

The Reason of mistrust between Centre and the Province: A case of Baluchistan

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Abstract

This research examines the phenomenon of underdevelopment of Baluchistan from 2008 to 2013 also focuses on the part of the Baluchistan conflict and covers the historical aspects that intensified the violence in Baluchistan. The objective of this study is to inquire that despite its significance Baluchistan faced severe discrimination people have been demanding their due share since its accession in 1948. This qualitative study also observes the decisions made by the central government for the people of Baluchistan and their resentment against the central government. It possibly infers that maximum provincial autonomy would contribute to satisfying the local people.

Keywords: Baluchistan, deprivation, Nawab Akber Bugti, Punjab, Pervez Musharaf

INTRODUCTION

Baluchistan is the significant and at the same time most critical province of Pakistan but still compared to other provinces it is the most backward province of Pakistan even after having a larger hub of resources. Poverty and underdevelopment are alarming for the locals. Successive governments in the past had not been taking serious steps to make the people of Baluchistan participate in mainstream politics to ease their tensions towards the dominance of the other provinces, especially Punjab. It is perceived that backwardness and ignorance faced by the Baluch people led to violence within the province and created conflicts between the Centre and the province. Right after the formation of Pakistan on 14th August 1947, the issue of the annexation of Baluchistan was also initiated with full force. There is a long history of crisis between the leaders of the newly emerging state of Pakistan and the successors of the princely state which were the main obstacle to the accession of Baluchistan with Pakistan.

Historical Background

The history of Balochistan is rich in bloody uprisings. From the beginning, this uprising was mainly due to the confrontation between the Baloch masses and the Pakistani Federation. These relationships have become even bitters due to the exploitation of their resources and the continuation of the intensification of relations with the Pakistani Federation.

The beginning of the Baluchistan dispute dates to June 1947, when a referendum in Shahi Jirga decided the fate of Kalat State in favor of Pakistan. The brother of Khan of Kalat, Shahzada Karim Khan, strongly opposed the accession and rebelled in Afghanistan in March 1948. With the creation of One Unit and the careless treatment of tribal chiefs after Nawab Navroz Khan People were the ultimate victims and consequently alienated due to deep-rooted issues

produced by the situation and political expediencies of the early 1970s. An ordinary Baloch's mentality has been severely damaged by deep scars from the past.¹

On August 12, 1947, Baluchistan declared independence under the leadership of Khan Ahmad Yar Khan of Kalat. From December 1947 until February 1948, the Baluchistan parliament opposed the union with West Pakistan on several occasions. On March 27, 1948, the Khan of Kalat consented to join Baluchistan. On April 15, 1948, government troops began to march into Baluchistan. On October 6, 1958, at Kalat City, government forces stormed Khan of Kalat's home. On October 6, 1958, Khan and several hundred other political leaders in Baluchistan were taken into custody by government forces. Nawab Nowruz Khan Zarak Zai led the second revolt, which was directed towards the union of West Pakistan and the Baluchistan Union. The Bloch experienced neglect and deprivation because of this merger. The government official chose to communicate with the rebels as the conflict grew more intense and declared that the grievances and desires of the Baloch masses were taken into consideration. However, the rebels were apprehended by security personnel, including his son and his thin columns, as they made their way into the highlands. They received a death sentence after being hauled to Haider Abad Prison. Nowruz Khan, on the other hand, received a life sentence due to his senior age. The government declared martial law in October 1958. After the second phase of conflict Bloch movement gained more popularity in the 1960s and after the introduction of a new constitution in 1956 provincial autonomy was confined and One Unit was established which led to more strain between the relations of the centre and the province and the federal government also asked the army to build bases in the important areas of the province. In 1962, the third revolt got underway. In 1960, President Ayub Khan established the Basic Democracies system and used it to win the presidency. 1962 saw the holding of general elections, during which time Bloch nationalists gained prominence and the military ruler was viewed as a threat to the core democratic values. Violence was allowed to continue after they had been replaced by a central government official who had been selected. In 1964, Sardar Attaullah Khan Mengal contested the government's authority, which sparked a confrontation with Pakistani forces. The military's building of a cantonment in Baluchistan was another factor contributing to the worsening of the situation. The nationalist leaders opposed it, seeing it as a kind of colonization of Baluchistan. Following General Yahya Khan's removal of General Ayub Khan in 1969, the rebellion came to an end. Baluchistan became the fourth province in 1970 after 23 years when Yahya Khan abolished One Unit in July of that same year.²

