

Baloch Insurgency and the Role of Grievances: An Appraisal

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Abstract

Balochistan is the largest province of Pakistan area wise and smallest population wise. The province has been in chaos for the last couple of decades which has deep rooted causes. The relationship between Balochistan and the central government has remained strained since the inception of the issue of Kalat state's accession. This gave birth to the first insurgency of the Baloch people, which later on continued at regular intervals. The contemporary insurgency is the most violent and longest and is a direct threat to the integrity of the state because the Baloch insurgents are demanding independence from Pakistan, while previously they were demanding provincial autonomy. Current change in their demands is because the grievances of the Baloch peoples have not been fulfilled by the authorities. The insurgents use these grievances of common Baloch for their own agenda to exploit the masses and develop mistrust between the Baloch people and the Pakistani state. The drivers of these agitating grievances have grave consequences on the insurgency in Balochistan. This paper aims to evaluate the Baloch insurgency from the perspective of grievances theory and argues that grievances have played a significant role in this insurgency.

Keywords: Balochistan, Grievances, Insurgency, Pakistan

Introduction

Regarding internal conflicts in the state, earlier researchers investigated its causes. They come to the conclusion that prevailing inequality and expectation-achievement mainly contribute to instigate the people against the state. Insurgency movement or internal conflicts gain momentum on the basis of grievances which is deprivation in a stricter sense. Grievances encompass political and resources deprivation in broader sense and therefore, take leading role in internal conflicts or civil wars (Gurr,2000). Social needs and economic development of the people are necessary for a peaceful society. Any decline in expectation and achievement may trigger an intolerable response.

Balochistan is the largest and natural resourceful province of Pakistan which has remained unfocused and impoverished. Balochistan was given the status of province in 1970 after almost twenty-three years of Pakistan's independence (Jaffar,2016). The relation between Balochistan and central government remained strain since inception on the issue of accession. This gives birth to the first insurgency of Baloch people. Later on, the insurgency continued at regular interval. The contemporary insurgency is the most violent one and long. Current insurgency is a direct threat to the integrity of the state because the Baloch insurgents are demanding independence from Pakistan. Previously they were demanding provincial autonomy (Ramsey, 2017). Current change in their demands is because the grievances of the Baloch peoples that has not been

fulfilled by the authorities. According to Ghani (2013) the insurgents use these grievances for their own agenda to exploit the masses and develop mistrust between people and Pakistani state. Drivers of these agitating grievances have grave consequences on the insurgency in Balochistan.

Significance

The significance of this study cannot be ignored, because the insurgency in Balochistan is directly related to the integrity of the state. This insurgency is getting roots in the social structure of Balochistan, and the situation is deteriorating with the passage of time. The focus of this paper is on the grievances of Baloch people which are considered as root causes. This paper will also investigate that why those policies of political incentives failed and could not integrate the Baloch insurgents in national sphere and unable to mitigate the miseries of Baloch people. The strategically located Balochistan having colossal resources can play a pivotal role in the economic development of the country if insurgency in province is curbed by bringing the insurgents into the national mainstream. Pakistan can benefit itself from the colossal resources if the insurgents are persuaded to lay down their arms and work for the betterment of the province particularly and for the country generally. It must be noted that the tribal structure of Baloch society hinders the economic and social development. The political power is concentrated in Baloch Sardar which do not allow the Baloch people to contribute to the political development their social system.

Grievance of Baloch People

a) Ethnic Marginalization

Baloch people are the resident of Balochistan for the last few centuries and other ethnic group that coexist is Pashtun. There is a clear demarcation between these two ethnic groups. In the north there resides Pashtun while south is occupied by the Baloch people. Pashtun are the inhabitant of twelve districts having population of 29.64 percent in the north and eighteen districts in the south belongs to Baloch people with 54.76 percent population in the province (HRCP report, 2009). Importantly, after the influx of Afghan refugee in Pakistan and particularly in Balochistan is challenging the demographic of Balochistan. Due to soviet invasion of Afghanistan almost 5.5 million Afghan migrated to Pakistan in which 3.8 million returned while 1.6 million are still accommodated by Pakistan and majority of them are living in northern Balochistan (UNHCR, 2014). Muhammad Aurangzeb Baloch, Secretary General (BSO), stated in an interview that in order to counter Baloch in Balochistan Afghan Pashtun have been given domicile of the province. The Baloch consider the influx of Pashtun in the northern parts of Balochistan as a threat to the demographic change of the province. According to Cohen (2005), Baloch in Balochistan is no more dominating the ethno-linguistic group. The Afghan have settled permanently in these areas and received National Identity Card (NIC) cards and passports. Tension enhanced between the two communities with this demographic transformation. Because the Baloch people consider it a threat to their identity in the province and will change Baloch into a minority (Titus, 1998).

