

Ethnicity In Baloch Community, Problematic Element Of National Integration In Pakistan: A Tism Analysis

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Abstract

Pakistan is a country having various ethnic diversities. Ethnicity exists only in a political society consisting on diverse factions, categorized by mutual consciousness of oneness in a bond. This research work will highlight the concept of ethnicity in Balochistan. Process of national integration can be secured when ethnic groups identities would be given adequate representation according to the constitution to decide their future themselves and opportunities to flourish their specific cultural identity. Since 1947 Baloch have been facing different types of deprivations and this sense of deprivation among them creates hatred feelings against government as well as other provinces. The methodology of the study is based on Total Interpretive Structural Model (TISM). In TISM graphical model represent the hierarchy or relationship among the variables. It also helps to precise the conceptualization in theory building and analyze the big data. In TISM expert opinion has been used to fill the questionnaires.

Keywords: Baloch, Ethnicity, Insurgency, National Integration, Pakistan, TISM

Introduction

Balochistan, a significant province of Pakistan with large area having minimum population 12,344,408 (Census Report, 2017). Balochistan, a region, consists of 347,190 sq. km. (Awan, 1985). Origin of Balochistan is from the coastline of “Arabian Sea” or borders toward the northwards. Coastline is entirely barren or infertile or is enlarged about 470 miles. The geographic characteristics of Balochistan that can

be described, are the means of “Upper or Lower highland and the meadows or barren land. It covers the most of neighboring states i.e. “Afghanistan and Iran” and locally “Punjab, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtwankhwa” (IPRI, 2004). Balochistan holds 43% area of Pakistan (Ahmad, 2008).

In British era, Balochistan has been consisted on four states (semi-independent), i.e. Kalat, Makran, Kharan and Las Bela. Kalat was the

main conflicted area. There are foremost ethnic groups of Balochistan consist on Bhugtti, Kurd, Barahui, Marri, Bizenjo, Rakhshani, Jamaldini, Boleidai, Banulzai, Umrani, Jamali, Lashari, Rind, Hout, Laghari, Mengal, Mazari, Qaiserani, Khetran, Khosoo, Gishkori, Raisani, Shahwani, Magsi, Muhammad Hassani, Muhammad Shahi, Rind, Zehri, Ghorchani, Kalmati, Korai Lasi, Lehri, Kalanchi, Rais, Nusherwani, Sanjarani (Baloch, 1987).

Map of Ethnic Groups in Balochistan



History of Insurgencies in Balochistan (The Main Cause of Conflict/ Ethnicity)

When, Mir Ahmad Yar Khan choose to unite with Pakistan, insurgency has been occurred by Prince Abdul Karim in 16th May 1948. He requested for help from Iran, Afghanistan and Saudi Arabia but turned down. Lastly, he planned to attack on Pakistan by the Afghan territory along with 500 gorilla warriors. Their bad luck, was that no proper support of Baloch leaders the force returned back. Mean while he advised to lay down his arms by Pakistan Army. Resultantly, he has been arrested and sentenced to seven years in prison (Tariq, 2013).

The second wave of insurgency has been occurred in 1958 while it was initiated in 1955 when there was the declaration of “One Unit System”. Four provinces of West Pakistan have been merged in an Administered Unit. The scheme encouraged the State Nationalism. Its

basic purpose was to strengthen the state or maximize the ethnic and provincial issues. “Government’s plans were seen as a threat to ethnic identity in Balochistan they resulted in a declaration of uprising in order to secede from Pakistan” (Khan, 2003). After this, martial law was imposed in 1958. Same practice was repeated like first insurgency 1948, ruler of Kalat, Mir Ahmed Yar has been arrested along with political leaders. Protest against “One Unit” persists over 1963. When the Bhugti tribe organized a resistance against the distribution of Baloch land to service members, the army carried out aerial bombings in response (Ali, 2005). By the late 1960s, opposition over the lack of political participation and economic development had grown and carried over into the major insurgency that was to come in the 1970’s.

