

## FEDERAL EMERGING AUTHORITIES IN PAKISTAN AND GRIEVANCES OF BALUCHISTAN

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### Abstract

*The objective of this study is to explore federal dynamics and regional disparities particularly in the context of grievances of Balochistan province. Pakistan's history demonstrates its inability to achieve its aim of preventing separatism, particularly the 1971 establishment of Bangladesh from East Pakistan. The conflict in Balochistan, Pakistan's biggest province has long been a major obstacle for the Pakistani federation. Balochistan's underdevelopment, highlighting the concerning state of affairs, which the government must address immediately. Numerous uprisings against the federal government have been sparked by the deprivation experienced by Balochi's throughout the years. As a result, different governments have occasionally used force to quell these insurgent groups. Due to their exclusion from Pakistan's mainstream politics, the Balochis regrettably harbor a variety of grave grievances that, over time, have grown into sentiments of nationality that threaten the Pakistani federation. The methodology of this study is qualitative, while it also utilizes historical, exploratory, and descriptive approaches to identify Balochistani perspectives on Pakistan Federal authority. It suggests that the Baloch peoples' grievances must be addressed through increased regional autonomy, financial empowerment, and increased safety measures, development of infrastructure, competent policies, training, educational initiatives, public awareness-raising, effective execution of SDGs, equal economic opportunity, political and social stability, robust governance, and global collaboration.*

**Keywords:** Federal Authorities, Balochistan, Pakistan, Grievances, SDGs

### Introduction

Pakistan has four federating units, Punjab, Sindh, KPK and Balochistan. In 1947–48, it was incorporated into the Pakistani Federation. The ancestral homeland region of the Baloch community has an extensive desert and rocky range. Since 1948, Balochistan, which makes about 45% of Pakistan's total area, has been at conflict with the Federation of Pakistan. The 1948 merger was never voluntarily accepted by the Baloch nationalists, and the Baloch province has had a tumultuous and unstable relationship with Pakistan as the Pakistani federation deals with major crises brought on by a number of circumstances. The province of Balochistan's economic development is significantly impacted by education, poverty, unemployment, lack of regional autonomy, corruption, and mismanagement. A major challenge to the Federation of Pakistan is the growing unrest in Balochistan (Majeed, & Hashmi, 2014). One of the main issues facing by the federation of Pakistan is the escalating militancy in Balochistan. This region has the least population even though it is the biggest in terms of location.

Without education, financial empowerment, and infrastructure development; a society's prosperity and expansion are illusory thoughts. Employment; as well as financial and social independence, national and international mobility, financial stability and capacity for problem-solving are all made possible by education, regional autonomy and equal economic opportunity (Bashir et al, 2022).The governance of Balochistan was severely impacted by the improper cooperation between the previous federal and provincial governments. A peaceful political atmosphere in Balochistan was never possible due to the power struggle between nationalist

political groups and the centrally supported Sardars. The vast majority of the tribes and feudal rulers have betrayed Pakistan's interests; generally, they have shown a semblance of loyalty or patriotic sentiments. For the sake of that reason; Pakistan must immediately dismantle the “Sardars Structure” in the region, the government should take action towards the extremist tribes’ authority, and they should be held accountable for the deaths of the impoverished Pakistanis.

Government needs to increase the security measures with healthcare facilities, educational institutions, and other vital infrastructural developments. The initiatives like encouragement of underprivileged people's inclusion in society, equality of opportunity, and fairness. The persistent insurrection and terrorist activity in Balochistan have been stoked by complaints and sentiments of exclusion. Pakistan's federal administration's military actions in Balochistan faced critique for being oppressive and ineffectual, which has led to the continuation of basic rights violations and complaints. The government ensures equitable allocation of profits from natural assets such as petroleum, oil, minerals, and gas. Although the central government of Pakistan may have taken action by floating the quantity of financial aid in the future and this can be considered an important step toward development and enlightened community. Individuals of Baluchistan contend that the national government authorities have not fulfilled their responsibilities to provide education, employment, and quality educational advancement. (Muzzfar et al, 2018). Thus, the government of Balochistan should take a holistic approach to a more sustainable development and the ongoing improvement of the citizens of the province. This is the high time to expand on these initiatives, as a flourishing Balochistan would support not just itself but also a growing Pakistan.