The construction of new mega projects in the province has also added to the reservation of Baloch people. The Baloch people are concern about their future in the province and felt threatened by the flood of investors from other parts of Pakistan. The influx of people from other provinces has been fiercely resisted by the Baloch people with concern that non-Baloch are diluting Baloch majority (Siddiqi, 2012). The Gwadar port project has been under severe criticism from the sub-nationalist groups. The Baloch Student Organization (BSO) opposed the project claiming that its construction would endanger the Baloch identity and turn the Baloch of the area into minority. Also, the Baloch nationalist leader argue that, in province where the population is ten million and the project of Gwadar has been designed to accommodate approximately five million people will definitely change the demographics of the province (Malik, 2020). As a natural phenomenon, the people will move from less developed areas to a more developed and industrialized places. Which is the concern of the Baloch people, that with the development of Gwadar port it will receive more

people from around the other part of the country which will automatically affect the demographic of the area. The Baloch people are also aggrieved because of the representation of Baloch people in the federal government institutions. During author visit and interview in Quetta it was seen that almost all political and common people were complaining regarding the representation of Baloch people in the federal government institution. The nationalist consider that the Baloch people are not properly represented in central government institutions. According to the report of Pakistan Institute of Peace Studies (2012), there are approximately two hundred corporations in Pakistan and there is no Baloch head in these corporation. The Prime Ministers and President house which has almost 700 hundred employees but not even one Baloch employee. The Baloch are grossly underrepresented in federal civil services and thus deprived of a strong voice in institutional decision making that could shape their social and economic lives. According to Kaiser Bengali (2018), the government structure in 2012-13 was consist of 43 administrative divisions and 11 other offices. The total strength in these administrative divisions and offices was 446816 which included all the officers and staff from Basic Pay Scale (BPS) 1-22. The number of employees from Balochistan was 18395 which means 4.1 percent. This shows that it is one percent less than the quota of Balochistan. The share of Balochistan in BPS 17-22 was equal to 3.9 percent. Also, the share in BPS 20-22 was 2.1 percent. The weaker representation of Baloch people in federal posts has served as a catalyst for prevailing hatred. This sense of inferiority has developed on basis of the Baloch thinking on ethno-nationalist terms and has led their grievances towards the centre. Bureaucratic representation in federal is given below.

Table 1

Group	Percentage in Bureaucracy	Percentage of Population (1998)
Punjabi	47.9	44.15
Pathan	11.9	15.42
Muhajir	17.3	7.57
Sindhi	4.4	14.1
Baloch	0.7	3.57
Others	17.7	15.9

Source: (Adeney, 2009)

Only sixteen members of National Assembly are directly selected and four are reserved for women which means only twenty members are to represent Balochistan out of 342 National Assembly members. This underrepresentation of Baloch people has developed sense of inferiority complex because they cannot play a significant role in the law making and to approve budget for developmental projects. Therefore, the grievances of ethnic marginalization and under representation of Baloch people have increased over the time (Bengali, 2018).

b) Economic Dissatisfaction

The economic system of Balochistan inherits certain problems. Because of this modernization and economic development is unequal in various parts of the country. The unequal development has caused sense of deprivation in the people of smaller units and especially in Balochistan. The current revenue distribution is considered as discriminatory, and this adds to interiority complex of the people of Balochistan. In comparison, they see a much advanced and opportunity-based structure in other provinces of Pakistan.

Balochistan is a generously bestowed natural resourceful province of Pakistan. There are huge reservoirs of oil, gas and mineral wealth. It has two thirds of national coastline and has high quality of subsoil mineral resources. Geographically Balochistan is located in such a place from where one can access to Middle East,

Central Asia and Subcontinent easily. Having the potential of economic development yet the province is much behind than other units in its contribution to the national economy. The province is contributing only 3.7 to 4.9 percent (Iqbal, 2014). The revenue generation in the province from its own resources can only pay one-month salary of the employee of Balochistan (Jamaldini, 2013). Balochistan heavily depends on the grants from federal government.

