

ETHNO-NATIONALIST MOVEMENTS IN BALUCHISTAN AND ITS IMPLICATIONS ON POLITICAL SYSTEM OF PAKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

Post-colonial states has been remained a home to multi ethno lingual and hetero cultural folders. Pakistan is one of the examples, having diversified ethno lingual groupings. It has four provinces and each have a distinct socio, cultural and lingual identity. Currently these Ethno-Nationalist movements have pivotal position in the political life of Baluchistan. The land of Baluchistan has experienced the violent tides of different ethno national and sectarian movements, but communalism in Baluchistan pushes the country toward hot water. Along this, uncountable waves of religious extremism in the region add fuel to fire. Both communalism and religious extremism is proving a thorn in flesh and the major hurdle to strengthen the socio economic political path. The concerned study aims to detect major driving factors that contribute to violent moves and also suggests remedial measures to eradicate yielded crisis. That voices our endeavors to cultivate literacy, harmony, equality, and in short neutralization of ethno national movements. The research concludes that intensity of ethnic rise must be the Centre of our priorities because still the water is in dormant position once it flowed, than it would be an uphill task to bear the aftershocks. This piece is intended to highlight the root cause of ethno nationalism and also the expected nightmare as we had faced in the form of Dhaka's fall.

Keywords: Ethno-nationalism, fragmentation, harmony, regional stability, socio economic political disparities.

INTRODUCTION

Balochistan, despite the mineral rich and largest province of Pakistan, covers 43.6% (347,190 sq.km) of the country's land mass is the sanctuary of deprive people. The geographical location of star crossed province is the southwest of Pakistan and shares borders with Iran, Afghanistan, and the Arabian Sea. Balochistan, through and through is in the air for its natural resources, including oil, gas, copper, and gold, as well as its unique strategic location depicting a trade and transit fulcrum between Central Asia, South Asia, and the Middle East. According to a conclusive insight of 2017, it is inhabited by 12.34 million people, with Baloch comprising of 52 percent, Pashtun constitute 36 percent of its population, and others accounting for 12% respectively (Khan, 2003).

The lion share of exploiting this region lies in many hands. To all intents and purposes, the explosive fuel added by the deceitful conduct of center exacerbating mayhem. It have long lasting experience of neglect from the Islamabad. Furthermore, storm of political and economic marginalization is responsible for the catch 22 position at the region. The long and short of turmoil appears in gravity of grievances that limited the breathing space (Iqbal, 2012).

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In the early days of Pakistan, Quaid-e-Azam in his address at Quetta unfolded the unity in following words “we are now all Pakistanis Balochis, Pathans, Sindhis, Bengalis, Punjabis, and so on _and as Pakistani we should be proud to be known as Pakistanis and nothing else” (Rabbani, 2003) but the advice of Quaid was not last for long. As the Fiercing rise in Bengali nationalism was not addressed meaningfully, due to which we tasted the awful incident in the form of disintegration. From its inception, the country has remained in the fits and starts of disintegrative elements. Still our ill-informed and unaccountable ruling structure did not learn anything from that notorious tragedy. Same practice is in process with main and might to marginalize the specific ethnicities curbing their fundamental rights, which simply mean to shrink civic nationalism.

Rise ethnic polarization impels any country into rock and ruin. Baluchistan has two major ethno lingual groups Baloch and Pashtun with minority Hazaras, Sindhis, and Punjabis. Historically, Baluchistan was divided into 7 parts. One quarter of Baluchistan was assigned to Persia in 1871. In north, small strip of land Durand line was imparted to Afghanistan in 1893. British Baluchistan having south Pushtoonkhawa territory, Kalat was an independent state titularly run by khan of kalat with its enigmatic sovereignty. In addition, British have also structured three puppet principalities.

