

SECURING BALOCHISTAN AMID HYBRID WARFARE THROUGH DEVELOPMENT

ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION

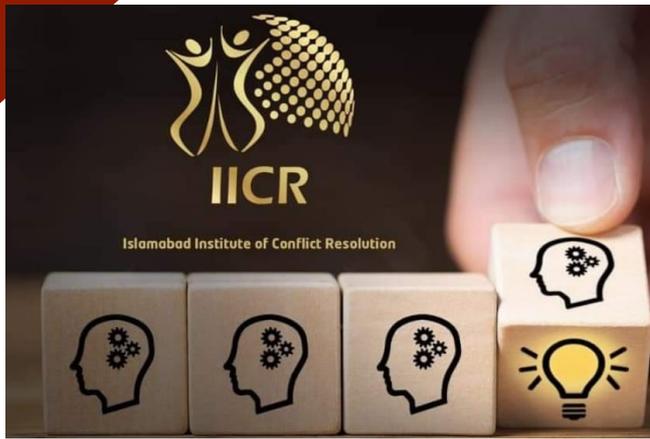
Organized By:



**Islamabad Institute of
Conflict Resolution -
IICR**

Details

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About IICR

Islamabad Institute of Conflict Resolution – IICR is Islamabad based independent and nonpartisan research institute (think-tank) ardent to being a source of impartial research for the government officials, scholars, journalists, young researchers, activists, and academicians. It deems to work on regional and global security issues in an unbiased manner and initiate discourses on conflict and conflict resolution.

To strengthen the debate on peaceful coexistence, geo-political to geo-economic shift, and to avert the future crisis, IICR works with governments, think-tanks, universities, journalists, field experts, policy makers, and civil societies. IICR is on mission to link research and policy through analysis and youth training to comprehend the state policies and global affairs. IICR aims to conduct in-depth research to propose sound solutions and policy recommendations to deal with humanitarian and security challenges of Pakistan and the region.

Concept Note

Hybrid warfare has been employed as a tool and method since the beginning of the century, involving a combination of conventional and non-conventional means. One such hybrid war is being conducted in Balochistan, taking lives and causing instability at a time when the province's economic zone and Gawadar Port have been operationalized as part of the second phase of CPEC. The components of hybrid warfare have garnered global headlines in the context of recent terrorist attacks in Balochistan, involving constant attacks on Pakistan's security forces and targeting the civilian populace with suicide bombs and IEDs.

To understand the nature and form of terrorism in Balochistan, it is necessary to build a deeper understanding of the multi-layered landscape of local militancy, with its strands now transcending local/traditional reasons and motives: it is no longer a simple one-dimensional insurgency as described by the western media and more simply clubbed as TTP Lashkar-e-Jhangvi chapter, BLA, BLF, and so on. The current array of militants is an all-encompassing body whose constituents span the entire spectrum of militants: sectarian/religious, ethnic nationalists/separatists, and right-wing to left-wing insurgents with their passive ideological supporters with the explicit goal of undermining provincial peace to create a perception of a perpetually unstable Pakistan for the explicit strategic goal of sabotaging the CPEC.

Thus, local militant landscape drivers and players provide useful clout in attaining the strategic aims of foreign amplifiers that serve as hybrid warfare pillars. Their objectives are driving Balochistan into disorder and instability, delaying its march toward growth, and connectivity, and becoming the region's economic powerhouse.

One of the major concerns of the people of Balochistan is that although the province is resource-rich, the benefits of abundant resources have not accrued to the province's residents, at least not to a common Baloch. Despite the trust deficit, misgivings, and neglect of the province, the people of Balochistan sincerely want to be a part of the mainstream politics and economy. There is, thus, a need to address and remove their misgivings. Balochistan is too important and large a province to be left hanging in the status quo. With the right policies and planning, and assimilation of the residents of Balochistan into the mainstream, the province can play a substantial role in uplifting Pakistan's economy. It has already played a huge part in Pakistan's development by providing natural gas to the whole of Pakistan. The federal, as well as local governments, should prioritize the development of Balochistan, and launch multiple vernacular development projects for the well-being of the people of the province.

Chief Guest



SENATOR ANWAAR UL HAQ KAKAR

Senator Anwaar ul Haq Kakar was elected as an independent candidate on general seat from Balochistan in 2018 Senate election Pakistan. He co-launched a new political party Balochistan Awami Party (BAP). Mr. Kakar has also served as Advisor to the Chief Minister for the Information Department, Government of Balochistan and Spokesperson for the Government of Balochistan, from December 2015 to January 2018. Mr. Kakar's diplomatic efforts on behalf of the Baloch government in the international arena as well, on such prestigious platforms as Harvard and the seat of the European Parliament in Brussels, have yielded great fruit, helping create strong impetus to project a positive and supportive view of the Pakistani state. His skillful addressing of the negative and false propaganda being pushed by anti-state elements abroad, has resulted in several positive policy changes towards these actors on part of the international community and in favour of the Baloch Government. As Patron in Chief of the Voice of Balochistan, an independent perception building initiative he masterminded, he is directly credited with ameliorating the often uncertain status of relations between the Baloch and non-Baloch youth, and in eliminating misperceptions that stood as obstacles to the cause of inter provincial social integration. Mr. Kakar holds a Bachelor's degree in Political Science and Sociology from the University of Balochistan, and is an alumnus of the prestigious National Security Workshop from the National Defence University, Islamabad. He is fluent in English, Urdu, Persian, Pushto, Balochi, and Brahvi.

Panelist



PROF. DR. NAZIR HUSSAIN

Prof. Dr. Nazir Hussain is Dean, Social Sciences, University of Wah. He served as Dean Social Sciences at Quaid-i-Azam University. He also served as Director, School of Politics and International Relations (SPIR), Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad. He is associated with the University since 1985. He has also served as Senior Research Fellow on Middle East at the Institute of Strategic Studies, Islamabad in 2001-2002. He has over 30 years of teaching, research and administrative experience. He has to his credit a Post-Doc Research Fellowship from the French Institute of International Relations, IFRI, Paris-France (May-November 2010). He has Post Graduate Diploma in Conflict Resolution from the University of Uppsala-Sweden (1991).



LT. GEN. NAEEM KHALID LODHI ®

Lt. Gen. Naeem Khalid Lodhi ® was commissioned in the Army on 27 October, 1974. He has a Bachelors in Engineering (Civil). Naeem Lodhi is a graduate of Command and Staff College, Quetta and National Defence University, Islamabad. He also holds a Masters in International Relations. He has served on various command, staff and instructional assignments in his career in the Army, including the important appointments of Directing Staff at National Defence College (now National Defence University) Islamabad, Commander Corps Engineers, Director General Engineering Directorate, Director General Staff Duties Directorate, General Officer Commanding Bahawalpur, General Headquarters Rawalpindi and Corps Commander Bahawalpur. On account of his distinguished military service, he has been conferred the award of Hilal-e-Imtiaz (M). Naeem Lodhi has also served as the Defence Secretary. Previously, he has also remained the Chief Executive and Managing Director of Fauji Fertilizer Co. Ltd & FFC Energy Limited.