This incident led to one more uprising. Leader of zarakai group “Nawab Nauroz Khan” headed this conflict. “Nawab Nauroz put following proposals to the authority (Axamann, 2008).

- Removal of One Unit Policy
- Extrication of Khan of Kalat and amnesty for his men
- Exemption of his area from the land reforms”

Nawab and his followers resisted against government around 02 years. They battled in “Jhalawan and its nearby locality”. In response, the Pak. Force fought with more strength than the Baloch tribes but failed. Lastly, the government had to adopt the dialogue method to settle the issue. When it was the beginning of decade of 1960, dialogues were again made but failed. Finally, army guaranteed for talks but on the oath of “Holy Quran”. While the activist gave up their weapons on the words of “Sardar Dodda Khan Zehri” “that all their demands were accepted by the authorities, once again, the army dishonored its pledge. Nauroz Khan and his insurgents were

arrested and tried by a special military court” (Janmahmand, 1982). Son of Nawab Nauroz Khan and eight more of his relatives (Nephews) were punished by death penalty at Hyderabad. But Nawab Nauroz was relieved in his punishment as he was aged (Rehman, 2005).

It was the time of 1958, when General Ayub Khan came into power and held all administrative matters in his hands. He imposed martial law in country. Then the issue of Parai was raised and it was known as second uprising. He launched the system of “Basic Democracy”. Under this, he got majority votes in elections of 1962 and launched “Presidential System” in state. It was for the first time, when many Baloch leaders took also participated in these elections. “Following leaders assumed charge as parliamentarian:

- Sardar Khair Bakhsh Marri
- Sardar Ataulah Mengal
- Ahmad Nawaz Bhugti”

While General Ayub observed that their presence was a great threat for him. They were changed with other selected members and Pak Army initiated to establish some more camps in Balochistan. From this action, there was one more insurgency/ uprising that called “Parari, A Baloch word used to illustrate a person or persons whose afflictions cannot be addressed through negotiations”. “Force established the new cantonment that extended in south from Jhalawan the Mengal tribal area to the north; the Murri and Bhugti tribes”. An unusual war started between army and tribal Sardars that destroyed even property too, i.e. fertile lands and train tracks. This scene continued till general Yahya Khan came into power. He declared withdraw of “One Unit Plan” (Asia Report, 2006). Tenure of Yahya Khan did not last for a long time and he held elections in 1970. National Awami Party (NAP) won in these elections with full lead. Then they took up the charge in Balochistan as per following detail:

Chief Minister Ataulah Mengal

Governor Ghous Baksh Bazinjo

Main and significant point was that Balochistan was titled as a “Province” (Hashmi, 2013). The active political Baloch leaders intended to track the way of Marx and Linen’s state freedom movement. Under the control of “Sher Muhammad Mari’s” Baloch were provoked and they did not the assignment about two years, which became the main organization/function of uprising in 1973. Pakistani Govt. stated that the Baloch issue was the outcome of selfishness of a number of Baloch leaders who did not want the progress of Balochistan. Around twenty eight Baloch leaders, who had influence in Balochistan, clearly declared their aggression against the Central Govt. “Bhugti, Marri and Mengal” tribes’ Sardars showed openly their mutiny against the Govt. On the other hand, “Khair Buksh Marri or Ata Ullah Mengal” showed strong resistance in these manners: i)- Marri looks at the problem from an almost exclusively military angle. ii)- Mengal had limited forces at his disposal and is therefore naturally inclined to negotiate”. After the clash, during 1970’s main tendencies showed the Baloch movement that has been appeared slowly in following conditions: “Ghouse Bakhsh Bizanjo” a Baloch leader, established a new party, named “Pakistan National Party (PNP)”. They demanded for wide regional sovereignty that might not be under the control of the central govt. Various policies were launched in favor of Baloch and against the central govt. This party tried to win the heart of the Baloch people and urged them Baloch nationalism. After the death of Ghouse Bakhsh Bizanjo, his party turned into “Baloch National Party (BNP)”.

