

POLITICAL PARTICIPATION IN PAKISTAN

A CASE STUDY OF BALOCHISTAN

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Abstract

Pakistan has an exclusive democracy excluding some minor flashes. Political exclusion tendency is major cause of political crises. Balochistan is one of those. Central provincial relations have been facing ups and downs throughout political history of Pakistan. Baloch's argue that central government trampled the constitutional rights of federating units particularly of Balochistan. This paper is an attempt to examine the behavioral nature of the issue. It is very difficult to understand any issue without analysis of its nature and evolution. So, study of the evolutionary process of Baloch's attitude is also part of this research piece. The struggle for provincial autonomy and response of central governments is focused in this study.

Keywords: Balochistan, Exclusive Democracy, Political Participation, Autonomy, Trample.

Conceptual Framework

“Political exclusion refers to those people who are effectively kept out of participation in collective decision-making because they occupy a marginal position in society.” (www.palgrave.com) Political participation is “activity by individuals formally intended to influence who governs or the decisions taken by those who do so. In a liberal democracy, people can choose whether to get involved in politics, to what extent and through what channels. For most people, formal participation is confined to voting at national elections; more demanding acts, such as belonging to a party, have become less common. However, less conventional participation through social movements and promotional groups demonstrate a continuing interest in political issues” (www.palgrave.com). Ostrich persons are who say that a problem does not exist, because they do not want to deal with it. Slighting behavior is to insult someone by not paying them any attention or treating them as if they are not important.

Historical Note

Balochistan is the largest province of Pakistan having cultural distinctions. “Baloch have been struggling to win the provincial/ regional autonomy since British era. In British rule Balochistan have been formed outside the Federal and state parliaments in the provinces of British electoral create instead of left”. (Pildat Issue Paper 2012)

The Conflict of British Balochistan in 1945

The committee of shahi Jirga was established by the British authority, which consists on the honor able tribal people. The purpose of this committee was the discussion on the matter AGG (Agent of Governor General) Baluchistan UK Limited. Shahi Jirga shows the presence of the people, and appreciates specific tribe and its civilization. The district of Quetta, the executive center of Balochistan region, was the position of a borough with its selected officials. Quetta was also a big army depot, as the basis of the ruling British rule,

which served as a stabilizing force in the confused politics of the tribes. During the construction of the separation of British India into two independent parts, Pakistan and India, Princely states of India, number about 562, were dealt in a manner separate than the others states of British controlled provinces. In 1946, a mission was formed who decided that those regions have the majority of the Muslim will become the part of Pakistan and other will be the part of India. The Indian states should have the choice to join one or other (Pakistan or India). States will request the British authority that they are unable to control the sovereignty

On 3rd June 1947, Lord Mount Batten presented Independence Plan to the British government for the division of sub-continent. In which he clearly suggest that Balochistan will become the part of Pakistan. It also prohibits people choosing a particular way, (since the elections of the Constituent Assembly) it did not take place in British Baluchistan as described above, and there was no legislative body has to be checked is selected). 3rd June Plan handled on the principle of dealing the region as the essential units. The committee of Shahi jirga, with the representation of selected members of the Quetta public committee, generally accepted solution to form a part of Pakistan. Independence Plan was passed through the British assembly on July 18, 1947.

Analytical Note

Nature of the Issue

British Baluchistan was considered as the part of Pakistan without any more requirements and any legal process. It was also noted that “the Accession Treaty makes particular law for independence status of Kalat, which due to the failure of the Government of Pakistan, while the country combined in one unit structure of West Pakistan in 1955”. (www.pildat.org.com)

Khan Brothers and Shahzada Abdul Karim attended by 130 tribal members in a rebellion meeting that had never lost a case from the succession of Kalat in Pakistan in 1948. Another case of revolt started with the dissatisfaction of government structure. In 14 October 1955 the administration introduces the one unit system of government. Baloch people have cleared their views in this regard that the legal system was not to fulfill their interest. In October 1958, another case make the situation confused, it started with the proclamation of martial law. Anti-interference conditions were partially offset by the catch of head of Kalat on fifth October 1958, two days before the proclamation of martial law caused. A serious wave of revolt rose when the government of Balochistan headed by Sardar Attaullah Mengal was dismissed by the Zulfkar Ali Bhutto in 1973. The Marri and Mengal tribe started to fight against the federal ruling authority. The government was launched a serious armed operation against the backward tribe to solve the problem. This creates the some significant flight to Pakistani tribal leaders to continue their struggle with the coordination of Afghanistan people.