LT. GEN. DR. ZAHID LATIF MIRZA ®

Former Federal Secretary (Defense Production)

Lt. Gen. Dr Zahid is a graduate of National Defense University Islamabad, Command & Staff College Quetta and Peoples Liberation Army Command College, China. An alumni of Near East South Asia Centre for Strategic Studies, Washington DC & Cranfield University UK. A Scholar at Heart with four Master Degrees (1) Political Science (2) History (3) Defense & Strategic Studies (4) War Studies. Also holds a M Phil Degree in (Peace & Conflict Studies) with distinction by winning the Chancellor's Gold Medal. Has done his Doctorate in Diplomacy from Peking University in 2019.

Has vast experience encompassing military diplomacy, handling of peace and conflict issues and tribal conflict resolution. Has lectured in USA, UK and Chinese academic institutions. Currently teaches in Islamabad and is a visiting Professor with Sichuan University and also Senior Researcher with Beijing Foreign Studies University.

Areas of expertise include Politics of South Asia, Afghanistan, Counter Terrorism, National Security and Foreign Policy of Pakistan.

Panelist



DR. MANSOOR AHMED

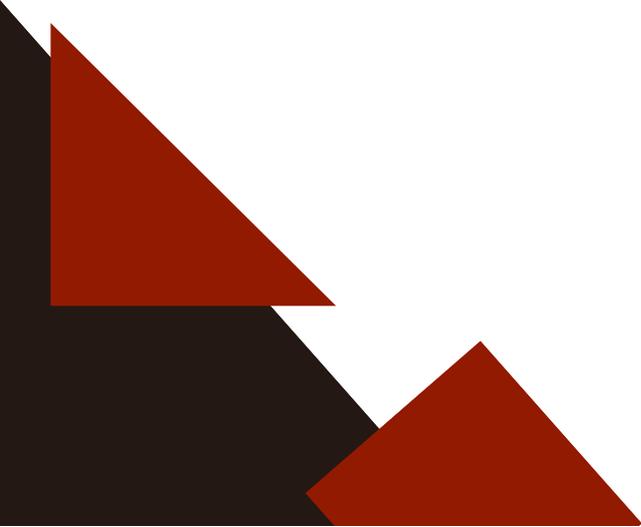
Dr. Mansoor Ahmed, PhD in IR from Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad. Previously served as Director of Area Study Centre for Middle East & Arab Countries, a policy research institute established by Government of Pakistan at the University of Balochistan, Quetta. Currently, serving as Pro-Vice Chancellor, University of Turbat, Balochistan.



DR. FARAH NAZ

Dr Farah Naz is serving as Assistant Professor at the Department of Government and Public Policy, National University of Sciences and Technology, Pakistan. She is a member of the Expert Advisory Group, IPRI. Review research articles and grants for the International Peace Research Association Foundation. Before joining NUST in November 2019, she served as Academic Staff and Sessional Lecturer at the University of Sydney, Macquarie University and Australian Catholic University, Australia. She has over ten years' experience of working with governmental and academic organizations in Australia and Pakistan. She holds an excellent record of publications. Her research focus has consistently been on identifying the role of religion in peace, gender and politics at domestic and international levels and has published in some leading journals of political sciences. Dr Naz has recently published an edited book called 'COVID-19 challenges for Pakistan'. In this book she tried to record the impact of COVID-19 on various sectors, lessons learned and identified the policy implication. Her second book 'Living under hybrid war' is in the press. She has also been very successful in disseminating research findings beyond academia through Op-Eds. Dr Naz received her PhD in Government and International Relations from the University of Sydney in Australia and an M-Phil in International Relations from National Defence University, Pakistan.

Roundtable Proceedings



Introduction

Balochistan had been under the governance of British before geopolitical lines of Indian sub-continent were re-drawn giving rise to two independent states of Pakistan and India (Heathcote, 2018). As a part of their long-drawn-out strategy to strengthen a microscopic minority responsible for firming the roots up of colonialism, (Ahmed & Khan, 2020). It was not difficult for British to control the entire part of Balochistan through the tribal chiefs whose petty interests were to be taken care of by colonial powers. At the time of partition, Shahi Jirga in June 1947 unanimously decided that the state of Kalat be merged with the newly born state of Pakistan (Khan & Buriro). There were a handful of miscreants who opposed the majority referendum as they did think that the new socio-political dimensions of Balochistan are running out of their hands and their hegemony over the resources, both human and material, has been challenged. Shahzada Kareem Khan was among the few top elites who rose to rebellion and sought refuge with Afghanistan (Bansal & Insurgencies, 2008). Initially, their demand was restricted to greater autonomy of Balochistan within the framework of Pakistani constitution. Later on, with the rising geo-strategic significance of the region, Global players started flared up the local demand to a full-fledged insurgency. Within this historical conundrum, the political players of the region and abroad supplied much financial, diplomatic and, of course, terror-based support to transform the demand of 'greater autonomy' to demand of 'separate homeland' (Baloch, Mustafa, Kakar, & Kakar, 2021). This roundtable discussion will delineate the measures of how to counter terror insurgency in Balochistan and what effective policies will help maintaining the sustainable stability and lasting peace in the terror-torn region of Pakistan.

Geostrategic Significance

Strategically located at Southwest of Pakistan, Balochistan stands aloft with Toba Kakar Range and Chagai hills in the north forming the borders of Pakistan with Afghanistan. The significance of geostrategic locale of hers is further augmented by its close proximity with the Middle East and Central Asian regions (Haider, 2005).

Foreign Interests in Balochistan

There is no denying the fact that the terrorist activities in Balochistan have been supported by India explicitly, and U.S. and Israel implicitly. Stable Pakistan is synonymous to stable Muslim Ummah. Moreover, the geo-strategic locale of Balochistan, as mentioned earlier, made the foreign forces to make their strong influence and presence possible thereat. Economic giants have been trying their best to get control over resource rich regions, energy transit corridors, massive land and maritime trade routes so that their economic growth is quadrupled (Ehteshami, 2022). Balochistan is an ideal place for all aforementioned opportunities and has aroused the malicious greed of foreign powers. Foreign powers are supporting Baloch terror outfits so that their demand for 'Greater Balochistan' could make the nature of region disputable. Balochistan acts as a life-line for CPEC and Gwadar port which will potentially manifold the economic growth of Pakistan. India and U.S. leave no stone unturned to hamper the Sino-Pak relationship so that Chinese investments on one side and Pakistani economic anticipations/expectations receive strong blow in Balochistan.