As per history the violent ethno nationalism in mineral rich province was evidenced during the British Baluchistan. This is because colonial regime strengthened many tribal chiefs as their mark noticeably, which inoculated contention between tribes and ethnicities like Pashtun vs Baloch and between Baloch tribes itself. Regrettably, the footprints of british legacy is maintained as the region was run through handpicked sardars (M. K. Khan, Sana, & Kiran, 2012). When the dawn of partition was ascended, political shortsightedness limited our policy makers to colonial heritage. Many prominent leaders Khairbakhs Murree, Attullah Mengal, Ahmad Nawaz Bugti and khan Samad khan of National Awami Party (NAP) was treated despotically. Their opposition to one unit scheme was a bolt from blue for the center, also, their struggle for autonomous self-disturbed the power holders. That’s why Samad khan was kept behind the bars for 18 years in first 20 years of Pakistan. The two time ban on NAP also added a currency to acute rise of ethnicity.

Pakistan is the hub of multi ethnic people facing the unwavering waves of fragmentation since its initiation like Bengali nationalism, Pushtoon separatism, Sindhi regionalism and Baloch nationalism. Each province is adhered to its own cultural and linguistic composition. Additionally, each unit grapples with ethic division in itself too. Hence, the aggrieved parties felt the sense of marginality due to centralization of political power (Mushtaq, 2009).

The polarization on the bases of ethnicity is not in any ones benefit. Still water is dormant; once it flowed away then it would be an uphill task to bear aftershocks. The uncontrolled communalism in Baluchistan is also a major threat to socio economic fabrics of Pakistan. Baloch separatists groups are charting their path forward with the sympathy and support of our neighbor, India. If it is not addressed with deep insight of vision then it can lead to situation that is never contemplated. Also the growing rises of insurgency are very toxic to CPEC, and deteriorate the mega project economic realm. This essay is designed to discuss the root cause of ethnic fragmentation with respect to Baluchistan and also its death dealing impacts on socio-political economic structure of Pakistan. This study also highlights some recommendation in order to evaporate ethnic water.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A well-known Muslim historian Allama Ibn e khuldoon argues that rise and fall of civilization depends upon Asabiya (unity). Strong Asabiyah leads to the rise of any civilization (Ismail & Rahim, 2018). However, the country is deprived of unifying tendencies. The region of Baluchistan is of highly geo-strategic and geo-political importance because the interests of giant global players are found here. Therefore, it has now become the chessboard of power politics (Khan et al., 2012). The existing system of province does not materialize the will of common man. The mechanism of the province has a cluster of corrupt practices (Mirza, 2013).

The socio-psychological and identity based dimensions of violent conflicts, such as issue of ethno political exclusion and religious disparity are the defining drivers of violent extremism and radicalism in several areas of Pakistan (Makki & Akash, 2023). The epilepsy in the atmosphere of Baluchistan is a reflection of inability of federal government to address the issues (Titus & Swidler, 2000). The concept of inequality and disparity essentially instill the sense of deprivation and marginalization among the subjugated groups constituting as a sole responsible for ethnic waves

(Nawaz & Murtaza). Hence, to neutralize the radical ethnic movement we have to field policy plan that is enough to full fill the social and material needs.

Farooq Yousuf was of the remark that Taliban has never been vocalized for Pashtun nationalism and never paints a picture of Pashtunism rather they always move with radical ideological direction. Therefore, both Pashtun nationalists and Taliban are inimical to each other. Thus, the rise of Pashtun Nationalism in Baluchistan has nothing to do with talibanization because one is progressive in nature and other is militant (Yousaf, 2019).

Frances Stewart presents a remarkable account that looks into identity based inequalities and inability of the government to ensure equitable service delivery as main reason for fueling violent conflict (Edu et al., 2005). Dr Moonis Ahmer in his article published in dawn (December 21, 2022) urged that "National integration in Pakistan only emerges in times of natural disaster, national dilemma, or an external threat. Once the threat is dealt with, the internal contradiction re appear" (Ahmer, 2023). According to Umbreen Javed, US is supporting Baloch separatist through India because the main aim of US is to harm Chinese economic interest in Pakistan. In addition, US also ensure its strong presence in this the region for her interest in Middle East and Central Asia. Similarly, other global powers like China and Russia intervene to achieve their end (Javaid & Jahangir, 2020).

Adeel Khan is of the remark that too much diversity among Baloch sub group hinders the organization of larger scale Baloch Nationalist Movement. This is because Baloch society is highly fragmented. Therefore, lingering Baloch movements is on the card due to the intervention of state (Khan, 2003). Abdul Rauf Iqbal is of the view that violence has become routine matter in the province. The guerrilla war is witnessed on the ground by various groups (Iqbal, 2012). That is very injurious to socio fabric of the postcolonial state.

