

Grievances of Pashtun and Baloch in Balochistan Against Center (Islamabad):

By

¹Allauddin, ²Muhammad Asif, ³Dr. Para Din Kakar

Abstract:

This paper is going to highlight the core grievances of the people of Balochistan. the province is largest in area in Pakistan but the people are having reservations with the federal government since the independence of the country. Meanwhile due to their long denial of their rights the people than decided to wage war against government several times as a result government had also launched operations against them.

In addition to this the main ethnic groups of Balochistan are Pashtun and Baloch. where AS both are affected from the repressive policies of center but only one community waged war of independence against center. So my paper is going to address the question that why only balochs are having reservation with government not Pashtun. Because Pashtuns had never struggled against federation. Thus the paper will through a light over it by focusing over separatist movement in comparative.

Introduction:

The ongoing separatist movements in Baluchistan dates back to colonial era. The people raised against the boundaries drawn by the former imperialist powers, without taking into account the ground realities of ethnic and linguistic substance. Such unjust demarcations of land have always stirred up conflicts and wars between nations, the partition of Pakistan in 1971, and skirmishes amidst Ethiopia and Somalia are examples in currency. Baluchistan is split apart towards south by the help of Goldsmith line and Durand line. Currently political scientists are of the opinion, that, the secessionist movements in Baluchistan seeks their roots

¹PhD scholar at (SISU) Shanghai International Studies University, Shanghai China

²Lecture, Department of History, University of Balochistan Quetta Pakistan

³Assistant Professor, Department of Area Study Centre, University of Balochistan Quetta Pakistan

in the forcibly annexation of Baluchistan into Pakistan in 1947. During the early days of Pakistan, Baloch were only making efforts to attain provincial autonomy, while resting in the legal frame work, they were not demanding an exclusive Baloch state. Since many military operations were being launched against them, particularly operations of 1977 and 2005, and their legitimate rights were being denied, which caused aggravated state of affairs, and became the source of colossal gap between center and Balochs. The above facts and figures, are the direct compelling factors, which asks for an independent Baluchistan.

Kalat State:

Being Muslim is never the criterion for a nation to merge with another nation while putting its nationhood and independence on stake. If such is the touching stone and criterion then the states lying in the region, Iran and Afghanistan should also join Pakistan.

Mir Ghous Baksh Bizenjo.1947-48

The Persian emperor Nadir shah was the ruler, who installed the then Baloch leader Mir Nasir khan on the throne in 1749, their history can be traced since then. Mir Nasir khan was competent enough to bring all the locales and prominent figures under his sway, which consequently led to the relaxed bureaucratic structure of Baluchistan. Soon, a robust army of 25000 people¹ was build, since Baluchistan was the tributary of Afghanistan. With strong army being established, he orchestrated plans to free Baluchistan from the sway of Ahmed shah Abdali in 1758, which directly led to the end of the main role of Iran. With the prevailing scenario, they enjoyed autonomous status until the arrival of Britishers. During the late 1800, there were somehow four princely States, and as soon the Britishers landed on the soil of subcontinent, it gave rise to the extermination of Baloch autonomy, of which the cost is still paid. It was under the treaty in 1876, which was being concluded under the aegis of Sir Robert sandeman with Khan of Kalat, which brought Kalat under the command of Britishers. Through sandeman system khan of Kalat was made the sovereign head of the Kalat state and the former begun paying them. They became the political agents of Britishers, and after the 2nd Afghan war of 1878-80 accord of Gandamak was ruled with the Amir of Afghanistan (Amir Abdur Rehman). Under the accord Sibi, Pishin, Zhob and Quetta came under the direct control of Britishers, while allowing some territories to rest with Afghanistan. In a nut shell, the Baloch society

¹Mickey Kepucz, "Pak Baloch insurgency, history, conflict drivers and regional implication: International affair review," 100, No 3 (Spring 2012).99.