This conflict became more serious with the involvement of Bugti tribe. The complete independence was asked in an agenda of 15 points by the end of Nawab Akbar Bugti and Mir Balach Marri. "It broke into an armed confrontation between the forces Baloch activists and armed recruits of the state to contain the violence. Nawab Akbar Bugti sentence by the state army and he considers them as a root of conflict. The conviction was the reason of

championed Baloch nationalists and heroes are made". (<http://www.pildat.org>)

Struggle for complete autonomy

Balochistan is the largest province of Pakistan in land area and its people are busy in struggle to win the provincial autonomy against the Pakistani trained forces; the struggle was helped in particular by making Baloch ruling authority or tribal leaders against the operation of Bhutto, which was occupied by the Shah of Persia. The rebels suffered serious losses until July 1977 when the Bhutto government was dismissed by the military ruler and the official pardon was announced. General Rahimuddin Khan started the development project which weakens the revolt against the government and situation is started better. First time the government is taking the sensible steps to ease the situation and making the contribution in the development of Pakistan.

In 1970, the aggressive civil war started against center before emergence of Bangladesh. Z.A. Bhutto arrested the two key ministers, two governors and 44 deputy directors and Supreme Court (a specially constituted court) banned the NAP (National Awami Party)

Bhutto gives the order to crush these elements through army and maintain peace. It was basically the reaction of the Baloch people against the Federal government, however. As losses increase, the fight is become mature of the armed struggle against the Pakistani military. Irregular clashes between the Pakistani forces and the rebels began to take place in 1973 with the biggest conflict will start in September 1974, when 15,000 Baloch's people make struggle against the trained Pakistani forces. The Iranian military, fearing a spread of greater Baloch resistance in Iran the Iran has fear to start the civil disobedience in Iranian tribe that's why they provide a lot of armed and financial help to crush the rebellions in Balochistan.

The administration of Pakistan faced another Indian involvement in 1971 when the Indian armed forces have a key role in the defeat of Pakistan, who played for the independence of East Pakistan, "The Baloch people refuse to fight against the Pakistan army after 3 days because the short of gun powder and bombs. The 25 army personnel are dead and over 300 deaths in clash, on the other hand the Baloch people suffered 5,000 deaths since 1977". (www.defence.pk)

Balochistan revolution in Pakistan 1973-1977

Pakistan faced a lot of problems after the independence especially provincial disharmony. The conflict of Federation and Nationalist Balochs was increased in the era of ZA Bhutto (1973-1977)

Balochistan is the rich in the natural resources but struggle for the provincial autonomy make the situation more badly. In 1973 the clash between province and centre became worse when they people demanded to remove the Pakistani army from their province. But the armed force used the power against the innocent people of Balochistan which increase the hate against federation and Pakistani army. Balochistan has both controlled and the tribal areas and people disturbed due to the presence of armed forces and interference of the federal government in their region. The some Balochs were in the favor of Marxism and tried to get favor from USSR for the independent Balochistan. The resistance against the military forces was minor in the beginning but in this era it became more established and disciplined. The moral and domestic support of other region was used against the Baloch

people. The Baloch nationalist have many objections to the presence of Punjab trader in their province. After the separation of Bangladesh, Bhutto introduced the provincial cooperation theory. In this stressed period the Islamic state of Iran move forward to help the Pakistan because it wanted to decrease the grievances against the government. It was the first support from the entire world. At the same time the other governments have the fear that the ruling authority was in favor of Russia and they give Gwader port to the Russia for the development of Balochistan and Russia can use it for their negative desire.

Afghanistan was busy to solve own internal problems which related to the security of state. The soviet government did not lose their relation. The situation is worse during the term of Bhutto. After that the military dictator applies the reasonable strategy against Baloch nationalist. Zia want to strong the economic condition of the state rather than war against Balochistan people. Because war not the solution of any problem.