Following the division of East Pakistan, the Pakistan People's Party emerged victorious in the 1970 elections, emerging as the lone biggest party in West Pakistan. The PPP formed governments in two provinces of West Pakistan, Northwest Frontier Province and Baluchistan, while the National Awami Party did so with the backing of Jamaat Ulama e Islam. After President Bhutto overthrew the Balochistan provincial administration and launched military operations there, the central government detained and imprisoned several significant nationalist figures, causing problems in the region. The nationalist leaders opposed it, seeing it as a kind of colonization of Baluchistan. Following General Yahya Khan's removal of General Ayub Khan in 1969, the rebellion came to an end. Baluchistan became the fourth province in 1970 after 23 years when Yahya Khan abolished One Unit in July of that same year. In January 1978, the province resumed its previous strategy of reconciliation with the Sardars, and peace returned. The Heyderabad Tribunal was outlawed by General Zia ul Haq, who also granted pardons to all individuals who had left the nation due to their involvement in insurrection. In

¹ Ahmad, Syed Iqbal. "Baluchistan: Its strategic importance." (No Title) (1992).

² Akhtar, Aasim Sajjad. "Baluchistan versus Pakistan." *Economic and Political weekly* (2007): 73-79.

his view, abolishing the tribunal served the interests of the nation.³ From 1979 till 1999, Baluchistan experienced a period of relative tranquillity. In addition to nationalists actively participating in the elections that were held during this time, the military and democratic administration both did their lot to improve living conditions in Baluchistan. Martial law was implemented over the nation by General Parvez Musharraf, who also dismissed Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif's administration. The military dictatorship has always caused the Baloch people to feel alienated and resentful, because of their confrontations with them during earlier uprisings. For this reason, after Musharraf took office, there was a stronger revolt in Baluchistan. Several incidents in the province, including the death of Nawab Akbar Bugti, the disappearance and unlawful killing of Baloch people, and the murder of a Chinese engineer in Gwadar, set off the conflict. The volcano in Baluchistan exploded especially after the killing of Nawab Akbar Bugti and then an organized disciplined rebellion movement started after that in the province.

This research demonstrates Baloch's rich and significant cultural heritage. Their economic and political structure differed from other regions of British India, and they were a brave and warlike people. The Balochi are a happy people as a country because they have benefited from the leadership of many well-known leaders, from Mir Chakar to Mir Ahmad Yar Khan. The fundamental institution for fortifying the ethnic ties among them was the Khanate. Additionally, nationalist sentiments have been reinforced by their struggle against the British. A system of political institutions had been established by the Blochs long before other communities were settled in India. The British Government in India handled them carefully considering these realities and did not follow the rules set forth for the other theme areas. It was a terrible period during the nearly 100 years of British rule in Balochistan.⁴ The British purposefully held back the region's political and economic development out of concern that a prosperous United Baluchistan may undermine their geostrategic ambitions. These facts were well known to Jinnah, who used his 1929 "Fourteen Points" to demand reforms in Baluchistan. The present historical analysis of the Baluchs demonstrates that, irrespective of the kind of the agreement made in Pakistan, the pact needs to be seen as ethnic unity; otherwise, it would be challenging to peacefully integrate them into the body's policies.

Ahmed Ijaz in his article deals with the political and strategic importance of the province. According to the author because of its geography major powers have a great interest in Baluchistan. He also argues about the damage faced by the indigenous population of Baluchistan the inequalities and injustice they have faced for decades and how central government is constantly ignoring their demands regarding provincial autonomy⁵. A fresh perspective on the Baloch war is offered by Ahmed. He talked about Baluchistan's geopolitical significance as well as the province's abundant but untapped oil potential. Additionally, it shed light on the gas pipelines and, more significantly, the Gwadar and Central Asian transit routes. These resources are of interest to the majority of the world's superpowers as well as the surrounding regional states of Pakistan. In this scenario, insurgent waves in Balochistan and

³ Gill, Shahzad Ali, Saba Javaid, Muhammad Hamid Murtza, Sarfraz Batool, and Sidra Jamil. "Conflictology and Role of State Institutions in Federalism: A Study on Gorkhaland and Balochistan." *Journal of Management Practices, Humanities and Social Sciences* 5, no. 2 (2021): 37-49.

⁴ Von Albertini, Rudolf. "Colonialism and Underdevelopment: Critical remarks on the theory of dependency." *Itinerario* 4, no. 1 (1980): 42-52.

