

DIGGING INTO THE DRIVERS OF UNDERDEVELOPMENT OF BALOCHISTAN



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DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

The Almighty Allah, the creator and the most merciful, and to the Messenger, Muhammad (S.A.W), who taught us the purpose of life, and my great Parents and Teachers.

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ABSTRACT

Geographically, Balochistan is a province with vast land and scattered population as compare to the rest of the provinces of Pakistan. Disconnectedness of regions leads to underdevelopment and increases unemployment. Lack of infrastructure impact the overall production which increases gap in the standard of living in different regions. The political culture and politics in Balochistan are different as compare to other provinces. There is *Sardari* system in the remote areas of Balochistan and every tribe is having their own tribal leader which also happens to be the leader of a political party. There is lack of unity among the tribal leaders hence there exists a division in the political system of province. This research has Qualitative approach to analyze the phenomenon of underdevelopment in Balochistan. To achieve this objective, published material and data is used to measure the extent of underdevelopment of Balochistan. According to the need of the topic, Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is utilized to critically uncover and interrogate different dimensions and inequalities in the society. Furthermore, qualitative data analysis is undertaken by conducting Key Informant Interviews of different stakeholders from Balochistan, which have direct link with process of the development of Balochistan. Findings suggest that the tribal leaders are part Balochistan politics, so, the central government must promote the culture of consultations and negotiations with all around the level, such as negotiations with the tribal leaders and insurgents bring them to the mainstream and provide them legal opportunities. Government should promote positive image of their policies.

Keywords: Underdevelopment, Balochistan, *Sardari* system, Critical Discourse Analysis

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ACRONYMS

BSO	Baloch Student Organization
CPEC	China Pakistan Economic Corridor
EU	European Union
FC	Frontier Corps
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IPP	Institute of Public Policy
KIIs	Key Informant Interviews
KPK	Khyber Pukhtunkhwa
MPA	Member of Provincial Assembly
NP	National Party
NFC	National Finance Commission
PIPS	Pakistan Institute of Parliamentary Services
SDPI	Sustainable Development Policy Institute
SI	Structural Inequalities
SML	Saindak Metals Limited
SD	Structural Development

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Development does not only mean to accelerate Gross Domestic Product (GDP) or Per Capita income, instead it means to overcome poverty, remove inequality in society and decrease unemployment; if this does not happen it is underdevelopment (Sodhar, 2019). Simultaneously, underdevelopment occurs when personal interests are preferred, rather than needs of inhabitants of the country. Development plays crucial role to curb the factors of underdevelopment in society (Ahmad, 1992). International literature would also be incorporated in this research to comprehend the gist of the problem. Developed countries of the world took centuries to drag themselves out of feudalism towards welfare and nation state. For instance, France and Spain had joined and shared territories for many centuries to pave the way for development in their country.

Underdevelopment refers to the low level of facilities, in term of jobs, infrastructure, health and political voice etc. Disconnectedness of region increases unemployment and leads to underdevelopment. When there is lack of job opportunities, there would be low level of labor production which affects living standard of people. Lack of infrastructure impact the overall production as well as the development of the region. The term regional inequality in the world is thus considered as deprived from infrastructure and labor productivity which increase gap in the standard of living in different regions (Basile et al., 2001). In the third world countries like Pakistan the roots of underdevelopments are inextricably strong (Kausar, 2013). In Pakistan there are many factors which contribute to the poverty and underdevelopment, such as gender

discriminations, lack of education/health facilities, political unrest, financial constraints and societal constraints which has direct bearing on the rural poverty (Chaudhry and Rahman, 2009).

In 21st century where the world is moving rapidly towards globalization and technology, Pakistani society is encircling in the darkness of inequality. The gap between rich and poor is enhancing day by day. There is no doubt in that the Balochistan province is naturally rich but administratively very poor. Geographically Balochistan province is half of Pakistan but population wise it has 5% of the total country population. Balochistan is resourceful province, it has minerals, coals, chromite, and gas etc. (Naeem, 1999). Different drivers are blamed to have contributed to the underdevelopment of the province. Balochistan was emerged as the “Area of Interest” or “Area of Tussel” for the world and regional powers to easily move towards Gulf region and Central Asia (Ahmad, 1992).

The role of political parties and administration is very crucial for the development of Balochistan. The factors, which can increase underdevelopment such as scattered and least population, the role of feudal and social setup, lack of infrastructure resources and geographical amenities in the province. The infrastructure of the province is the responsibility of the administration or public offices. Because if it is not fulfilling it brings underdevelopment to the province. For instance, it will stop private investors to invest in the remote areas of the province, surely because it is not their duty to build infrastructure. Investor invests when they are sure about facilities in the region (Mohammad and Farooq).

In remote areas of Balochistan there is lack of skills, capital and economic opportunities, which increases poverty incidence. More than 60% area of Balochistan is dry land which is inappropriate for agriculture. Lack of capitals and new technologies further deepens

underdevelopment in the province. The consequences of underdevelopment also increase the disparity between provinces e.g. (Balochistan and Punjab). Balochistan has less population as compare to Punjab but Punjab is more prosperous than Balochistan. Punjab enjoys high status because of majority in civil bureaucracy, military and other institutions (Sodhar, 2019), which is mainly associated with the opportunities available to the population. According to the Archaeologist Research, Balochistan was not at that much dry provinces it is now a days. There was high ratio of rain falls in the province, high level of water was available in the province (Ahmad, 1992).

The rural areas of Balochistan are dependent on the Livestock productions. Due to harsh environment the people of Balochistan are more inclined towards resorting to earn livelihood from livestock (such as sheep, goats, donkey and Camels etc.). Due to droughts, often people losses their animals which also increase poverty (Mohammad and Farooq). Balochistan was an autonomous state at the time of Pakistan's independence and the sudden annexation with Pakistan begun the political unrest, finally resulting in insurgency against Pakistan which was the starting point of underdevelopment in the province. Mirza (2013) states that five insurgencies in the province made a room for international agencies for their illegal activities that made the situation worse. The leadership of the political parties in Balochistan are more inclined towards their interest as compare to the will of their general population. The prevailing situation of Balochistan in term of politics is in dilemma, because sometimes they became anti and pro towards Central government (Mirza, 2013).

Due to low land availability (only 6 to 7%) for agriculture, it creates financial constraints (for instance there will be unemployment, lack of capital). To spell out, the regional inequalities we can easily find the autonomous power of feudal and tribal leaders in the remote areas of

Balochistan. According to the Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI), Balochistan is the poorest province of the country. Half of its population lives below the poverty line. People living in the remote areas of Balochistan often rely on the livestock and agriculture. Because they have adopted it from their ancestors, it is their old occupation. They earn money from livestock to live their life. It created approximately 25% revenue for national stock. In term of finance also, the province is lagging behind which created under development in the province (Raziq et al., 2010). The people of Balochistan are facing inequalities, which we can say is a barrier in the way of development.

1.2 Role of the Key Stakeholders in Upholding Balochistan

The role of Centre in the development of Balochistan is somehow weak. According to the World Bank report that Centre does not mean to provide each and everything rather they should back the social and economic activities in the province as facilitator (Mohammad and Farooq). The conflict between Centre and separatist groups has also played a great role to push the province into underdevelopment phase. Regardless of abundant natural resources and least population, underdevelopment is prevalent everywhere (Sodhar, 2019). In the province the will of the people is limited, religious thoughts, political wills and ethnic affiliations are linked with their tribal leaders. It embarks classification in the people of Balochistan (Hussain and Rehman, 2015). The political culture and politics in Balochistan are different as compared to other provinces. There is Sardari system in the remote areas of Balochistan which means area is controlled by tribal leaders. Every tribe is having their own tribal leaders which are also the leader of nationalist or political party. It shows that with no unity in the tribal leaders in the political system of province (Wahid, 2016).

Inequality which can enhance underdevelopment can also be seen in other countries. Such as it can be seen in the members of European Union (EU) on one hand income differences decreases but on the other hand the inequalities between them are also on the increase. The removal of trade costs in the European Union member increases the benefits because it reduces the transaction costs. The unity between them enhances benefits for their industries and firms. Inequality emerges when transaction cost decreases, profitable firms shift to small market to selling their products (Basile et al., 2001).

In brief, this study mainly focuses on the extent, factors and dimensions of inequalities in Balochistan along with having a discussion on its causes. Inequalities exist from individual level to state level. It thus focuses on the policies and factors which created a room for inequalities. Study will show flaws and errors of important policies and factors. If there is peace in Balochistan it means there would be prosperity in the whole country. The reason being our country is dependent on Balochistan for its natural resources and being an integral part, its prosperity should be equally important to the policy makers. Balochistan got fully functional authorities after the 1972 interim constitution. Constitutional power was given to the province after 23 years of the Pakistan independence. In 1970 Balochistan provincial government was able to run their province internal affairs (Shahzad, 2007).

1.3 Deprivation in Terms of Structural Development & Change in Balochistan

Infrastructure means roads, markets and developments etc. The failure of any market is dependent on the road infrastructure. If they have infrastructure of roads, it means market have high demands and high bulk of revenue generating. However, if there is no road and infrastructure it means market barely survive. Balochistan is more undeveloped in a sense of road infrastructure. This lack of infrastructure is responsible for lack of grass root level

installation of industrial sector and increased rate of poverty in the province. Poverty ratio in the province has link with road infrastructure for instance, least road infrastructure has impacts on market, which hits industrial sectors, relatively decrease in employment which hype poverty. It is clear that when there is no industry there will be no job and people will be jobless and will generate poverty in the province. The disbursement of well-developed markets and roads in the remote areas of the province is like unbelievable for people of Balochistan. Lack of regional connectivity ignite connection between markets, productions, work opportunity for labor, decrease in finance etc. Because it links with transports and road connectivity. Hence on the other hand there is no rail transportation in the province as except north of the province. In 2012 study shows that above 60% roads were unpaved and more than 80% roads were in condition of desolation (BCDS, 2013).