was demarcated by Goldsmith line to Persia in 1871, and by Durand line in 1894 to Afghanistan. Never the less, the state of Kalat was brought into existence by bring together the other small entities like (Lasbella, Mukran and Khran). The state was entrusted to khan of Kalat as the head of state. In the former state of Kalat, Mukran was its capital.¹ After the Britishers leave subcontinent, and with the creation of Pakistan in 1947, the long standing issue once again flared up. Qaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah extended his support and urged khan of Kalat to come along with Pakistan, but khan on the other hand put forth some demands which included the status of Baluchistan as of confederation and several ministers would rest with the central government of Baluchistan like currency, defense and foreign affairs. The proposed demands of khan were declined by Pakistan, and Mir Ahmed Yar khan proclaimed an independent Baluchistan on 15 August 1947. In the above state of affairs, ultimately Pakistani military launched her first offensive military operation in April 1948 and brought Kalat under the direct control of Pakistan. Ever since, the acrimonious legacy of the annexation led to the irregular relations between Balochs and Pakistani government.²

British Baluchistan:

Ahmed Shah Abdali was the man, who drawn the map of Afghanistan on world geography in 1747, prior to this, the land was ruled including Baluchistan by miscellaneous empires of the time. The ruling empires included Macedonian, Abbasid, Ummayed, Indian and Persian emperors. With the independence of Afghanistan, she was not enough stable and sturdy to desist the foreign interception, which resultantly led to the treaty of 1893 by king Amir Abdur Rehman with British foreign secretary sir Mortimer Durand. The accord was supposed to be in effect till 100 years, which divided the vast Pashtoon majority area in to two parts along the line of Durand line (2,640 KM). The popularly dense Pashtoon majority areas were merged into subcontinent, under the name of North West Frontier Province.³ By the time of annexation the population of this particular area was 6 million. The Durand line split apart the people of both sides, who were enjoying stalwart cultural and socioeconomic ties. On the other hand, the prime purpose of the Britishers was to build a

¹ “*Balochistan problem and solution*: Pak Global vision 21,”. Local action. 2.

² Harrion Sleig, “*Nightmare in Balochistan*: Washington news week interactive foreign policy USA,”. No 32 (1970).142.

<http://www.jstor.org/stable/1148398>.

³ Entassar Nader, “*Balochi Nationalism: Asian affair*, “No 7 (1979).97.
<http://www.jstor.org/stable/30171717>

buffer zone to avert Russian policy of expansionism. Since the dawn of Britishers in subcontinent, they were practicing the policy of divide and rule and under the same strategy, the territory which was taken from Afghanistan was further divided in to two parts, placing them under the status of chief commissioner province. In 1901 two chief commissioner provinces were formed from NWFP, which included the territories of Dera Ismail Khan, Bannu, Kohat, Hazarah and Peshawar. The status of this province was given full fledged governance in 1935. The second chief commissioner province included the territories of Sibi, Pishin, Zhob and Quetta, which was also the part of British Baluchistan. The chief commissioner being the executive of the province was an agent to the governor general (AGG). The British Baluchistan had a consultative body of prominent local figures remembered as Shai Jirga.¹ The members of the Jirga were mostly from Muslim league and were being appointed by the Britishers. Soon after the coming of Pakistan into being, the Jirga declared and Baluchistan was merged into Pakistan, and an advisory council was made on the instruction of Qaid-e-Azam for Baluchistan. In 1955, Baluchistan lost her territorial identity with the imposition of one-unit scheme across Pakistan. Hence, in the general elections of 1970 the Kalat state and British Baluchistan were brought together under the name of Baluchistan.

Literature Review:

The main stream population residing in Baluchistan includes Baloch and Pashtoon, who are of the opinion that, the federal government is not considering the proper and fair share of the people of Baluchistan in the natural resources. Resources being on their land, twisted them to react against government to ensure their due and basic rights.²

Agreeing with the writer is order of the day, as Balochs are making it through force to attain their due rights and have established some non-state organizations for the purpose, which includes BLA (Baloch liberation Army) and BLUF. On the other hand, Pashtoons are aspiring to ensure their constitutional rights via peaceful means and have always averted anti state activities.

Pashtoons in the 1950s and 60s were very much pro Afghanistan, as they hoisted flages of Pashtoonistan in Pashtoon belt next to Afghan border. They resorted to undesirable activities against state by blowing up the bridges, targeting military personnel's, cutting down communication wires

¹ Akabr Mansoor Kundi, "*Historical Background of 1901-1997*," The Nation, Jan, 21, 2009.