Martial Law regime

After the over threw the Bhutto government by military dictator, call for solution of the problem in 1977. Dictator then chose the General Rahimuddin as Martial Law Administrator and head of the province. The State Government work as independent entity and follow their rules. The Federal government had no role in the affair of provincial government.

This environment permitted Rahimuddin to act like an authoritarian ruler. Both dictators (central and provincial) were appreciated for the announcements of a general forgiveness in Balochistan for disarm. Rahimuddin was one of upper class leaders as crucial as Nawab Akbar Khan Bugti and Attaullah Mengal in provincial politics. He also had assistance of the military, civil defence, resultant an extraordinary development in the Balochistan started.

The situation became worse when new issue rose at the name of war against terrorist. The army started the military operation against the Baloch people who were involved in attacks and worked for the terrorist groups like the Balochistan Liberation Army involved known resurfaced, "The current struggle developed on the payment issue to use the provincial resources with Gas Royalty than anything else. The most of the Baloch people want to freedom from the slavery of elite of Balochistan who treated them as animals". (<http://www.globalsecurity.org>)

The present wave of Balochistan conflict

The murder of Nawab Akbar Bugti on 26th August 2006 made the environment hostile and it changed the whole scenario of the existing problems. Agitation was limited before 2005, only 7 percent of the area of Balochistan (DeraBugti districts and parts of Kohlu) was disturbed but after 2006 it spread over more than half the size of the Balochistan. After the murder of Nawab Akbar Khan Bugti, "the Baloch youths angry, unemployed and motivated residual tribes of Baluchistan, the rows and nine insurgents have joined". (Wirsing, Robert, 1991)

Important steps taken by the Federal government

In 2004, Prime Minister of Pakistan took the first attempt to know the problems of Balochistan through a parliamentary committee but the committee could not achieve its task but they put a comprehensive report to Musharraf Government and reached near to an

honorable agreement but result was not different from past.

After the general elections of 2008, Pakistan people's Party took three major initiatives were followed as :First Aghaz-e-Haqooq-e-Balochistan package: November 2009, Second, 7thNational Finance Commission Award: December 2009, 3rd, 18th Amendment in the Constitution of Pakistan: April 2010.The package of Balochistan has received an urgent relief for central parties and discussions with key parties of the Balochistan started There was also a plan to inquire the situation that faces after the murder of Nawab Akbar Bugti, and conduct the judicial investigation into the murder of three key representative of the province, preventing the structure of army stay in their region.

Balochistan package

Aghaz Huqooq--e-Balochistan "(AHB) presented on 24 November 2009, for relief of Balochistan and political and economic development of the country. AHB was a complete document with the involvement of all key representatives in the political process. The administration acknowledged the request of the payment of Rs 120 billion fee which was included the sale tax of gas in the era of 1954 and 1991. For employment of youth1, 500 jobs already created by the central government.

The President of Pakistan committed an open declaration of guilt in February 2008 for local public of the province for the carnage and the prejudice for several years in history. The main political leadership tried to involve the local public of province in the process of decision making process and make able to fulfill the political responsibility for the development of the state. In 24 November 2009, “set itself the common session of assembly recognized complete suggestions, with the name of "Aghaz-e-Haqooq-e-Baluchistan” (AHB), the real revenge of the local public of resource rich province is recognized”. (Noor ul Haq, 2010)

Main feature of this package

Aghaza-e-Huqooq-e-Balochistan Package

- Release of inmates not involved in heinous offenses.
- Issue of losing individuals is being resolved.
- 15000 youths will be given career through Unique Internship System for one year. Rs.4.00 billion dollars to WAPDA will be paid due to subsidy for farm owners of Balochistan.
- 2400 unfilled content will be loaded in Government authorities division with support of MNAs and Senators of Balochistan.
- Regularization of all contract employees from Balochistan with impact from Twentieth Jan, 2012.
- Facilitation of governmental exiles' comes back to birthplace (except those involved in terrorism).
- Tracing the losing people and assisting their immediate launch.
- Constitutional issues will be resolved by Constitutional Changes Panel.
- Concurrent List will be deleted from Fourth Schedule of the Constitution.
- Judicial sensor into the murders of Akbar Bugti, other Baloch management and focus on murders.
- Frontier Constabulary (FC) will substitute Military at Sui.
- Rs.120 billion dollars gas royals to be compensated to the government of Balochistan.
- End of all army functions except activities against terrorism.