Exhaustive Policy Mechanism

Maintaining the fabric of peace and stability in all sides and shades of country has been of paramount importance since time immemorable. The Islamic republic of Pakistan has been exposed to many waves of terror within and without since it surfaced on the global map. The evil elements within and the ferocious foes without have been a serious concern. Of such concerns appears to be the problem of Balochistan. The govt. of Pakistan needs to develop a multi-pronged policy mechanism which will ensure a lasting peace and sustainable security of Balochistan. Any negligence towards blocking all means, whether tacit or conspicuous, of terror-based networks will prove to be a cataclysmic catastrophe. Modern day terrorism is multi-faced and surfaces through various essential institutes of society. Therefore, it is essentially important to have a strong vigil upon the role and function of local political, religious, economic, educational, interest and pressure groups.

Senator Anwaar Ul Haq Kakar

Armed insurgency or insurrection is akin to a war like situation by the definition one applies be the most liberal or conservative. And if we could discern between the two, that or third possibility could be is it a mix of both. And which has the outcome in the situation, which we are facing right now. I have very strong views on that. And the fact is I don't hide them, I'm not apologetic about them. But at the same time, I am open to listen to the views, which are contrary to mine. And it's absolutely fine to have the contrary reviews and exchange a relatively civil manner, which is in decadence, day by day, in our environment, in our country, unfortunately. There's a popular myth viz – a – viz Balochistan, the Federation has applied less attention to it, it has got less intervention about there and it has done and exploitative policies for almost seven decades. As a result, the Baloch ethnic group or ethnicity has been disenchanted over there, and came up with armed insurrection. If you examine this argument, the Baloch ethnicity which has a very deep sense of identity in South of Punjab, which is numerically more than the Baloch residing in Balochistan, the Qaisrani, Leghari, and Buzdar and so on, why don't they raise an armed insurrection. South of Punjab is neither California nor a part of developed world. Even, there is no paragon of development in the northern part of Pakistan which is Gilgit-Baltistan, why don't they raise any armed insurrection. Interior Sindh is no ideal, the recent rainfall, probably due to climate change, has exposed the poor governance structure in Sindh. But even then, there is no armed insurrection. If all the ingredients, which are shared by the rest of many parts of Pakistan, there has to be some additional reason in Balochistan of an armed insurrection. The internal ethnic structure of the province, you see part of area which comprises of Pashtun ethnicity. They're completely divorced from this armed insurrection. But at the same time, there is a huge section of Baloch Belt comprising of Jaffarabad, Naseerabad Jalmagzi, upto Sibi. This part is not affected by the insurgency as we see it in the Makran division. So, there are the Baloch ethnic part, but which is not deeply affected by armed insurrection, and there is an area where it is very much infected by the armed insurrection. And day to day you face and you see the challenges of that.

Baloch insurgency, is a politically rooted issue, which dwells in the past, in the post Bolshevik revolution of 1917 of Soviet Union. All the Marxist & Leninist movements was supported by the Leningrad. And all of them believed in armed struggle. It was just not just in Pakistan, whether East Pakistan – 'Mukti Bahini' was a classic example of that. South America, the picture of

Chimera into the Latin America from Peru and Uruguay, and so on. In the successful revolution of Cuba, it all had inspiration from an era. And in the early 90s, when it collapsed, and the Soviet reversed to the revisionist idea of the Russian Federation, almost 90% of its area/sphere of influence dwindled. But unfortunately, not in our case. In our case, they were still vigilant, and vibrant. Who were 'they'? They were the one, who applied the garb of nationalism, be it Pashtun nationalism, Baloch nationalism, Sindhi nationalism. And, let me surprise you, be it Punjabi nationalism. If people feel that it's a Punjabi dominated Federation, and it is been threatened by the identity question of the rest of small ethnic groups. My own fear is that God forbid the 'biggest challenge to Pakistan would come when the *Punjabi nationalism would be on its rise.*' So, these are small ethnic identities, they express themselves in different decades, and in different manner. Prior to 1971, it was the movement against the 'one unit'. And they were talking about provincial rights. And, post 1971 – they were advocating for removing the concurrent list and doing more financial and political power to the province as compared to the Federation. So, it was going and on and on process. But at the same time, there was an element of 'militancy' always. And that was reflected in Pashtun nationalism. There was an organization by the name of 'Pashtun Zalmey'. Pashtun Zalmey was associated with National Awami Party, led by then Mr. Afrasiab Khattak. The comrades of late 60s and early 70s. Then it was BSO - Baloch student organization. Pashtun Zalmey also had some violent incidents to their credit, like the killing of famous Hayat Sherpao; and the bomb blasts at WAPDA House Lahore, they are some famous incidents of that time, which has been credited to them. That cadre slowly and gradually morphed itself into political leadership, probably as same as the option the Irish were transformed itself from militancy struggle or armed struggle, to political.

So, this glimpse of history is very important so the audience could appreciate and understand again, what we are confronting and encountering because there is an utter state of confusion over Baloch situation, at the level of intelligentsia you can perform at the level of military leadership in Pakistan, at the level of political leadership in Pakistan.

The 'question of identity' has been always important to the humans throughout the documented history. They were Athenians, Spartans, Romans, so they were identifying themselves with something. They were Christians, they were Muslims. So, the question of identity has always been important to the human race. And it has took up arms some time in a successful model, and

sometime not that successful model, but the question of identity has always remained of primacy and central. In Balochistan's case, this idea, in post 1970s, which is when the military dictator, former General Zia ul Haq took over, all the Pashtun and Baloch nationalists, they were imprisoned under Hyderabad conspiracy case. During this stint of their imprisonment, there was a political dialogue in the midst. Where most of them argued that what should be the future course of action to obtain the so-called rights in this Federation of Pakistan.

Ironically, almost majority of them, they preferred, that there should be a democratic parliamentary struggle, in order to secure the ethnic rights, be it a Baloch ethnic right or Pashtun Ethnic right. It was not out of the love for the Federation of Pakistan. Let me remind my audience that reason was the school of thought to which most of Baloch nationalists belong, they were of the view and rightly so, that 'Baloch is a small ethnicity', on the one end, there is a Persian Empire, which has a history of one or 2000 years, and then there are Afghan expansionist, and, on the other hand, there is a new Indian Union, which is a country of 1 billion plus. And the other end, there is a Han dynasty of People's Republic of China with this new band of political arrangement.' So, the Baloch ethnicity was so small that if even it goes and achieves a nation state on its own, it won't be viable for a long, and would be again subservient to some kind of power. So, the best option for the Baloch Ethnicity would be to negotiate a deal within this federation, and Pakistan is relatively a power rich camp sustain itself, viable in all the sense of a nation state, and Baloch can get a good deal.