² Segal Akram, "*Bangladesh today: IPRI fact file Pakistan*,". (2012).109.

and other means of transportation. They mainly were corroborated by Afghan government.¹

On the other hand, I don't buy the idea that, they were supported by an under developed country like Afghanistan, who's economy was unstable and Trembling.

Meanwhile, a Pashtun nationalist leader Khan Abdul Samad was leading a separatist movement under the plate form of Anjuman Watan Party against the state of Pakistan. Nevertheless, he was sentenced to jail for 18 years, allegedly in charge of treason in the early 20 years of Pakistan.²

Its proposed that the aim of Khan Samad was to oppose one-unit system across Pakistan rather than to support and lead separatist movement. His party was among the several nationalist parties, who did not back the creation of one unit.

Shortly after the elections of 1971, the government of NAP was toppled by Butto convicting it of treason. Recovering colossal magnitude of arms and ammunition, which according to Butto were to be used against the partition of Pakistan.³

The NAP government was being elected via Democratic means, and they had never used the word separatism or led separatist movement. On the other hand, when Pashtun leaders were being jailed, no agitated throng was witnessed, rather they were Balochs who took arms against government in retaliation.⁴

Pashtun in comparison with Baloch is enjoying several advantages, as they are content with federal government. In the write up, the writer is pursuing a narrow approach towards Pashtuns, as Quetta was hailed as the little Paris at times of colonial era, primarily furnished by Britishers. Pakistani government did not play vital role in building up the infrastructure muscles of Quetta.

¹ Paul Titus, "*Knights not Pawn, ethno nationalism and regional dynamics in post-colonial Balochistan*: International journal of middle east,". No 32,1 (2000).9.
[http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0020-7438%](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0020-7438%2032.1.1.1.1)

² Ibid.

³ Shakil Qazi Ahmed, "*Over view of internal and international dimension*: Pak Institute of international affairs" 58, No 2 (2005). 71.
<http://www.jstor.org/stable/41394091>.

⁴ Shakil Qazi Ahmed, "*Over view of internal and international dimension*: Pak Institute of international affairs" 58, No 2 (2005). 30.
<http://www.jstor.org/stable/41394091>.

There is no fair connection between Pashtuns and Baloch separatist movements, as Pashtuns are residing on the historical British Baluchistan, which was among princely States and away from Kalat state. Baloch and Pashtuns being two different ethnic entities are living and sharing their lands for the last four decades, and both the nations have suffered equally in the struggle against Pakistani government to secure their fundamental and constitutional rights.¹

First Gorilla Uprising in Baluchistan in 1948:

Baluchistan witnessed its first ever gorilla uprising in 1948, when diplomacy failed, and people were being denied of the right to enjoy an independent state. Soon the state of Baluchistan was being subjugated and consequently annexed by Pakistani military. The annexation gave rise to wide spread unrest across the state of Baluchistan and an arm struggle was started by the brother of Khan of Kalat, prince Abdul Karim against the state of Pakistan. The uprising was the water mark between Pakistan and Baloch leaders. Eventually, an agreement was signed 1950 between the military officers of Pakistan and prince Karim, while taking oath of Holy Quran to keep the agreement. But unfortunately, the agreement signed was not kept by Pakistani army and arrested Prince Karim and his other companions,² sentencing them to jail for 16 years. Pashtun nationalist leaders demand was being declined by the Pakistani government, when a plebiscite was to be held either to join Pakistan or India in 1947. The Pashtun leaders were of the opinion, to let us join Afghanistan or remain independent. Resultantly, they opposed the plebiscite and decided to stay with a Muslim country³ and never started an arm struggle against its parent state, rather continued its struggle via peaceful means.

One unit and Baluchistan.

One unit scheme came into being in 1955, when the federal government assembled all the four provinces and named it as the west Pakistan.⁴ Baloch people once again under the aegis of prince Abdul Karim, started demanding provincial autonomy and were not in the favor of one unit system. Prince Abdul Karim had started participation in political activities as soon as he was released. With the martial law being imposed on Oct 6 1958, a second grand operation was started against Balochs in the above

¹Shahid Saleem, "*The Pashtun question*," Inpaper magazine, April,16,2012.

²"*Balochistan of Pakistan on the margin of History*: Foreign policy center UK". (Nov 2006). 26. WWW.FP.ORG.UK.

