

Balochistan Insurgency: Causes and Prospects

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Abstract

This exploratory study analyzes the major causes of insurgency in Balochistan. Balochistan has been among a full-fledged insurgency for many decades. Pakistani government has tried to venture the existing insurgency as a tribe trouble being perpetrated by a few feudal lords. But the extensive assistance that the insurgents have been experiencing and the impunity with which they have been focusing on signs of government power not only across the Balochistan but even outside, indicate that there are strong centered, well described causes that have led to this insurgency. This study has found that volatile state policies and cultural background, source and development problems, Islamic extremism, human rights and banned extremist organization, foreign intervention, and bad facilities of education as the major causes of the insurgency Existing insurgency can be resolved through peaceful conversation centered with open minded.

Keywords: Balochistan Insurgency, Gwadar Port, Bugti

Introduction

Balochistan's location made it very essential place for the conquerors, approved through this place to the eastern and the European, and it also has a crucial role in forming its government policies structure. It keeps the control of the Bolan Pass, a conventional entrance to Indian just like the Khyber Pass to the northern, but does not have natural lines of inner connection like rivers. Its record is mainly a story of outside conquerors temporarily moving through

the path to Indian and Afghanistan. Darius I (522-486BC) conquered Makran and integrated places of Balochistan into his Kingdom. Alexander passed through the Balochistan around 330BC on his getaway from Indian, and by 323 BC the nation was part of Seleucus Nicator's satrapy.¹

Balochistan, Pakistan's western-most region, boundaries the southern part of Iran and the eastern part of Afghanistan. It is the biggest province of the country then other provinces in view to land (44 % of the country's area), but the tiniest with regards to inhabitants (5 % of the country's total). According to the last nationwide census which performed in 1998, and total inhabitants in this region records for nearly eight thousand people, of which over two-thirds live in non-urban places.

Background

The land of Balochistan consists of an area over 500, 000 rectangle miles in the southern eastern portion of the Iran level, southern of the main deserts and the Helmand stream. The Baloch are the primary cultural group in the region, followed by Pashtuns. The larger part of the population is Sunni Muslims. Some Shia's and Hindus also live in the region. The region is separated between three countries: Iran, Afghanistan and Pakistan. The biggest portion of Balochistan is associated with Pakistan. Despite of the organic sources in the Balochistan region such as chromites, fluorite, stone, silver, gas, metal and oil which are of popular significance, it has stayed one of the lowest regions in Pakistan. The region has been marginalized and the history of the insurgency in the region goes back to the freedom of Pakistan in 1947.²

The first insurgency occurred in 1948, when Kalat, a portion of the present Balochistan, select freedom. This was followed by further issue in 1958-59 and 1963-69. These disputes were about the one unit policy and army cantonments in Balochistan. In 1973-79 Chief executive Bhutto ignored the provincial government of Balochistan, which led to an equipped insurgency and rebel. From 2005 to now, there have been several problems generating the protracted issue in the region such as the strike on Inspector of frontier corps Shujaat Zamir, and his deputy in Balochistan Province in 2005, in 2006 the

¹ Iqbal, A. R. Internal and External Conflict in Balochistan Conflict, *ISSRA Papers*, Vol4, IssueI, 2012/04, 2012, pp. 79-101.

² Adil, A. Historical Background of Baloch National Movement, *Monthly Nwae Insan*, Vol 6, Issue no 11, 2006.

Baloch leader Nawab Akbar Khan Bugti of the 79 year old murder, detention of the two political leader of the Baloch insurgency during 2009, and the announcement of the council for Separate Balochistan by Mir Suliman Dawood the Khan of Kalat at the end of 2009. Pakistan has charged the army of Balochistan of undertaking aggressive occurrences.