On the other hand, there was a famous gentleman who was a minority, but who prevailed on the other side of the argument, and that was late Mr. Khair Bakhsh Marri. He was off the view that 'No, this Punjabi dominated state of Pakistan will never give us a fair deal'. The only way to communicate or enunciate our political rights is through Barrel of gun rather through Ballot. He was the one who was a staunch Marxist, a swatch Leninist. After the release of National Awami Party - NAP leadership, which was, by the way, imprisoned by a Democrat leader Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, and released by a military dictator Zia ul Haq. So, these nationalists always had a love and hate relationship with the military. The Zia era was one of the peaceful eras in Balochistan.

In 1980, Khair Bakhsh Marri migrated to Kabul. He not just migrated himself, but he invited all his Marri tribesmen to migrate with him to Afghanistan, which they responded and they stayed

there for almost 30- 40 years. And during that period of stillness in Balochistan, Marri Tribesmen were all receiving guerrilla training in Afghanistan. So, a political storm was in making. But prior to its manifestation, there is a complete lull on the political landscape of the province. And people are misled, by concluded, oh, we had a really great time during this period of Zia, Apparently, it was very peaceful. But behind that peace, there was a preparation for war, which, again, in my opinion, many could not see, or foresee for that matter. 1992, the collapse of Najib regime forces Mr. Khair Bakhsh Marri to return to Pakistan. He was cajoled by the circumstances. What actually happened during that time, there was another stalwart by the name of Akbar Khan Bugti. His son, Salal Bugti, got killed in tribal dispute in 1992, or 1993. And he was the only one who could tribally challenge, the influence and political maneuvering of Khar Bakhsh Marri. When his son got killed, we had a chief minister by the name of Taj Jamali. Jamali's are considered to be non-violent, they are considered to be non-combative as compared to the Bugtis' and Marris'.

This whole situation has morphed and it has been phased out in these last six, seven decades. It is not just a product of one event that Akbar Bugti was killed on 26th August, 2006. Balochistan went on fire. So, I want to clarify that myth. And in order to clarify that myth, people need to know at least the basic facts what has happened in that part of the world. So, when his son got killed, many people rallied around and approach the then establishment and the face of the establishment, the former President of Pakistan, Ghulam Ishaq Khan. That look, there is a disgruntled Baloch Sardar, who's in a very difficult situation in Afghanistan. And it is always good idea to talk to your own people. So please bring him back. And everyone was suffering from naivety, and they said, Yeah, sure, why not? That's a good idea. So, there was people filled in C-130. And they were taken to Kabul. And Mr. Khair Bakhsh Marri was rescued from there. And as soon as they landed at the Quetta airport, the first thing which they did was the burnt Pakistani flag.

So, no Akhbar Bugti is killed, it is 1994. No army operation, no disenchantment of so-called Baloch populace or anything. But the idea that this Pakistani nation state is sort of detestable was manifested. And that warm reception I was also there in the city in the town myself. And there was a public reception as we had some Nelson Mandela returned to the city. Khair Bakhsh settled his sons, they started participating in the political process, two of them became provincial ministers of the departments of communication and home also, and he started an organization which had a Balochi, name *Haq-e-Twar* (voice of rights). He continued with that, till 2000. What he would do

that he would gather youngsters and would lecture them about his political philosophy. So, there were 50-60, 100, 200 people who would be surrounded by him, and he would be sitting in the open in one of the main roads in Quetta. The year 2000, again, there is a takeover of Gen. Musharraf. The milieu or the ambience was quite strict, as it happens with any military takeover, that initially they want to be seen as the performers as someone who wants to go for justice, and so forth. Whether everybody has an opinion on that, but this is what at least the intent is behind any so-called takeover. A very famous character. Ch. Iftikhar, the Chief Justice of Balochistan high court, he got alleviated to the Supreme Court in the year 2000. And he was supposed to be replaced by Justice Nawaz Marri. His oath was about to happen within a couple of days, and he got assassinated, just outside the high court when he was about to enter. His family registered an FIR against Khair Bakhsh Marri and his six sons.

This is the turning point of the current so-called insurgency. However, people in the rest of Pakistan thinks that the milestone was Akbar Bugti's killing. But, the milestone of the foundation of the current so-called insurrection in Balochistan is this date, when Khair Bakhsh Marri was apprehended, and five of his sons, they fled. One of his sons remained in Pakistan. Khair Bakhsh Marri was apprehended on the charges of murder. And he was imprisoned and there was a strong reaction, again, in the liberal middle class of political commentators and politicians, that will what was the point of apprehending such an elderly figure of Baloch. 2002, the military janitor, they wanted to reconcile and be wedded again with the political lot for their own question of legitimacy. And the rest of the country faces an electoral process, so is the province. The same pioneer of BLA, Balach Marri is vowed by Pakistan's establishment, by its intelligence organizations. And they bring him back, they negotiate with him a deal and the Bijarani 's who are on the side of the state, they get a divorce and Balach, he gets a facilitation and he becomes a member of the Provincial Assembly. What actually happened? That is interesting and that needs to be understood. The dejure or so-called leadership came. Balach Marri took oath in the Provincial Assembly. And he never attended it session. Throughout that state, he never attended the session. Even in his oath, he said I will remain loyal to my motherland, he did not name his motherland. So, you are encountering an ideological lot over here. And he initiated BLA's first camp, the militant camps, which played the most important role in this current insurgency. It was started by Balach in post 2002. He took up the oath, then he left the political process. As, he was not interested to become a

Member of Provincial Assembly (MPA). He was only interested to divorce the people who are siding with the state of Pakistan. So, they get a divorce. He focuses on his militancy and his training program.

Then 2004, a famous rocket attacks on General Musharraf happens when he visited the Marri area and the operation is initiated initially against the Marri Tribesmen. Akbar Bugti was killed in that operation too. This current wave took inspiration from all these events. But they have never taken Akbar Bugti as someone who's the champion of Baloch independence, the champion of the Baloch independence has always been Khair Bakhsh Marri. There was a difference between the 70s and 90s so-called insurrection.

During the 70s, Marris' were the one who were mostly compromised and neutralized, fighting against the State forces. This time, the Marris, they became the master trainers, and they spread it out throughout Baloch districts, or Baloch ethnic groups. So, the *Marris* are the master trainers. And the rest of the followers are from the local tribe like *Langove* and *Mengal*. So, they penetrated deep into Makkran. And they started developing their sleeper cells till 2008. And they were no physical militancy up till 2008. Akbar Bugti gets killed on 26th August 2006. None of the Baloch is annoyed. Yes, people were upset. There is no doubt about that. They had a huge funeral in absentia for him. But then, things got settled in there was a lull of one and a half years, 18 February 2008. During this one and a half year, two incidents occurred, one was of a spokesperson for the provincial government and the other one an ambush of seven army personnel who were returning from vacation outside Quetta railway station. These two incidents occurred during these 18 months. In late 2008, the Baloch started the killing spree. So, what is their idea? There is a myth in this country or in the rest of the nation, that as we have applied, very less attention to Balochistan, and that is a popular uprising due to the state negligence and there is victimhood card. Again, the dejure leadership and fake leadership, what does dejure leadership say? They would say look they are youngsters turned into extremist due to state policies and ask for their rights. But if you observe their publications, or Vlogs or on social media platforms, they're pretty much clear. They say that "we are representative of our own soil, of our own land - there's a territorial nationalism in that, and Pakistan in post 1947 has been an occupational force. And we have got a legitimate armed struggle against this occupational force. In order to kill and die in the process is completely justified". When one of their persons falls, they properly do a drill and do a military

salute to a fallen soldier. BLA has its own manifesto and using both weapons – gun and pen. There is a confusion at the state level, that they are our own people, but unfortunately, they are not. State is not ready to fight or to launch a military operation.