³Entassar Nader, "*Balochi Nationalism*: Asian affair," No 7 (1979).97.
<http://www.jstor.org/stable/30171717>

⁴Lawrence Ziring, *Pakistan at the cross current of history*. (PAK: Vanguard press Lahore,2004).342.

prevailing circumstances, which is still roaming in the minds of Balochs. This time, their leader was Nawab Nauroz khan, under who's auspices the guerilla movement was being launched, and Pakistani military again urged Nawab to relinquish fighting against state and resort to negotiations. The government of Pakistan retreated from their commitment and Nawab was put behind the bars along with his war time companions. Nevertheless, Nawab's son was sentenced to capital punishment in Hyderabad in 1960,¹ being convicted of treason. Shortly after his son's withdrawal from the world, he died in 1962 at the age of 90 in Kolu prison. In 1962 after Nawab died, Shair Muhammad Marri mounted on the stage and started his struggle for the dismissal of one-unit system under the Baloch people's liberation front. He also protested severely against the punishment of his companions and remained on the scene till 1968. After bearing great loss, military forces were being withdrawn and table talk took place amidst government and Shair Muhammad Marri. Pashtuns as they were residing in the territory of British Baluchistan were equally effected by the counter move of central government as were Balochs. British Baluchistan was also made the part of one-unit scheme. Wror party (Pashtun brotherhood) was organized by Pashtun nationalist leaders like Khan Abdul Samad Khan in 1954, to work in the direction of provincial autonomy through democratic means rather than resorting to undemocratic means.² Owing to his acrimonious and harsh criticism of the government, Khan Abdul Samad Khan arrested and imprisoned for 35 years of his life repeatedly, both in British and Pakistani government.

National Awami Party (NAP):

The party which came into being in 1957 is known as National Awami Party, which assembled several other parties under its scope during Ayub's era. The parties which made it under the Umbrella of NAP included, Molana Bahasani of East Pakistan, Wror Pashtun from Baluchistan, Sindh Harri committee, Awami party from Sindh, Red shirts from NWFP, Azad Pakistan from Punjab and Ustaman Gali from Baluchistan. During the first ever elections of 1971 across the country, NAP won majority votes in Baluchistan and made a coalition government with the then NWFP Jumiat Ulmai Islam Mufti Mehmood group in 1972. Prior to this, in 1970 Baluchistan was proclaimed as full-fledged governor province while abolishing one-unit scheme. Under the above arrangements, Bhutto failed to score a single vote in Baluchistan and Sardar Attaullah Mengal became

¹ Asad Shaikh Rahman, *Lack of democracy and socio economic development of Balochistan*. (PAK: Sungi Development Foundation Lahore, March, 2009). 16.

² Paul Titus, "Knights not Pawn, ethno nationalism and regional dynamics in post-colonial Balochistan: International journal of middle east,". No 32,1 (2000).53.

the first chief minister of the province. Khan Abdul Samad Khan became the member of provincial assembly, while Khair Bakhsh Marri was given seat in the center and Mir Ghous Bakhsh Bizenjo became the first governor of Baluchistan. With NAP coming into power, it tried to balance the equilibrium of injustice against Baluchistan by undertaking several mega projects and supported the assimilation of Pashtun belt into NWFP and vis-à-vis. while historical Baloch areas such as Jacob Abad and Dera Ghazi Khan should be annexed in Balochistan.¹

The third and unanimous constitution of 1973 was drafted under the patronage of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, with NAP having some reservations on the concurrent list. Soon after the adoption of the constitution, a colossal magnitude of ammunitions was being recovered from Iraqi embassy, alleging NAP of creating a greater Baluchistan. Resultantly, the government of NAP was shut down in 1973 and a full-fledged operation was being launched against the tribes of Marri, Bazinjo and Mengal.² In the province governor rule was imposed with the installation of Nawab Akhbar Bhugti as the governor. The above scenario once again pushed Baluchistan towards the edge of guerilla war, this time under the command of Mir Hazar Khan. Iran gave Pakistan financial aid of 200 US dollars to counter the recent spate of insurgency, and Pakistan deployed some 80,000 troops on the ground using gun helicopters. In the operation, some 5000 Baloch and 3300 army men lost their lives,³ which had continued till 1977. From 1974 till 1992, Baloch families sought refuge in Afghanistan due to the military operation. The leaders from Pashtun belt resigned in protest against the illegitimate dismissal of NAP government in Baluchistan, and ultimately the party was banned in the country in 1973. Many middle cards of NAP escaped to Afghanistan, while the main stream Pashtun leaders of NAP were put behind the bars. They were alleged of treason and were convicted by Hyderabad tribunal. After several years, Khan Abdul Samad Khan was assassinated, and Pashtuns became the direct victim of oppression and undesirable treatment on the hands of state. Nevertheless, they did not resort to anti state activities to attain their political goals.