### **Literature Review**

A significant obstacle facing the federal government is the increase militant activity in the Baluchistan region. Unfortunately, the Balochis have a number of serious grievances that have developed into sentiments of loyalty that pose a threat to the federal government as a result of their exclusion from Pakistan's mainstream politics. Evaluation of Balochistan's underdevelopment highlights the concerning state of affairs, which the government must address immediately. Numerous uprisings against the federal government have been sparked by the deprivation experienced by Balochis throughout the years. As a result, different governments have occasionally used force to put an end to these rebel movements. The local populace is becoming increasingly resentful and is caused to demand greater autonomy, authority over their own resources, involvement in large-scale initiatives, and solutions to problems with foreign immigrants and missing individuals, and extremist. The government has to take steps for development in Balochistan, employment for the average citizen, involvement in politics by Sardars, consultation and the role of tribal leaders, integration and removing nationalists, combating separatists, and preventing foreign meddling are all goals (Javaid,2010).

Balochistan's strategic location, vast resources, and incredibly wide territory have increased its significance globally. It's most convenient access to the vast resources of Central Asian states is being valued by outside interests. The Pakistani government and Baloch people began to misunderstand each other in 1947. The state of affairs in the region has been made worse by the gap between Pakistan's diplomatic relationships with Balochistan, particularly in regard to the lack of socioeconomic benefits possessed by Baloch people, which has led to a rise in bloodshed in the area. The main challenge in using its vast resources to generate income for Pakistan and particularly the Baloch peoples has been insurgency. Baloch societies' complaints have been

sparked by the army's interventions, particularly in martial regimes, and the flaws in the election-based process. The US is also drawn to Balochistan because of the field's unusual vitality assets and its strategic location adjacent to the frontiers of Afghanistan and Iran. This study recommends Balochistan have geostrategic importance; we have to make border security stronger as well as assured development to strengthen the provisions of Central Asian countries (Muzzfar et al, 2021).

In history, Pakistan's federal authorities have faced problems in relation to its fundamental ideals and theoretical underpinnings, as well as the different ways by which nationalism and conflict are sparked within its various areas in Balochistan. Along with the rise of Baloch nationalism; it also explores the causes behind the conflict or disputes inside the Pakistani federal authorities. The rise of Baloch nationalism and war in Balochistan may be attributed to flaws and gaps in the federation of Pakistan by ideology and policies. It includes recommendations for how the federal authorities in Pakistan may readily absorb the smaller ethno-national groupings through democratic distribution (Khan, & Mengal, 2017).

The Baloch nationalists have been actively engaged in an armed conflict with the federal government. Balochistan's ongoing conflict shows that the growing animosity between the people of Balochistan and the federal government is largely due to ineffective leadership resulting from the ongoing looting of Balochistan's valuable resources and its ongoing politically active and financially deprived state. Additionally, the presence of militant groups as well as the continuing violent conflict between Pakistan and neighboring Afghanistan may cause instability inside Balochistan province. This study recommends it is necessary that the Pakistani government modify its strategies for dealing with the problems that have caused the crisis to become worse (Aslam, 2011).