The issue in the Balochistan region is a continuous insurgency between the population of the Balochistan region and the government of Pakistan. This article will deal with the volatile state policies and cultural background, source and development problems, Islamic extremism, human rights and banned extremist organization, foreign intervention, and bad facilities of education as the primary main causes of the insurgency.³

Uprising of Balochistan

The existing trend of aggressive rebellion has been appeared after the period of almost three years. Driven by a big list of issues, “it has lengthy experienced serious elegance and ignore as a result of the main government”. Among the issues is the recognized exploitation of gas and natural sources by the Federal government, development of the economic venture and army existence within the region. So far the region has experienced five insurgencies during 1948, 1958, 1962, 1973-77 and 2002 to date. The current Baloch-Islamabad issue began during the initiatives of developing Balochistan. The Gwadar port has shown as a bone of contention between the Baloch nationalist and federal government. This insurgency increased in March 2005 when the then chief executive Pervez Musharraf announced an all-out war on Balochistan. In the awaken of these developments, head of the Bugti group, Nawab Akbar Bugti along with other tribesmen led a rebel activity against the federal government. Nawab Akbar, former Governor and former Chief Minister of Balochistan, was killed on 26 August 2006 in an army operation.

Subsequently, Nawabzada Balach Marri, representative of the banned outfit Balochistan Liberation Army (BLA), was killed in a wait while traversing Afghanistan to Pakistan in Nov 2007. The Balochistan insurgency took a new form in early 2009 when UNHCR associate, David Solecki was

³Akbar, M. S. *The Redefined Dimensions of Baloch Nationalist Movement*. United Kingdom: Xlibris Corporation, 2011.

kidnapped from Quetta. Soon after, three Baloch nationalist leaders were killed in Turbat in April 2009. Subsequently, a new trend of assault moved cities of region. The insurgents began battling creating actions and hate against non-Baloch citizens of region took the design of focus on murders. This aggressive situation of focus on eliminating has murder of more than 200 citizens in the first half of 2009.⁴

Academicians are also being focused and so far six academicians have become sufferers of focus on murders during the last few months. Besides focusing on non-Baloch inhabitants, some spiritual extremists are also growing sectarian assault through focus on brutal murder. The ex-Capital City Police Officer (CCPO) of Quetta has stated Lashkir-i-Jhangvi for sectarian murders. Intense abduction and murders have become a regular and common issue and former Senator Habib Jalib Baloch, assistant general of Balochistan National Party (BNP), has killed in July 2010, leading to aggressive demonstrations in different areas of the unpredictable region. According to a former Senator, Sanaullah Baloch, methodical and slowly movement “genocide” is going on in the region.

Target killing, Violence has become a regular and common issue in Balochistan. Various terrorist groups of dissident Balochs are battling guerrilla war against the country. Several nationalist groups have been appeared in the region which declares for the strikes and explosions on the LEAs and the general public. Among these categories, the Balochistan Liberation Army (BLA) is expected to be the main power behind existing insurgency in Balochistan. The name BLA first became publically announced in 2000, after this militant organization stated credit for a set of bomb blasts in the railway station and marketplaces. In December 2004 Jam Muhammad Yousaf the Former Chief Minister of Balochistan officially approved the existence of BLA after the blast in Quetta. Formerly it was supposedly advancing by delayed Nawabzada Balaach Marri, but now it is alleged that Nawab Brahamdagh Khan Bugti is going it while Marri and Bugti tribesmen are considered to consist of its central source.⁵

⁴ Haq, N. U. Balochistan Disturbance: Causes and response, *IPRI Journal*, 2, 2006.

⁵ Naseer, D. *The Baloch and Balochistan: A Historical Account from the Beginning to the Fall of the Baloch State*. United States: Trafford, 2012.

Causes of Insurgency

The federal government of Pakistan features the continuous trend of insurgency in Balochistan to the anxiety of the area's feudal lords; major developing projects would reveal the submissive local inhabitants to the outside world and would damage their hold on them. It is also claimed that the governmental elites contrive to catch leases from the removal of silver, nutrients, and other developing projects by seceding the region from Pakistan and developing hegemony in the region. However, a cautious of historical past of the issue shows that "ethnicity, connected with a sense of governmental solitude and comparative financial deprivation, has been an effective power in causing the Baloch mobilization."⁶ This feeling of deprivation is more extreme amongst the Baloch as in comparison to any other cultural group in Pakistan for various traditional and financial reasons. In this assumption, some major aspects are appended below:

Geographical Factors

The society of Balochistan is divided into multi ethnic society with many others cultural and religious, cultural and other identities live along with each other. These cultural and ethnic individualities have potential to add optimistically in the progress of the province if these individualities are put into the proper and right place. These kind of specific cultural and ethnic individualities create the problems and conflict with each other when policy maker not give the due share in the process of policy making which related to the relevant province. The people of Balochistan deprive the basic right of province by the federal government. They also deprive the right to rule the state and country. The central government not addresses the certain injustice and grievance of the Balochistan people which create the insecurity of the region.⁷

Resources and Economic Development Issues

Imbalanced submission of source earnings continues to be one of the most important sources of the insurgency. The natural assets of gas in Balochistan region is used to generate power for Pakistan though the federal

⁶ Noormal, A. N. *Root Causes Confilct of Balochistan, Pakistan*. Waltham, USA: Brandies University, 2016.

⁷ Majeed, G. *National Integration of Pakistan: A Socio-political Analysis of Balochistan* . Lahore: Department of Political Science University of Punjab, 2011.

government of Pakistan statements credits for the economic improvement in the region, Balochs consider the structure and policies by the federal government of Pakistan, such as the Financial Program known as ‘Aghaz-e-hoqooq-e-Balochistan,’ as being ineffective and having not accumulated any advantages to the citizens of this region. The present developing problems are with regards to Gwadar port as an important transport hub with Dubai. This venture was declared in 2001 and is being applied by the China. The people of Balochistan have been completely omitted from with regards to the venture. The Balochistan area is also the hub for the Iran- Pakistan- Indian gas direction and has been focused several periods by the Baloch’s militia to display their conflict with the federal government in its exploitation of the region.⁸

The province of Balochistan is the mainly ignored by the government from the independence of Pakistan. The weak financial position is created the inferiority complex among the Baloch people. The majestic ruler is providing the backwardness as heritage for the Baloch people. The higher authorities of majestic rulers have no interest to progress the Balochistan as politically, socially and economically. The majestic rulers did not want to develop the Balochistan because the developed province is not in the best interest of them. They are developed the province for the security purpose because it has the unique geopolitical location. They want to look after the interest of British Government in Central Asia and Afghanistan. The research scholar Syed Iqbal Ahmad said that “Balochistan is the playground on which the great game has been played”. For this purpose the majestic ruler construct rail road, well establish postal department and telephonic department. Dr. Abdul Hayee Baloch said that “According to 18th amendment the Gwader is the part of Baloch territory and only Baloch government has the right to hand over any state for the further development. But the federal government violates the right of Baloch province and only Islamabad and Lahore have possessed the authority to take any decisions.”⁹

⁸ Bansal, A. *Factors Leading to Insurgency in Balochistan*, New Delhi, India: Institute for Defense Studies and Analysis, 2008.

⁹ Iqbal, op. cit.

The people of Balochistan are felt that the grievances should be address when they attach with Pakistan. But the Federal government and provincial ruling authority did not pay any attention to address the injustice of local people and all hopes are going to end. Most of the business and profitable sources are control by the Pashtun. The fertile land is divided into military rulers and bureaucratic personnel. Most of the Punjabis are dominated by the federal and provincial authorities. Balochistan is undeveloped and unconscious policies are practice due to the domination of other province in the policy making process.¹⁰

Ethnic Division

There are multi factors which have been weighed down the environment of Balochistan. Culture and ethnic diversity is very significant. This aspect has caused a deep division in the economic and social structure and it may take a long time of their wounds to cure. The bad points of this ethnic division can be find out to USSR supports rebellion, to control the political situation is weak point in which economic and social elements and ethnic expansion in Sindh. The people of Baloch and Pukthoon ratio are 60:40 in the whole province, although this ratio is not finding out through proper and reliable source. The people of Sind are very hard working and economically well. These people are occupying the productive and lavish land in the northern side of the region which is linked by the pakka road. In comparison of Baloch people are backward and uneducated. They are very poor and deprive from the basic necessities of life. All these drawbacks are given by the undeveloped and weak Sardari system.¹¹