- The plan of transformation of “B” places into “A” places to be analyzed every now and then;
- FC’s law-enforcement aspect to be under the Main Minister; abilities conferred under the traditions Act to be withdrawn; and Shore Protects to execute its primary job of verifying hands and drugs smuggling.
- 5,000 extra tasks will at the first.
- Rs.1 billion dollars will provide for Dera Bugti IDPs.
- Parliament Panel on National Security to observe program execution.
- Fishing trawlers to be limited to 33km from the coast to help small fishers.

Influence of Balochistan Rights package on provincial Nationalism

Two years after the P.M. declared the Balochistan Rights’ Package, most of the Baloch individuals disregard it as a “joke and an insufficient” effort. What came result of such offers and restoration of believe in an agreement on some of the important issues that represent the main issue in a particular area of the nation. These opinions came through the presentations and meeting structured to evaluate the impact of the Balochistan Rights’ Package. Political figures and municipal community associates talked together while underlining that the Rights’ Package had totally unsuccessful in modifying the position quo in the area where the security organization continuous to contact the injections , with little aspect in decision-making for the governmental power.

Addressing the associates, Qadir Baloch (Baloch leader) observed that the origin of Baloch nationalism can be traced hundred years back. He underscored that the imposition of state’s power over Khan of Kalat in 1948 through topic sowed the seed products of disillusionment among Balochs towards the federation. He mentioned that it is travesty of equity if one places blame Baloch Sardars for the backwardness of Balochistan. Alluding to an exciting reality, he said that 71 out of 74 Baloch Sardars were with former Chief professional Musharraf, and despite that he did not provide in Balochistan, and finished up developing more clutter. Rather, he burdened that it is sardari attitude and not sardars are preventing success of typical individuals in Balochistan and this pattern is messing up chaos throughout the nation. He suggested that someone from universities, municipal community or press should come ahead and execute a detective research to figure out the causes and aspects, “which kept Balochis out of national field and pressured them to take up hands against the federation. “Balochis want to be handled on equality base like other Pakistanis and want management over their area and sources, he emphasized. He noticed that “political aspect of army is a dilemma” for Pakistan. (Media reports, 2012)

Highlighting the crucial cause of Balochis unhappiness towards the federation, PPP leader and Senator Taj Haider said “there is always problem with a connection except the one depending on love and believe in.” He outlined that the only choice the PPP government was to go for getting back together, rather than dealing with the unhappy Baloch individuals. He underlined that currently the problem between the federation and the area is of mistrust. He said Balochis were always accommodative in execute and strategy towards the federation: the acceptance of 1973 Structure and the aspect of Baloch Ghaus Bakhsh Bizenjo to make it possible is helpful reality. He underscored that the development of law and purchase scenario in the area and “subsequent implementation of hefty security contingents is being done out of alternate purposes and interested passions.” Senator Haider highlighted: “the governmental understanding is important for dealing with Balochistan problem.” He mentioned that no financial program can be substitute for governmental mistakes, and therefore the condition

should start governmental getting back together procedure in Balochistan and all the stakeholders should be taken on panel. He suggested that the government of Pakistan should embrace lawful actions to cope with the concerns of Baloch individuals, like huge migration of non-Balochis towards Balochistan. He said that it can be carried out only during democratic set up and we all should support the extension of democratic set up in Pakistan. (National Press, file 2012)

Shunning the state policies of offers, Senator Dr. Abdul Malik Baloch of National Awami Party of Balochistan said “Balochis are concerned about their recognition, and they do not want financial packages”. He said that the condition should again go through record before magnificent its will on Balochis: they were never aspect of English Indian. He said that we will never be an aspect of “Khecheri (obscure) nationalism” while we want to maintain and protect our own ethno-national recognition. He held accountable the condition for looting and plundering of Baloch sources. He mentioned that former Chief professional Musharraf tried to put Gawadar under federal management, 125 real estate asset techniques were released in 25 times in the area and the area was marketed out within times. He noticed that this northeastern design of government and it’s not going to work in 21st century. “Balochis opposed Martial Law and carried the impact for not subduing before the army dictators” (<http://crss.pk>)