Numerous factors have contributed to violence in Baluchistan throughout history, including the Baloch people's fierce independence and rejection of outside intervention, the lingering effects of British legislation, poor management by the reigning governments of Pakistan, as well as past injustices that have allowed Baloch leadership to mobilize support for their likely nationalist agenda. Pakistan has been experiencing a rise in aggressiveness since January 2005 which could turn into a civil war in Balochistan. This article examines the previous causes for Baloch violence over politics in order to ascertain the reason why Baluchistan is once more embroiled in violent conflict. Current violence is a new phenomenon that jeopardizes Pakistani and American interests in the area, or is it just another instance of state-periphery tensions. However, the increasing strategic importance to the province has altered Baluchistan's connection with the national government, leading to violence in the region. Even though the US now considers the situation in Baluchistan to be an internal issue, the region's ongoing instability and rising bloodshed in an area where the Taliban and Al Qaeda are well-established make it a serious problem that warrants American attention. This study recommends Peace and stability in Baluchistan; continue to be difficult unless the historical origins of violence in the area are addressed (Dunne, 2006).

Balochistan's culture of impunity, armed forces, and development interact; it argues that the conflict is getting worse as a result of the State's pursuit of massive construction initiatives. Balochistan has come to be seen as the possible hub of Pakistan's economic recovery due to its enormous undeveloped resources and substantial Chinese financial contributions. Despite its seeming promise, this vision has increased resistance and anxiety among Baloch. Significant development projects cause socioeconomic upheavals, which exacerbate preexisting anti-State

attitude. In order to safeguard growing economic resources, the article finds that the region has become even more militarized, creating a situation in which the security-intelligence system uses excessive and arbitrary force without consequence (Wani, 2023).

Baloch nationalist sentiments, the politics of secession, concepts, and practices of federalism in Pakistan in order to rule a new nation made up of numerous ethno-national and lingual groupings; Pakistan has always used federalism as a form of government. Recognizing diversification while opposing separatist was the goal. However, Pakistan's history demonstrates its inability to achieve this goal of preventing separatism, which includes the 1971 creation of Bangladesh from East Pakistan. The conflict in Baluchistan, the country's largest province, has long been a major obstacle for the Pakistani federation. A significant movement to separate Baloch regions from Pakistan is one of the conflict's many facets. It contends that the Pakistani federation's inability to be effectively federalism is the main factor supporting Baloch nationalism. Pakistan needs to amend its constitution and implement those policies ;so that all ethno national group feels a sense of ownership over the nation, is confident that their distinctive language and culture are safeguarded, as well as that their land and natural assets are used for the benefit of the local people (Khan, 2014).

The country with the most challenging multicultural societies in the emerging Islamic world is the nation of Pakistan. Every ethnic community that currently makes up Pakistan has a unique identity, history, mythology, and set of political beliefs. Pakistan's nation-builders are unaware the gap the ethnic issue and were unable to incorporate ethnic groups into the country using the accepted concepts of self-determination, freedom, and participation. However, valid regional and ethnic ambitions were stifled by a military-led, non-representative authoritarian government that leaned based on Pakistani as well as Islamic doctrine(The two-country idea) to build a feeling of collective nationalism. They failed Bloch separatists have launched four significant uprisings against the central government since the 1950s. One of the serious threats among the strength or harmony of the Pakistani state is external meddling in Baluchistan. This study recommends it will be considerably harder to achieve sustainable peace and security in the area unless Afghanistan and India put a stop to their hostility toward Pakistan (Akhtar, 2011)

Comprising around 44% of Pakistan's total land, Balochistan is one of its unifying parts; and has been at odds with the governing body throughout the year 1948. This happens because a majority of Baloch people think their territory was forcibly taken by the government of Pakistan against their will and permission. Due to the Baloch nationalists' refusal to acknowledge this occupation; the state has been facing significant challenges brought on by several causes. An ongoing war between the People of Balochistan and the state of Pakistan has existed. The fight for autonomy in Balochistan is actually multifaceted, combining the Baloch people's worries, the avarice of the Pakistani government, and problems with politics, society, and the economy. This research highlights the gap that they criticize Pakistan's unfair attempts to force its language, culture, and extreme religious beliefs on the Baloch. In order to end the violence in Balochistan, the government needs to alter the country's devious educational system. Like in other regions of the nation, Balochistan requires careful planning, funding, and special attention when it comes to education. In order to determine the main concerns at the level of policy, it is necessary to discuss the main issues facing Balochistan's educational system. If this was carried out, the province's conflicts might be resolved through education (Faiz, 2015).