Main sources of infrastructure are transport communication, water, electricity and roads etc. The low availability of water effects the agriculture sector of the province. Irrigated land in Balochistan is dry up to 60%. On the other hand, the availability of water for drinking is also lagging behind, approximately, 49% of people using unimproved water for drinking (BCDS, 2013) the economic hub of the province is situated in the Baloch dominated areas where insurgency is on hot water. Although it affects the future development of province because of threat of life no one agree to go there (Khan and Ullah, 2017). The operation of 2006 against Baloch nationalist specifically Nawab Akbar Bugti emerged as a strong barrier in the way of development in the province, when Musharraf showed their power without thinking the consequences of it. At that time, he spent bulk of money on the Gwadar port, military cantonment and mega projects. These investments were not changed/benefited the life of common people of the province (Khan and Ullah, 2017). To some extent it can be said that

murdered of national leaders had decreased infrastructure activities in the province. Throughout the history, after the killing of tribal leaders it emerged insurgency and pushed back the province from infrastructure activities. There is no doubt that after assassination of Akbar Bugti insurgency was once again emerged as a gigantic barrier in the way of development (Grare, 2006).

For instance, gas pipeline agreement was carrying out between Pakistan, India and Iran. During the agreement the bomb blast on gas pipelines were the sign of disagreement of the concerns in the province (Khan and Ullah, 2017). It is quite shocking that where the gas has discovered (Sui) that place still far behind from the gas facilities as compare to availability of gas to the major district of the whole country. However, the payment or billing of electricity, water and gas is very low. People rarely pay their consumption bills. Which create a room for corruption and increase the burden on those who paid their bill. Which impose negative impacts on the infrastructure of province (Hassan and Malik, 2018).

Some policies in the history also played role in the underdevelopment of Balochistan. In Musharraf Era when step was taken to merge the levies force into police force. Both departments were amalgamating to curb insurgency. In result provincial management faced a lot of hardship in term of training, discipline and capacity building between both forces. Despite spent on development of the province billions of rupees were spent on the amalgamation of the forces. The policy was flop because levies forces are border and tribal area force. They were uncomfortable and unfamiliar with the planning and system of the urbanizing force. They were uneasy in police uniform and created internal conflict in the force. At the end province got nothing except the burden of billions lost. Which shake the roots of development sector of the province? Mostly districts of Balochistan fall below the average line of calories per kg. 16

districts out of 26 fall below average line. Awaran district is the mud area where there is no agriculture land which means no calories found because of no agriculture land. It prevails unhealthy population which can impacts development process of the province. Unhealthy population indicates high level of poverty and low level of productivity which directly affect the employment and infrastructure.

1.4 Research Objectives

- i. To understand the perception regarding the underdevelopment of Balochistan
- ii. To find out incidents, policies and factors that caused underdevelopment in Balochistan.

1.5 Structure of the Study

Chapter 1 is the background, where the focus of the research is to highlight historical reflection of issues and under develop views for Balochistan and how it has grown over the time. The issues, barriers and importance of the development in Balochistan are discussed while considering its exploration at the national level.

In Chapter II there is discussion on the key factors for underdevelopment of Balochistan which includes the major drivers that are already explained at all areas of research. Transformation of knowledge and the lack of technological developments have flourished the Balochistan and it provides easy access for to people in rural areas and influence the same community. The digging drivers for Balochistan are based on information and awareness people received for understanding the issues of the province.

Chapter III incorporated the development and what were the issues that stopped the progress of Balochistan in a deemed rather prosperous way. The problem is the extreme unsettling of crises and the support of state during the various government tenures for fulfillment

of desired agendas not for people but for the other stakeholder, the situation of the people in the society of Balochistan through the qualitative interviews of concerned participants. The semi-structure interview is to highlight social doctrines of drivers that are deep and provided the space that was opened only for the people of Balochistan.

Chapter IV encircled the major issues in the Balochistan under development and the community rights of people. While using the analysis and results of the interviews there is significant discussion on the barriers like the lack of social education and awareness about the needs and the cause of key development needed for Balochistan. The real challenge and how it can be done through the use of executive powers and domestic support where the need of assessment from federal government in resource allocation. The state sponsored support for ending crises is in dire need for damaging community with the key drivers underlying the easiness for people of different classes.

In Chapter V the research aims to highlight the serious flaws with the recommendations and policy challenge that need to be fixed in a professional manner. The discussion is all around the changes occurred in the society and the ultimate response of state and society. However, the contradictions in policy and practice for digging drivers in the case of Balochistan is in need of accelerating with the possible outcomes of the implementation for prosperity and psychological trust of deprived communities in the region.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter focused on the discussion of key factors for underdevelopment of Balochistan which includes the major drivers that are already explained at all areas of research. Transformation of knowledge and the lack of technological developments have flourished the Balochistan and it provides easy access for to people in rural areas and influence the same community. The digging drivers for Balochistan are based on information and awareness people received for understanding the issues of the province.

2.1 Introduction

The providing factors for the understanding of the underdevelopment in Balochistan are very much clear and all these have the direct or indirect contribution to let the province in a vague condition. These multiple factors implied that the geographical location of the area or the involvement of key stakeholders sometimes pay no attention to domestic cause but find it good to have fulfillment of their own interests. Same is the case with Balochistan having situation of geopolitical hotspot and bordering with Afghanistan and Iran is significant to know the primary reasons for not developing it.

Scholars ((G.Popkova, 2017): (Dialokeetal, 2017): (Turhan, 2018): (Furtadlo, 2021): and (Kuru, 2019)) have investigated the major finding and provided that all those leading factors that are causing Balochistan with instability, non-availability of support from the federal government, weak political structure and parties in the province and the conflict that emerged from time to time during last 5-6 decades. The dual problems of the illiteracy and incidences of high poverty emerged as the cause for sufferings of people in Balochistan. The structural, operational issues,

low efficiency, limited mechanical resources, unequal access and the social or economic backwardness contain all those reasons for the underdevelopment.

2.2 Defining and Explaining the Term Underdevelopment

(Klaren, 2018) Explains that some sections of classical sociology imply the drivers of how underdevelopment can be defined for the common understanding. It discussed the bureaucratic authoritarianism through the cases and the models of corporatist, dependency and modernization. Here, several intellectual traditions are remained desperate for seeking the underdevelopment as a term to be linked with the theories of development. For (Penouil, 2019) underdevelopment is the economic attributes that are having greater importance for the polarization. Here the concept of poles is focused for various decisions both political and organizational. The development and growth poles are commonly used as issues for underdevelopment in the developing countries. The growth pole is referring to whole complex activities that are commonly interrelationship of upward and downward activities. Commonly, the concept of pole according to the author is the growth activity as in some sectors like industry and a harbor, but at the same time it is the intensive exploitation of natural resources given in the naturally rich resources area where productive activities lead to exchange systems, collective equipment and activities related to possible structural change.

(Furtadlo, 2021) Highlighted mechanism, rates of development as a definition with under developed structures and disequilibrium among monetary structures and availability of the resources. In easy terms such definitions are defined a process, endangering the gap between resources and effective decision making. For that matter, (Navarro, 1974) illustrate that distribution of resources in health sector are paramount within the parameters of misdistribution and cultural diffusion. Marketing the foreign oriented economy ensure the need for training and

prevalence of programs that highlight the effective service of the people concerned. The institutional-social divide is also defined as underdevelopment by (Felice, 2018) while giving the example of Italy as differences in various institutions, government policies and social human capital management.

The lack of relationship among these areas is the factor causing explanation to the definition of under development. However, the authors (Popkova et al., 2018) invokes the underdevelopment whirlpools in European and Russian states with help of techniques that could enlarge the innovation and overcoming of growing strong differentiation in their sub-system to come under the definition of underdevelopment and development. Same is the case with Balochistan where all these factors, variables and determinants of under development are commonly existed without any further explanation.

2.3 Criteria for Balochistan as Underdeveloped Province

The criteria for the explanation of each region like Balochistan province is varied among the scholars hailing from different schools of growth. The (Jumono et al., 2021) reflect that availability of inflation, trade openness, saving investment gaps and the liquidity conditions are some of the factors determine the basic criteria for regions like Balochistan as underdeveloped area. These four areas of the regions are considered in an effective way to review the matters and the eligibility of the things have significant impact variations. The financial intermediary system and the basic principles of open economics are proving efficient in realizing the way for underdevelopment of Balochistan. Same is the case with (Ma et al., 2019) where the focus of study is to determine the industry, land and population as a process of morphological and functional change in transforming a rural-urban system consisting of poor development in the case of Balochistan. The criteria to define the underdevelopment are based on the construction of

evaluation index system that is based on the land-population-industry at national level of a state that follows spatiotemporal variation with the geographical detector and identification of hotspot areas.

Lack of coordination and relationship among integration of rural and urban areas in a single province followed by the construction of well-off society and improve institutions, mechanism of regional strategic decision making is leading character of fixing the criteria for underdevelopment. The standards of these areas and decision making are reflecting either the province is developed or it is under the process of development. While the case of Balochistan reflects that each of these elements are the gap that is not being fulfilled by various governments and state institutions that lead to an underdeveloped nation.