Unstable Political Situation and Ethnicity

The weak political government in Balochistan is unable to establish writ over the province due to friction between various parties included in the coalition government. The nationalists have been left out of the power game after boycotting the 2008 elections and worried about their future in politics. Hence, they are trying to portray certain issues as anti-Baloch, mainly to gather public support. Absence of mature and enterprising local media also

¹⁰ Majeed, G. *National Integration of Pakistan: A Socio-political Analysis of Balochistan* . Lahore: Department of Political Science University of Punjab, 2011

¹¹ Noormal, A. N. *Root Causes Confilct of Balochistan, Pakistan*. Waltham, USA: Brandies University, 2016

helps these nationalist forces to increase frustration and exploitation in the common masses. Moreover, absence of genuine federalism and the lack of any worthwhile decision making powers with the provincial government have also accentuated the alienation of the population.

The Baloch individuals have never had their proper representation in Parliament and the state policies and state departments, such as the military. Sometimes they were not able to finish their period in the provincial authorities of Balochistan due to governmental exemption propensity of the federal government. This amplified the cultural issue in the region with the objective of complete provincial autonomy or perhaps freedom. The Military enforced the Martial law in 1999 that introduced general Musharraf into power improved the feeling of common drawback among the people of Balochistan. The absence of vacancy for the Baloch individuals in the military and the large number of representation of the people of Punjab, the main cultural group in Pakistan, has led to further rifts. Although the conversion of the military government of Musharraf to the elected government of Pakistan People Party reduced the strength of the problem to some level, the strikes during 2009 and 2010 amplified the assault. The government of Pakistan is often held responsible for the Balochistan problem. Currently there is a continuous military operation in the Waziristan, which is being called an anti-terrorist objective and has led to millions of internal displaced individuals.¹²

Human Rights

It is revealed that from the year of 2003 to 2008 more than eight thousand people were kidnapped by Pakistani security in the region. Use of violence has also been revealed. Bodies are found with physical proof of violence such as burn sign, damaged different parts of the body, nails drawn out and brutal hole in the head. This year the human rights commission of Pakistan released a review about disappearances in the region and recognized the Inter-Service Intelligent (ISI) and Frontier Corps (FC) as the criminals.¹³

In 2006 the human Right commission of Pakistan review that individuals also does not have in the area of services. The level of the facilities of education, accessibility facility of sanitation, death rate,

¹² Iqbal, op. cit.

¹³ Kundi, D. M. Insurgency Factors in Balochistan. *Central Asia Journal*, 2, 2007.

electrification, and accessibility safe normal water is relatively lower in Balochistan region than the rest of the country.

Islamic Extremism and Terrorist Organizations

A variety of extremist and terrorist organization such as Al Qaeda, Quetta Shura e Taliban and Tahreek Taliban are effective in Balochistan region. The functions of such categories have complex the insurgency scenario. The ideal place of Balochistan and the deficiency of a performing economic system in this region have greatly assisted such groups to conduct their structured criminal offenses with a spiritual brand. Hazara Shia's who are immigration from Afghanistan have been sufferers of the sectarian assault. Most of the Hazaras around 8 to Millions of reside in Afghanistan, and a variety of Hazaras immigrated to Pakistan for protection. They have been the sufferers of several strikes in Balochistan. According to the review from Zahid Gishkori (2012), more than four hundred and fifty Shia and Hazaras were harmed in over 110 sectarian strikes during 2008-2011, and more than 400 Shias and Hazaraz died due to such aggression.¹⁴

Military Operation

There are serious offenses of individual privileges in Balochistan. A large number of militant had been murdered in Balochistan during the struggle of last three years. The people of Balochistan face the life threat due to the unrest in the whole province. According to the Carnegie report Almost 8000 people lost their life and 3000 are army personnel in the last 30 years. According to the report of HRCP after the shelling of paramilitary forces and hit the city continuously more than 85 percent population of Dera Bugti had left their houses. There were worrying records of conclusion accomplishments, some supposedly performed by paramilitary forces. The Human Right Commission are obtained reliable proof revealed that such murders had taken place across in the province. This commission has found extensive circumstances of disappearance of pain induced on individuals held in legal care, and on those running from their houses. In April 2006 Carlotta Gall, The reporter of New York times are able to go the Dera Bugti and having the experienced bomb blast craters due to MK-82 tanks. According to her, a