Exploitation of Gas:

Gas is in abundance in Baluchistan, which was discovered in Sui, the sub district of Dera Bhugti in 1952. The plant embarked on supply gas to

¹ "Worsening conflict in Balochistan: crisis group Asia report,". No 119, (14 Sep 2006).4.

² Lawrence Liftshulz, "Far Eastern Economic Review", (Sep 1976).

³ Andlay Priyashree, "Balochistan A background: Institute of peace and conflicts studies new Delhi,". No 32 (Oct 2006). 4. Web: www.ipcs.org.

Multan, Rawalpindi and Punjab in 1955. It is indirectly the possession of the said province, which has been a major source of trouble between center and Baluchistan. It consumed 27 years to reach the capital city of Baluchistan Quetta, just in 1982. Punjab produces 4% of gas and consumes 52%,¹ whereas Baluchistan produces 22% of total gas and consumes only 6%.² Among the 30 districts of Baluchistan, hardly 6 have access to the amenity of gas. The two main stream nations residing in Baluchistan are severely affected by the unjust price being paid for the gas by center. Its lucidly stated in the article 158 of 1973 constitution, that, if natural resources are being untapped and discovered in any of the four provinces of Pakistan,³ the people of the particular province must benefit first.

Marginalization of Pashtuns in Baluchistan:

(Expect currency, trade and defense) the provision of provincial autonomy can resolve the conundrum of Baluchistan.

Mahmood khan achakzai in Dec 2012

Pashtuns being major political stake holders in Baluchistan, are marginalized in every sphere of life. Their role is being concentrated severely in administrative and political structures. Nevertheless, all the core and key posts which includes governorship, chief minister's post, speaker provincial assembly, chief secretary and inspector general police are being occupied by non-Pashtuns⁴ for so long. Pashtuns are not given fair and just share in the matter of jobs allocations, and they are disregarded in other fields of services on the basis of quota system. The drastic point to note is, that separatist movement is roaming in Baloch belt, but non mega and developmental project is being taken like hospitals, tube well's, colleges and schools by federal government. Though, Pashtuns are living on their historical part of land. They are of the opinion now, that our identity is on pens and needles, which needs to be conserved by revoking the province back to its chief commissioner province status. In order to preserve their constitutional rights, they are asking the federal government to concede the rights through democratic and peaceful means. If ever, their

¹ "The Balochistan Conflict, Balochistan civil military relation: Pak institute of legislative development and transparency," March (2012). 15.

² Andlay Priyashree, "Balochistan A background: Institute of peace and conflicts studies new Delhi,". No 32 (Oct 2006). 5. Web: www.ipcs.org.

³ It is my personal observation.

⁴ Mateen Amir, "Enter the Baloch Pashtun divide". The News International June, 7, 2012.

rights are denied, then the peaceful faction of society will also resort to undemocratic and violent separatist movements.¹

Boycott of 2008 Elections:

The prominent political parties of the province of Baluchistan includes Pashtunkhwa Mili Awami party, National party and Baluchistan national party(Mengal). During the elections of 2008,² the above main stream stated political parties boycotted the elections, on the grounds of sacked judiciary. Resultantly, main parties were without any representation in either of the houses, and religious parties filled the vacuum. Nationalist political stake holders were of the opinion, that intentionally Taliban's were being supported to debilitate their vote bank, and avert the attention of people from the core issues. Nevertheless, the elected government badly failed to deliver and couldn't protected the fundamental rights of people. On the other hand, violation of merit, nepotism and corruption crossed down all the records and were being promoted. Following are the tables that will show the proportion of various parties in legislature.