One of the main resentments of Baloch people against the central government is the exploitation of their natural resources especially natural gas. Natural gas was discovered at Sui, Balochistan in 1952 and remained the sole provider of gas to the country for almost one and half decades. Balochistan was produce 91 percent of natural gas up to 1969 however, the share has declined below 20 percent currently. The decline in the share of Balochistan gas is because of the discoveries in other provinces especially in Sindh. Although Balochistan has the capacity to increase production of gas, however, due to the current bad situation exploration has been stopped. Balochistan share in gas production and consumption has been at the following table.

Table 2 Balochistan Production and use of Natural Gas 1955-2014

Year	Production	Consumption						
		Total Use	Domestic	Commercial	Industrial	Fertilizer	Power	CNG
1955-69	91.3	Zero	Zero	Zero	Zero	Zero	Zero	Zero
1970-82	84.2	Zero	Zero	Zero	Zero	Zero	Zero	Zero
1983-92	68.2	2.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1994-2000	48.7	2.2	5.2	2.4	0.1	Zero	3.3	Zero
2001-04	37.5	7.5	4.8	2	0.1	Zero	16.6	0.1
2005-14	20.8	7.1	4	1.8	0.1	Zero	19.6	0.6

Source: (Bengali, 2018)

A source on which the people of province ought to have the first right is being used by the other provinces. The people of Balochistan were the last to use this facility (Malik, 2019). Ironically, the district from which the gas was extracted received its share of gas many years after it was received by other parts of the country. Moreover, the district was not even given its due share of jobs and managerial jobs were given to the outsiders. The locals were given only temporary jobs (Malik, 2019). The province has not been paid the royalty of gas. The royalty has been delayed due to unforeseen reasons. In comparison to other gas producing provinces, Balochistan receives very small share of the revenue. This unfair treatment has produced resentment in the Baloch people.

Balochistan is the most underdeveloped province of Pakistan. Approximately 58 percent of people in Balochistan live below the poverty line which has a great social impact. People with no resource to fulfil the basic needs will be more inclined toward insurgency. If limited opportunities and social exclusion are considered as human deprivation index then a large number of Balochistan population goes below the poverty line (PIPS, 2012). In Sindh and Punjab highly, deprived districts are 50 and 29 percent respectively whereas in Balochistan 92 percent of district are highly deprived (Baloch, 2008). In multidimensional poverty context Balochistan faces the highest 77 percent poverty level as compared to other provinces (SPDC report, 2011). The grievances related to administrative and fiscal autonomy is genuine demand of the Baloch people. That's how the province will be able to manage properly the development program. If the resources of Balochistan are utilized for the development of the province, then it is possible to change the life of inhabitants of the province. The mistrust that exists between the federation and provincial government can be minimized and will be able to help in curbing the insurgency.

c) Health, Educational and other Fundamental Facilities

Balochistan is lacking behind the other province in many respects. Several basic fields of life show the lowest indicators of progress and development. According to the economic survey of Government of Pakistan 2015-16, Balochistan has the lowest literacy rate in all provinces. The literacy rate in Balochistan is 39 percent as compared to other provinces Punjab has 60 percent; Sind has 59 percent and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa 50 percent. Also, the percentage of male and female education stands at lowest rung of the ladder (Malik, 2019). The literacy rate in the rural area of Balochistan is 18.3 percent for males and 10 percent for females. In rural Balochistan, 23 percent of girls were enrolled in primary school; in Punjab rural area it was almost 46 percent mean double the enrolment of Balochistan (ICG, 2007). National Education Census in 2005 shows that Balochistan has only 11706 institutions out of 245682 in the country. The situation is worst in the areas which are dominated by the Baloch inhabitant. The Pashtun and non-Baloch areas have more institutions and education (PIPS, 2012). In 2004-05, the worst sixteen district in Pakistan regarding the primary education enrolment included eleven from Balochistan while four were at the worst position. The situation of schools in Balochistan is very perturbing, which means that 46.2 percent of schools do not have boundary walls, electricity is not available to 52.2 percent, 57 percent do not have clean drinking water and almost 8 percent of schools in the province are without proper building (Raisani, 2010).