Further the equality analysis implied by (Qian et al., 2017) that the ratio of utilizing available services is also a criterion for developed or underdeveloped areas. In this case the author provided an example of inequity in health examination and the utilization of the resources for the gender like women is the leading cause of explaining the existence of underdevelopment in an effective manner. While implying health examination, the author reflects connecting factors like education, age and financial conditions of the people if not reached at a standard level or accepted under the criteria of international indexing is also underdeveloped. Various tools and determinations of criteria is based on the standard mechanism of how to resolve all those issues pertaining in the lines of maintaining a healthy standard for a common individual or the society as a whole.

2.4 Global Perspective of Underdevelopment in Balochistan

The agencies and international organizations have viewed key prospective of underdevelopment in Balochistan through the political lenses, while denominating the ground realities and supporting the area in uplifting its social and economic position. However certain facts explained by author (Erum et al., 2020) are considerable. These authors have explained that shift in decades of development in Balochistan is based on rapid social change because of various situations happening in the region and at the international front. From largely pastoral nomadic society to the gradually transformed agrarian society of Balochistan, the services delivered to the area under international law and agreements. All those international laws or the agreements paved way for the disparity and further expansion of facilities in a slow pace. These services or the grant of specific indicators under international organizations resulted in nothing but a waste of time and energy.

For example, the agreements in the shape of not digging mineral and other resources followed by the contract with neighbor for gas pipelines are pressured through the international perspective thereby restricting the region from its effective development. This is the global perspective for which resources like Juniper forests, marble, coal, iron, and zinc, lead, gold and copper are unable to serve the progressive growth of the province. Under the same global view, the authors (Baloch and Thapa, 2019) ensure the internal and external factors that lead to no growth or limited growth of agriculture in Balochistan. It highlights role of private sectors, public institutions, technical assistance and policy along with the following of international structures lead to devastation of agricultural sector. The modes of extension/approaches adopted and implemented around the globe are transfer of technology, visit and training. The difference

in the policy and practice followed with the implementation of facilities and problem-solving participation are global rules and illustrated factors for deprivation of Balochistan.

Here the authors (Soomro et al., 2019) reiterate global agenda of educating females faced a major obstacle from the male dominant and conventional society. Freedom, equality, fundamental rights are underlined in the SDG's goals by United Nations and its allied agencies like World Health and World Food Organization. This is a significant loss in the human society that owes to *baradari* system, nowhere working in the present time around the globe. For the same reasons (Kumar, 2019) provides that state-to-state relations under the international laws are not followed to get some regions like Balochistan be prosperous and get out of the underdeveloped drivers. There are perspectives of international terrorism practices incorporating world leading agencies to operate in Balochistan including the Indian military establishment that is based on the decade's long triangulation of relations with Pakistan. Afghanistan as the power hub for more than dozens of world leading agencies having vested interests are in operations and affecting Balochistan in the same way because it is the neighbor and very close area towards Afghanistan.

2.5 Key Reasons for the Underdevelopment

(G.Popkova, 2017) Focused on the key reasons through the description of disproportions of the global economy for underrun Asian countries. The reduction of disproportions is the existence of underdevelopment whirlpool that proves the presence of problem and its response. The old and conventional economic strategies are in-progress that underlines a transition into the quality of economic growth for areas like Balochistan. The system based on practical measures for achievement of such purposes are incorporated the scientific value, originality and novelty of the basic structure to be revamped for smooth progress and growth. The authors (Dialoke et al.,

2017) highlighted the importance of how policy for growth be implemented which is very important reason when developing countries push insignificant areas of policy for implementations. The real challenge is to address the problem not the specific elite class and the effective development of policies is part of the progress. The reasons explained by the author for failed effective policies are the clarity of purpose, inadequate material and human resources, lack of political will and the continuity of state policies for a specific or dominant area facing deprivation.

In the case of Balochistan, the non-human capital development with under development and less patriotism are some of the factors that ensure the problems and need specific solutions. The failures in the progress are not common but effectively addressed if the key issues of policy implementation are resolved. However, the author (Turhan, 2018) reviewed the strategy of development through the common belief only based on the industrialization. This is not a sure case rather it clarifies the western paradigms those are to understand and develop based on the authenticity claims which are not free from the case of dependency theory in case of the effects for underdevelopment. The microstructures and foreign affairs dealing of developing countries resulted in the effective management of policies for growth and development which is same in the case of Balochistan.

This can be effectively address by (Furtadlo, 2021) through the fundamental connections between dependence and underdevelopment where the technology has changed the equality of labor productivity followed by the industrial capitalism that influence the resources available in the case of foreign trade and formidable economic activity. The international trade in the case of depravity faced by the Balochistan province is to focus on the labor productivity by specialization of geographical location and the resources available to the conditions. Further the

author (Kuru, 2019) supported the fact that some religions are strong in sense of removing and reducing the depravity as in the case of Muslims, those were strong socio-economically with available structure that led to a proper solution when the power shifted to the western world. This reflects that underdevelopment is nothing but a reason for someone to have excuse over the work state, organization or anyone has to follow. These small and large sectors of the society are inter-linked and effectively influence the role of each person in driving forces for the underdeveloped world.

2.6 National Development Cause and Balochistan

(Ainuddin et al., 2013) Reflect that the national development progress and the case of Balochistan are two inter-linked but differently projected titles for the issue of underdevelopment. It is because of the development of the landscape that is failed to achieve any major success. For the reason, the states of despair shown in the case of suffering from a multiple crisis embark no solution in terms of economic and political manifestations. For a positive takeoff, there has been steps taken like the improved security situation, decline in the bombing, considerable attention for health and education indicators contributes for the policymakers to have national cause with no slow-motion collapse of the system, the addressing of the prolonged conflicts and insurgences that are common hurdles in the way of development and progress.

The verifiable social and economic indicators according to (Biranvanzadeh et al., 2015) are the result of how Baloch society is treated by the past government with focus on the national development with weak situation of Balochistan. The policy for the state strategic potential is to highlight the issues that can be a national cause and effective for the development of Balochistan as well. These areas are included the internal security challenges, industrialization, revenue and the looming energy challenges. The restrictions of the projects at a national level are determined

by the fact that provincial government in Balochistan is waiting for a significant development those could give the province in the form of projects and issues underlined accordingly as determined by (Fanni et al., 2014). The entire shutdown in the developmental projects by the national cause led to non-availability of the factors that ensured the resources remained at the place with no proof of support given to the pro-growth developmental model.

To stimulate the stagnant provincial economy (Khan et al., 2021) provides that the state implied that the innovation and self-development are sustained with strategies that be able to engage the young talent based on the principles of innovation and hardworking. What is important for many of the research studies is that the resources and strategic locations of a specific area deserve attention instead of focusing on unremitting ignorance. The insecurity and violence disturb the already economic structure that is devastating need to address through the regional model of governance. The technological developments, scientific, cultural and economic oriented schemes for the smooth progress of uplifting the improve public life with facilities that are effective and based on the growth.

2.7 Mainstreaming the Drivers of Backwardness in Balochistan

The mainstreaming of the drivers for reusing or reducing the backwardness implied through the various citizenship identities that intersect and it explained the deprivation explained and examined by (Kadiwal and Durrani, 2018) such account of the management for middle class parties and the students in richer economies those interacted with low-income setting. The negotiation issues for mainstreaming the narratives that are important for sustainable growth of a region is effective when it is considered broadly and with the engagement of postcolonial approach. The same tactics of globalization and the colonized world are effective in a way that arrange the need for managing resources in a limelight of rewards and needs of the individuals.

Such idea can be understanding with the authors (Thresia et al., 2020) those provided that intensity of centralization in a federal state are all imbalances' characteristics of the growth policy.

For that matter, the integrated regional and developmental dependence of province towards the central institutions highlighted mainstreaming of drivers leading towards backwardness in Balochistan. For that matter, reducing of the deprivation and the inequality contribute for the upgraded economic consequences that is very important in uplifting the deprived situations that is recognizing the key social indicators those are also the drivers of backwardness. The authors (Saxena et al., 2020) review spatial structure of Balochistan including the distribution of resources in an effective and equal manner. The TOPSIS (Technique for Order of Preference by Similarity to Ideal Solutions) is a multi-criteria decision-making model as it is originally used to solve the decision-making problems while comparison to the options available as alternative.

Much of the focused given to the development initiated by (Rais, 2019) with propose technique which may be useful for the large-scale decision making for the automotive industries or the pro-poor growth strategies mentioned by the World Bank as very important for the reducing of backwardness in Balochistan. The components of drivers included the political elites operating in Balochistan including the long-term investment and upgraded structure of the organization. The reduction in the multi-dimensional poverty is near to collapse of the standards and social structures leading to the result-oriented development and implementation of plans.

2.8 Theoretical Support Under-pinning Balochistan

This research, analyze different aspects and issues that how and why Balochistan province is lagging behind. “Critical theory” which is concerned about the structure of society and powers would be employed for analysis (Thompson, 2017) Critical theory is the theory of socialist and presented by a group of many socialists. Basically, it criticizes over on the societal structure, power system and also over on social change. So, this Frankfurt theory (Critical theory) would be fruitful and will cover the dimensions and aspects of this topic (Scherer, 2018) With the help of this analysis tool, the research would be more specific also will know about the nature of the problem (such as how it emerges? What are the causes and factors behind it? Etc.).

The geographical representation of Balochistan is to some extent half of Pakistan. If Balochistan is in turmoil it means Pakistan is in turmoil (Ryan, 2018) Balochistan is also the resourceful province of the country. It is the gateway to Central Asia; the ongoing development project China Pakistan economic corridor (CPEC) also has been initiated from (Gwadar) district of Balochistan. It is a province with full of Minerals, Coals, Gold, Silver and Copper etc.