¹⁴ Noormal, op. cit.

large number of members in political party, physicians' teachers, students, doctors and leader of tribe have been arrested by security guard, many vanishing for several weeks without investigate in well-documented cases. Some have been tormented or have passed away in custody of security agencies.¹⁵

Education

Low standard of education facilities is also one of the main aspects in the Balochistan issue. The people of Balochistan declare that their right to education is ignored. Although the federal government of Pakistan is seen to have taken actions by increasing the number of scholarship truly ahead, which can be seen as a way ahead towards developed educated society, the people of Balochistan declare that the federal government is ignoring their responsibilities in conditions of offering education, and that not enough is being done towards enhancing academic institutions.

Foreign Involvement in Balochistan

The federal government authorities of Pakistan have charged the government of India and sometimes the United States of America for assisting the Balochistan insurgency to undermine the state. Both states have refused these allegations. Nawab Akbar Khan Bugti, the popular political leader of Balochistan, mentioned that he would receive the aid from Iran, Afghanistan and India, to help in the security of Balochistan. Iran and Iraq are also important role in the case of Balochistan because their backing to the majority of Shia Muslims. Jundullah the leader of banned outfit was arrested in February 2010 by the Iran forces who admit that America had guaranteed to offer them with army equipment and a platform in Afghanistan. This could be seen as a positive statement of the Pakistan stance against the American intervention in Balochistan.

The previous history of Balochistan shows that an uprising of this scale cannot be continuous long without international support. Pakistani press has repeatedly revealed of international participation in the insurgency. Many of the Pakistani press reviews have mainly charged Iran and Indian of being behind the assault. The reviews are based on the truth that the two nations do

¹⁵ Kundi, op. cit.

not want Gwadar to appear as an adversary to Chabahar port, which the Indians are creating in Iran as an entrance to central Asia. However, most of the Indian authors refuse these allegations and claim that Iran with a large population of Balochistan is unlikely to action Baloch nationalism. They also emphasize that Indian does not have a reasoning to back up an insurgency in Balochistan at one time when the interaction with Pakistan are continuing to move forward and such a support would challenge India's curiosity about the gas pipeline venture from Iran to India. Opposite to India participation, they supposedly overemphasize America as the 'only nation with an ability and achieve to impact local state policies. One can question the proportion of Iran, India and Afghanistan, Russia and American federation but, the truth is that all these international regional powers are behind the assault in Balochistan.¹⁶

In reality, there are few of the regional powers manage their national interest about Balochistan due to modifying geo-economics and geo-political surroundings. And a new dirty politics of geo-economics has started in Balochistan. To view the latest trend of assault in Balochistan, one should be aware of the national and geo-strategic interest of the international powers. The main cause of assault in Balochistan is not inner hardship or lack of economic development but the secret functions of international security organizations. Internal issues might act as factors to irritate the situation but the cause is international involvement in inner matters of Balochistan. In January 2002 covert functions by the intelligence agencies of CIA and RAW in Balochistan started and this region was poorly subverted in these years. Essential tangible infrastructure put in place in the form of connections and relations, fifty eight training institutions, supply of all type of weapons, modern communication system and heavy funds.¹⁷

- International financing programs and states who are seriously working on decline Pakistan from within with special attention towards Balochistan, FATA and Khyber PakhtunKhwa.
- There is a linkage of contemporary activities in Balochistan and the existence of India consulates along the Afghanistan and Pakistan boundary. These needless India consulates offer hub for the action

¹⁶ Haq, op. cit.

¹⁷ Noormal, op. cit.

of secret Indian intelligence agencies and are accountable for distributing trained militants in Balochistan.