The precarious situation has worsened the educational environment in Balochistan. Many educationists, especially the outsiders, have been threatened by the insurgents and ask to quit Balochistan. Many teachers from other provinces have received life threatening from insurgents in the districts of Mastung, Kalat, Gwadar, Khuzdar, Noshki and Quetta. Baloch insurgent has even warned the school administrators not to sing national anthem, teach Pakistan studies and hoisting national flag. The insurgents threw pamphlets in front of schools not to sing national anthem otherwise they will face the consequences (PIPS, 2012). In March 2010, Professor Fazl e Bari was killed by Baloch Liberation Army (BLA) who the principal of Tameer e Nau High school and ex-chairman of Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Balochistan (Daily Times, 2010). Also, Nazima Talib, Assistant professor at the University of Balochistan and Syed Wali, lecturer at Agriculture College were killed by BLA insurgents (The News, 2010). In Lasbela Chaudhary M. Ishfaq was killed by BLA who the principal of Pak-German Technical College (Daily Intekhab, 2010) was. For the current precarious educational situation in the province both government and insurgent are responsible. The government does not pay heed to the education development of the people of Balochistan, and the insurgents are destroying the already existing intra-structure in the province.

The state of health care facilities in Balochistan is not different from that dwindling education system. The indicators of health facilities are dismal and unfavorable in the province. The people of Balochistan are facilitated in health department through Basic Health Units, Rural Health Centers and District Headquarter Hospitals. The population of 6.5 million in the province there are 3760 qualified doctors and 122 hospitals including private (Balochistan Health report 2013). Also, the maternal and infant mortality rate in Balochistan is higher than national. The national maternal rate is 350-400 deaths in 100000 while in Balochistan it is 350-800. Similarly, infant mortality rate in Balochistan is 105 as compared to 90 nationally (PIPS, 2012). Due to the unavailability of healthcare facilities to the people creating more problems. The people who are living in the remote area have no access to the hospitals and their loved ones die in their laps. With this situation the grievances of the people arise which deep and long psychological effects on the life of the people and are attracted toward rebellion against the state. This type of situation slides more population toward despair and disassociation from the state. Healthcare facilities of Balochistan and other provinces are given below.

Table 3

Healthcare Facilities	Provinces			
	Sindh	Punjab	KP	Balochistan
Hospitals	427	368	270	127
Dispensaries	2912	1325	915	567
Maternity & Child Welfare Centres	221	280	131	96
Number of Beds in Hospital	33774	57648	21908	7541

Source: Pakistan Statistical Book 2016

The unavailability of medicine and conversant paramedics is also considering a weaker pillar of the current healthcare system of Balochistan.

Besides these other basic amenities are not easily available to the people of Balochistan. The availability of drinking water, electricity, sanitation facilities and gas are the basic amenities and have direct relation with prosperity of the people. Many of the grievances of the Baloch people related to the law-and-order situation in province. Police forces are sharply criticized for their inefficiency in maintaining peace in the province. Although only 6 percent of the province is under police. While 94 percent of the area of the province is dealt with by Levies forces. Thus, this area under the control of Levies forces remains under threat from the insurgents because they are not fully trained to fight the insurgents. Levies forces remain under the control of Sardars therefore, they follow their whims instead of Law (Malik, 2020).

d) The Problem of Missing Persons

One of the main grievances of the Baloch people is the enforced disappearance and extrajudicial killing. This issue has been at the heart of the Baloch conflict with the state. The people of the province are much concern about the extrajudicial killing, and this is in fact attracting people toward insurgency. The intelligence agencies pick up the people and hold them in custody for long time to curb insurgency. The exact number of missing person is unknown and vary from person-to-person view. However, it is estimated that a large number of Baloch people are missing. Rehman Malik in 2008, interior minister at that told at least eleven hundred people are missing in Balochistan while in 2011 Mir Zafrullah Zahri, home minister told the provincial assembly that only 55 persons are missing (PIPS, 2012). Nawab Aslam Raisan, Chief Minister of Balochistan told me that he has a list of 800 missing persons (Lifschultz, 2009). According to the Defence of Human Rights report 2013 which is human rights organization, almost 1700 persons are missing in Balochistan which also included 144 women, and the same list has been submitted to Supreme Court of Pakistan. This also included the fresh 66 disappearances in 2013. According to Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (HRCP) 2007 report, that the number of missing persons is approximately 600 while Asian Human Rights Commission estimate it 1000 (PIPS, 2012). Voice of Baloch Missing Person (VBMP) is an organization of nationalist Baloch which claim that 13990 persons were missing till the end of 2013. The Baloch nationalist leader's claims that the issue missing person is main problem developing hatred in the mind of Baloch people against the state. Akhtar Mengal, leader Balochistan National Party (Mengal), said that we want the recovery of 5123 missing person as quickly as possible. At the same movement he appreciated the Pakistan Tehreek Insaaf (PTI) government for the efforts made to release 300 missing persons (Alvi, 2018). However, later on BNG (M) departed his way with PTI government on the issue of missing persons as no further recovery was made in this regard.