This conflict had started when “Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto” became Prime Minister with the majority of public votes. Soon after assuming the charge as Prime Minister, he fired Baloch

administration and outlawed National Awami Party (NAP). Moreover, after doing this, he took another action against the notable Baloch Sardars “(Khair Baksh Marri, Ataullah Mengal or Ghous Baksh Bazinjo)” and put them in prison. From this event, another conflict initiated with central government (Weaver, 2003). There were various reasons on the hostile act of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. In fact, he urged to do so because of taking Baloch administration in wrong way. They were swapped with non-Baloch official servants. Furthermore, they emphasized on supporting the Baloch norms/ traditions. This newly administration intends to attain great portion of Natural Reservoirs of Balochistan. “These progressive reforms and demands produced concerns in Islamabad (Jetly, 2004).

Other than this, government made a conspiracy against Baloch Sardars that brought the significant armaments from Iraq (Janmahmand, 1982). When it was inquired, Iraqi leadership stated that these were given to “Iranian Baloch Guerilla Activists”. In this era, central government spread news through a paper that the Baloch, who had their links with Marri group, had armaments with them. Moreover, they planned to capture the locality of “Pat Feeder Canal” of Kalachi (Pakistan, 1974).

Another major point was that the Chief Minister dislocated the Baloch police and just promoted the Non-Baloch leadership. After passing some time, a new scheme had started in police department named: “Balochistan Dehi Muhafiz (BDM)”. In this scheme, selection was made on favoritism basis i.e. the devotees of National Awami Party (NAP). From this initiative, federal administration got stress that NAP was going to become more popular among the Baloch rather than the government’s party Pakistan Peoples (PPP). “Their ethnic demands and reforms were translated into a threat to the survival of Pakistan’s integrity” (White Paper, 1974).

Main administrative body intended to make complete hold in Balochistan. To seek this mission, central government took initiatives through army. Tribal Sardars observed the sensitivity of issue and then “Balochistan Peoples’ Liberation Front (BPLF)” came into being under the umbrella of “Khayr Baksh Marri”. Their root cause of power was “Parrari Gurilla Force” who enhanced their power in 1969. There was the start of conflict with army. Mostly, they were in search of any reason, the event of 18th May had taken significance in this regard. When in “Tandoori and area of Marri” caught some watchmen (Scouts) while they were on duty. Baloch administration blamed that there was foreign funding to these kinds of forces (Dawn, 1973).

Central government detained Baloch leaders’ i.e. “Sardar Ataullah Mengal, Khayr Baksh Marri or Ghous Baksh Bazinjo” claimed that they were trying to urge local mass against the government. From here the clashes started between Baloch nationalists and central government. Here is brief detail of destruction of human beings:

- “Baloch armed persons 53000
- Army persons 3300

It is also stated that 55000 Balochi warriors fought with 80000 army” (Harrison, 1978). From 1973, 174 conflicts occurred in Balochistan. In all these clashes, Pak army employed “Gunship Helicopters” against the Baloch armed persons. In these circumstances, leadership of Iran also assisted Pakistan army through “Huey Cobra Helicopter” as they were also a threat from Baloch extremists (Harrison, 1981). Situation became worse day by day and Pak army crushed the Baloch armed persons to use modern weapons, i.e. “F86, Mirage Fighter Jets”. Constantly, the Baloch stood firm on their demands. Mir Hazar Khan stated, “If we can get modern weapons, it will never again be like the last time.....next time, we will choose the time

and place, and we will take help where we can get it. In the beginning, the Bengalis didn't want independence, but if Pakistan continues to use force to crush us, we'll have no alternative to go that way" (Harrison, 1978).

In 1977, General Zia-ul-Haq crushed the power of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, then this conflict was ended. According to a number of writers, "A fresh attempt to rework the basis of state-society relations in Pakistan" (Hewitt, 1998). "Balochistan Students' Organization (BSO)" was a significant or hostile union of groups. Meanwhile, the arrested "Marri or Mengal" got liberty but "Bazinjo" adopted the policy of settlement.