⁵ Ahmad, Aijaz. "The national question in Baluchistan." In *Pakistan Forum*, vol. 3, no. 8/9, pp. 4-37. Middle East Research and Information Project (MERIP), 1973.

the resentment of the local people towards the central government can result in political destabilization.⁶

Tariq and Maliha discussed that the government failed to accommodate the province and rarely used a soft approach to persuade the rebels state could never be able to protect in the true sense. Moreover, in the writer's view, Bugti's murder fueled the fire by making people more insecure towards the central government.⁷ Hassan, Muhammad analyzed that Bloch people have specific origin and they own their culture and traditions in a distinct way. Ethnic bonds and nationalist sentiments are strong among Bloch people even British government handled them with care unlike other parts of India. Britishers let Balochistan ruled by tribal heads but they intentionally kept them politically and economically backward.⁸ Mir, Faiza, and Abdul Manan Bazai explains the situation of Balochistan in different perspective in authors view Government of Pakistan failed to gain the faith of indigenous people of the province. They are apprehensive regarding the mega projects announced by the central government.⁹ However, there are various contents available regarding the issues of underdevelopment in Baluchistan but most of the writers discussed the historical evolution and insurgencies in the province and their writings lack analysis and are more descriptive in nature. There is an absence of comprehensive study which could encompass theoretical and operational aspects. This thesis endeavors to analyze underdevelopment in Baluchistan from 2008-2013. It also summarizes the reasons that resulted in the dissatisfaction of Baluchistan with the Centre. This research addresses the following research questions:

1. Why dissatisfaction exists among the people of Baluchistan? Why there is a lack of trust between the Bloch people and the central Government? What are the efforts put in by the central government for the Bloch people to redress their grievances?

Objectives of the study

- To dig out the impacts of underdevelopment in Baluchistan.
- To find out the reasons behind discrimination and regressive conditions faced by the province.
- To analyse the initiatives taken by the government for the betterment of Baluchistan.

Method

This research examines the underdevelopment with the case study of Baluchistan from 2008 to 2013 by using historical analytical and explanatory approaches. This study would be based on qualitative methods and secondary sources of data collection like Books journals, articles, and reports of the government institutions and online material related to the concerned topic. To complete the research various libraries like departmental libraries of the Political Science Department (LCWU), Quaid-e-Azam Library, Digital Library of Higher Education Commission (HEC), Darul Islam Library would be consulted.

Government of Pakistan people's party (2008 to 2013)

⁶ Ahmed, Manzoor. "The dynamics of (ethno) nationalism and federalism in postcolonial Balochistan, Pakistan." *Journal of Asian and African Studies* 55, no. 7 (2020): 979-1006.

⁷ Tariq, Maliha. "Conflict in Balochistan." *Strategic Studies* 33, no. 3/4 (2013): 23-40.

⁸ Hassan, Muhammad. "The Emergence and Nature of Ethno-Nationalist Movement in Baluchistan." *Pakistan Journal of History and Culture* 37, no. 1 (2016).

⁹ Mir, Faiza, and Abdul Manan Bazai. "Challenges to National Integration: A Case Study of Baluchistan." *Journal of Contemporary Studies* 4, no. 1 (2015): 81-94.

Notwithstanding certain failures in administration during its varied mandates, the PPP achieved several successes that have also made a substantial contribution to the nation's overall political advancement. From 2008 to 2013, the Pakistan People's Party had the honor of serving out its full five-year tenure. Pakistan was once again ruled by one man for a considerable period following the army led by General Pervez Musharraf's ouster of the Nawaz Sharif administration in 1999. Benazir Bhutto's assassination on December 27, 2007, added a tremendous tragedy to the PPP's already dire political situation. After the tragic incident, the PPP pushed parliamentary elections aside in 2008 and secured 121 seats in all provinces. The government of the Pakistan People's Party implemented several policies in some sectors, including oil, education, natural resources, textiles, and energy. Furthermore, the Aghaz-e-Huqooq-e-Baluchistan policy was implemented by the PPP government for Baluchistan citizens, who had been disregarded by earlier governments.¹⁰

Baluchistan (2008-2013)

The elections in 2008 led the Pakistan People's Party (PPP) to head the country. Shortly thereafter, Asif Ali Zardari was elected on 6 September 2008 President of Pakistan. On behalf of the entire country, he apologized to the people of Baluchistan and promised to take decisive action to better the lot of the Baloch people. The death of Nawab Akbar Bugti caused nationalists to abstain from voting in the 2008 election, although the PPP government worked to win back public trust. In November 2008, the Pakistan People's Party decided to give the provinces more autonomy. To remedy the grievances of the Baloch, the government presented to parliament on November 24, 2008, a 39-point plan entitled "Aghaz-e- Huqooq Balochistan".¹¹