Dr. Aasim Sajjad Akhtar of National Institute of Pakistan Studies, Quaid-i-Azam University said that the discussion of financial offers does not sound right in the insufficient governmental privileges. He noticed that “even the statement of thousands of Balochistan Rights’ Packages will not subject on the floor in the ill-fated area, if the issues of provincial independence, management over sources and management independence are not categorized out”. (<http://pakistaniat.com>)

One state institution is dealing with impunity in the area and it is disappointing that it is ongoing even when there is democratic government in Pakistan”, he reported. Mr. Anwar Sajidi, editor-in-chief, Daily Intekhab, Quetta said that the government organizations are regulating Balochistan as a delicate security area and there is no idea of private supremacy in the area. He said “the pattern of unhappiness among Baloch younger generation operates very great and they are no more willing to fly Pakistani banner.” He said “uncontrolled increase of international immigration into Balochistan is harmful the recognition of Baloch individuals and the government should examine it”. (News line Special Report, June 2009)

Mr. Talha Masood of the Company for the Growth of Youth, Quetta underlined that Baloch younger generation has no leads and Balochistan Rights’ Package ahs unsuccessful totally to subject at the lawn origins level. Moreover, disparaging the Balochistan Rights’ Package for its failing to cope with the social privileges of Balochis, Mr. Sultan Ahmed, program manager, “Human and Rural Development Organization (HARD) Khuzdar noticed that this method did not contact upon the problem of social privileges of Balochis and it reveals the apathy of condition towards the security of recognition on Balochis”. (Ibid)

Participants at the meeting were careful of the government purposes behind the statement and execution of Balochistan Rights’ Package, since this method has despondently did not cope with the lengthy structured issues of Balochis. Simultaneously, they were crucial of the government’s failing to examine the continuous “kill and dump” function across Balochistan, where mutilated and torched systems of losing individuals are being retrieved from street aspects on regular base. They underscored the need for implementing

governmental remedy to cope with the governmental problem of Baloch nationalism and the statement of financial offers is nothing but a work out in purchasing a longer period. In his finishing comments, professional home, CRSS, Mr. Imtiaz Gul noticed that “no financial program, but the individuals themselves can create the distinction and modify the scenario on floor. He said that it's about here we are at the individuals to take a position up for their privileges” (<http://crss.pk>)

Resolving Balochistan issue

After the caution of the Main Rights of Pakistan that the scenario in Balochistan was quick going to a condition where imposition of urgent would be guaranteed, the government took some activities. One significant phase, from which the degree of the government can be determined, is that the Frontier Constabulary has been placed under the management of the provincial government of Balochistan. The government has also established a six-member cupboard committee chaired by Main Reverend Gilani to interact with the unhappy Baloch management in a conversation procedure. The conversation procedure with various Bloch governments will include three stages:

- a) Having conversation with all governmental departments of Balochistan knowing in the Federation
- b) Starting speaks with those nationalist categories which will work under the federation
- c) Convincing the dissidents into doing conversation.

The unmatched atmosphere of getting back together and housing has stimulated wants execution of the much-needed activities for quality of the issue in Balochistan. The management of significant governmental events has also indicated unanimity to take care of the Balochistan problem without any wait. All acknowledge that only dealing with the long-standing issues of the individuals of Balochistan and providing them their privileges can stop the bloodbath in the resource-rich area.

Amongst the caution of the main justice of Pakistan that the scenario in Balochistan was quick going to a condition where imposition of urgent would be guaranteed, the government established a six-member cupboard committee chaired by Prime Minister Yusuf Raza Gilani to interact with the more unhappy Baloch management in a conversation procedure targeted at reestablishing serenity in the restive area. The phased-dialogue procedure will include three stages

- a) Having dialogues with all the governmental events in Balochistan knowing in the federation
- b) Starting speaks with those nationalist categories which will work under the federation
- c) Convince and woo the unhappy dissidents on a conversation course.