Research Methodology

Research methodology basically is an approach that explains the methodology that was opted in research, data collection, methods of data analysis and evaluate or justify the methodical choices". As far as current study is concerned, Total Interpretive Structural Modeling (TISM) has been used. These techniques are especially use to analyze and evaluate more than 100 variables. That is why, this method is used to analyze the various factor.

TISM has been used to joint relationship among variables with one other, and their hierarchy in any research. The technique assists to shift the narrated method in an organized shape while having foundation of facts and concepts. Main target in this technique is sort the "Pair Comparison". These relationships among variables make a way for the smooth association of factors. "In the conceptualization phase of any research, the key questions to be answered for theory building are 'what', 'how', 'why', 'when', 'where', and 'who'" (Whetten, 1989).

In TISM, questionnaire is needed to interpret of relationship in pair comparison. Relationships

among variables are also same i.e. Binary Nos. which called Reachability Matrix.

TISM Techniques

TISM is used as a channel between the variables to measure their relationship. This tool makes convenient the clear picture of relationship of variables. It has following procedure to measure the relationship (Jayalakshmi & Pramod, 2015):

1. Highlight the factors/ Phenomena

In this we first identifies the phenomena/ factors.

2. Classify the Suitable Association among Factors

In this step, the association and impact between variables has been measured.

3. Elucidation of Association

The technique explained the co-relation with variables and defines how they affect each other. During analysis, "TISM explored in this step how relationship exist" (Kaur, Ahuja, & Kumar 2019).

4. Elaboration of Pair Comparison

In this stage pair comparison among two variables has been measured. Hence, it is convenient to create relationship.

5. Creation of diagraph

Showing the diagraph of TISM, factors were organized in hierarchy along-with given stages and links.

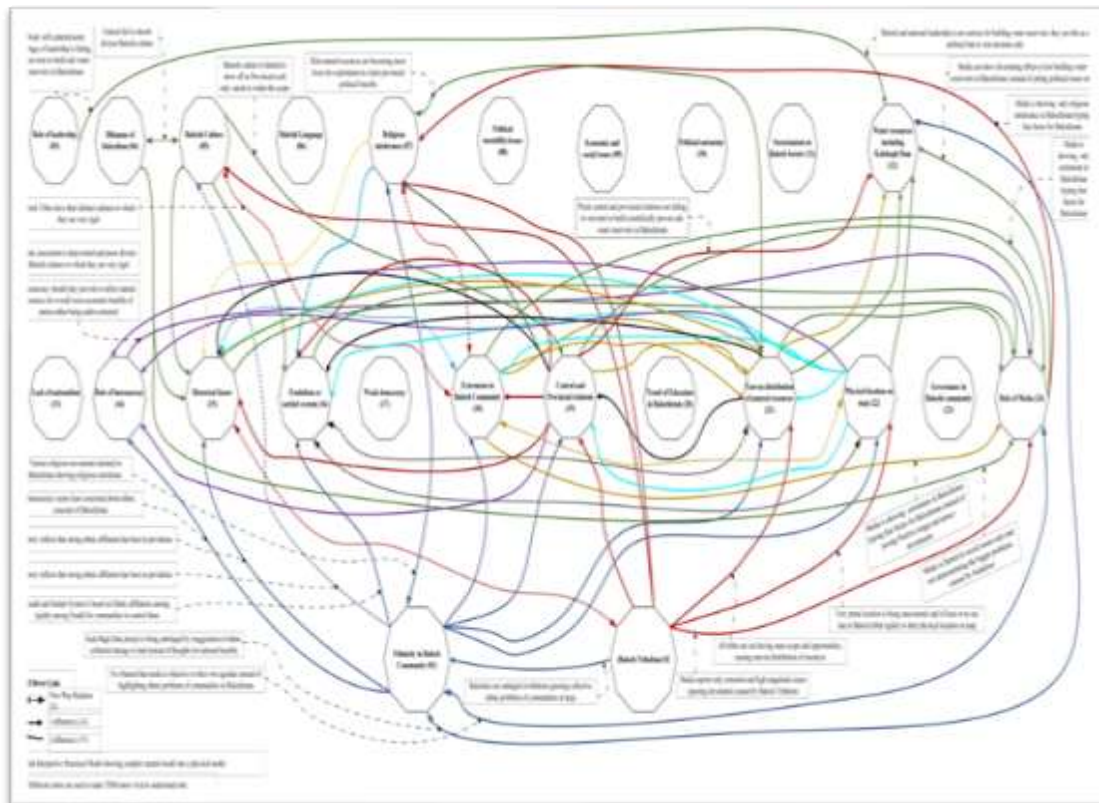
TISM has been sketched via diagraph. In coordination of variables, explanation enters relevant columns and rows, node in diagraph remains same. Then TISM pattern ends along with complete explanation of all node.