Aghaz -e- Haqooq -e- Baluchistan

Meeting the province's long-standing needs and improving the population are the two main goals of the expansive and multifaceted Aghaz-e- Haqooq-e-Balochistan package, which includes political, administrative, and economic activities of the Federal Government. It was presented at a joint session convened by Parliament to collect the contributions of elected representatives to refine a series of reform proposals to be implemented in the light of Parliament's importance in order to make Balochistan an equal partner the federation. A legislative committee led by Senator Mian Raza Rabbani drafted it. The speaker of the legislature as well as other interested parties participated in the consultation process. That was a significant step toward resolving local issues and empowering people in line with their goals, which should usher in a new era of socioeconomic progress in an environment free from terrorism and exploitation. Oppression no longer haunts people; instead, they witness a bright and joyous morning.

The government was committed to providing Baluchistan with the resources necessary to truly reflect its culture and traditions. Provisions on the release of all political workers, the return of displaced persons, the establishment of a political dialogue, and the creation of a Missing Persons Commission would have far-reaching consequences and restore the rights.¹²

¹⁰ Bernstein, Morty, and Faye Crosby. "An empirical examination of relative deprivation theory." *Journal of experimental social psychology* 16, no. 5 (1980): 442-456.

¹¹ Egeonu, PRAEDE C. "Third world dependency, theoretical assumptions and African underdevelopment: A critique analysis." *Online Journal of Arts, Management and Social Sciences* 2, no. 2 (2017): 16-28.

¹² Mir, Faiza, and Abdul Manan Bazai. "Challenges to National Integration: A Case Study of Baluchistan." *Journal of Contemporary Studies* 4, no. 1 (2015): 81-94.

It was also necessary to ensure property rights in Baluchistan, which is the most backward province but may be very rich in oil, gas, gold, copper, zinc, and lead reserves. Shortly after taking power in February 2008, the Pakistan People's Party apologized to the people of Balochistan and compensated for the injustices of the past. Prime Minister Syed Yousuf Raza Gilani has been invited to talks with leaders outside the national politics. The offer is supported by parliament and political leaders. It is hoped that these separate leaders will respond positively to the offer of negotiations and talks. The joint meeting was convened for an in-depth discussion of the package, which proposed a monitoring and implementation mechanism for the inhabitants of the country's largest province and brought it to the level of other provinces. The government seeks to make Baluchistan a cradle of great civilization, culture, and tradition so that historians would have to accept the fact that after the night of oppression, the rising sun has sparked a wave of solidarity and brotherhood that has brought forth something new sense of life in the province. It is necessary to end the political and economic deprivations of the provinces, because if the federative units are not strong, then the federation could not achieve the goal of a strong, stable, and prosperous Pakistan. It was essential to lessen political divisions, bolster democratic institutions, and establish a strong connection between democracy and Pakistan's future. The smaller provinces, particularly Baluchistan, demanded that the constitution be strengthened, therefore the appropriate changes were made. These included the removal of the police ordinance, the **Local Government of Baluchistan of 2001 Ordinance in the Sixth Annex**, the elimination of the list of concurrently valid constitutions, and the actual application of Article 153 on the Council of Common Interests. This package ensured the effective implementation of Articles 154 to 159 and 170 of the Constitution. Restructuring of the National Financial Commission (NFC) allocation criteria was already underway, and the criteria of inverse population, poverty, and resource generation must be considered. Regarding the release of political activists, except for those implicated in horrific crimes, the federal administration conferred with the government of Baluchistan. A political discourse was initiated with all major players in the political spectrum of the province as soon as all the package's suggestions were adopted to include as many of them as feasible. Political exiles are allowed to return to Pakistan, except for individuals who have committed terrorist actions. The Balochistan Assembly's 2002–2008 consensus and provincial resolutions were incorporated into the Constitution's legal framework. The federal government ought to reevaluate its involvement in the province and discontinue any initiatives unrelated to the war on terror. The army will leave Sui, according to a federal government announcement, and be replaced by Frontier Constabulary (FC). Only in border regions should plans for the creation of additional cantons be initiated. It would be best to halt the building of new quarters in Sui and Kohlu for the time being. Following the FC's delegation of tasks, the army withdrew from Sui. If any of the missing people were in detention, their names were revealed and those who had not been charged with anything were released. Within seven days, the defendants must be brought before a judge.¹³ The relatives of these individuals receive this information and are permitted to visitation rights. A Commission of Inquiry was established to look into the events leading up to Nawab Akbar Bugti's death. The commission would be presided over by a retired Supreme Court or High Court judge. The commission tasked with investigating the murders of political activists in Balochistan must receive instructions from the judicial authorities. The policy of turning "B" zones into "A" zones may be periodically reconsidered due to a decision made by the provincial administration. Regular fonts can be found in urban areas. The province Chief Minister will oversee FC's participation in law enforcement. The customs law's authority was taken away. The primary responsibility of the Coast Guard should be to prevent the smuggling