Hypothesis

The overwhelming rise of ethnic fragmentation in Baluchistan paves the path of insurgency that deepens the cave of social disorder.

Objectives

- To discuss the different aspects of ethno nationalism in Baluchistan, a matter of intense intellectual and public disputes.
- To highlight the toxic approach of ethno nationalism and their devastative effect on the country progress.
- Discuss the different remedial measure to cover the monster of devastation and how to shine the light in the darkest corner.

METHODOLOGY

The paper is based on the descriptive analysis of intense and radical communalism in Baluchistan. This paper aims to have deep amount of qualitative knowledge regarding ethnic upheavals in Baluchistan. Furthermore, some remedial measures are counted on the experience base.

Political Trauma Paved a Path to Baloch Insurgencies

Bad planning and fragile capacity to run the province uprooted kinetic peace and leaving the province still in a fix. "Since Baluchistan became part of Pakistan some 65 years ago, Baloch nationalists have led four insurgencies in 1948, 1958-59, 1962-63 and 1973-77 which were brutally suppressed by the state. Now a fifth is under way and this time the insurgents are much stronger. Unlike the past, the educated middle-class youth, rather than tribal leaders, are leading the separatist movement (Hussain, 2013). Baloch nationalist campaign came into existence in 1929 against the British India and then turned into armed mutiny. It was the time when sentiments of independent Baluchistan have become a burning question. Several designed local political groups initiated their efforts to depose British from Baluchistan. To fulfill the duty in this regard first nationalist party "KALAT NATIONAL PARTY" came on a sight. They were aimed for united and independent Baluchistan. After the departure of British, Khan of Kalat was claiming vigorously that official status of Nepal and Kalat is of same category so their sovereignty should be maintained and worth the salt to be respected.

It is very natural that despotic and unfair means always induces revolts. Many academicians are agreed that focal driving forces of insurgencies are political isolation and relative economic disproportion (Akbar, 2020). As one of the most renowned political scientists, he is of the view that, above all, he must refrain from seizing the property of others because a man is quicker to forget the

death of his father than the loss of his patrimony (Machiavelli, 1993). It is an open secret that this region has not been treated well in term of socio-political and economic means. Even colonizers left it on the horns of dilemma. Despite the fact, still the numbers of separatist elements are not at the extent as it should be. According to revelation of Gallup survey, majority of Baloch do not seek independence from Pakistan. About 37 percent Baloch are in the favor of independence and Pashtuns who supports for independence are less than 12 percent. However 67 percent of population did favor greater provincial autonomy (Wani, 2016).

Since its inception, Pakistan maintained the colonial legacy in the form of levies- Jirga system. Tribal chiefs encouraged with plenty incentives and their legality was institutionalized by British. Similar approach is inherited to centralize the monopolistic control of Baluchistan through tribal chiefs and a royal road to hinder the tides of Baloch nationalists. However, nationalists are not considered worth the salt to be taken on Board. It is commented that Pakistan treats province worse than colonial rule which is skeleton in the cupboard. Furthermore, we can mimic the colonial heritage when the governor general's advisory council was designed to ensure the monopolistic control of Centre (Malik, 1968). In addition, when in May 1948 Khan of Kalat signed the instruments of accession, his brother Abdul Karim Khan, who used to be army commander of Kalat state, went to Afghanistan in protest against accession. In July he returned and commenced aggression against the state's army. Then, he with his 126 companion arrested for 7 years. Ultimately, when he released, he has launched a political party named as 'Ustaman Gul' with objectives to preserve Balochi culture and language. However, this time it was a pure and constitutional move for demand.

The creation of one unit in 1955 has changed the political landscape of Pakistan. The political arena of power between Centre and province was the source of inflicting new wounds. However, Khan of Kalat consented with one unit scheme initially but Ustman Gul in 1956 joined Pakistan National Party (PNP) and then later joined National Awami Party (NAP) of East Pakistan wing too. In 1956 Quetta Commissioner reported that Khan is encouraging by Afghan government to restore the Kalat state. Again, military arrested Khan in 1958 and military banned all political parties in Baluchistan following the imprisonment of all NAP leaders, and sealed their office. It proved as potent force to climax ethno national sentiments. In the response of Khan imprisonment, Nauroz Khan led insurrection of 500 men demanding the release of Khan but the insurgencies were suppressed when Nauroz Khan had died in prison.