The plan of Balochistan problem would be handled under a six perspective plan “functional, developing, management, lawful, governmental and financial through a plan of Dialogue, Role of law and Autonomy”. (Khalid Khokhar, 2012) It is quite exciting that many noticeable initiatives have been designed by subsequent governments to take care of the problem. First, the parliamentary committee on Balochistan met under the Chairmanship of Chaudhry Shujaat Hussain in May 2006 and suggested financial commitment of an incredible number of rupees into Balochistan with the aim of switching the area into a local financial and power hub. Then, two committees (Mushahid Hussain Syed Panel and Senator Wasim Sajjad committee) published another set of recommendations targeted to evaluation the constitutional issues. Moreover to this, there were recommendations to interact with local

mediators “philanthropists, college students, politicians, instructors, etc. well known for their maximum feeling of honor and reliability, who can convince unhappy Baloch power to show its financial commitment to shift towards a “meaningful dialogue” with the region management”. (Parliamentary Committee: November 2007)

The well-propagated Aghaz-e-Haqooq-e-Balochistan (initiation of the privileges of Balochistan) program which was accepted by the Parliament on Nov 23, 2009, recognizing the extensive deprival and ignore that became popular in Balochistan, have been seriously belittled by the Baloch militants due to want of its execution. Amazingly, the management of significant governmental departments has indicated unanimity to take care of Balochistan problem without any wait in the National Conference on Balochistan, structured by the Supreme Court Bar Association (SCBA). All acknowledge that the satisfaction of authentic privileges and redressed of traditional issues can only end the bloodbath in the resource-rich area developing room and potential for the conversation procedure. A 15-point quality targeted at handling Baluchistan’s issues was accepted by all at the meeting.

It was also burdened that all the organizations of the condition would guide the provincial government for the restoration of the losing individuals. Already, many situations of governmental employees not involved in heinous offenses have been taken by the government and consequently a number of losing individuals were rejoined with their loved ones. Some suggestions are: The Government will cope with Balochistan scenario with the severity and emergency it should get. The Government should make sure that cops to function totally under the self-discipline of law and the services of Frontier Constabulary be asked for in case of emergency circumstances only. Growth tasks being executed by the Government should be finished on a faster base. Amongst other tasks, concern to be given Gawadar-Ratodero Street and the Reko-Diq venture. Employment of 5,000 tasks designed in Aghaz-e-Haqooq-e-Balochistan (AHB) program. Subsidy is offered on power absorbed by tube-wells. The chosen provincial government should take its own liability of inner security and make sure efficient government. Missing individuals stay a losing problem. Questionable statements keep be designed with regards to real figures and components accountable. “The issue needs to be resolved by the government and provincial governments and their organizations on a higher concern base. The unmatched atmosphere of getting back together and housing has stimulated wants realistic goes towards execution of the much-needed activities for quality of the issue in Balochistan. The choice to encourage the provincial government has been taken and it is now up to Main Reverend Balochistan Raisani to stimulate the execution procedure”. (The Nation, 29. July2012)

Conclusion and Recommendations

Briefly descriptive piece of work cannot present absolute solution of such issues. However, some recommendations can be emphasized as initiations to the solution and policy making. Implementations get outputs of policies. So, deficiencies can be traced from the past to change the present for remarkable future. The severity of the government can be determined by the point that Frontier Constabulary (FC) in the insurgency-stricken area has been placed under complete management of the provincial government. Moreover, the FC has been handled off from the liability of undertaking anti-smuggling functions in the area. The chief minister Balochistan would alone figure out the aspect of the FC in law and purchase circumstances.

Immediate ceasefire between the warring categories i.e., the government and the

equipped Baloch categories so as to create serenity in Balochistan, Recognition of key stars of the Balochistan issue, e.g. the Marri, Mengal, Magsi, Bugti, Raisani, Zehri and other communities should be involved in the discussions. Authentic enquiries in the case of missing individuals and bullet-riddled systems in Balochistan can be helpful in this regard. As the Baloch individuals are no more a 'tribal society', therefore, strengthening local institutions and protection of human lives can change the riot tendency towards center. The large-scale financial tasks suggested for the area as a right of local community will be a significant change in this regard.

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