The dilemma of missing persons is coupled with extrajudicial killing. The killing has created an environment of fear and anger in the province. The people of Balochistan are already passing through a difficult time due insurgency and this extrajudicial killing of Baloch youth is adding to their miseries. The people of Balochistan

are complaining that the security forces pick up people from their homes, offices and other working place and after few days their bodies are found. According to the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan, in first four months of 2011 about 25 people have been killed which included writers, journalists, students and human rights activists. Naeem Sabir Baloch who was a human rights activist was killed in front of his home by unknown assailant (HRCP, 2011). Tortured bodies of five missing persons were found in different parts of Balochistan who associated to Baloch Student Organization on May 13, 2011 (HRCP, 2012). By the end of 2011 alone the bodies of 170 people were found who were brutally killed and their bodies had signs of torture (Dawn, 2011). Asian Human Rights Commission reports that Balochistan has received 126 extrajudicial killings up to August 2013. Adding that from July 2010 to the end of 2012 more than 400 people have been killed in Balochistan who disappeared earlier (AHRC, 2013). Sometimes the bodies found may have started decomposing. The Baloch nationalists and human rights activist directly target the security agencies for the extrajudicial killing of Baloch people. The extrajudicial killing is common in the areas dominated by the Baloch ethnic groups. The dilemma of extrajudicial killing continues even in the government of Dr. Abdul Malik Baloch who charge as Chief Minister on June 07, 2013. In his first three months almost 56 extrajudicial killing and 64 cases of disappearance occurred. In Balochistan 592 bullet ridden bodies has been found since 2010 to September 2013 which shows the tragic situation in the province (Shah, 2013). However, the security agencies have denied any involvement in enforced disappearance of Baloch people and claim that most of the missing persons have joined the outlaw groups (Malik, 2020). Keeping in view the precarious situation in Balochistan the government should work for the speedy recovery of the missing persons in Balochistan. The supreme court of Pakistan should interfere immediately to resolve the problem as already application have been submitted there. However, the response is not good as expected. This has exacerbated the grievances of Baloch people. If Supreme Court is able to recover the missing person, definitely it will help in mitigating the miseries of families' concern. This will be received by the people of Balochistan as positive sign toward reducing their grievances.

e) Political Grievances

Political grievances of Baloch are as old as the history of Balochistan with Pakistan. After the Kalat state accession, distrust developed between the Baloch people and federation of Pakistan. Political forces in Kalat were against the accession. However, the accession document was signed by Khan of Kalat in 1948. This agreement state that all other subjects except external affair, communication and defence will remain in the domain of the Kalat state (Jaffrelot, 2015). However, this agreement between Khan of Kalat and Muhammad Ali Jinnah was never honoured in the coming time and this was in fact the first mistrust between the people of Balochistan and central government of Pakistan. This lead to the first insurgency lead by Abdul Karim Khan the brother of Khan of Kalat in 1958. Which later on lead to insurgency in 1958, 1963, 1970s and the contemporary one. Balochistan got the status of a province on July 1, 1970. The gulf of trust was widened by the removal of provincial government of Sardar Attaullah Mengal in 1973 the first ever in the history of Balochistan. This was the first time that nationalist leader were in provincial assembly and it was easy to persuade them to work for the betterment of Balochistan. The provincial government was removed just after nine months on the allegation that the leader of provincial government was playing in the hand of foreign masters (Rizvi, 2013). They were alleged that they stirring trouble and fomenting insurgency. After this political confrontation the crisis deepened further in the province and armed insurgency followed. The state also responded in using military force to quell the insurgent element's (Bhurgri, 2003). After this the military government follow the policy of appeasement in 80s and in 90s the political hide and seek continued. However, the province remained calm and peaceful.

The Baloch are always complaining about the over-centralization of policy-making in the province. The execution of authority of developmental projects which falls in the domain of the province are performed by the central government without the consent of provincial government. This practice create mistrust in the