Similarly, Baloch and Pashtun were at logger head because Pashtun community aspires to add their territories to NWFP. Furthermore, the stalemate between two quarters has maintained an important governmental position. Also, there was brawl between the various sub-groups. Hence, the soil was in the doldrums and facing the turbulence between various sub-groups and nationalists with state.

Finally, after 23 years of immense political turbulence, Baluchistan got the status of province and for first time election was evidenced in 1970. Significantly, National Awami Party (NAP) took the throne of Baluchistan. But the administration of Baluchistan was consisted of Punjabis mostly. So, Nationalist government was loudest in demand to transfer non Baloch staff to their respective provinces that displeased Bhutto and administration. Meanwhile all these endeavors were contrary to central think tank. Centre was waiting for a reason to de-throne federating government. The flash point once again took flight, when agitations were developed between local elites and nationalist government. Local elites were not satisfied with means and mode of nationalist parties which sparked tribal unrest in various parts of units. Eventually, both governments of federations blamed each other for noncooperation in dealing with existing turmoil. This unrest took shape of intense eruption that fabricated a reasonable ground for centre to subdue nationalist government. Despite taking democratic measurements, Governor Raj was installed causing Baloch insurgencies. There were around 55,000 Baloch fighters, invested in the conflict, and the conflict lasted for 4 years. After the weeks of doom and gloom, state used Air craft's to bomb the Baloch villages in order to crush insurgents which were enough to instill negative sentiments among the common residents. In addition, this region was acting as war front for liberal and communist quarters during Zia regimes. Furthermore, many nationalist leaders were sent to exile and many heads were crushed. The military operation against Bugti in 2006 was also a big blow on the state integration. After hearing about the death of Nawab Bugti, hundreds of students of the Baluchistan University came out on the main Sariaab Road to exercise their basic fundamental right against the killing of Nawab Bugti and other people. They broke doors and

windows of the university hostel and attacked vehicles. Police rushed to the area and fired in the air to disperse the protesting students (Shahid, 2006).

The enforced disappearance is one of rising factor that add currency to the violent communalism. State's institution has been failed to bring the loved ones to their family. More than 5,000 people are missing in Baluchistan (Baloch, 2022). Such ill constitutional practices are enough to spark radical nationalism among the residents, framing the atmosphere of insecurity. That is the main reason to compel young for taking weapons against the state. Even many females opted the path of violent tides. In addition, they are on the roads asking for the return of their loved ones. Our state still has the time to clean the dirt practiced by the non-professionalism and ill constitutional means. If same conduct is in continued practice then things will be out of hand similar to the fall of Dhaka. This time disintegration would be a biggest night mare. May Allah grant the will to our authority to rethink of their disintegrative policies?

Still the sword is on head. Many networks of Baloch insurgencies are active in Baluchistan. No swift action has been taken for the cause of integration. The overwhelming disparities and state kindness toward feudal is synonymous to colonial rule. The state is lacking political will to address the agitation caused by insurgencies. It is very obvious that apparatus do not allow the emergence of largest political party in Baluchistan that represents the majority of population. Still the people are indulged in orthodoxy and old order. They are not facilitated to be enlightened. All political parties are working for specific tribes. Similarly, the approaches of nationalist leaders are revolving around self-interests. Nothing has been done for the fate of common man, by neither nationalists and nor Centre. Secondly, feudal are strengthened by state machinery. Moreover, Regional elites are at ruling passion to injure the socio fabrics of society. And it is very evident that weapon culture pollutes the atmosphere of peace. Furthermore, the sardars have the Lion's share to deteriorate social calm. Indeed, they are an apple of discard to tribal culture where they inject new methods to culture for their own interest.

One of the most prominent reasons of its marginalization is the qausi federal design consisting of majoritarian federal design. This is the main reason the mainstream political parties invest their efforts for the maximum political gain in Punjab which pushed province on the bottom list of priorities. Thus, we can elucidate the federal design of post-colonial state is also a thorn in flesh in its development (Kakar, 2022).