¹³ Grare, Frederic. "Pakistan: the resurgence of Baluch nationalism." (2006).

of weapons and drugs along the borders and coasts. The land award to Gwadar will be subject to a judicial review by higher legal authorities. Baluchistan's students would get a unique scholarship quota from the University Commission, enabling them to study alongside master's and doctorate students from other countries. Several proposals have been made to optimize the charging formula based on the requirements of the province. From 1954 to 1991, federal government pays a tax of 120 billion rupees for the gas development surcharge, which is payable over a period of twelve years. All new mega projects would be launched with the approval and approval of the state government. In Gwadar, there will be a free economic zone, and all appointments in Gwadar, grades 1 through 16, will come from the local population.¹⁴ Qualified local contractors would be preferred in the awarding of port-related contracts. At the east and west bays two bridges would be built. Regular patterns can be found in urban areas. The province Chief minister will oversee FC's participation in law enforcement. The customs law's authority was taken away. The primary responsibility of the Coast Guard should be to prevent the smuggling of weapons and drugs along the borders and coasts. The land award to Gwadar will be subject to a judicial review by higher legal authorities. Baluchistan's students would get a unique scholarship quota from the University Commission, enabling them to study alongside master's and doctorate students from other countries.¹⁵

Major political parties of the country also appreciated the package but still showed some apprehensions regarding the implementation PML-Q welcomed the aid package for Baluchistan that the government presented at a joint session of parliament but stated that it had not addressed all the problems of the Baloch people. Former chief minister of Punjab, Chaudhry Pervaiz Elahi, and leader of the opposition in the senate Waseem Sajjad also said that the package should be presented in the Baluchistan Assembly and seeks the opinion of the assembly and leaders of Balochistan before the National Assembly approves. Elahi and Sajjad also recommended that the government organize interviews with Baluch nationalist parties and send a delegation of representatives from all political parties. They announced that a Pakistan Muslim League Quaid delegation would soon visit Baluchistan to hold talks with locals. They claimed that while there were concerns about the promised being implemented, several issues in the package were left unaddressed. Likewise, no mechanism to ensure the transparency of expenditure of the funds announced for the province. They said the government did not reluctantly mention India for allegedly Interference in the province. The leaders of the PML-Q said that the request to move the port authorities from Karachi to Gwadar were also ignored also government did not respond to the policy for the establishment of industrial areas in the province. According to Elahi, the government had to give jobless youth in the province more opportunities and think about lending local farmers small sums of money. According to ANP Senator Zahid Khan, the Balochistan Package marks a turning point for the province's autonomy and the eradication of the sense of deprivation there. He expressed optimism that the Baloch leaders will accept the government's invitation to begin negotiations to end the crisis, saying that discussion is always the best course of action. The head of the Marri family, Hyrbayir Marri, is steadfast in his opposition to any kind of accommodation with the government. Contrary to their hopes, he described Aghaz-e-Haqooq-e-Baluchistan as a "ridicule and a cruel joke" on the Baluchistan people, claiming that it was only an effort to buy more time. "This package is deceptive," he said. It's all a charade to trick us into thinking that

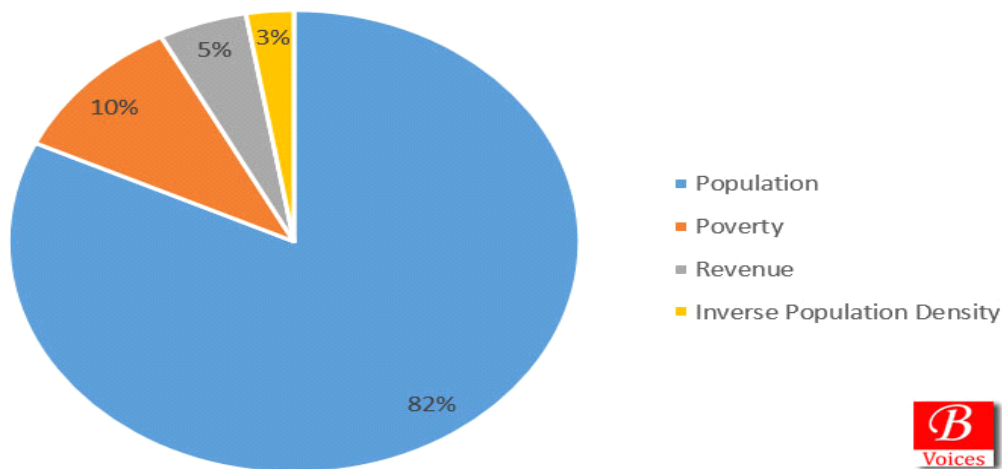
¹⁴ Muzaffar, Dr Muhammad, Sidra Karamat, and Khalid Saeed. "Balochistan insurgency: Causes and prospects." *Orient Research Journal of Social Sciences* 3, no. 1 (2018): 111-127.