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents the methodology to capture the agendas of political unrest, geographical constraints, financial and societal constraints not for people but for all the other important stakeholders. The initial conditions for underdeveloped situation of the people in the society of Balochistan is captured through the qualitative interviews of concerned participants. The semi-structure interview is to highlight social doctrines of drivers that are deep and provided the space that was opened only for the people of Balochistan.

3.1 Research Design

The qualitative research design intended to deal with the complications of the investigation for the unfolding of drivers that are resulted in underdeveloped condition in Balochistan (Hennink et al., 2020). A clear relation, between the research methods and the design provides that formal and objective based process of the information that is obtained for to see cause and effect relationship followed by the specific research design. The main pillars of the research design incorporated the experimental, causal/quasi experimental, correlational and descriptive research. Some designs have the key differences while majority is the similar to true experience.

3.2 Conceptual Framework

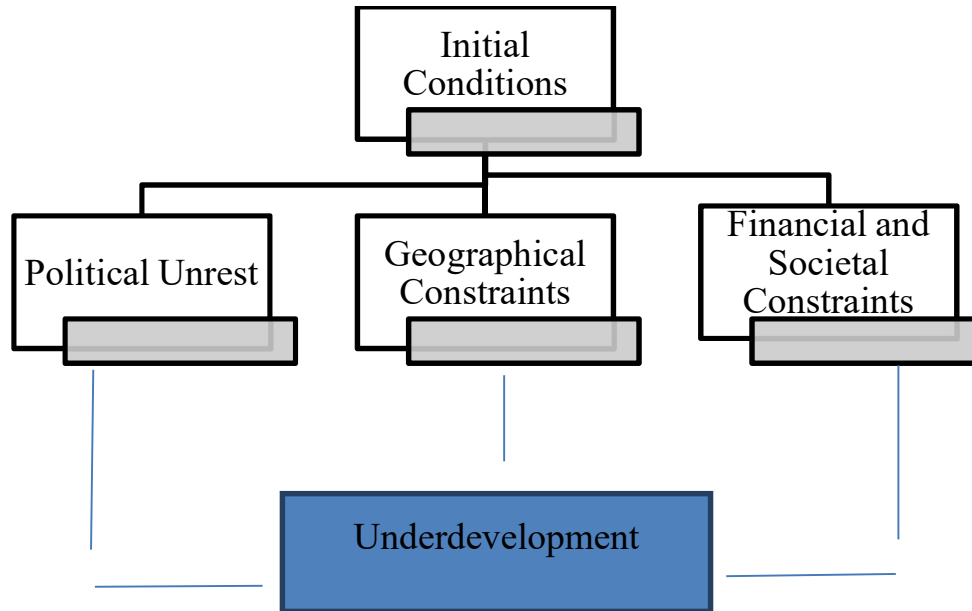


Figure 3.2 Source: Author's Development

Conceptual framework is something which helps to build the hypothesis and give it a logical reasoning. It provides scenario that from where the problem is emerging. It talks about concepts and find out the dimensions of the problems. The figure highlights the inadequacies which cause underdevelopment in Balochistan and these would be contested with qualitative data from major stakeholders.

3.2.1 Operationalization of the Variables

3.2.1.1 Political Unrest:

People are deprived from their basic rights due to feudalism in the province, emergence of insurgency and lack of coordination between political parties in the province as well as between Centre and provincial government. This leads to underdevelopment.

3.2.1.2 Geographical Constraints:

Sharing border with Iran and Afghanistan raises uncertainty, leading to underdevelopment. Lack of authority on natural resources and lack of infrastructure, for instance, markets, roads, gas, electricity and water facilities are main problem.

3.2.1.3 Financial and Societal Constraints:

Lack of Capital (factories and industries), weak resource base, inadequate share in National Finance Commission Award, Patriarchy and societal values causes underdevelopment in the province.

3.2.2 Pragmatic Research Paradigm

The study is based on the pragmatic research that intends to focus on the individual decision maker within the same real-world issue (Cassell et al., 2017) For the qualitative research the pragmatic study implies the identification of problem and viewing the issue in a broadest context which reflect the inquiry relating to the matters that is practical not an idealistic condition. The pragmatic approach is considerable in determining as how the questions are approached and ultimately resolved. The constructive knowledge, intervention and the association of pragmatic approach resulted in a better outcome especially for the case of Balochistan, the problems and their ultimate distraction. The pragmatic research as provided through the qualitative analysis implied that integration, experience, interests and the unity are some of the key principles that can be used for the effective results. The deductive reasoning is been applied because the nature of research is qualitative that emphasized for the flexible and reflexive research. The role of research as inductive reflects that it moves from the specific observations to broader generalizations.

3.2.3 Interpretivist Research Approach

For the research on the issue of Balochistan as a social and economic phenomenon of deprivation, the interpretive approach highlights the socially constructed views as understanding of the issues (Castleberry and Nolen, 2018). The approach is inclined more towards the qualitative research where the complexities of meaning, nature and symbols underlined the social reality. The lived human experience as provided in the case of issues in Balochistan ensures the resolution of the problem and to reach at certain conclusion. Here, the shaping of institutions practices; actions and frames are referring to set of assumption that support the resolution of problems which are based for effective interpretation.

3.3 Research Methods

The research chosen for highlighting issues and developments that reflect the significance of qualitative method for achieving the effective results and ultimate conclusion, it is important to consider the key drivers that are influencing the interpretation of cases at lower and high developmental position (Johnson and Vindrola-Padros, 2017) Various scholars and researchers have discussed the role of qualitative research in mentioning the practical use of methods against the objectives that ensure the management of collecting information, interpreting and concluding with the results over each response. The qualitative research has the less chances of risk in collection and analysis of the data. It is the comprehensive response to the issues highlighted in the research and those variants that are spatial consideration of connecting with the community in Balochistan. For the intentional resource allocation and the connection of political unrest, geographical constraints, financial and societal constraints, there is specific use of method in the form of themes, analysis and the codes against the received material.

These data driven tools are the primary support for the conduct of research in highlighting the key determinants of finance, geography and stability of political institutions those are contributive for managing the resources in a primary and pre-prerogative manner. The scholars viewed the identification of the themes as the formal matter of distributing the data collected and the reason to justify the initial finding through qualitative research methods. Most of the sections of qualitative methods are directing for the key stakeholders trying to destabilize the situation of Balochistan. The divisions of the sub-sections into further availability of resources and their effective use for the development and growth of the province is undertaken through the interviews from each of the concerned participant. The key drivers of the underdevelopment are part of the discussion that allow financial as well as other constraints to be executed according to the common practices of inviting participants to response against the available questions.

The questionnaire for the qualitative research is developed through the variables that support the need for effective development and progress in Balochistan (De et al., 2017). The opinions and responses given by the people while considering the important factors needed for the issuance of projects and the finance that could overcome the issues restricting the progress of development in Balochistan. There is diverse focus and response about the variables highlighting key actions that are not focused by the concerned government or the authority concerned with the matter of issues in Balochistan. The resources may not be developed as responses view techniques of the method used for specific areas or concerned literature giving examples of the previous cases that are under development. The semi-structure instrument implied for the tool to gather key information and progress of analysis with the opportunities utilized for the size of sample and population considered in Balochistan.

Table 3.3.1: Research Methods

Research Questions	Data	Method	Instruments
❖ <i>To measure the extent of the underdevelopment of Balochistan in comparison to other provinces of Pakistan</i>	Qualitative	Qualitative Analysis	❖ Semi-Structure Interviews ❖ Reports/Literature
❖ <i>To find out incidents, policies and factors that caused underdevelopment in Balochistan.</i>	Qualitative	Qualitative Analysis	❖ Semi-Structure Interviews ❖ Reports/Literature
❖ <i>To see main drivers which pushed Balochistan province into the murkiness of deprivation</i>	Qualitative	Qualitative Analysis	❖ Semi-Structure Interviews ❖ Reports/Literature

3.4 Sources of information

This research adopted Qualitative methods. To achieve first objective, published materials and data was initially used to measure the extent of underdevelopment of Balochistan. Materials, collected from different sources such as digital libraries, books, articles, and different newspapers were utilized. To analyze the remaining objectives of this research, this study resort

to qualitative analysis. According to the need of the topic, Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is the best method to cover the main factors and dimensions of the given problem. CDA is therefore utilized to critically uncover and interrogate different dimensions and inequalities in the society. Qualitative data analysis was undertaken by conducting Key Informant Interviews of different stakeholders from Balochistan, which have direct link with process of the development of Balochistan.

The research considered for digging the drivers of underdevelopment in Balochistan, especially the area of Quetta through the response mentioned under the questions and objectives. The sources of the secondary and primary research are used as the key determinants of qualitative method (Esser and Vliegenthart, 2017) The original sources for the data are the questionnaire that reflects the use of interviews while the secondary sources are the tools where available literature, followed by reports and the related material are used as important source of data. The participants associated with the disparities and issues of underdevelopment in the Quetta district and Balochistan province are selected as a key source of gestures and stimulated activities. During the sessions, there is accurate information that is used for highlighting the financial, social and geographical problems that are based for other problems as need digging to reach for more exclusive results. Other than these, organizations and institutional services are part of the discussion during the interviews for understanding the foundations of data.