### **Research Methodology**



The research uses analytical, descriptive, and historical methods to go forward and to reach conclusion. Research methods from qualitative used to analyze data. Additionally, secondary sources were used in the study. All of the information provided in this study comes from openly available print publications, books, journals, an official reports from the organizations. To gain a more comprehensive understanding of the impacts of Federal Emerging Authorities in Pakistan and grievances of Baluchistan on Pakistan. The internet data collection would be the primary method.

### **Federal Authorities in Pakistan**

In August 1947, Pakistan became a federal democratic state, adopting, with some modifications, the federal form envisioned in the 1935's Government of India Act. The federal government of Pakistan holds the a position to running the nation and making sure that laws and regulations are followed. The courts, administration, and legislative bodies are the three main divisions of the federal government. The following table is illustrating the real essence of three major organs of the federal government.

| <b>Legislative Branch</b>  | <b>Administrative Branch</b>  | <b>Judiciary Branch</b>   |
|--|---|---|
| The bicameral Parliament, which is composed of the Senate (upper chamber) and National Assembly (lower parliament). Lawmaking is the responsibility of the Parliament. | Directed by the Prime Minister, who act as the Chairman of the Executive, and the President, who act as the ceremonial states head. The leader of the government supervises the Cabinet, which Manage the federal Government is in charge of several government agencies, ministries and departments. | The high-status Supreme Court in Pakistan, which is the most powerful court in the country, is ranked above the national Islamic law court, the province's highest court, and numerous other lower courts. Judiciary guarantees that justice is done by interpreting the law. |

### **Balochistan's geographical significance and the “China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC)”**

Another element that has expanded Balochistan's geographical value is its geostrategic relevance, which has also emerged as a vital component of Pakistan's regional strategies, particularly with regard to financial link between China and Pakistan. Balochistan is a key area for the Pakistan-China Corridor collaboration. It may provide a transit trade route to the regional and extra regional financial giants for commercial activities, as well as an entry point enabling the states of Central Asia in order to obtain warm water resources. Balochistan has been one of Pakistan's most neglected and backward federating units, despite its beneficial geostrategic location and geoeconomic corridor (Hassan, & Jan, 2022).

### **Balochistani Citizens' Grievances and Issues**

**Lack of regional autonomy:** Balochistan, the biggest and least developed province in Pakistan; has proven difficult for the federal government to resolve its complaints. Lack of regional autonomy is one of the primary issues. Federal government is frequently charged with not granting the provinces adequate authority. By eliminating the concurrent list in 2010, the 18th Amendment of the Constitution of 1973 confirmed long-awaited provincial sovereignty; yet, the

decentralized effort was hampered by essentially dictatorial political shifts. It discovers that the collaborative federalist method can help the province pursue the goals of its citizens in terms of its financial situation and personality (Ashraf, & Shahzad, 2020).

**Limited access to education:** Every possible irregularity in both the demand and supply of education can be found in the Balochistani educational system. The biggest territory in the educational infrastructure of Pakistan is distinguished by its dearth of academic establishments, inadequate facilities, gender inequality, a large number of dropout's students, and a shortage of teachers. In Balochistan, almost 70% of primary and secondary school-age children are not enrolled in school. Although 26 million children are not attending school in Pakistan, where the education system has been officially declared in crisis, the situation in Balchistan is significantly worse than the country as a whole. The following table is illustrating the enrollments of students in Balochistan educational institutions.

| Primary Education   | Middle Education   | Secondary school  |
|---|--|---|
| About 56% of students (ages 5 to 9) are enrolled in school for Primary education. | About 25% of students in grades 10 through 12 are enrolled in middle school. | Approximately 15% of students (between the ages from thirteen to fifteen) are enrolled in secondary school. |

**Lack of job opportunities for educated youth**

The lack of industrial facilities in Balochistan limits the number of jobs available in a number of industries. With little prospects in other sectors, the province's economy is mostly dependent on the mining and agricultural industries. The talents that young people learn and the demands of the labor market are sometimes at clash. Many recent graduates experience joblessness or underemployment as a result of their degree not matching the available career prospects.