Dr. Farah Naz

Hybrid warfare and Balochistan, how these two are linked. The redefinition of hybrid warfare, it is a mixture of both conventional and non-conventional means and use as tool, where to which the authorities and those who are waiting hybrid warfare can achieve their desired objectives. So unfortunately, in Balochistan is one of those areas which is an which remains one of the major victims of hybrid war. We often find Balochistan in global national media as well, for terrorism or violence, for missing people, for so many other issues, where people are highlighting that why and how Balochi people are really getting affected with all those caveats. Suicide attacks that are typically not against the innocent people, but also the paramilitary forces as well. So, how all those organization like the BLA, BNA, BLF etc., how they are conducting their activities against people, both paramilitary and the civilians. So, the game is very complex to understand. The elements of militancy were always and always there, but what happened, why now Balochistan is becoming so crucial to all of us.

The current scenario that sounds more threatening is due to connectivity projects. The Gwadar Port, it is all about the Chinese mega project CPEC, which is going to provide easy access to the waters. And that is not acceptable to some of the forces, Balochistan is bordered by Iran, Afghanistan and Arabian sea – Indian Ocean. So, with the activation of the Gwadar port – Asia's deep-water port, it will lead towards easy access to all those free services that the existing setup is having through Dubai and other ports. So, that is not acceptable to the factors. And that's why they are leading towards several problems and instability is one of the major goals of all those factors who are leading towards creating problems for all Balochi people. So, wherever there is some significant areas and zone, it is leading towards a serious problem for the international factors and I will not shy away from saying the western countries and US in particular. So unfortunately, Balochistan is facing all the consequences of that hybrid war that is greater. So, it is leading to several issues and instability, creating chaos. And confusion is one of the major things there. How they are achieving all these goals is through proxies, we can see the way India is playing pivotal

role there, Iran is playing its role in Balochistan too. There are regional countries including Iran that is unhappy with the stability in Balochistan, because if Gwadar port is operational then Iran's Chabahar port would lose half of its business. So, how could they let it happen? These are some of the major issues. So, hybrid war, how to stop it, it's crucial. For all of these factors, including the United States, and all the Western allies. Afghanistan, in the past two decades, all their NATO allies and U.S., itself was actively monitoring the situation, they have their sleeping cells to make sure to record every minute detail of the regional connectivity. So, when whenever and wherever U.S. want to activate it, they managed to do that. And it has been happening. They have been doing it through as the very definition of hybrid warfare says 'the use of both conventional and non-conventional ways. So, they were using narrative warfare. One can see through the social media platforms, the centers, I was referring to where they are highlighting the Balochi people are the deprived people, they don't have the rights and if they speak for their rights, the rights and the voices aren't stop. So, these are all the narratives, fake information, disinformation and misinformation. This is at its height.

Political instability is at its height when it comes to hybrid warfare, economic coercion. Now let's speak about that. Balochi people are receiving 370 billion rupees. So, when we compare it to 7th NFC award, what happened was that they are receiving targeted economy, targeted finances, irrespective of whatever the FBR is receiving in return in, in comparison to all other provinces, they are receiving whatever the FBR is receiving from them. So, there is a division between the two of them, how can they complain? If their own leaders are not in a position to sustain and to distribute, and to allocate all those resources, why and how they can look up to the federal government that is really questionable. So, we have to see how our hybrid warfare is better. We need to see the role of India. We need to see the role of Iran. We need to see whatever BLA, BLF and other Baloch insurgent groups are doing there, with a recent incident of targeting the Chinese in Karachi. But it's clearly evident and visible, that they only want to target the CPEC project. And that's why Chinese are getting affected with that. Whatever it happened in Karachi, the extremism elements, whatever the young woman did, I think there were certain psychological issues behind. But the ultimate objective and goal was to sabotage CPEC. So, Chinese get a message, stay away from this place, this belongs to 'us' and by 'us' I mean to refer is west, which is not going to

happen. Because this war is now on and we can see the world is reemerging and a new world order is developing. Thank you.

Prof. Dr. Nazir Hussain

Why it is important to hold such discussions because as Senator Anwaar ul Haq has mentioned, the feeling must be felt, the feeling must be conveyed, the feeling must be generated. One of the theses, that I supervised was on “the new great game in Balochistan”. The issue of Balochistan is sensitive, as we had, and we have fault lines in Balochistan. There are internal as Mr. Kakar has very eloquently mentioned. They are regional and international as Dr. Naz has tried to project. But the problem is that at all systematic levels, we have been instrumental in coming in the hands of the foreign elements, including the Academia, including intelligentsia. Unfortunately, we have a tunnel view of the issues. And over the years, that five or six waves of insurgencies, all have different reasons, all have different connotations, all have different causes. Why this nationalism is not violent in Sindh, in Punjab, even in Kashmir or GP or even KPK, why it is not the case. Why it is only in Balochistan. We thought that probably can resolve and we can sort out these issues through barrel of the gun, no, it's not possible.

There is a dilemma, especially when it comes to academics, because elsewhere in the world, academics are the one to be consulted for the internal issues whereas in our case, we are consulted when everything is been tried and the situation goes out of control. And when the practitioners fail, they start blaming academicians. A prime example is of Kashmir issue, from last 75 years, a one-star general is doing Kashmir policy, when they all failed, they rushed to Academics. As far as Balochistan is concerned, like Kashmir, we don't have a genuine expertise on Balochistan. You'll be surprised that two institutions, one in the United States of America, who is regularly publishing on Balochistan regularly and the other IDSA in New Delhi. There's a regular desk monitoring situation in Balochistan and publishing a fortnightly or probably monthly report on Balochistan, with an intent to tease or disturb the fault lines in Balochistan. And in our country, in our region, there are very few practitioners. We have little bit knowledge, but lacking real expertise. And that's a dilemma. We actually have to diagnose the actual problem first. And if we don't know the illness, then obviously, which doctors to consult? For a heart issue, should we go to eye specialist, No. But, in this case of Balochistan, without diagnosis we are doing things for

the last 72 years? This has been a problem with us. It is good that, as somebody mentioned maybe in New York Times report that how many times these Baloch leaders have been funded by the federal government, it's an open secret? Why do the people of Balochistan does not raise their voices against their own people, who are ruling them within the Balochistan? We try to resolve and control Balochistan from Islamabad. It's a dilemma. One cannot resolve the Balochistan issue with half knowledge. Very little has been done on Balochistan. In order to resolve the issue, we have to arrange more discussions and brainstorming sessions. With political turmoil, we cannot move an inch.