¹⁵ Iqbal, Nasir. "Fiscal Decentralization and the Economic Development: A Cross Districts Analysis of Baluchistan." PhD diss., Pakistan Institute of Development Economics, 2014.

the Federation is in pain and that they wish to assist us in getting better. The Marri noted that while President Zardari and his government might skilfully control emotions, the military holds the real power. The son of the late party president of Akbar Bugti and Jamhoori Watan (JWP), Talal Bugti, was charged that the package was prepared by the invisible forces and not Prime Minister Syed Yousuf Raza Gilani team or a parliamentary committee. "The Prime Minister in his speech to the joint parliamentary session stated that the CF would remain in Balochistan, which means that nothing will change. If you are not serious about what I believe, we have the opportunity to knock on the doors of the United Nations.¹⁶ Habib Jalib, the leader of the nationalist Balochistan party, claimed that the lack of a constitutional guarantee in the package meant that it did not represent the wishes of the Baloch people. The people of Baluchistan had never requested what was announced in the package, according to Sajid Tareen, Vice President of the Baluchistan-Mengali National Party (BNP-M). "We still maintain that the uniting units should be regarded as such per the resolution on Pakistan passed in 1940. Senator Hasil Bazinejo clarified that most of the package is outdated and does not contain any new information. He also stated that the Baloch people prefer real action to statements. National Party (NP) Senator Abdul Malik said the package will continue to increase Despair among the people in the province." The issues facing people in Baluchistan would worsen because of this new package. Senator Jamiat Ulema-e-Islam-Fazl, Ismail Buledi, claimed that this package did not adequately address the genuine problems of the Baluch people. The package was welcomed by Deputy Senate Spokesman Jan Muhammad Jamali, who stated that the province's constitutional revisions would be announced at the appropriate time. The purpose of the 7th NFC award was to allocate funds horizontally—to the provinces—and vertically—between the central government. The federal government collects taxes, which are dispersed into a divisible pool by the NFC award. Income taxes such as corporation tax, sales tax, and export charges were included in this pool. Article 160 of the Constitution states that the president oversaw forming the NFC for a term of five years after every five years. Once there is a consensus of all stakeholders on a particular formula to distribute the finances, the award will be implemented for the next five years. Prior to the 7th NFC award from the divisible pool, the provinces received 57.5% of every 100 rupees, while the central government received 42.5%. Up to 2010, the provinces' financial allocation was determined only by their respective populations. Consequently, Punjab received a disproportionate amount of the resources. Private and public investment are complementary. Balochistan and KPK have historically been at a disadvantage since, since the colonial era, there has been little state investment in these provinces, and they have also been deprived of private investment. In addition to the divisible pool, the provinces received grants that were designated as either non-developmental or developmental, and the procedure of transferring monies to them was founded on their royalty over their resources. In the past, when Baluchistan gas was used, for example, the smaller provinces did not earn their fair share of royalties. By moving away from population-based criteria in 2010, the NFC at least addressed a long-overdue problem. In order to distribute financial resources across the provinces, it created a methodology with numerous indicators, such as population (82% under the 7th NFC award), poverty and backwardness (10.3%), revenue creation and collecting (5%), and inverse population density (2.7%). The 2010 7th NFC Award allocation criteria are displayed in Figure 1.1.

¹⁶ Khan, Muhammad Khurshid, Asma Sana, and Afifa Kiran. "Balochistan unrest internal and external dimensions." *NDU Journal* 26 (2012): 93-122.