¹ “*Balochistan of Pakistan on the margin of History*: Foreign policy center UK”. (Nov 2006). 58.

www.fp.org.uk.

² “*The Balochistan Conflict, Balochistan civil military relation*: Pak institute of legislative development and transparency,” March (2012). 10.

Table 1.1. Representation of Balochistan in the Senate of

	Seats in Senate from Balochistan in 2012	Seats in Senate from Balochistan in 2009	Seats in Senate from Balochistan in 2011⁶
PPP	7	3	4
JUI-F	5	2	3
BNP-A	4	4	2
PML	2	4	2
ANP	1	—	1
NP	1	1	3
PKMAP	—	1	3
JWP	—	1	
MMA	—	3	
IND	3	5	1
BNP M		1	1
MPL N			3
Pakistan. ¹			

¹*Senate of Pakistan*, <http://www.senate.gov.pk/>

Table 1.2 Representation of Balochistan in 12th and 13th National assembly of Pakistan.¹

The total number of the members of national assembly is 335, out of which 17 are elected from Balochistan.

Party	Seats in 2002 up to 2016 National assembly	Seats in the 2008 up to 2013 National assembly	Seats in 2002 up to 2007 National assembly
PPP		5	-
PML		2	2
PML N	6	2	1
MMA		2	6
BNP M	1	-	1
BNP A		1	-
NA	1	-	1
JWP		-	1
PKMAP	4	-	1
JUI	5	-	1
IND		2	1

Composition of the Army:

Among the greatest reservations of the people of Baluchistan, one is regarding the composition of six lac army. Army being the dominant institution of the country, devour huge amounts of GDP every year. The people of Baluchistan are marginalized even in army, as they contribute only 4%, if divided in Baloch and Pashtoon, then 2% each. The above

¹The date has been taken from *Election Commission of Pakistan*.
<http://ecp.gov.pk/GE/2002/>.

ratio is direly imbalance and unjust. The Baloch nationalist leader Attaullah Mengal, stated on Dec 19, 2011 in a press conference with PMLN chief Nawaz Sharif, that, this is not Pakistan's army, rather its Punjab army, who are involved in sever human rights violations directed against Baloch people ¹

Following is the latest figure released by Inter Services Public Relations (ISPR).

Class composition		2001	2009	2011
Punjab		61.77	55.85	54.50
Khybar Khwa	Pashtun	13.65	14.09	14.50
Sindh		13.00	15.92	17.00
Balochistan		2.00	3.62	4.00
Kashmir Northern areas	&	9.29	9.62	9.00
Minorities		0.29	0.80	1.00
Total		100	100	100

Contribution of Baluchistan in CPEC:

First of all, what our thinkers and intellectuals has to understand is that Pashtun and Baloch's are not against the CPEC but they are actually asking for their legitimate ownership/ right. If they are the valuable resource of the Pakistan, then why the resources of the Pakistani nation are not of the them? Why they are not treated as equal and in this discussion we are going to find out how much different federating units are contributing to the project and how much benefits they are getting and is the division of projects right.

National Contribution:

¹ Staff reporter, "PM asks agencies to respect Balochistan govt's mandate," Dawn, March 11, 2012.

In the national contribution Baluchistan is contributing 50% by the means of its lands, roads, and pipeline and this means half of the project or I should say if I am not wrong that Baluchistan's contribution is the basis of CPEC. On the other hand, Sindh's share is 30%, KPK's share is 10% and Punjab's share is 10%.

If we look at sea port or the share through sea, then Baluchistan's share is 70% and the Sindh's share is 30% and because KPK and Punjab have no sea then their share is zero. If we look at the environmental damages to land and sea by these projects then because Baluchistan's roads, lands and sea will be used 50% then the direct damage to Baluchistan will be 50%. Sindh's damage will be 30%, KPK'S 10% and Punjab's will be 10%. If we talk about minerals in the form of raw materials then the contribution of Baluchistan is again major which is 60%, Sindh's share is 20%, KPK'S 15% and Punjab's share is again very less which is 5%.