Dr. Mansoor Ahmad

I really appreciate Islamabad Institute of Conflict Resolution for organizing this event. I will highlight the major causes of insurgency in Baluchistan and policy recommendations. It is really important to study that why insurgency in Balochistan matters. I think it matters because it is 43% of Pakistan's total landmass and is constitute almost 70% of Pakistan's costal line including the Gwadar port, and CPEC installations. It also shares Pakistan's international border with Iran and Afghanistan to our immediate neighbors. And it also shares maritime border with the Gulf countries. It has rich natural resources oil, gold, precious minerals. It is always been affected by the international and regional politics like old great game, World War I, cold war, 9/11, and the contemporary new great game.

How this ongoing insurgency started. This insurgency started in 2002, when the US and NATO troops arrived in Afghanistan, and the Chinese started the construction of the Gwadar port. When the federal government started to hunt for new hydrocarbon resources in Marri and Bugti area, by the then president of the government General Musharraf has started mega development projects in the province. Lastly, when the nationalist, the moderate nationalist felt that they have been marginalized during the 2002 general elections. So, all these things culminated into the provocation of of this ongoing insurgency in Balochistan. So, now we come on the major causes of the insurgency. The are both internal and external. Internally, Baloch nationalist over the period of time, have build a narrative of resource exploitation, economic deprivation and political marginalization. Till date, these three factors are being used to radicalized and motivate the youth of Balochistan for insurgency. The narrative of Baloch nationalist of resource exploitation,

economic deprivation, or political marginalization is still viable for the following reasons, (a) as there is no gas in almost 75% area of Balochistan, inadequate health and education facilities, highest infant and maternal mortality rate, 71 % multidimensional poverty, lowest human resource development, highest unemployment ratio and in the CPEC projects and investment lacks the due right for the Balochi people.

The insurgency was heightened with the development of Gwadar port, and the only concern was economic immigrants or demographic change. These issues are highly prevalent and yet to be resolved. Moreover, Balochistan's local economy that is based on agriculture, livestock and fisheries, till date are neglected. Another reason is under-representation of Balochi people in National Assembly and Provincial Assembly. Baloch MNA's have very little influence in the national politics. Senate is powerless, not more than a debating forum. They cannot exert a pressure in the national politics whether it is a national assembly or Senate. So they must be invited for the genuine inward political and economic rights of the roles within the community. Externally, Balochistan is always a victim of regional and international politics due to its unique geopolitical position at the crossroad of three regions. i.e. South Asia, Central Asia and Middle East. Balochistan needs administrative and political reforms. The tribal society dominates the domestic politics. 90 percent of Balochistan is being ruled by the tribal police. Socio-economic rights of the people of Gwadar must be protected through proper legislation. Balochistan needs an alternate model of development for instance Turbat City project, an initiative taken by Abdul Malik Baloch.

The administrative divisions should work on such initiatives of development. Corruption is also a prime reason of instability in Balochistan. There is a need of constitutional amendment and make every administrative division as a constituency of national assembly and provincial assembly. Irregular trade (Border Trade) with Iran and Afghanistan is the backbone of local economy, it matters but needs to be regularized and must not be affected by the fencing of border. General amnesty for the Baloch insurgents should be announced to curtail insurgency. In case of Balochistan, peace will lead to development rather than development brings peace, conflict management policy should be replaced by conflict resolution policy for development and peace of Balochistan. The Baloch nationalist are divided and there is no pressure on national or senate, so they must be united for the genuine political and economic rights of the people of Balochistan within constitutional framework of Pakistan.

Lt. Gen. Naeem Lodhi ®

I served in the Balochistan, and we opt for development projects rather than military operations. The Baloch people always talk about their rights, but what rights, they themselves does not know. Have they ever listed their problems or rights they demand? As far as political representation is concerned especially in National assembly, it is always allocated as per population, however, we have more Balochi senators then required as per the population. They always have a Balochi governor and chief minister. Why don't the Balochi people list their problems to them instead of complaining to the federal government. Moreover, Balochistan is receiving more budget than its population ratio. Even military is doing infrastructure development like roads and small dams etc. Yes, the Baloch problem is a mix of all economic, political, militancy and foreign intervention. It is a mixture of copious factors, and each factor is to be dealt accordingly. The dynamics and severity design the mode of conduct. We have to do development, ensure security of a layman and yes if military operation is needed, it cannot be overruled. We have to work on all the dimensions and factors leading to instability in Balochistan. There is a tribal system with a very tight and strict hierarchy. One of the reasons of economic instability is this tight tribal system. Every *Sardar* (tribal leader) has its own command structure and hold in his respective area. No one from outside can exercise power in his area. The *Sardars* (tribal lords) do not allow their subordinates to get education or to do business, to maintain a clear difference and to control them. However, these very *Sardars* send their kids for higher education and enjoy all the privileges. This issue can be handled through massive city development projects. Quetta is the only big city. Rest of the Balochistan lacks lifestyle. Education and awareness, economic opportunities like industrialization, creation of employment would automatically give Balochi people a strength to challenge this old *Sardari* system. CPEC is a huge opportunity for Balochistan, a considerable budget is spent on the Gwadar development, and western route. Balochi people should take it as a positive initiative. One should not mutilate the facts and figures.

Adding to it, one cannot ignore the foreign intervention in Balochistan. Russia, China, U.S., India and Iran. CPEC project is prime concern for the Americans and Iranians too. In the past, Russians wanted to reach the warm waters and they manipulated the situation and then Americans, to curtail the Chinese mega project, used instability as a tool. *Sardars* are the main culprits, they are involved in corruption themselves and then tag the failures to Army and Federal government. There is a

huge issue with the Pakistani Establishment as well, they ignore the people who support them, and appease those who oppose them.

Lt. Gen. Dr. Zahid Latif ®

What I would like to put across to all of you is the combination of policy and practice both to have a more balanced view of looking towards Balochistan. There's a deep communal content, which is very much there and played in the politics. So, for today's talk, I draw my inspiration from my most favorite philosopher “does those who want to obtain it by force, whether they are sub nationalists or terrorist organizations will ultimately ruin it, and if some of us think that, , a security centric solution will ultimately take us to the salvation. So, no, I think we will again be the loser”.