Economic Insecurity is a Source of Radical Nationalism

Despite having the abundance of natural resources including chromites, fluorite, marble, gold, gas, iron, coal and petroleum which are of prominent importance, the province has remained one of the poorest provinces in Pakistan. The province has been marginalized throughout history. It is also said that the province have untapped mineral wealth around 50\$ trillion. Mineral resources of Baluchistan Province has a large reserves of iron, copper (associated some gold, silver, molybdenum), lead, zinc, barite, chromites, coal, gypsum, limestone (marble), ochre, silica, small deposits of antimony, asbestos, celestite, fluorite, magnesite, soapstone, sulphur, vermiculite, etc. Some commodities are being utilized and some are being exported but most of the commodities are waiting for their utilization and developments (Jamali, 2009), whenever we discuss Baluchistan, the word of Sui gas come in our mind. Baluchistan is the oldest and largest producer of gas in Pakistan. It is very unfortunate to know that after 60 years only 14 towns out of 34 Baluchistan districts have access to natural gas. Even Sui town, which is only four miles from the gas field, where around 800mmscf natural gas, is produced daily from 87 completed wells, itself does not have access to gas (Bashir et al., 2019). 22 78% of population lives without electricity and 62% population did not have availability of soft water.

"There are two major gold mines located at Chaghai district in Balochistan. The Reko Diq Copper-Gold Deposit, known as one of the largest gold reserves globally, is said to have gold deposits in the range of 992 to 1,276 tonnes out of which 255 tonnes are proven whereas the remaining are inferred and indicated reserves. Saindak Copper-Gold Deposit has gold deposits of 83 tonnes with 63.5 tonnes proven reserves" (Siddiqui, 2022).

The agreement that was made with concerned company by Centre was not a square deal in its nature. It can be traced in current scenario that regional parties of Baluchistan are not in hand with ruling alliances about recent legislation of Reko Diq.

Geographical significance pushed the region into a key player where the interests of many international actors lie here. It is the gate way to connect East Asia and central Asia to Middle East and

Indian Ocean respectively, enabling this region a reason of economic prosperity. CPEC is the illuminating outcome of this geographical location, was started in 2013 valued at \$47, and now the value of CPEC projects is worth \$62 billion as of 2020 (Duan et. al., 22). Moreover, the project will bring the spring of hope for the region as well as state. It would be proving a dream project in the history.

Despite all these the people of Baluchistan did not have good fortune of being born in households of means. They are in the grip of continuous disparities. They did not have access to basic rights. Still the women of Baluchistan go miles away to fetch the firewood for domestic uses. As mentioned earlier, that majority of Baluchistan did not have access to gas. Even Sui town has no access to gas, that is cause of grave concern. Similarly, the unit is deprived of fresh water adding last straw to livelihood and lagged behind too in drainage system. Even the native of Gwadar is crying for availability of fresh water despite, having CPEC and renowned port. The policies of state in Gwadar are tantamount to deprive the native in the hand of minority. Therefore, these disparities caused the sense of alienation and deprivation among its people establishing the cycle of mistrust between people and state, and providing a fertile ground to non-state actors like BLA to strengthen their foot print by extending their network. So, it would motivate the militants organization to attract the people especially students in the environment of mistrust. We can put the example of bomb attack on Chinese teacher in Karachi by female teacher and also the students of Quid e Azam University who was shot dead in the side of militants.

The question of Pashtun Nationalism in Baluchistan

Along with western frontier of Pakistan, Pashtun population exists, that is the second largest ethnicity of Baluchistan, inherited cultural outlets from Afghanistan. It would be not wrong to compare Pashtun population in equal capacity with Baloch population because the Pashtun is larger stake holder of this province. The north region has been remaining an international war front zone from Zia's tenure to till now. This region has fallen prey to radical practices of religion, making it a house for terrorists. Furthermore, the region has encircled by the orthodox cloud. The region has also faced the influx of 3 million afghan refugees due to international proxies. Therefore, Notion of Islam was used to justify the cluster of influx. In a short, the region exposed to rising tides of terrorism and social haphazard. It is obvious, that militancy has no hand with the Pashtun nationalism rather their foundation is based on ideological ground. Moreover, the porous border and instability in Afghanistan directly influence this region. Drug trafficking is the vibrant activity processed through this border, disturbing social fabrics of region. If careful scrutiny of this region is charted we will observe that this place has been remained a war front for American lead. That is the main reason of the present night mare.