In the form of coal, Baluchistan is contributing 30%, Sindh's share is 60% (a major one), KP's 5% and Punjab's 5%. If we look at the contribution of Gas then Baluchistan's share is second highest which is 35%, Sindh's share is highest which is 50%, KPK's 9% and Punjab's 6%. In the total we can clearly see that Baluchistan is contributing the highest which is 395% (highest investor) of total, Sindh is contributing 240%, KPK 59% and Punjab 36% (lowest).

Distributions of Projects and Benefits:

Now we come to the details of projects and benefits of the CPEC and how much every province is getting from it.

First of all, the total worth of CPEC is 49 billion dollars and 28.6 billion dollars are invested in different projects till now. Out of these 28.6 billion dollars' projects Baluchistan is getting 600 million dollars which is nothing because their contribution is highest. Punjab has lion share of 13 billion dollars (which is obviously not fair), Sindh's is 4.6 billion dollars, KPK's is 1.8 billion dollars, Gilgit Baltistan is getting 920 million dollars.

In the nut shell national benefits contribution of Baluchistan's is 60% and the benefit it is getting is just 5%, on the other hand Punjab is getting 60% beneath and its share is in the form of contributing is just 10%. Sindh is getting 23% and contributing 20%, and KPK is getting 10% benefit and contributing 10%. As we can clearly see that major investors are not getting the major benefits which shows that the distribution is not right. The distribution could be right if the authorities will make their policies on the basis of poverty, under privileged areas or provinces and not on the basis of population.

Conclusion:

Balochistan occupy approximately 43 per cent of total Pakistan. Its unique vast area, full of resource and its geostrategic position can play very important role in the development and prosperity of Pakistan. But Pakistan as a state is totally failed to utilize or get benefit from it. Second the people of Balochistan have been deprived from their due constitutional rights because of mismanaged and bias policies of the central government. It will be not wrong to say that central government has been treating Balochistan as colony.

Each and every community living in Balochistan has been directly subject of injustice like during the NAP government, denial of Sui gas, Quota in Pakistan army and in many other aspects. But the difference is in the intensity of action and reaction, Balochs who raised their arms against government became more affected, while Pashtuns are demanding their rights in a peaceful way so they are less affected. Pakistani leadership also used force to subdue the insurgency in different period of time like in 1948, 1958, 1973, and in 2004. But use of force also failed to resolve Balochistan dispute.

Government is saying that some neighboring countries are interfering in the Balochistan by supporting insurgent's groups but they failed to provide evidence. The foreign countries like India might be supporting the insurgent because India is against the existence of Pakistan from the very first day. So still it is time for Pakistan to take burning issue of Balochistan in consideration.

Pashtuns which believe on parity in Balochistan but they are of the opinion that our rights are being subjugated and we are being squeezed in each and every field of life. They have also demanded a separate province for themselves. It means that Pashtuns have also changed their mode of behavior; if their rights were not given to them they may turn in to insurgents.

Now the federal government has also changed the course of action, few steps were taken regarding the confidence building measures. These steps include 18th amendment, Agahz e Haqooq e Balochistan and abolition of concurrent list. No doubt that it plays a pivotal role in easing the Balochistan issue. As a result of these step the nationalist Baloch leaders who were in exile for long period, decided to take part in the incoming election of 2013. No doubt that participation of the Baloch nationalist leader shows that they are still pessimistic, that the dispute may be solved through negotiation. So still Pakistan has chance to alter her stubborn attitude towards Baluchistan.

References:

- Ahmed, N. (2002). *Baluchistan*. Lahore: Sang-e-Meel.
- Ahmer, D. M. (1995). "*Indian Ocean: Maritime Security and Confidence Building*."
- Anonymous. (November, 1998 12). Caspian energy: Looking East. *Energy Economist*, p. 3.
- Anwar, M. (1993). *Roles of Smaller Navies*. Rawalpindi: The Army Press Club.
- Anwar, Z. (n.d.). Gwadar Deep Sea Port's Emergence as Regional Trade and Transportation Hub: Prospects and Problems. *Journal of Political Studies, Vol. 1, Issue 2*, 97-112, 97-107.
- Arunachalam, R. T. (1999). Natural Gas Imports by South Asia: Pipelines or pipedreams. *Economics & Political Weekly*, 1054-1064.
- The Dawn. (2003, August 5). Kabul Offers Help for Gwadar. *The Dawn*.