Are we discussing this issue on knowledge-based approach or it is just a subjective way of looking at it? I shall analyze Balochistan from a conceptual lens of protracted conflict. So, when we say a protracted conflict, so, it means it is prolonged and often violent, characterized by communal groups and their struggle is for the basic needs and identity. Mostly occurs when communities are neglected and deprived. And there is a state inaptness. So, I think all three things are very much there in Balochistan. In terms of distant stage, I think we are now into the second and third, if you look the root causes, yes, it has distinct dynamics and I don't think so, that the people who are handling it they really understand because the dynamics are complex and certainly, we are seeing the consequences. So, I mean, these two the second and the third stage of intermingle, making it more complex. Brzezinski, the ex National Security Adviser, said ‘don’t we are complexify’, we have mixed everything, we don’t know what to do. So, I wont be complexifier and try to put it more in a deciphered form that what needs to be done. So, root causes, the communal content, the human need, the state rule and international images, all four variables very much there in Balochistan conflict. And when we say that dynamics, so, dynamics are already in place, the conflict dynamics and what it means? There are communal action strategies very much in place whether by BLA BRA or others. There are state action strategies good or bad. So, they are in place. So, that means, there are two entities which are now, absolutely they lock horns with each other and then there is a built in mechanism of conflict. This has to be understood as an analyst of conflict. Conflict is a social phenomenon. So, if you look at the consequences of protracted conflicts, so, we are already here and not today, but for many many years. Mostly harsh response

constitutes the core of state strategy to avoid signs of weakness or defeat. Societies facing such conflict find it difficult to initiate the search for wholesome responses. Absolutely, Pakistan does not have a wholesome response. Dysfunctional institutional structures lead to response paralysis. So, what is so new that we are handling the Balochistan conflict? The Einstein once said, “Insanity is doing the same thing over and over again and expecting different results”. So with that, the question which I would leave with you that why after seven decades, sustainable peace in Balochistan is still elusive.

The basic argument, which I will put across to you is that hands of approach, cosmetic policies and political expediency by successive federal provincial governments have transformed Balochistan into a protracted conflict. There are spread of militancy. But why am I heart weeps that are on 15 June 2015, when the Quaid’s residency in Ziarat was burned to ashes, a national humiliation? Was there any soul searching done by the state and the nation? No, absolutely not. There was no soul searching. So, when there was no soul searching, then how you can find an answer. First insurgency without going into the details, because you know, I will bring you to a policy recommendations very, very concrete. 1948, confined to Kalat, lasted a few months. Just keep seeing that how it has gone into an expanded form the passage of time. Second insurgency, late 50s, commonly known as Jhalawan, The third insurgency, Nowroz Khan and other things. So it was in 60s, we did nothing against some cosmetic response. The fourth insurgency lasted for four years.

Now you can see that, you know, its spatial dimension is expanded. So, and then the ongoing conflict got more pronounced in 2005. And now we're going into the 17th year. So what does that mean? No, out of these four insurgencies. Now let me tell you what really it implies. The first thing inept handling and resolving the issue through a reactive approach, which lack to a long term vision. Secondly, political leadership, which emerged after successive insurgencies was a product of political expediencies. Continuous policy failures created state non-state actors and state stakeholders who thrive perpetual conflicts. Conflict suits a lot of stakeholders in Balochistan. They like it, because it involves a lot of money and a lot of perks and privileges. Tribal system, yes, a reality either underestimated or misused. No wholesome policy was ever formulated by successive governments at federal and provincial level. Political structure of province mostly remains weak, incompetent and lacks capacity. And the comprehensive mechanism of conflict

resolution is missing. Thus, there's a simmering feeling of alienation we have to accept it, otherwise, I mean, we are living in a fool's world. No. Why the state? So let me just touch because from the last insurgency onward which is ongoing, that what we have done. General Musharraf Regime, I think two excellent committees were formed, one under Senator Mushahid Hussain and Senator Wasim Sajjad, their recommendation was super. I wish we could have implemented those, today Balochistan would have been different. Not implemented. And certainly in his time, yes, there was a security centric approach. When the PPP government came, so *Aghaaz-e-Haqooq-e-Balochistan*, a very well thought out initiative, fail due to lack of institutionalized approach, sincerity and political will. 18th amendment, 7th NFC, gave enormous capacity to Balochistan, with almost 83 billion effects lost due to corruption and inept provincial government. Then in PMLN's government, no major political initiative taken during his time, old fashioned approach of rewarding political elites at the cost of common man.

Then came PTI government, they did announce a package of 600 billion for the southern Balochistan, no integrated mechanism of its implementation was ever announced. Like other governments of the past, did not have a long term vision for Balochistan. Hybrid war will have very serious negative implication for Pakistan. So some thoughts for the future. I have turned them as the policy thrust-lines and every word means something.

A wholesome policy needs to be formulated by the federal government and a well defined high level institutional mechanism fully mandated by the parliament for its execution. Otherwise, it will die its own death, as like a national action plan.

The second which is most important political initiative focusing on broad based reconciliation, bringing all stakeholders on negotiating table, whether they are here or they are abroad. A high-powered national body with a balanced composition duly authorized for negotiations by the Federal and Provincial Government.

The third Balochistan issue has deteriorated due to absence of good governance, until unless we bring a structural reform in the provincial structures, you should be rest assured that it is a black hole, anything you will put in, it will just disappear.

The fourth is armed struggle by some elements is now characterized by loss of trust in Federation. Revival of trust and hope is the key. We have to give them that yes, the state is ready to talk with sincerity. I think it's missing. 86% of Balochistan is without modern policing. It is levies. So it is only the *Sardars*, who are benefiting out of it. How can you run a country where you don't have a modern policing system.

- Moreover, tendency of labelling Baloch in general as anti-state must be avoided.
- Developed foolproof mechanism at provincial and federal level for socio economic development.
- Repatriation of Afghan refugees needs to be handled under a well-defined policy. After 40 years of conflict in Afghanistan, we don't have a well defined, documented well thought of the refugee policy. So how can you handle them? So it a policy failure.
- Militant groups operating in Balochistan needs an overarching political approach. No security centric approach, because there's a total vacuum in the policy.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Any set of recommendations anticipate to meet the desired end of the problem. The problem of terrorism in Balochistan has been potentially strong enough to hamper the noble goal of achieving high-end sustainable peace and stability in the region. Therefore, it necessitates to put a comprehensive and multi-pronged policy in place to ensure lasting peace and sustainable stability in Balochistan. We offer a wide range of recommendations to be translated, in a gradual manner, into practice.

- **Busting Terror Modules**

There has been a sustained effort on the part of India in particular and U.S. and its allies in general to de-stabilize the peace and stability of Balochistan. They have been providing all possible military, political and intelligence-based support to terrorist organizations operating in Balochistan under different names and titles. Strict legal apparatus has to be channelized to enforce effective counter-insurgency laws including the forfeiture of terrorist's property. On one side, an iron-fist policy needs to be shown to mentally motivated terrorists but a soft yet cautious policy needs to be adopted while dealing with

the low-rank terrorists to assimilate them into mainstream fold. Surrendered terrorists must be under a strong vigil of intelligence agencies. The best way to avoid any future misadventure on their part is to push them into Indian occupied Kashmir in small pockets. This will prove to 'kill two birds with one stone'.