The communalism was started during the commencement of post partition period. It has its roots from the era of Abdul Samad khan who was anti-imperialist, anti-feudalist, but social in democrat by nature. He was also associated with red shirts Bacha khan. At the commencement of post-colonial era, he was also fallen prey to the coercive use of authority as other national leaders. If we take a bird eye view of history than we got to see that he was remained behind the bar for almost 18 years in the first 21 year of Pakistan that was enough to provoke the grievance of Pashtun against the Centre. His total year of imprisonment was 32.

In order to uplift his ideology he established warrior-i-Pashtun, which was absorbed into the NAP in 1957. He was of the remark that Pakistan is insensitive towards the Pashtun community. Meanwhile, he was blamed for extending tilt towards toward Afghanistan. He was also blamed for the support of communist regime for crushing one unit scheme. We can witness that the identity crisis are also playing instrumental role for the ethnicism. The natives of this region are like a fish out of water without any solid identity. For the sake of identity, Samad khan aspired to merge this region with NWFP at the junction of his (Titus & Swidler, 2000).

The identity clash between Baloch and Pashtun has sparked after the dissolution one unit in 1970 when Samad khan desires to have separate province for Pashtun of this region that created fertile ground for the clash at larger stake between Baloch and Pashtun. So, this is the reason when many armed conflict has been architected in Quetta. The identity clash is foundation of Baloch's antagonism toward the influx of afghan Muhajarain as they are in fear to lose their mastery over the region. Still the sword of clash is on head and a rough drive is to be expected. The two communities are at daggers drawn. This

can be evidenced this from the last speech of Mehmood khan Achakzai to torn Baluchistan like a piece of cake if not get due share (Achakzai, 2022).

Furthermore, attitude of Centre deepens the anxiety by non-constitutional practices. In addition, the killing of key leaders is a bolt from blue like Samad khan, ex-senator Usman kakar and other local leader were lost their without proven guilty. However, the movement of this region never took a shape of insurgencies because of enlightened ground. The people of this region are very literate and civilized not believing in armed conflicts. The approach of Centre must be rational to curb spark of violent nationalism.

Ethno Nationalism Hurting the Social Fabrics of Pakistan

The rise of ethno nationalism is against the spirit of integration. It is cold blooded murder of integration. Therefore, any bad planning would pave the path of disintegration as we have the harsh experience of Dhaka's fall. Equally, it is also very threatening and damaging to the social fabrics of Pakistan. This is because

- It would curtail the flow of enlightenment
- Secularizations of culture would be remained stagnant.
- Hatred sentiments would be increasing at exponent rate
- Gap of mistrust would take the shape of insurgencies as observed
- Social peace and stability would lag behind to non-achievable limits
- It would take a way of intense ethnic polarization
- It is creating reasonable ground for the intervention of foreign countries like India, Iran and Afghanistan.
- Ethnic waves would design tribalism more
- Already the tilt of Pashtun community is developed toward Afghanistan but immense would be expected in future.
- Very easy opportunity for regional elites to take advantage of troubled situation for their own benefit as experienced

Decomposition of Political Seed in Region

The toxic competition between all stake holders beyond the manageable limits is in full swing that has rotten the political structure of region. The region lacks solid political representation. It would be not wrong to say that majority of nationalist leader are leading forward for their own self-interest. One can elucidate that this competition is not for the interest of common man but for the cause of self-interest only. All the sardars, nationalist leaders and state institution are in battlefield that moves beyond the interest of laymen.

Therefore, entire region is in the surveillance of political trauma shaking the whole state. The political system and political participation of this region is outdated due low human development index. Therefore, it is herculean task for law to bind the people within its ambit. That's why we are lacking rule of law in that region strengthening domestic political uncertainty. All stake holders of this state seemed deaf to this political decomposition and political integration is at the bottom of list of their priorities.