- The strong seated Indian bitterness against Pakistan is also revealed in front of the world. The Indian consulates in Jalalabad and Kandhar are moving money into Balochistan as well offering assistance of militant training to the separatist elements in Balochistan. In this perspective, mention of America under Secretary of State for governmental matters Mr. William declaration where he has requested Indian authorities to cut its consulate in Jalalabad.
- The Khan of Kalat while developing the council for Separate Balochistan in London, said that he is experiencing assistance like-minded and friendly states who had guaranteed him all help and collaboration. This declaration must be considered under the light of former Indian intelligence officer B Raman opinion that battle for an independent Balochistan is part of the incomplete plan of the partition. In the same correspondence to Sonia Gandhi he takes pleasure while acknowledging the Indian intervention in the separation of Pakistan and Bangladesh.
- Kulbhushan Jadhav is the commander of Indian Navy and spying for the Indian intelligence agency, arrest from Balochistan and he accepted the direct intervention of the India in the Balochistan to increase the uprising in the region and raising the terrorist attacks to threaten the peace and stability of the province. Indian intelligence agency also provide the militant training of the separatist group
- Uncover Indian subversive actions against Pakistan and Iran implemented through Afghan ground. Iran should realize that she has a large Baloch inhabitants on its side of boundary with Pakistan and the Indian desire of decline Pakistan by creating independent

Balochistan will cost large to Iran itself as the map of Greater Balochistan contains Sistan region as well.¹⁸

Prospects and Solutions of Problems

Some positive steps were taken by the federal government to enhance the peace and security of the region as

Agaz-e-Huqooq-e-Balochistan

The Prime Minister Yousuf Raza Gilani has acknowledged the package of Agaz-e-Huqooq-e-Balochistan (AHB) as a significant step towards the deciding of Balochistan problem. It is recognition of the economic issues of the region. However autonomist politician and political parties refused to accept the package but usually it obtained good reaction from all segments of the community. Senator Raza Rabbani was appointed as the head of committee to make sure the complete execution of all the feature of the package. The conferences are organized frequently by this panel to evaluation the development towards execution. There has been significant success of AHB due to the organized supervision of the execution and dedication of federation. The 7th National Finance Commission award improved the allocation to Balochistan from 5.1% to 9.09%. The allocation of natural resources and their royalty has been improved. The central ruling authority has also decided to pay the debts of gas growth cost to Balochistan.¹⁹

Job Opportunity

The other successes consist to enhance the quota of 5000 jobs in regional authority financed by the central government. Furthermore, roughly 15000 people will be inducted under internship system. There are many huge development projects in Balochistan will only be started with approval of regional authorities. Where ever the major tasks are under way the sessions in BS-1 to 16 shall be reserved for the local inhabitants only.

The central authorities of the government should cure Balochistan as 95% instead of 5% for some time. It is recommended that 500 to one million young generation of Balochistan was chosen on merit and they may be recruited and posted anywhere of the country. Such a stride guarantees the

¹⁸ Bansal, A. *Factors Leading to Insurgency in Balochistan*, New Delhi, India: Institute for Defense Studies and Analysis, 2008

¹⁹ Javeed, U. Zardari Facilitates Nation on Balochistan Package, *Government Initiative toward Balochistan*, 2009. Retrieved 9 9, 2014, from <http://www.geo.tv/11-24-2009/53556.htm>

contribution of the people of Balochistan in federation and other parts of the country. Due to this method, their relatives will check out them and their visibility will start up the gateways for Baloch youth.

Military Cantonments

The development works over the cantonments, Kohlu and Sui have been ceased. The crucial problem of missing persons is being worked by a legal precaution advancing by justice Mansoor Alam Khan. But the most significant and real accomplishment from this system has come through the constitutional changes and provincial independence, as in this respect the parliament approved the Eighteenth amendment which has removed the concurrent list, thus providing more independence to the regions.²⁰

Gwadar Deep Sea Port

During the last several years the Pakistani government started creating a deep sea port at the seaside town of Gwadar on the Arabian Sea with China cooperation. Economic development of the Gwadar region will offer a port, a warehousing service, and industry to more than twenty states. It is completed for the operation, and the ports were able to receive oil tankers of over 200,000 shades. Along with an associated commercial growth and free-trade area, Gwadar will be connected to central Asia by a road and train network which is currently being built. Chinese government has also mentioned with Pakistan the chance of building an oil refinery of 60,000 drums per day at the Gwadar port. Enhancing the Gwadar port has started out the chance of a growing 100 % free port in Balochistan, which is predicted to create a huge economic windfall for the region. All government divisions may be forwarded to give serious reflection to Baloch youngsters instantly. The Baloch inhabitants must be given a huge reflection in Gwadar venture through employments.²¹

Conclusion

The issue in Balochistan is protracted and extremely complicated. Usually, the main causes of the issue are both traditional and governmental. Besides the traditional and governmental factors, the social aspects such as

²⁰ Haq, op. cit.

