role in the continuance war. Lack of illustration at the selection-making stage and for political representation are the outstanding element that have delivered greater misery to the ongoing trouble. Behind that civilian or military government respond on the ongoing situation in Balochistan. Because they did not fully fill their basic facilities. The government of Pakistan should take some positive measure to avoid the ongoing situation in Balochistan.

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