3.5 Sample for Key Informant Interviews

For saving time, expense and to generate informed academic discussion, the participants that are relevant were interviewed like the members of provincial and National assembly, senior bureaucrats, academic experts, civil society, journalists, and the youth members. All these members were interviewed to have opinion about the geographic, economic, and social and fail

distribution of the resources for the Balochistan and especially the area of study covered as district of Quetta. Each issue and the discussion are explained according to the measurement of the responses and coding.

Table 3.5.1: (KIIs)

Sample for Key Informant interviews		
<i>S. No</i>	<i>Key Informants</i>	<i>Number</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>Members of National Assembly</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>2</i>	<i>Members of Provincial Assembly</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>3</i>	<i>Members of Senate</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>4</i>	<i>Retired Bureaucrat/serving (who have served in Balochistan)</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>5</i>	<i>Academia from Balochistan</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>6</i>	<i>Journalists</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>7</i>	<i>Civil Society/NGOs</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>8</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>2</i>
	<i>Total</i>	<i>15</i>

As a broad guide, major components of analyses are outlined as follows.

Desk research:

For any research there should be broad knowledge about it. This knowledge comes from different sources of books, documents, newspaper and journals etc.

Interviews:

Interviews were conducted from concerned stakeholders, such as politicians, journalists, and administrator to make research more valuable.

Documents Analysis:

Official documents were reviewed to know the nature of problem and come up with evidence-based arguments.

Key Incidents Identification:

The identification of incidents was analyzed to know the root causes of problem.

Key- Informant Interviews (KIIs):

The main purpose for KIIs is to know about the event with empirical and authentic data. KIIs included keys role played government servants as well as politicians, journalist who have command over on Balochistan crisis and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Hence, the study adopted a comprehensive framework of analysis to draw reliable conclusions.

3.6 Description of Variables

The items and variables as explain in the table below are explained to measure each area and context of the study. These variables and sub-variables are according to the qualitative research applied and objectives of the research which contribute for the explanation of major ideas in the research and ultimately provide meaning to the factor affecting the learning process of research.

Table 3.6.1: Important Nodes of Discussion (Factors)

Variables	Explanation
<i>Underdevelopment</i>	<i>A broad condition of the phenomena under study including the wide level poverty, literacy, low life expectancy and underutilization of resources</i>
<i>Initial Conditions</i>	<i>The values and the initial set of explanation that explain the deprived condition of the resources and access to facilities in Balochistan</i>
<i>Political Unrest</i>	<i>People are deprived from their basic rights due to feudalism in the province, emergence of insurgency and lack of coordination between political parties in the province as well as between Centre and provincial government.</i>
<i>Geographical Constraints</i>	<i>It means sharing border with Iran and Afghanistan in raising uncertainty. This causes to underdevelopment. Lack of authority on natural resources and lack of infrastructure, for instance, markets, roads, gas, electricity, and water facilities</i>
<i>Financial and Societal Constraints</i>	<i>Lack of Capital (factories and industries), share in National Finance Commission Award, Patriarchy and societal values causes underdevelopment in the province.</i>

The three different categories with main variables that are explain in the table where each played its role by interlinking with study. The underdevelopment in Balochistan is the central focus of this research and it is intended to the areas where geography of Pakistan is highly

important for the world same as the geographical representation of the Balochistan is important for Pakistan.

3.7 Development of Instruments

The research considers the development of instrument for the variables that support the need for effective development and progress in Balochistan (Wu et al., 2017). The opinions and responses given by the people while considering the important factors needed for the issuance of projects and the finance that could overcome the issues restricting the progress of development in Balochistan. There is diverse focus and response about the variables highlighting key actions that are not focused by the concerned government.

The respondent selected for the semi-structure interviews are based on: age, education, experience of attachment in Quetta or areas in Balochistan, years of posting in Balochistan and knowledge about the issues of this research

For the analysis of the trends, beliefs, opinions the instrument of questionnaire developed in parts acceptable to defendant. The questionnaire contains all those aspects of the questionnaire that reflect the use of interviews while the secondary sources are the tools where available literature, followed by reports and the related material are important source of data. The participants associated with the disparities and issues of underdevelopment in the Quetta district and Balochistan province are selected as a key source of gestures and stimulated activities. During the sessions, there is accurate information that is used for highlighting the financial, social and geographical problems.

3.7.1 Semi-Structure Interviews

The semi-structure interviews were conducted based on the qualitative research method. For the findings of the research, the focus is on Balochistan are facing inequalities, somehow, we can say it can be a barrier in the way of development (Cypress, 2018).The interviews are developed through the questionnaire developed from the objectives. The technicalities in the conducting of the interviews are included the key determinants and participants asked about the various aspects of underdevelopment. The patriarchic society the people of Balochistan barely allow the women for education even do not give her a chance to express her opinion either, it will be related to her life or some important concern.

The individuals are part of Senior Officials posted in Balochistan, Member of the Parliament/ Assembly Balochistan that are witness of issues, Civil Society members to guide the issues on ground, Academic experts/Representatives of educational community. The enhance gap in voter registration, education, resources and employment etc. Simultaneously, climate change and drought is also the barrier in the development of the women educations, starvation and water scarcity is the extra burden on women because they have to bring water from the remote areas of the province. The interviews are divided into a part that follows as:

- ❖ Part 1: Bureaucrats/ Senior Officials posted in Balochistan.
- ❖ Part 2: Member of the Parliament/ Assembly Balochistan that are witness of issues.
- ❖ Part 3: Civil Society members to guide the issues on ground.
- ❖ Part 4: Experts/Representatives of Deprived community around Balochistan.

3.7.2 Process of Data Collection

The Key informant's interviews are qualitative research where data is collected through in-depth interviews. The collection of data is to know the fact they are fruitful, and it led to the research for the gaps that could be filled through focused study analysis and literature available for approaching the problem in a systematic manner. Through the conduct of research, the investigator participates in the discussion to enhance the interaction and material with active participation provides the in-depth information about the objectives and question. Moreover, the analysis and contrasting secondary data provides an easy way to reach the conclusion regarding the underdevelopment in Balochistan.

3.8 Analytical Techniques

Scholars and the researchers have applied various techniques for the analysis of the interviews conducted. The tools of the analytics are the ways through which a researcher examines the complex connection among the variables used in the study (Ivey, 2017) for the questionnaire there is the response against the distributed participants that is effective among average return to the queries. Here, it considers the nature and type of qualitative research with the tools used are accurate and compulsive to the findings.

- ❖ Categories of Variables Distribution
- ❖ Transcription of Semi-Structure Interviews

3.9 Ethical Considerations

The research undertaken has upheld the ethical values, while inquiring the subject of Academic experts/Representatives of educational community in the Balochistan along with the other stakeholders (Mkandawire, 2019) As mentioned earlier that the Pashtun's and the Baloch

society is based on patriarchy, in which women are barely allow to participate in public life. So, it will automatically uplift the gap between male and female. The individuals are part of Senior Officials posted in Balochistan, Member of the Parliament/ Assembly Balochistan that are witness of issues, Civil Society members to guide the issues on ground, Academic experts/Representatives of educational community Such as, enhance gap in voter registration, education, resources (Mkandawire, 2019) While considering the values of the ethics the interaction with community & respondents reflect that this research is implied with the limitations of investigation and the information provided is well-managed with reconsideration of ethics at every stage of research. Understanding the valuable comments this study assesses only relevant components associated directly. The procedural justice is considered and a formal channel (email/call request) is used in approaching the concerned participant.

CHAPTER 4

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter contains the analysis of facts collected and mentioned in the previous chapter. The qualitative research design intended to deal with the complications of the investigation for the unfolding of drivers that are resulted in apartheid condition in Balochistan (Hennink et al., 2020). A clear relation between the research methods and the design provides that formal and objective based process of the information that is obtained for to see cause and effect relationship followed by the specific research design. The main pillars of the research design incorporated the experimental, causal/quasi experimental, correlational and descriptive research. Some designs have the key differences while majority is the similar to true experience.

4.1 Unit of Analysis

In this research following are the unit of analysis which provides description and information of the respondents input about the queries from the relevant research. Analysis has been done and cross checked about the relevant queries. The considerations of the interviewed participant are done through the sub-variables and main variables.

4.2 Features of Participants

For the questions/objectives of the study this research is adopted a semi-structure interview from the 15 respondents/participants. For each query, 15 responses were received, hence only the crux is presented to avoid repetition and similarity.

4.3 Experience

The participant's experience is calculated on the basis of their years spent in relevant field and province. It ensures the reliability of the data provided which is significant for this study.

4.4 Nature of Study

This study selected open ended questionnaire and recorder the views about the different drivers which causes the underdevelopment in Balochistan.

4.5 Analysis of the Evidence from Secondary Sources

The research considers secondary data analysis through the available literature that is reflected in the variables and certainly for the opportunities that may drive the province of Balochistan to get rid of the aspects that involves underdevelopment.