²¹ Iqbal, op. cit.

ethnic background and religious beliefs have also performed an important part in the continuation of the issue. Lack of participation at the decision-making process and low allocations for governmental participation are the popular aspects that have included more agony to the continuous problems, thus spinning this issue out of control.

Insurgency in Balochistan is neither a new trend nor any individual federal or provincial ruling authority can be held responsible for developing factors of aggressive rebellion. Somewhat, it is the failing of subsequent governmental and army government authorities which did not react to the real issues of the people of Balochistan. This continuous process of marginalization and under development of the province had lead in developing inner and exterior fault lines which were further utilized by the dissident nationalists as well as foreign and regional powers. Hypothetically discussing, economic development can reduce the common people's issues, but in Balochistan the realistic effects of starting major economic plans is very much different. The nationalists' leadership is very much against to the growth of Gwadar port which is considered as a driver for peace and stability of the province.

Recommendations

To solve the issue this study recommends

- Successive political government used to vary from their mandate and instead of offering the municipal rights; they extremely use power to control the Baloch requirements. Hence, there is a need for collaboration between the civil community and the press to grow stress on kings not to leave from their mandate and also to act as reverse stress to those exterior causes who try to impact the government plans.
- Mega tasks are essential for financial growth but the federal authorities should also provide the provincial requirements. Whatever step is taken, it must be totally depending on the desires and main concerns of the natives that are greatest potential beneficiaries

- Majority of the tribal and feudal lords have broken the interest of Pakistan. Usually, they have revealed slight dedication or feeling of patriotism with their country. For the said reason, Pakistan needs to instantly remove the Sardari structure in the area. The government should also sign-up situations against extremist tribal leadership. They should be billed for killing the poor Pakistani individuals.
- The very essential places of Sibi and Naseerabad, which are residence of famous Baloch communities Marri and Bugti, and are at the moment the hub of tribalism, have no institution for primary and higher education. This area is reproduction assault against the government and only education can stop the youngsters of these place to not to go to assault. Therefore, it is need of time to set up their army and cadet school or colleges, Degree College and also universities.
- Employment in area is totally reliant on public industry and it doesn't seem possible to modify everyone in government industry. The area is endowed with numerous nutrient resources but hardly any work has been done to use them, which can house huge public. Hence, immediate and proper interest must get compensated to create career in these places. The regional youths should be given first concern in job possibilities in economic projects. It is also essential to complete the vacant vacancies of Balochistan's share in the government services in order to get rid of the experience of deprivation among individuals of this area.
- Provincial political structure led by feudal political figures has been unsuccessful and the insurgency of Balochistan is part of this broader problem. This technique needs to be changed and new system should focus on financial growth and offering possibilities to the Baloch individuals.
- The writ of federal government cannot be recognized with gunship choppers when there is actually no writ of government of Pakistan. The previous political authorities had made an error by eliminating tribal leader Akbar Bugti. Indeed his murder and army intervention

in the area have increased the gap between provincial and federation. Therefore, violence and show of power is not a solution of problem.

- All nationalist who were arrested by the ruling authority should launch and if there are genuine allegations against these nationalist, they should be trial in a court of law. But it is very essential that extra judicial murder should be ceased.
- The Concurrent List from the 1973 Structure should be eliminated and there provincial autonomy must be given for all regions. The problem of gas payments is another complaint of Balochistan people and it should be analyzed after a discussion on the issue.
- Pakistan should also talk to the government of America and the Indian with the proof that both are dispatching terrorism into Pakistan and promoting uprisings using the Afghanistan land. Pakistan should let the world know what the America and their Indian associates are doing in the soil of Pakistan.
- Media should also act as a pressure technique to those international powers that are impacting the existing downturn. Media men should represent the true picture of foreign intervention.