provincial and central government. The grievance of nationalist is that leaders of province were not taken in confidence regarding the launching of Gwadar port by President Musharraf. Akhtar Mengal, chairman of Balochistan National Party and ex-chief minister of Balochistan said that “CPEC has nothing for Balochistan and the Gwadar port agreement has been finalized without the consent of local people”. He added that “the central government has not taken the provincial government into confidence regarding the project and such project cannot be endorsed which violate the rights of indigenous people” (Baloch, 2015). However, the statement of Dr. Abdul Malik Baloch, the then Chief Minister at the time when CPEC was announced has further added to the mistrust of the people of Balochistan when he said that “I was not taken into confidence regarding the CPEC project” (Baloch, 2015). Dr Abdul Hayee Baloch of National Party (NP) justified that the insurgents are supported by the people. He said, “the violence is initiated by the central government not by the Baloch insurgents, then why we should condemn the insurgents rather the federal government should be condemned” (Asia Crisis Group, 2006). On another occasion he also supported and justified the insurgent and said that “why the militant should be condemned? The federal government has deteriorated the situation in the province, for which it should be condemned by everyone (Asia Crisis Group, 2006). In an interview with the author in 2020, Dr. Abdul Hayee, who was then leading National Democratic Party said, that federal government has always used coercive means to deal with the problem of Balochistan and never paid any heed to the problems infact grievances of Baloch people. One of the major political issue of Baloch people is their representation in National Assembly of Pakistan. Which is much less according to the Baloch nationalist as compare to its size. Although representation in the upper house means in Senate is same for all the provinces. However, the presentation in National Assembly is based on population. Because of this less representation in National Assembly the problems of Balochistan and especially Baloch people are not properly addressed. Given that the representation formula in National Assembly remains on population then the presence or representation of Balochistan will remain miniscule in the house. Giving the power of money bill to the senate will definitely enhance the power of Balochistan in federal decision making. However, the role will remain limited in the National Assembly. The one size fits all formula is discriminatory against Balochistan. Each constituency in Balochistan is much larger as compare to other provinces. So become impossible for the member of National Assembly to cover the whole area of the constituency and distribute the developmental fund equally. For example, Three National Assembly constituency of Balochistan are more than half of the size of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The National Assembly constituency in Balochistan i.e. NA 270, NA 271 and NA 620 are 60, 68 and 87 percent of the whole area of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa respectively (Bengali, 2018). This imbalance creates a huge logistical problem in Balochistan with respect to the other provinces. The candidate is having 11-18 times larger constituency comparatively. This consume much more time and expenses of the candidate as the network roads is non-existent almost. Representation of provinces in the parliament is given below.

Table 4

Province/Territory	National Assembly	Senate
Punjab	183	23
Sindh	75	23
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	43	23
Balochistan	17	23
Fata	12	8
Federal Area	2	4

Source: Election Commission of Pakistan

Also, the other political grievance of Baloch people is the rigging in election. The nationalist alleges that the

intelligence agency interrupt the Balochistan elections in order to not allow the nationalist leaders to participate in legislative provincial or National Assembly. However, keeping in view that after the Zia Marshal Law, the political participation from Balochistan was increasing. During the 1988 election, the nationalist parties took 47.8 percent vote. It reached 51.74 percent during the election of 1990 while 1997 elections were dominated by the Baloch nationalist and formed government. Baloch leaders were represented main stream political parties such Pakistan People Party (PPP) and Pakistan Muslim League, Nawaz (PML-N). However, the nationalist leaders claim that in 2002 elections were rigged in and Mutahid Majlis e Amal (MMA), an alliance of religious parties, was supported in the province (Ramsey, 2017). During this election criterion was changed and for the candidate a university degree was compulsory. However, Madrassa diplomas were accepted as equivalent to university degree. At provincial level 2008 election was boycotted by the nationalist because of the killing of Nawab Bugti. That opened the way for massive rigging. All those candidates were elected who were close to the security establishment. The Electoral Commission of Pakistan revealed in September 2011 that approximately 65 percent of vote in Balochistan were fake in 2008 elections.

Conclusion

The grievance of the Baloch people has strong social base in Baloch society. The comparative under development of the Baloch people have compel them to raise their voices for their rights. Grievances of the people has increased with the passage which has increased frustration of the people and as lost resort picked the arms against the state. The Baloch grievances are as old as its accession to Pakistan. These grievances are exploited by the insurgent's groups and use them to develop the hatred against the state. Manifestation of grievances in the form of sit-in, street march and hunger strike are the means of non-violence adopted by the common populace. When the issue of the people is not addressed the protests expands and adopt violent means such as civil resistance, revolts and riots. Insurgency and terrorist activity remains the only means in the form of damaging infra-structure, suicide attack and kidnapping when no heed is paid by the government to solve the problems of the affected ethnic group. The insurgents exploit the situation and attract more people to accomplish their objectives. Keeping in view the specific conflict of Balochistan it is clear that grievances provide the base for insurgency against the state.

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