Table 4.5.1: Analysis of Data

<i>Type of information</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Analysis of Data</i>
<i>Research Papers/ Articles</i>	70	<p>The review of the research papers provided how the drivers of deprivation in Balochistan needed through cohesive policy response.</p> <p>This includes the deprivation in a broad condition of the phenomena under study including the wide level poverty, literacy, low life expectancy and underutilization of resources.</p> <p>The values and the initial set of explanation that explain the deprived condition of the resources and access to facilities in Balochistan.</p>
<i>Reflection from think tanks, Associations of Human rights reports</i>	2-3	<p>The information through each documents provided for understanding of the key drivers and issues of deprivation from their basic rights due to feudalism in the province, emergence of insurgency and lack of coordination between political parties in the province as well as between Centre and provincial government.</p> <p>An important insight into the cases sharing border with Iran and Afghanistan is raising uncertainty.</p>
<i>Reports from Organizations</i>	3	<p>The organizations and other groups retain deliberations in providing that unavailability of resources are leading towards the need for meeting the natural as well as artificial tools to gain those factors of progress in Balochistan. This causes also towards underdevelopment. Lack of authority on natural resources and lack of infrastructure, for instance, markets, roads, gas, electricity, and water facilities. Lack of Capital (factories and industries), share in National Finance Commission Award, Patriarchy and societal values causes underdevelopment in the province</p>

The outcomes of findings from young Baloch professionals in Academia or students analyze that lack of financial resources and political instability enhances underdevelopment and effect education sector of the province. It ultimately impacts on youth and increases unemployment which affect their life. On the other side of the discussion asked about the Punjabis they said they are more prosperous due to sufficient opportunities and peaceful environment in every platform. When asked about the politics of the province they said our politicians are deprived from their provincial autonomy. Said that how this could be possible that two months before the general election of 2018 new political party was established, now it is the ruling party of the province. It was highlighted from the official of the provincial administrative officer that we do not have any sort of policy written documents, further added that in this situation how our institutions could handle the issue without any policy. The secondary data analysis provided for the incorporation all those leading factors that are causing Balochistan with instability, non-availability of support from the federal government. The literature supported further weak political structure and parties in the province with conflict that emerged from time to time during last 5-6 decades. It is reported by the organizations of human rights and finding achieved by scholars in their research those dual problems of the illiteracy and incidences of high poverty emerged as the cause for sufferings of people in Balochistan. Further the lack of support in terms of structural, operational issues, low efficiency, limited mechanical resources, unequal access and the social or economic backwardness contain all those reasons for the underdevelopment and deprivation of Balochistan.

4.6 Desk Research

4.6.1. Background: A short look to Historical Facts

The people of Balochistan are living a compromised life and this study will come up with finding the factors that lead to such a situation thus highlighting the avenues for action and possible interventions. History is the main factor which reflects the overall phenomenon of the state. As it elaborates the main causes and issues which occurred in past. History can be called as shortcut way to know about any incidents which can be done in past. In this research we will go through in the history of Balochistan that how and why the roots of deprivation and underdevelopment have still existed in the province. As it is known that geographically Balochistan is 44% of Pakistan. Before the independence of Pakistan Balochistan was a semi-autonomous state. It has their constituency under the khan of Kalat. In 1947 after the independence of Pakistan the meeting between khan of Kalat and Quaid e Azam has decided the Balochistan to be merged with Pakistan.

After the merger with Pakistan there were some leaders who were unhappy specifically the brother of khan of Kalat and started war against Pakistan, after the accession of Balochistan. Balochistan was not been able to compete with the other provinces of Pakistan because of their economical and socio-political backwardness. The circumstances of Balochistan were intensified when tribal leaders and business tycoons served their own interest under the back of federal government. Because the political elites in the province are who served for federal government can rule in the province easily. It can be said that it is the power game between local *Sardars* and selected representatives who has controlled the resources of the province.

Throughout the history the relations between Balochistan and federal government was unstable. Economically Balochistan province is far behind as compare to other province despite having resourceful minerals etc. According to 2011 report of IPP (Institute of Public Policy) that Balochistan is much higher poor as compare to Punjab, Sindh and KPK. There are such factors which fully contributed in the underdevelopment of Balochistan. This could be lack of infrastructure such as lack of roads, industries, schools, markets and lack of human capitals. In such circumstances it could be impossible for any province to achieve development. On the other hand, lack of infrastructure increases poverty and disturbed the living standards of the masses. When there is lack of infrastructure it could increase instability in the political environment of the province. For instance, it could minimize the foreign and domestic investment in the province.

Geographically Balochistan is very huge and their population is very scattered as compare to other province. This could increase the chances of terrorism and insurgency. Investors are rarely agreed to invest in the remote areas of the province. The extent of history shows conflict over natural resources, political unrest and geographic location of province, societal administration and financial constraints played role in underdevelopment of Balochistan. According to the Baloch nationalist gas has been discovered in their home territory, so they have the first right to get benefit from it. Both federal and Baloch nationalist want their royalty on it. Baloch has divulged their stance they do not want to lose their supremacy on natural resources of the province. On the other hand, federal is not agreeing on it and claimed that will not hand over the future of Balochistan to the porous hand. Some raising slogans for separate state and some are raising slogans for autonomy.

4.6.2 The Natural Resources & Opportunities in Balochistan

The Balochistan province is in ruction. Gas was discovered in 1953 in Sui Balochistan. Being the place of origin for natural resources, Balochistan has the first right to get benefit from their resources. However, even the capital city of province, Quetta, got gas facility in 1986 after the other major cities of the country. The leaders of Baloch nation are claiming that the job criteria in Balochistan is very different, for instance, high level post such as Manager, Head of Staff, and leading role etc. are fulfilled by outsiders from other provinces. Baloch peoples are far from this opportunity (Khawaja et al., 2009) Example can be taken from Chinese scholarships. 7000 scholarships announced every year for the student of Balochistan. However, there are reports that only around 200 to 250 students from Balochistan are given the scholarship. The data was collected from Chinese authorities by the political leader of the Balochistan province. Baloch nationalists also demanding the royalty on natural resources. They claim that Balochistan province getting one fifth of the royalty over on their own gas resources.

Moreover, the main objection of Balochistan political leaders in Sui gas companies barely any citizen of Balochistan is found on top and middle level rank posts, Balochistan province receiving just 12.4% royalties on gas which is even further sold on low prices to companies as compared to the prices of Sindh and Punjab (Baloch and Thapa, 2019) There are other factors which raises conflict between Centre and provincial. Provincial political administration claim that Punjab is gaining a huge share of NFC on the basis of high population, on the other hand provincial government demanding that NFC should set their share criteria on the basis of illiterate population, high poverty rate, scattered and undeveloped population etc. (Khawaja et al., 2009).

Furthermore, there is no ambiguity that Balochistan is full of other resource too and benefits should reach to its people, the biggest mining project such as gold and silver mining are under the federal government through Saindak metals limited (SML). The agreement was signed between federal government and Chinese company on the basis of half share partnership (50-50). Other main factors which fuel underdevelopment are failed policies. Indirect rule in the province become failed policy. For instance, government is being run by *Nawabs* and *Sardars* of the province. Their family members and relatives become beneficiaries. They get government jobs without any legal process. In Balochistan, development funding is used in areas from where the members of the government belong. Roads and hospitals are being built in their own native places where they are living. When jobs are limited, it means high level of unemployment in the province. No such policy was made which can control unemployment and poverty. Federal government is trying to maintain mutual cooperation between the provinces. But things become worst, it is very important for the federal government to include Baloch communities in the decision-making process through democratic government and provide jobs facilities. Because it could be fruitful for Pakistan e.g., progressive Balochistan means progressive Pakistan.

4.6.3 Traditional Tribal System and Deprivation of Balochistan

In Balochistan, the hold of feudalism is stronger than other province of the country. There is no law and order in remote areas of the province. They resolve conflicts, there are informal conflict resolutions, customs and values, leaderships, resource management, and least partly know the governance system in province. They impose pressure from top to bottom level that to influence policies. On the other hand, this is very strong in the province that is the division of districts of the province. Formally the law-and-order situations are divided between Police and Levies forces. There are “A” and “B” areas in the province. “A” area is coming under the

jurisdiction of the Police forces which covered urban areas of the province. The area of Police is approximately 10% of the total area of the province. On the other hand, “B” areas come under the jurisdiction of the Levies force. They covered 90% areas of the province. In the past government policy was adopted to merge both forces but the result was not fruitful. Levies forces are tribal force they were not comfortable in urban areas. Levies force training is easy and ammunition is less advanced as compare to police force, simultaneously, how they could control 90% areas of the province and maintain law and order situations with less than budget of Police force.

Sardari Nizam (Feudalism): According to some provincial intellectuals that own the larger population of the province is the slave of their own tribal authority holders than can be *Sardars* (tribal leader). *Sardars* enact their rules and regulations; they provide limited freedom to their people to strengthen their own *Sardari Nizam*. There are many incidents occurred in history that due to *Sardari* system rivalries had increased. In Balochistan the vendetta between different tribes barely impedes or reconcile by local government to appease the conflict between them. This impacts the development of the province. To some extent we can say that the ongoing tension in province was due to the *Sardars* and federal administration. They were seeking to accelerate their power in the province. Their rumpus competition for authority had incarcerated the people of Balochistan in the way of insurgency.

Baloch people claim that they are just demanding their democratic rights and the shares of their province. According to the general secretary of the National Party and Baloch Students' Organization (BSO) that conflict can be resolved through political process not through military operations. Resistance is not against the country it is rather against the policies. Centre has to change their policy against people of Balochistan as the conflict is going on and still never

reached to the conclusion level. Centre started full-fledged operation against Baloch nationalist and insurgents but insurgency jumped from tribal to non-tribal areas for example, Makran belt. Which shows that there is a need of change of policies in the province (ICG, 2006)? It is familiar in the remote areas that if one has any sort of assets or more than 30 animals; he needs to pay tax to *Sardars* in order to get access to drinking water for the animals. Similarly, if one has assets or property than he/she will also pay tax to *Sardars* in order to gain protection for his/her property and assets. *Sardars* are backed by Centre in order to maintain their hegemony in the province.