**Misuse of Natural Assets**

The misuse of natural assets is another major problem; several Baloch believe that the federal government is taking advantage of their province's natural wealth without providing them with sufficient advantages or reward. Natural resources like as mineral substances, oil, and natural gas are rich in the province, but the federal government receives the majority of the money produced from these (Javaid, 2010).

**Lack of educational resources and infrastructure:** There is a dearth of contemporary educational resources and the curriculum and instructional materials are frequently out of date. There are infrastructure deficiencies in educational institutions. Basic infrastructure like adequate buildings, lighting, and appropriate facilities are lacking in many schools. This makes the learning environment unfriendly. There is a high rate of teacher absences from work, and about half of Baluchistan's 12,000 elementary schools have one single teacher. Additionally, the hiring procedure is insufficient, which results in unqualified educators and disturbances.

**Parents' Financial Restraints and Cultural Obstacles:** Because of financial difficulties and the high expense of education, many parents are unable to send their kids to school. Lack of Awareness refers to some parents may put their children's employment above their education because they do not understand the value of education. Parents have a Limited Engagement in education. Families frequently lack a say in choices pertaining to the quality and delivery of education, which erodes their confidence in the system of education. Gender imbalances are

made worse in some areas by cultural norms and practices that discourage females from attending school.

### **Poor Facilities for Teachers**

In Balochistan teachers frequently do not have the opportunity for training and professional growth programs, which hinders their capability to perform their duties efficiently. Additionally, numerous instructors suffer from inadequate salaries and payment delays, which reduced their dedication and spirits. Unstable politics and safety concerns in the region put teachers at risk, resulting in inactivity and an absence of qualified educators.

**Political Instability:** Balochistan political unrest is a serious dilemma having underlying factors. Numerous political and social inequalities and fiscal problems are currently affecting the province; including a feeling of hardship as well as being excluded within its citizens.

**Gender Disparity:** Female rates of enrollment are significantly less than male gender enrollment rates, indicating a considerable gender gap. A sizable portion of Balochistani youngsters do not attend school; particularly at higher educational levels. Improved educational opportunities and lower disengagement rates especially for girls are goals.

**Poor Quality of the Educational Facilities:** The subpar educational resources in Balochistan are another significant contributing aspect to the issue. Balochistani inhabitants allege their fundamental rights to education are being violated.

**Corruption and mismanagement:** A Region's conservative society and turbulent political history further get worse the crisis in Baluchistan. Effective planning and resource allocation are hampered by inefficiency, nepotism, and political favoritism, which also prevent the community from participating in processes of decision-making.

### **Emerging Authorities and Initiatives to Address Balochistan's Grievances**

#### **Eighteenth Amendment and Seventh National Financing Committee Award:**

Since Pakistan's founding; Balochistan has consistently expressed its desire for autonomy. The most contemporary attempt was the 18th Amendment, which eliminated the concurrent list and moved 40 of the 47 topics to federating units. An additional significant innovation is the expansion of the provinces' part of the dividable pool under the 7th NFC award about forty-seven percent to fifty percent for 2010–2011 and 57.5 percent for the next four years. . Along with population; other factors that were taken into consideration for award determination included poverty, resource creation, and inverted demographic concentration. The award's progressive criteria were very beneficial to the provinces. The provincial share ratio, which was 51.74% for the Punjab region, 24.55% for Sindh, 14.62% for the Northwest Frontier Province, and nine percent for Baluchistan region was also changed by the award (Ashraf, & Shahzad, 2020).