Of course, this political uncertainty is a knotty problem for state. It is stumbling block in the path of democratic norms. This overwhelming ethnic polarization is hereby to erode the seed of democratic means. So, when democratic norms are faded then exploiters come to power and become a reason of disintegration. Still, the region is looking for the unifying forces.

Ethno Nationalism is the cause of Economic Downtrodden

Baluchistan is mineral rich province. Its geographical and strategic location is of vital importance for Pakistan. It is estimated that region contain 50 trillion of wealth untapped minerals. In short the region is a bed of roses for Pakistan if leads with honest approach. So, in order to ensure the economic outcome we have to stop the rise of national violence by professional means. Otherwise, is very dangerous for economic prosperity. It would discourage the foreign investment. Furthermore, the capacity of mineral rich province would remain under cover to root out economic depreciation. The common individual will be in a loss. Moreover, it will push the region toward deprivation and obviously it would be damaging for state. This is because economic is directly proportional to every aspect of life.

The contemporary unrest in the region may prove as biggest blow to dream project CPRCT. Many foreign enterprisers would hesitate to invest through CPEC. Also, discourages the CPEC authority to work in full capacity. One thing is very mandatory to mention that ethnic fragmentation also inflicts the stereotype of equating china with east India Company among the youth.

Remedial Measures

It is the time to heal old wounds rather than inflicting new ones. Still the water is dormant once it flowed than it would be very burdensome rescue the state. It will wash each and every thing. The authority must have wake from their long lasting sleeping and inefficiency. Following measurements should be the center of our priorities to curb the wound of ethnic fragmentation in mineral rich and politically troubled province Baluchistan.

The first and foremost attempt must be the restructuring of educational system. All the staff must be obliged to run the education in full enthusiasm. A wolf in sheep clothing must be removed from the department of education. The students of Baluchistan should be awarded with more scholarship in sister province as well outside the country. Every public school must be active swiftly. Lastly, it must be mandatory for every child of concerning area to attend the school.

Baluchistan is far behind in medical sector. Therefore, medical section must be up to the mark. All dispensaries must be materialized. The conditions of public hospital must synonymous to good standards. So, the people have access of their basic fundamental right.

In order to make the government apparatus pure from corruption the chains of mafias, elites and sardars in compliance with institution must be smashed. This is because every departments of administration is in the surveillance of black sheep who are on the top to assault the basic right.

The government has to think about the qausi federal design. With that, People should be allowed freely to choose their real representatives. The province must not be tested as laboratory. Thus, political stability must the center of our focus with the process of decentralization

The province must get the equal share of all its resources. So, dwellers may not get into the feeling of deprivation. In order to solve the identity crisis the province must be divided among two provinces Pukhtonistan and Baluchistan. So fragmentations due to ethnic crisis get its end. At last but not the least, there must be a forum for integration in Baluchistan (FIB). This forum must be tasked with cementing the integrative buildings for prosperous Pakistan.

CONCLUSION

Ethnic affiliation has been remained a necessary evil for the federation of Pakistan. Baluchistan is the largest province of Pakistan by area covering 46.6 percent of its total area and owning two major ethnicities Baloch and Pashtun. It shares a border with Afghanistan, Iran and hot water deepened its strategic worth as CPEC is mirror image of this importance. The region has no mastery over sample resources. Due continual depravedness, throwing cold water on social cohesion, the region has been fallen to radical nationalism that wreaks havoc to its socio, political economic development. The rise of nationalism is observed during colonial era. But it got the shape of violence during post-colonial era. Furthermore, coercive and despotic means convert it into insurgencies and that put the state into doldrums. That's why province has been remained polarized and fragmented. Nothing has been done to integration and harmony. Despite economical richness, majority of people did not have a good fortune of being born into a house hold of means. The region is supplying a gas to sister province second to Sindh but 70% of its population lives without gas. Moreover, this region has been exposed to foreign terrorism. The government of Pakistan is lacking political will to make it an exemplary device. Ethnic fragmentation is at its initial stage, mean, water is stationary once it flowed then we have to bear the brunt of its outcome. Still the ball is in the authority's court. It depends upon them either they want integration or disintegration.

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