Patriarchy is the main pillar of ethnic tribal organization observed in the province. There is no ambiguity in it that Baloch society is male dominated. Male is a breadwinner of a family. It is impossible that women can become a leader of an organization or become a main negotiator between two parties. In Balochistan, the honor of a family directly links with women. We are still living in dark ages where the girl is used as a tool of conflict resolution and arbitration (Burki et al., 2015) the comparison between boys and girls in term of primary education is also reflective of the situation. According to 2014 and 2015 data, 50 to 55 % boys were not getting primary education in the province. On the other hand, education of girls was worsened than boys as approximately, 80 to 85% were deprived from the primary education. The dominance of male in the society is the main barrier in the education system of the girls in the province. The eradication of social division in the society would be first step towards development (Hassan and Malik, 2018).

If the gap does not decrease, it will increase problems in the society as well as further push the province towards under development, as the world is rapidly moving towards globalization and development. According to the Rehana Khilji, a social activist from the Balochistan province, emphasized on the inequalities in our society which directly affect the

women. The roots of patriarchy and tribalism in the province is deep rooted, the role of religion is also causing the deprivation in the women's education system. For instance, some religious clergy misinterpret the religion, which become trouble for the people. According to her, in a patriarchic society the people of Balochistan barely allow the women for education even do not give her a chance to express her opinion either related to her life or some important concern. So, it will automatically uplift the gap between male and female. Such as, enhance gap in voter registration, education, resources and employment etc. Simultaneously, climate change and drought is also the barrier in the development of the women educations, starvation and water scarcity is the extra burden on women because they have to bring water from the remote areas of the province (Hassan and Malik, 2018).

In 2011 according to the data of Lauren Streib Newsweek Magazine, the study was conducted on the main countries to find out the values or Status of the women. On the scale of education, health, job opportunities and political opportunity, Pakistan was falling below the bottom line. The position of Pakistan was 158 out of 165 countries. It shows that where our society stand and how many opportunities are available for them (Bukhari and Ramzan, 2013). In the male dominant society, women are considered fit for indoor works (Family care) and males are considered hard and fit for outdoor works, such as, earning money (Bukhari and Ramzan, 2013). The perception of women in Balochistan about their security, they feel less insecure as compare to male. Male are facing terrorism, abduction, insurgency, target killings and bomb blasting etc. Simultaneously these factors are link indirectly with women also. In term of mother, sister and wife they face the consequences of it (Brohi and Khattak, 2011).

Forced marriages often happen in the province without the consent of women. She cannot go against their tribal leaders due to the fear of honor killing. The mistake of other is also faced

by women. For instance, if women have been harassed on her way to school, college or markets etc. all the burdens of harassment come on the shoulder of women, because then she is not allowed to go outside the house (Brohi and Khattak, 2011). The overall boundary of Balochistan is very complex because it has scattered population. There are no management services available for few people or sub set of the population. Because of remote areas everyone is passing the cape of responsibility from their head and getting less interest in the management of their province (Ahmad and Ismael, 2011).

The respect and honor of any tribe in Balochistan has link with women. So, if the main pillar link with women, then women have to stay in the controlled environment, protect herself because there is one punishment for women about this issue that is honor killing under the tag of Siyah (which means illegal and sexual relations). According to the British writers about the settlement of Pashtuns and Baloch conflict, specifically, regarding the punishment of male and female, Pashtun's resolve the issue through money or monetary settlement/compensation. While on the other hand Baloch settle the issue with punishment of death, that is called honor for them (Gazdar, 2001).

4.7 Analysis of Qualitative Information

The analysis of the qualitative data provided all those leading factors that are discussed and reflected in the discussion and organized through the responses of the participants. The underlined factors and the constructs provided further explain against each question placed before the respondent in an effective manner. The questionnaire for the data collection from the concerned participants is obtained in line with the open-ended type of questions. The participants of the questions organized well in reflecting the driver as how the province of Balochistan and

specifically the area of Quetta district remain as a marginalized area where every aspect of the development is halted in one or the other way.

4.7.1 Semi-Structure Interviews

The intentions of the participants during the semi-structure interview invite considerable attention to the drivers that stopped the progress of development of the province. The primary purpose of the semi-structure interviews is to highlight in a systematic manner that how participants are having opinions about the needs and reflections over the underdevelopment aspects of Balochistan. The questions of the semi-structure interviews have provided the participant to clearly express the reasons behind deprivation of Balochistan with reasonable conclusion and remarks.

The responses and the opinions of the participants containing semi-structure interviews resulted in the transcription and then divided into different categories/parts. These categories/parts included:

Part I: Initial Conditions of Underdevelopment and consequences of 18th amendment

The participants of the semi-structure interviews reflected that *“so much deprivation is caused why, you know it is the reason or why Balochistan remains stagnant, never forget it is the natural resources that make our province the key contributor of progress for Pakistan”*. There has broad condition of the phenomena under study including the wide level poverty, literacy, low life expectancy and underutilization of resources.

The values and the initial set of explanation that explain the deprived condition of the resources and access to facilities in Balochistan, further provided that *“it takes too long to understand that real face of Pakistan is Balochistan, the needs, infrastructure, progress*

indicators must be considered active and participatory with elimination of drivers that is restricting progress in all". The response provided that underdevelopment and the initial conditions for the effective use of resources that could lead Balochistan towards the progress of the key indicators. Further he added that according to the different studies the consequences of 18th amendment is having positive image. It gives autonomy to the provinces in which they can bring development through their own way. There is no doubt in it that after 18th amendment health sector and education infrastructure has been increased in the province. How much in last one decade the development was achieved which was never achieved before in three decades.

Part II: Political Unrest and hurdle in the way of development

In response to the political instability the participant provided that "*Political instability is nothing but provision of interests that contain the influence and power of each tribe as there are warlords that work for their influence not the progress of the province*". They are deprived from their basic rights due to feudalism in the province, emergence of insurgency and lack of coordination between political parties in the province as well as between center and provincial government. One of the recommendations was suggested that the main reason of political instability in the province is Electable. Politicians do not come through popular public vote rather they come through their personal links and efforts. When they come in power, they are not much capable to resolve the issue, they are less efficient even they do not know what is going in the country. When they are contacted, they said we are powerless. The incumbent chief minister of Balochistan issued statement about the budget that he does not know the budget of the province. It reflects that province is not having their provincial autonomy as well as their politicians are answerable to the establishment rather to their people. Same is the case when respondent reflected over the questions and provided that "*Public interest and legislation is not*

the matter of representatives in assemblies but it is a fear that it has been taken from public for the purpose of feudal encouragement and agitation created by tribes over the ignorance of people". In Balochistan there is MPAs culture (member of provincial assembly) exists. Power always comes in the hand of elite class and those who work for the establishment. It is impossible that a poor can become a leader in the province without the consent of local *Sardar* or elite. Further the respondent provided that *"Because of lacking education public is not aware how they are being used by the political people for specific purposes and underdevelopment issue remains at low ebb, where no one discuss the core issues of public"*. These responses reflected those key issues of the underdevelopment are negated deliberately both by national and local leadership due to personal interests and lacking understanding of the real issues. The insurgents are no other people but those groups given significant support from local political mafia and issue of underdevelopment remains still unresolved. Due to lack of awareness in public as well in the politicians both are deprived from their rights. Public are used by politicians and politicians are used by establishment. The ultimate goal is being achieved by third party.

Part III: Geographical Constraints

It is provided by respondent" *Border sharing is not a problem as people in Iranian Balochistan share the same condition but geographical constraints are sometimes a reason for underdevelopment and progress is categorically stopped when attention of the key stakeholders are on other factors"*. The response instigates that certain means and sharing of border with Iran and Afghanistan is raising uncertainty but not so much because same is the condition of people on the other side of the border. It is clear that tensions exist on both side and we cannot say that it is one-sided affair. Government must realize that to promote and initiate peace building process in border line areas. It can be a good tool for the government to motivate their people and

encourage them for the development of the province. To a limited fact such factor also causes underdevelopment with the lack of authority on natural resources and lack of infrastructure. The response can be understood in terms of considering the key issues those are included the markets, roads, and gas, electricity, and water facilities. These are basic factors that lead towards progress and meet the conditions for restraining the geographical indicators. Such issues at the other side of the borders are effective when there is significant progress inside the province of Balochistan, Pakistan.

Part IV: Social and Financial Constraints

While discussing the issues of finance the respondent viewed that *“Underdevelopment phenomena is nothing but failure of state in arranging financing, when, where and why to use finance are the key factors, that needs to be fixed”*. This provided that sharing of the resources among the key stakeholders is important for the possible strains that may restrict the progress of the province. There is a lack of integrated policy which causes underdevelopment, if we think that the benefits of 18th amendments which gave autonomy to the provinces. There is no doubt in it that after it provinces achieved high level of growth but if we talk about Balochistan its growth rate graph is stagnant or below the line. If we talk recently work is done but without planned policy. At the same time many projects are underway such as Quetta master plane, safe city project and bus transit project etc. There is significance in lacking of Capital (factories and industries), share in National Finance Commission Award, as provided by the respondent that *“effective sharing and meeting the basic criteria of social constraints is important, otherwise it leads to chaos and anarchy”*. In the simple term’s role of patriarchy and societal values causes underdevelopment in the province influential and powerful political groups grab major part of the finances and let the people not to prosper in terms of social upgradation and educational

measures. The share of the finance commission towards Balochistan is not distributed among the people and key stakeholders that are the drivers of progress and influential over the underdevelopment aspects.