Federal Divisible Pool Distribution Formula



Implementations of Baluchistan Package

Only 34 of the 61 recommendations in a well-known reform package meant to end the Baluch people's complaints about their province's issues were carried out by the administration. The Department of Settlement's status report on the Aghaz-e-Haqooq-e-Baluchistan package reveals that the government has not addressed the majority of the recommendations.¹⁷ Officials stated that while financial constraints prevented the federal and provincial governments from implementing the ideas before the end of 2013, they would nevertheless make every effort to do so. On November 23, 2009, the package was passed by the Parliament in unanimity. Under Senator Raza Rabbani's leadership, the package and its execution were handled by the committee. But with no advancement in execution, Rabbani withdrew from his committee in exasperation.¹⁸

The government of Baluchistan chose to write an open letter to the federal government in the Akbar Bugti Murder case, requesting the establishment of a judicial commission to begin an investigation into the death of the seasoned Baluchi leader Nawab Akbar Bugti. The purpose of the letter was to reaffirm to the federal government that the Aghaz-i-Huqooq-i-Balochistan package decided to open a judicial investigation to look into the murder of Nawab Bugti. The decision was made at a meeting presided over by Secretary General Baluchistan Ahmed Bakhsh Lehri, and no action had been taken even after the package had been introduced for many years. Attending the conference were Amanullah Kanrani, the Attorney General of Baluchistan, Zafar Baloch, the Minister of the Interior, and other authorities. It was resolved at the meeting that the provincial interior ministry and the ministry of tribal affairs would compose the letter in two days. The letter also mentioned that Nawabzada Jamil Bugti, Nawab Bugti's eldest son, petitioned the Balochistan Supreme Court, claiming that law enforcement officials had shown no interest in the investigation. In his speech to the 2009 parliamentary session, Senator Raza Rabbani of the Pakistani People's Party (PPP) stated that the government would soon set up a judicial commission to investigate the Bugti murder. Nawab Bugti was killed in a military

¹⁷ Noreen, Shabana, Mr Waheed Nawaz, and Captain Ayub Rehman. "NATIONAL HARMONY IN PAKISTAN: UNITY IN DIVERSITY THROUGH CULTURAL ASSIMILATION." *Khairulummah* 2, no. 02 (2023): 143-157.

¹⁸ Hashmi, Rehana Saeed. "Baloch Ethnicity: An analysis of the issue and conflict with state." *Journal of the Research Society of Pakistan* 52, no. 1 (2015).

operation with his comrades in 2005. The inaction in the murder investigation infuriated the Baluchistan Supreme Court as well. Furthermore, the issue of missing persons in Baluchistan is a highly concerning region. Problems facing the province are becoming a significant source of annoyance when attempting to resolve the national and local crises. The Baluchistan administration reports that the Supreme Court has received reports on 103 missing persons.

The official numbers suggest a much lower figure than what Baloch nationalists claim. Reports on the figures, however, vary. The province has a high incidence of kidnappings and forced disappearances, either by security forces or nationalist groups. The Commission of inquiry on Missing Individuals was constituted by the Supreme Court in May 2010; its mandate is to provide clarification on the disappearances and recommendations for ending the practice. The Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs opened an investigation against missing persons on March 1, 2011, but even after all these efforts results are nowhere to be seen. The Baluchistan package was introduced by the Pakistan People's Party government to grant them political and economic rights and to lessen the sense of alienation in the people of Baluchistan. However, the package failed to produce the expected results because the federal government was unable to carry out the commitments, they made in the package due to poor management. This means that even after implementing 34 out of 61 proposals as promised in the package, it failed to encourage any rebel groups or chiefs of tribes to join in peace talks with the government to resolve the issues and bad policy-making approach and above all lack of financial resources, so the package was failed miserably to make any positive impacts on the masses of Balochistan.

CONCLUSION

Balochistan, despite being the most significant part of the country, is having serious issues of underdevelopment. However, the uprising in Baluchistan is not currently fully supported by the Bloch population, and there is a feeling of resentment. The main responsibility for this resentment is the alienation of the population from the main policy, financial distress, question of ownership of the assets, the quota of the population in the advantages of their own wealth, and the misfortune of nationwide underrepresentation of Bloch's in civil and military administration. On the other hand comes the constant use of brutal violence by arm forces, lack of commitment and lastly superficial approach of leaders in solving the Bloch's problem. The strategy of "kill and dump" by agencies and parliament only worsened the situation overall. This study suggests that the Baluchistan's problem can be solved through a committed strategy of political representatives with a strong comprehensive approach will address the causes of underdevelopment in the province also solution for the missing person issue would prove to be a turning point in strengthening trust among the local population of Baluchistan so government should present missing persons immediately in court. The government has so far failed to do so to resolve this issue and numbers of missing persons are increasing on regular basis. Judicially should exercise its authorities to investigate this issue and also around to examine the charges and / or complaints against them. Secondly working group should be set up with the goal of supervising the progress of the projects such as Gwadar, SANDAK RECODICK as well as the other infrastructure implementations. The government should ensure implementation of 7th NFC Award, Baluchistan package and the 18th Constitutional amendment. Baluchi nationalists have so far been skeptical therefore there is uncertainty in Baluchistan political initiatives and visible changes can help to reduce nationalist separatist's feelings. Police and FC should be trained and with the necessary means to retain control in the province. Levies forces should be able to manage peace in Baluchistan. Police is not equipped and they are poorly trained to comply with the law and Order in the province. Ambiguities are there regarding the jurisdiction of law enforcement agencies. These uncertainties should be eliminated. The employment rate for Baluchi's should be enhanced in all sectors. Vacancies