Militancy in the province should be defeated through the surgical application of counterinsurgency means. The militant organizations shall not be allowed by the state to hold on to any meaningful bargaining chip. The militant organizations must be suppressed to a scale where they no longer can pose a considerable risk to development and progress in the country or threaten the state infrastructure in any meaningful way. For this purpose, sustainable checks and balances must be imposed on Iran and entities in India and Afghanistan – in kind, with a mission to discourage militancy as an instrument of policy.

- **A proper record of NGOs**

As a matter fact, the overwhelming majority sans a microscopic minority denounce Baloch terrorism outrightly. The terrorist outfits make their presence possible only through the support of local and international NGOs. India has weaved a well-knit and effective set-up of NGOs to facilitate terror funding. Finance is considered to be the wind-pipe of terrorism. Therefore, all suspected organizations must be brought under the strict scrutiny and radar of security and intelligence agencies. There should be a proper mechanism of track record of their local and international transactions.

- **Educational Vigilance**

Education is a fundamental right of every citizen. But our enemies have emphatically weaponized the education in favor of flaring up the terrorism in Balochistan. There must be a proper system of tracking the record of those students who graduated specifically from Indian, Iran, U.S., U.K., and Russian universities. The students pursuing their academic credentials from the universities referred above have been technically charged with Baloch nationalist mind-set. India has taken a lead in this aspect as well. Lajpat Nagar, Delhi, popularly known as '*Chota Afghanistan*' or '*Afghanistan the minor*', has been the hub of terror activities whereas the traitor Baloch business syndicate and students together are

being trained how to carry out terror activities in Balochistan. The best and effective way is to nullify the academic validity of all Indian universities. There should be a full-fledged educational package for students of Balochistan and they need to be given a special quota in different universities of Pakistan.

- **From Warfare to Welfare**

The government of Pakistan needs to develop a strong bond with the local political, religious, social elite and public of Balochistan and find out the common-interest avenues. Greek historian Thucydides enunciated that ‘interest is surest of bonds whether between states or individuals. Balochistan is the largest part of Pakistan in terms of area. Hence various economic zones, in collaboration with China, can be created wherein the local human resource can easily be absorbed prevailing a sense of ‘ownness’ instead of ‘otherness’. Chinese initiatives must be strengthened at the behest of proper governmental support. Since China has invested a hefty and sizeable amount in Balochistan in various high-end projects like Gwadar or CPEC, therefore their effective presence can contain the foreign intrusion under various garbs.

A new engine for economic growth must be created through the prioritized infusion of the Technology sector should be made for job creation, human capital development, youth enablement and opportunity creation, through the speedy introduction of Special Technology Zones (STZs) with the cooperation of the Special Technology Zones Authority (STZA).

A blue water economy, focusing on advanced fisheries, cold storage, deep water fishing vessels and logistical networks should be established to create a new revenue source for the province.

- **Curricula Indoctrination**

A comprehensive team of educationists, intellectuals and academicians needs to be involved in re-framing the curricula at all levels of educational pyramid. The fissure of ethnic and crevice of tribal diversity proved to be a severe fault-line and has been

effectively mis-used by the regional and global players in Balochistan. The curricular canvas must entail the essentials of unity, fraternity, mutual togetherness and more importantly the forging of religious identity which can potentially fuse the diverse ethnicities and tribal differences into a single binding force.

- **National Integration**

National integration stands for a strong common feeling among the citizens of a country which cements their localized services and differences. Though there are many impediments to national integration of Balochistan with Pakistan but two elements are prominent. One is growing nationalist feeling and second, strong ethnic and 'being other' group feeling. The convergence of these two forces have hampered the process of national integration. An over-all mechanism of national integration has to be ensured at:

(a) Political Level

It stands for allowing only those political parties to exercise political activities whose political manifesto appears to be in line with national constitution of Pakistan. Any secessionist or separatist element, whether in theory or practice, should be deemed enough source for banning the party whatsoever.

(b) Religious Level

Islam is the religion of all diverse tribal and ethnic groups in Balochistan. Mainstream religious parties can leverage the momentum for binding all groups into a single thread. In this connection, Difa-e Pakistan council can be of immense use. The council should be encouraged and supported enough to lay a well-knit network of branches in the length and breadth of Balochistan.

(c) Social Level

Social integration stands for devising a policy of inclusiveness of citizens in all walks of society. On the contrary, if much attention has not been paid to further up social integration, its binary opposite force i.e. social exclusion surfaces with all its destructive force. Social

exclusion is produced by systematic and institutional discrimination and other forms of rejection that leave out persons or groups from the mainstream system of economic, social, and political relationships. Access to these relationships enables the privileged to be active participants in society benefiting from cultural, economic, social and political exchanges.

Availability of water to be ensured in Balochistan through an integrated policy vehicle as a national priority, especially in areas surrounding Gwadar.

At last but not the least, a policy paradigm needs to be evolved in a gradual process to assimilate, accommodate and execute the above referred recommendations.





Media Coverage



Home > Islamabad > Round table discussion on Security of Balochistan amid hybrid warfare

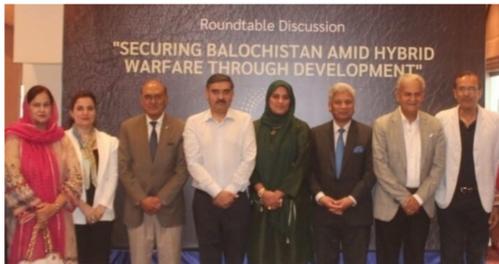
Round table discussion on Security of Balochistan amid hybrid warfare

By News Desk - July 22, 2022



Structural reforms key to address Balochistan's issues: speakers

By Staff Report



ISLAMABAD: The speakers at a roundtable conference underlined the importance of structural reforms in Balochistan province for the improvement of law and order situation.

The round-table conference titled "Securing Balochistan Amid Hybrid Warfare Through Development" was organized by Islamabad Institute of Conflict Resolution (IICR).



PAKISTAN

Speakers underline structural reforms to address Balochistan's issues

APP JULY 23, 2022



The speakers in a round table conference underlined the importance of structural reforms in Balochistan province for the improvement of law and order situation.

They said Balochistan was vital for CPEC, specifically Gwadar, and the international factor cannot be neglected for insurgency in the province. This was stated by the speakers during a round table session titled "Securing Balochistan Amid Hybrid Warfare Through development" organized by Islamabad Institute of Conflict Resolution (IICR), said a press release issued here on Friday.

Addressing the participants, Senator Anwaar Ul Haq Kakar said there has been constant advocacy of Baloch insurgency from politicians or leaders which has worsened the situation. The conflict is there, insurgency is there, and it is not because of grievances rather organized conflict against the state of



IICR organizes session on "Securing Balochistan amid Hybrid Warfare Through development"

By News Desk July 22, 2022