4.8 Discussion

Historically the Baloch people have not been in great population and are additionally isolated along ancestral and local lines. Baloch a similar time have felt disregarded and mistreated by the both the focal and common governments. Both Military and common systems have through their arrangements incited the offense of standard Baloch assessment. Today, Balochistan has become a 'center of interests' for the worldwide entertainers which in the past have upheld and held onto Baloch patriots and proceed with their help today.

While some ethnic gatherings have calmly coordinated in the force construction of Pakistan, similar to Pashtuns and to some degree Sindhi's, the Baloch seem to split among integrationists and separatists. Uprisings of Balochistan before and even now have an unfamiliar association as far as safe-havens, monetary help and political sponsorship. Generally speaking, the overall influence in Balochistan has moved toward the integrationists. Be that as it may, even restricted, low force insurrection, which is the situation of Balochistan can represent a test to dependability, request, and harmony and might cause a chance expense. Such inclinations have been destructive for Pakistan's security and socio-economy, and furthermore influenced Pakistan's relations with different nations.

At the point when Henry Kissinger was in Pakistan on an investigating mission for US President J.F. Kennedy, the writer was requested to give his remarks on the Baloch revolt. His answer was: "I wouldn't perceive the Balochistan issue, (regardless of whether) it hit me in the

face (Harrison1981:1)”. Yet, since the time 1973, when a chosen and non-military government sent military to check ethno-patriots, Balochistan started to observe opposition and revolt. For the last numerous years, development of Gwadar port and the war in Afghanistan have also shifted the interest of external powers in Balochistan. The autonomy of provincial government is uncertain and unidentified. The potential pf provincial government is inevitable to provide sustainable development goals. If people have opportunities to make their life better, there would be less chances to go against the government. In Balochistan people do not have opportunity cost. If a person is having job, health facilities, Education facilities etc. and pursuing his satisfied life. He would never go against because of available facilities and inner satisfaction.

Balochistan monetarily stale, scantily populated and bone-dry is Pakistan's biggest, most youthful, inside the most shifted area (Ahmad and Ismael, 2011). For quite a long time the contention between Baloch separatists and the focal government was about "power and the craving to utilize it's anything but a specific decent whether that great is viewed as a solid unitary state or as the fruitful protection of Baloch self-governance (Khan and Ullah, 2017). Pakistan has prevailing ethnic gatherings through sacred, monetary and political cycles. With an attention on CPEC and broad improvement of Balochistan, the area will get more coordinated.

Indeed, the Baloch people's battle for political rights started when the province of Kalat marked an Instrument of Accession with Pakistan on March 27, 1948. Ahmad Yar Khan had marked the Instrument of Accession regardless of the way that it was dismissed by the two places of Kalat state (PIPS:2009,18). Indeed, the Accession expanded disdain among the *Sardars* (bosses), a month after the Khan marked the Instrument of Accession, Abdul Karim drove an outfitted gathering into Afghanistan in challenge the understanding (Hassan and Malik, 2018).

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The trust deficiency must be overwhelmed by certainty building measures pointed toward winning the hearts of individuals of Balochistan. The settlement of present emergency through exchanges is dependent on receptive outlook and heart with a guarantee that it will be authorized sincerely and totally so that absence of doubt might be taken out. The public authority should find ways to abrogate the harsh and shifty '*Sardari*' framework. The private multitudes of nearby warlords and *Sardars* should be prohibited. This historic advance, be that as it may, must be taken carefully. For this, the public authority initially should win the trust of the neighborhood individuals by putting forth certifiable and true attempts aimed at the advancement of training, extermination of destitution besides joblessness.

For that reason, proposals set onward by the governmental advisory group for Balochistan supervised by Mushahid Hussain and *Aghaz-e-Huqooq-e-Balochistan* bundle should be completely carried out. Counter trials to sort unfamiliar obstruction very expensive for the culprit should be worked out at the essential level. Rebuilding and speed increase of work on advancement activities and co-activity with global partners in such manner can help bring venture which continuously will improve the nearby economy. The circumstance of ladies likewise should be elevated in Balochistan. They should be enabled as to assume a more useful part. 'Their low perceive ability, insignificant instructive accomplishments and virtual absence of any voice in dynamic of Balochistan are not kidding obstacles in the improvement of the territory'.

It is individuals' association in the improvement project that will at last bring positive outcomes. There ought to be the inclusion of local people in super ventures and other formative activities instead of offering occupations to outcasts. As to diminish nationalistic inclinations and hostile to administrative assumptions, the first concern of the public authority ought to be to give common place self-sufficiency as per the 1973 Constitution as all gatherings and areas concur upon that.

A team including of expert politicians belong to main parties of Balochistan be formed as to formula an agreement concerning the plan to bring about prosperity and peace in the province. About 85% population of this province lived in the dispersed rural areas. Hence, the people of Balochistan need more care and special attention are required for them, provide them basis necessities of life i.e., health facilities, education and water facilities. These steps would uplift Balochistan towards prosperity and development.

It must be the first priority of the government to provide conducive and secure environment to their people, stakeholders and specifically for the foreign investors. The criticisms of the residents need to be heard and solved through discussions relatively to use the power. The law and order controlling agencies must give superior training and incentives as by this they will be in better position to increase the better security of the Balochistan.

It could be risky to side line tribal leaders of Balochistan regarding decision making process of the province. There should always be a room for local government in central government decision making process. Central government must promote the negotiation and consultation from top to bottom level. The negotiation should be done between central government, *Sardars* and local peoples.

As to be responsible for extra employ chances to the people of Balochistan, there is need of more industries and export promotion treating zones. Economically and advantageously Gwadar port a main project of Pakistan. An extremely attentive security is to be provided to Gwadar port. For the generation of more capable labor and manpower, many vocational training institutes in Gwadar must be established beside all over the Country. Governance, ethical and social values, must be better if the education is better of that state. Solving the issue of missing persons is an important solvable issue.

At the time of 18th constitutional amendment passing all the general election boycotted parties has been involved. Restoring true picture in Balochistan would be very important to win the confidence of the people and to give a direction and sense of purpose to the gigantic developmental effort being made by the federal government in this province. 'Since independence in 1947, there have been intermittent disturbances in Balochistan. These are being variously referred to as deteriorating law and order situation, 'militancy', 'insurgency', and 'uprising' or 'resurgent nationalism'. Whatever the nature of the trouble, Pakistan Government is confronted with a challenge how to deal with the prevalent situation'.

The underdevelopment and discontent in Balochistan are no doubt a result of negligence and exploitation by various governments over the years. The government should make an all-out effort to complete the mega projects of road connectivity in the province. Opening up of new areas is like opening up blocked minds and hearts as has been promised time and again in Balochistan. The government should aim at development and employment for the common man, engagement of the political *Sardars*, consultative and role for tribal elders, mainstreaming and ousting of the nationalists, fighting the separatist and blocking the foreign interference.

One of the recommendation was that government should support people to enhance production, as they are well experienced in self-production. It is in the history of Balochistan people they preferred business. They are more interested in business, so it would be a great opportunity for the government and Balochistan to sit on the table in order to eradicate underdevelopment of the province.

Government must initiate the mega projects in the province and involve the local people from the province. Mining sector is one of the tools for the government to utilize it for the development of the province. Government should protect and support to bring them up for the removal of the root causes of underdevelopment in the province. It must promote the technical education in the province, as youth of Balochistan are having degrees but lack of job opportunity became hurdle in development process. They must promote constructive work.

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Appendix A

DIGGING INTO THE DRIVERS OF UNDERDEVELOPMENT OF BALOCHISTAN

General Questions to know the general phenomenon of the province.

Semi-Structure Interviews

Name _____ Age _____

Occupation _____ Experience _____

Note: HUMBLE REQUEST

Kindly answer could be in English or Urdu language waiting for your precious answers Thank you.

Q1: What are the key drivers of underdevelopment that drive Balochistan into tough situation?

Q2: Why education, health and infrastructure in Balochistan is not uplifting and still covering the traditional means of services?

Q3: How is the development progress in Quetta during last one decade?

Q4: What are the key development indicators and how tribal Baloch leaders influence the process?

Q5: Do you see the role of federal government in bringing Quetta district of Balochistan towards mainstream politics?

Q6: Do you agree that political stability in Balochistan is the key progress for achieving better use of natural resources?

Q7: How is the Seistan Balochistan twin provinces contributing for the underdevelopment role with poor facilities and accessibilities?

Q8: How is the role of religious parties for highlighting development indicators in Balochistan?

Q9: Do you agree that women participation is significant for progress of Balochistan?

Q10: What are the key governance challenges that are contributing for poor use of resources and fail development in the province?

Appendix B

Interview Protocols and Guides

For saving time, expense and to generate informed academic discussion, the participants that are relevant were interviewed like the members of provincial and National assembly, senior bureaucrats, academic experts, civil society, journalists, and the youth members. All these members were interviewed to have opinion about the geographic, economic, and social and fail distribution of the resources for the Balochistan and especially the area of study covered as district of Quetta. Each issue and the discussion are explained according to the measurement of the responses and coding.

While considering the values of the ethics the interaction with community & respondents reflect that this research is implied with the limitations of investigation and the information

provided is well-managed with reconsideration of ethics at every stage of research. Understanding the valuable comments this study assesses only relevant components associated directly. The procedural justice is considered and a formal channel (email/call request) is used in approaching the concerned participant.

During data collections the researcher faced number of limitations due to COVID-19 pandemic. The researcher wanted to conduct face to face interviews, focused group discussion, but due to COVID-19 pandemic and the research ethics to take care of the respondent health does not allow the researcher for face-to-face interviews and focused group discussion. Moreover, the limited physical access to libraries compels the researcher to be more liable on internet-based research and interviews was conducted through telephonic communications.