Total Interpretive Structural Modeling (TISM) is used for the method to categorize and

condense the connection between the variables that creates barriers in national integration in Pakistan. About twenty-four (24) substantial factors affect the smooth process on national

integration which creates interpretive relationship among these elements.

Total Interpretive Structural Model (TISM)



TISM model reflects the hierarchy among variables. Bottom level two variables (Ethnicity in Baloch Community and Baloch Leadership) show the strong tendency among all factors that make hurdles in smooth process of NI. In this model direct relationship between the variables has been presented.

Conclusion

Baloch is a community that always makes efforts to make their separate identity and recognition on national level. For this sake, they fought against government. Purpose of current research is to determine the significant components that create unrest in Balochistan, since history and after independence. Moreover, position of Balochistan on map is a certain phenomenon for security

risks. To secure the position, Baloch always fought with neighboring states in form of “Afghan War, War on Terror”, etc. in name of ethnicity but unfortunately, central government did not support Balochistan in suitable way. This province became a hub of battle field due to misunderstandings among government and Baloch leadership. Due to this, various uprising and movements have been aroused. Many of Baloch leaders were assassinated in these uprising’s.

Suggestions

To create the sense of harmony and peace and peaceful process of national integration in Balochistan, given considerations and suggestions must keep followed:

- Ethnic factor should be resolved while shaping up Baloch community into unite with nationhood, otherwise this factor may create serious issues in future.
- It is necessary for state to make some strategies, so that Baloch community may be able to participate in state affairs.
- For seek the process of national integration social, political, economical reforms may be launch.

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Variables to measure the Problems of National Integration in Pakistan: A Case Study of Balochistan (for Ph.D Thesis)

Name _____
Related Field _____

Age _____
Education _____

| r.# | Critical Factors/Variables | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
|-----|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1 | Ethnicity in Baloch Community | ■ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Baloch Tribalism | | ■ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Role of leadership | | | ■ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Dilemma of federalism | | | | ■ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | Baloch Culture | | | | | ■ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Balochi Language | | | | | | ■ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | Religious intolerance | | | | | | | ■ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | Political instability/issues | | | | | | | | ■ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | Economic and social issues | | | | | | | | | ■ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | Political autonomy | | | | | | | | | | ■ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | Secularism in Baloch Society | | | | | | | | | | | ■ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | Water resources including Kalahgh Dam | | | | | | | | | | | | ■ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | Lack of nationalism | | | | | | | | | | | | | ■ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | Role of bureaucracy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ■ | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | Historical factor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ■ | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | Federalism or saradari system | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ■ | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | Weak democracy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ■ | | | | | | | |
| 18 | Extremism in Baloch Community | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ■ | | | | | | |
| 19 | Central and Provincial relations | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ■ | | | | | |
| 20 | Trend of Education in Baloch | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ■ | | | | |
| 21 | Uneven distribution of natural resources | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ■ | | | |
| 22 | Physical location on map | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ■ | | |
| 23 | Governance in Baloch community | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ■ | |
| 24 | Role of Media | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ■ |

Instructions:

1. If left side variable influence/cause right side variable put "V"
2. If right side variable influence/cause left side variable put "A"
3. If both variables influence/cause each other put "X"
4. If both variables doesn't influence/cause each other put "O"