#### **Established Balochistan tourism industry:**

Balochistan's tourism industry contributes to regional development within Economic Corridor between China and Pakistan. Initiatives like the “China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC)” are believed to have a higher potential for boosting a nation's tourism and economy. A flourishing tourism economy in the province is made possible by the CPEC route, which links Baluchistan with the rest of the nation. These regions are China, Afghanistan, and the Republic of Central Asia. Discovering a popular tourist destination in Baluchistan is considered essential for this reason. In addition to serving as an entrance to the warm Indian Ocean; it links the two most crucial areas for global trade—the Arabian Gulf on the south side and the Iranian Plateau on the western side. The majority of the year-round commercial activity in oil and other commodities passes via Balochistan (Hameed et al, 2022).

### **Balochistan Provincial legislature**

The Balochistan Provincial Assembly was founded in 1972, which has been addressing provincial complaints and advancing development ever since today. The Balochistan Provincial Assembly is the legislature of Balochistan. Its duties include enacting legislation, approving provincial budgets, and supervising provincial administrations. The 2019 launch of the Baloch Development Strategy sought to resolve regional concerns and promote sustainable development.

### **Improvement of Educational Facilities**

In order to create a favorable learning environment, invest in contemporary educational facilities by establishing new schools, colleges, and universities as well as remodeling old ones. Increase every person's access to education in the province of Balochistan. Create schools in inaccessible locations so that people from rural areas can easily obtain education. To promote education, improve the technological foundation, digital libraries, and educational platforms pushed by technology.

### **Overcoming Sociocultural Obstacles:**

Financial support and scholarship programs Provide to Balochistan students. Monetary aid and allowances are given to worthy students; particularly those from underprivileged families. The contribution of the community to engage influential individuals, elders and local populations towards encouraging Balochistan education and reducing cultural barriers. Initiatives to raise understanding and start programs to emphasize the value of education in Balochistan; especially for underprivileged groups and girls.

### **Balochistan grievance: Connectivity to the “Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)”**

#### **“SDG 4: Quality Education “**

The quality of education in Balochistan should be improved by increasing funding for education, building new educational institutions, improving the current facility, and providing scholarships for qualified students. Initiatives to motivate girls to attend and engage in school should be put in place, such as stipends, transportation, and separate facilities. Teachers should have regular opportunities for professional development and training to improve their skills and knowledge. The educational curriculum ought to be modified to make it more relevant to local circumstances and desires; integrating Balochi's cultural and language elements. Technology-enabled educational platforms, internet-based tools, and online libraries ought to be introduced for promoting educational opportunities (Faiz, 2015)

#### **“SDG 8: Economic Growth and Decent Work “**

Efforts that support equitable financial growth, business ownership, and decent work will help to address Balochistan's financial illnesses, including hunger, joblessness, and restricted career prospects. Promoting business ownership; Encouraging entrepreneur and small- to medium-companies would help to establish jobs, promote socioeconomic development and eradicate hunger in Baluchistan.

#### **“SDG 10: Minimizing Disparities “**

Tackling gaps in development Initiatives which promote equitable progress and minimize regional differences might help Balochistan with its grievances about inadequate development, an absence of facilities, and restricted access to medical care and schooling. Management of the



province's natural resources, such as minerals, petroleum, and gases, can guarantee equitable sharing of revenue and advantage to communities surrounding it.

#### **“SDG 16: Justice, Peace, and Robust Institutions “**

Government takes initiatives that support human rights, the supremacy of the law, and transparency; that can help to resolve Balochistan's violations of human rights, illegal disappearances, murder without trial, and brutality. In Balochistan, it is possible to guarantee accountability, openness, and efficient management by fortifying the judiciary, legislative body, and administrative branch.