should also be advertised for Baluch's. The government of Baluchistan should develop a roadmap for international development agencies and donors to help them to invest in different sectors like education, Healthcare and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). Centre should share Project proposals with Bloch representatives from international agencies that have to a road map and guidelines for launch, monitoring and Implement projects transparently. Encouragement of investment is essential. Baluchistan's government should set up universities of applied sciences to train specialists and create workers. job for youth should be created in the province, and Centre should also try to dispel Baloch's fear that their assets has been stolen by outsiders. The main concerns of certain Baloch segments against the mega development Projects like the deep sea port of Gwadar were that so few local workers had been hired on site and there was no training facility given to young people in the region. Training programs should be made specifically to benefit the local population. Political leaders should participate in a dialogue regarding the issue of Baluchistan in Parliament to ask the Baluchi nationalist leaders to reach consensus to reduce uncertainty in Baluchistan. Government should implement the measures promised in NFC award and Baluchistan package Transparency in this issue must be guaranteed.

Baluchistan's future development from 2013 onwards is not as optimistic as Baluchistan has struggled with law and order for more than ten years. Increasing law and order is thought to be a sign of a functioning Baluchistani government. The South Asian Terrorism Portal's bomb explosion data indicates that during the present government's tenure, 288 blasts claimed the lives of 786 persons. Baluchistan saw a comparatively peaceful year in 2015, according to an analysis of the annual bomb blast data. The state of law and order declined after 2015. Pakistan's most impoverished province, Baluchistan, requires more development. Mangi Dam is located 85 kilometres north of Quetta. The proposed dam will supply 8.1 million gallons of water per day and irrigate 30,000 acres of land. The present government of Baluchistan took office in June 2013, at which point this project was put on hold. The Mangi Dam takes four years to complete, with the groundbreaking taking place in August of 2017. The opposition attacked the administration over the project's delay, which will now require three years to finish. The government of Baluchistan proposed the ambitious Quetta Water Supply project in June 2016. The project's goal was to pump water 400 kilometers away, from the Pat Feeder Canal, to Quetta. The government gave this project a two-year budget of Rs. 10 billion, but not a single rupee was spent on it. Furthermore, social services like health and education have suffered because of the Baluchistan government's increased spending on infrastructure projects like roads and bridges. The Multidimensional Poverty Report of 2016 found that this method has not succeeded in curbing or even slowing the growth of poverty. Following the 18th Amendment, which gave the provinces more authority over more than a dozen federal issues, there has been a greater need for legislation. The Baluchistan assembly passed thirty-six items of legislation between 2013 and 2017. A large number of laws were passed in 2014 and 2015, although the Baluchistan legislature did not do much in the way of legislation in 2013, 2016, and 2017.

The largest achievement for which the Baluchistan government claimed credit was declaring an emergency in education in January 2014 and raising the budget for education as a result. The budget for education was greatly increased by the Balochistani government in 2013–14, 2014–15, and 2015–16; however, the following two budgets saw a decrease in this amount. Furthermore, The Balochistan Private Educational Institute Registration & Regulation Authority Act, 2015, which was implemented by the Baluchistan administration, received harsh criticism. Numerous protests against this law were conducted by groups of private schools and

civil society, leading to the creation of the semi-government Balochistan Education Foundation (BEF) a development organization, a regulatory body for private schools. The administration of Baluchistan initially said that this law would be repealed, but it later changed its mind and, despite opposition, it remains in effect. Similarly, an examination of Baluchistan's education budget demonstrated that the Baluchistan administration was unable to allocate one-third of its budget to the advancement of education. This indicates that insufficient funding and issues with efficiency prevented the government of Baluchistan from implementing the necessary changes in education.

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