#### **Conclusion:**

Balochistan is one of Pakistan's most neglected and underdeveloped merging units, despite its advantageous geostrategic position and geoeconomic gateway. The vast majority of Pakistan's every year commercial trade in oil and other goods pass via Balochistan. Despite having abundant natural and mineral resources and geostrategic importance; Balochistan has been experiencing separatist uprisings, international meddling, and political instability after joining Pakistan in March 1948. Beyond any uncertainty; the Baloch people have significant financial problems that require rapid political discussion. The primary obstacles to the Balochistan provinces' growth have been the effect of unstable political system, the chosen political power, the ongoing Sardars system, and the excessive meddling of the federal government in provincial affairs. To establish a peaceful political charter; federal government must restrict its excessive economic and political involvement in regional affairs following the Eighth Amendment. By spirit of execution, the committee of parliament on Balochistan should engage with community leaders as a way to build mutual respect and confidence in the people of Balochistan. The construction of more military bases must cease, and regional defense forces must be strengthened. It is widely acknowledged that locals turned to rebellion as an outcome of military tactics to these issues. Pakistan possibly will move toward accomplishing the 2030 Agenda for long-term development to promote advance security, prosperity, and economic growth within Balochistan by resolving these complaints via the SDGs.

#### **Findings:**

This study finds out current legal system and its rules are not being effectively applied. Exclusive financial possibilities, linguistic and cultural discrimination, terrorist activity and an uprising, insufficient power devolution of authority, restricted access to medical care and schooling, as well as a general lack of confidence in security forces within Baloch people; have all raised their sense of uncertainty and disputes. In terms of attaining SDGs' Pakistan has made steps; emphasizing ecological sustainability, health improvement, and poverty reduction. To address Balochistan's complaints, however, a firm commitment to advance fair development, fairness, and high-quality education is necessary. The federal government, regional governments, and policymakers should also work together to resolve the issue of Baluchistan.

#### **Recommendation:**

1. Strategies for reducing poverty ought to be implemented in order to boost Balochistan's economic growth.
2. There a prodigious need to invest in infrastructure for the development in the economy of Balochistan; infrastructure which refers to the promotion of international trade and commerce, building highways, railways, airports, and ports for shipping.
3. It is advised that a panel of experts or consultants be formed in order to address potential gaps in the administration of Balochistan's ministries. This heterogeneous group should

- assist the government of Balochistan in planning, submitting bids for, carrying out, and evaluating initiatives to promote development.
4. Private ownership is the primary force behind the expansion of nations from all over the world. The Balochistani government ought to support the private sector development within the province. To carry out development projects, the province should collaborate with the business sector more frequently.
  5. Encourage industries to promote employment and the economy, support sectors like manufacturing, minerals extraction, and agroindustry. Utilize natural resources to make sure that the money made from resources such as minerals, oil, and gas is distributed equitably.
  6. The government must make sure that there are enough skilled and competent instructors in schools. Regardless of the political support or teaching union help, supervisors must take punitive disciplinary action against missing instructors.
  7. A detailed "Integrated Balochistan Governance and Development Strategy" demonstrated after China's western provinces should be developed by the administration of Baluchistan. Involvement at the federal or provincial level must be distinctly described and clear. Only planned, national, and interprovincial initiatives are advised to get funding from the government's PSDP.
  8. Educational institutions will role professionally if transfers, scheduling, and other management decisions are made on the basis of merit to remove the element of prejudice and favoritism in schools. Involving parents and community people in decision-making is another way to improve school-family and community collaboration. To increase productivity, administrative flaws in Balochistan must be fixed by their access to technical education. Furthermore, talented but underprivileged students would be able to finish their education if scholarships were available to worthy individuals.
  9. To accelerate Baluchistan's economic development, SDGs must be implemented .Also, in order to raise educational standards and meet SDG 4 goal by 2030, the Pakistani government must set aside 4% of GDP towards their education.
  10. Strengthening local governments, the Provincial Assembly, and the Balochistan High Court are establish efficient institutions to improve Balochistan.
  11. To boost provincial autonomy; provide local governments with greater authority to make decisions. Make sure that authority is meaningfully delegated. Put policies in place to stop nepotism, guarantee hiring based on merit, and defend human rights in order to encourage openness and accountability.

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