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An Analysis of Balochistan's Strategic Location and its Impact on Global Power Dynamics

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Abstract

Balochistan strategic location is at the crossroads of Iran, Afghanistan and Arabian sea have push it to global prominence. Its proximity to the Middle East, Central Asia, and South Asia makes Balochistan a vital link for international trade, the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor and Iran-Pakistan gas pipeline. The 770-kilometer Arabian Sea coastline further strengthen its importance for global maritime trade. However, there is some sort of challenges like insurgency, sectarian violence, and human rights concerns have drawn international exploration which causes little hurdles for regional stability in surrounding. therefore, Balochistan has become a focal point for global powers like China, the US, and European nations seeking to advance economic interests, counter-terrorism, and regional cooperation due to its geostrategic significances. This research work will highlight the concept of nationalism, issues of missing persons and foreign involvement in the region.

Keywords: Balochistan, Strategic Location, CPEC, Global Powers, Insurgency, Nationalism, Missing Persons, Foreign Involvement, Counter-terrorism, Regional Cooperation.



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Introduction

With regard to history, Balochistan had been home to ancient civilizations, including Mehrgerh, and ruled by various empires such as the Iranians, Macedonians, Arabs, Ghaznavids, Afghans, Mongols, and Mughals. The British also controlled some parts of Balochistan and adjacent regions near these states merged into Iran and Afghanistan until Pakistan's independence in 14 August 1947 remaining territory becomes part of Pakistan. Balochistan is the Pakistan largest province by area and it faces significant economic challenges and security issues. It covers 43% of Pakistan territory however in this region there is only 7% of the population making it the country most rarely populated region.

In this research authors focus over geostrategic importance of Balochistan and point out its economic problem due to lack of human facilities, infrastructure projects, economic autonomy as compared to others.

This research will review why the bond between Balochistan and with state had steamed while maintaining a friendly connection with capital. In addition, its crucial to know that Balochistan remain the most least developed and economically backward province in Pakistan in spite of having plentiful resources. Additionally, this province is trapped with harsh sequence of ethnic and sectarian conflict, insurgency and rise of nationalist approach by demanding separate homeland.

After Pakistan called off the One Unit system in 1971, Balochistan had become the separate province of Pakistan. Balochistan have struggled a lot to gain significant representation at the national level due to its small population, backwardness and underdevelopment. This province has mainly been absent from mainstream national politics. This understanding will inform government policies, strategies, and public programs vary to the province unique needs.

This paper also elaborates Balochistan is rich in natural resources but struggles with poverty and underdevelopment. Regardless of its potential, the region has experienced repeating insurgent violence since 1947 with five major military operations. This study will examine the five phases of insurgent violence in Balochistan, it starts with the annexation in 1948 and next rebellion strikes in 1958, 1963, 1973, and 2005. A key factor in the current phase of violence was President Pervez Musharraf decision to examine large scale developmental projects by without being involved Baloch leaders as stakeholder in decision making process.

Balochistan has a geographic importance due to its location which connects it with South East Asia, Central Asian States and its coastline with Arabian Sea. Iran, Afghanistan, and the Arabian Sea involving the strategically crucial port of Gwadar on the Makran Coast containing the way to the Strait of Hormuz which is located in external borders. Balochistan is the Pakistan largest province that connects with wide international and domestic borders. It Shares 1,002 km boundary with Afghanistan and 900 km boundary with Iran. In the past Balochistan extend across regions now part of Sistine and Balochistan is present in Iran, Helmand is in Afghanistan, and its Southern border with Gulf of Oman. It shares its domestic borders with the Punjab in the northeast region, Shares boundaries with Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in northern region and Sindh in the east.

Geographic location of Balochistan makes sensitive for Pakistan due to Indian Ocean which make international power attractive toward itself for the purpose of Global trade and energy shipment. Balochistan strategic location make it as crucial hub for international geopolitics and it is the situated near to the Central, Western, Southern, and South-Western Asia, that connects Asia with Indian Ocean by directly impacting on international geopolitics. Balochistan prevails Pakistan

Arabian Sea coastline with the major importance of Gwadar port that is being developed through Chinese investment and its presence near to Persian Gulf oil lanes enhances its importance. As a result, Balochistan plays a pivotal role in regional, national, and global affairs. USA also have backed and promoted the idea of Greater Balochistan which they argued that would safeguard US geopolitical and strategic advantages. They are trying to tackle Chinese influence in the region by using different tactics due to an economic competition. Different scholar from USA argued that China uses Gwadar port as their maritime base then they can easily access Indian ocean which is near to strait of Hormoz and a channel for the sale of oil from the Gulf States which creates reduces USA influence in that region.

This paper also examines some sort of challenges regarding security concerns like insurgency, economic issues, poverty, and usage of natural resources of Balochistan. It is the most underdeveloped province of Pakistan due to lack of good governance. World biggest power is also interested towards this region due to geographical significance of maritime trade routes especially Gwadar port and rich natural resources. China invested near to 60\$ billion Dollar in China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) through BRI projects which creates Chinese influence in that region, it is the big issue for USA that can reduce American influence in this region.

Literature Review

Several Authors worked on that how World is interested towards Balochistan. In this research work author explain why the world is engaged toward Balochistan however, this field needs more work to be done.

Interpretive Structural Model based Analysis of Issues of National Integration in Pakistan: A Case Study of Balochistan by Ghulam Mustafa, Maryam and Shamila Tabassum elaborates that after independence of Pakistan have been facing serious challenges of national integration as a unified nation state due to struggling to create identity and nationhood. Balochistan is a province having rich natural resources, its people are not having any kind of share in government jobs, military and bureaucracy. The rival of Pakistan is funding insurgent groups, supporting terrorism, spoiling developmental projects and promoting fake media reports by influencing mindset of Baloch people and using these people against their own states. (Ghulam Mustafa D. S., 2023)

Balochistan and 5th Generation Warfare: Role of External Powers by Ashraf Nadeem Baloch, Dr Ghulam Mustafa, Sher Ali Kakar and Dr Allauddin Kakar focuses over challenges of fifth generation warfare to Balochistan. Balochistan covers most of the area of Pakistan. The global powers have been interfering in the region from that day when it becomes part of Pakistan since 1947. Nowadays Balochistan is place of conflict engaged by foreign hostile forces. The opponents of Pakistan had been annoying to generate chaos in the region to get their interests. Captivating negativity in the region to support conspiracies against the state by planning with the method of the fifth-generation warfare. (Dr Ghulam Mustafa, 2021)

Geopolitical Significance of Balochistan Interaction of Foreign Actors by Ali Zaman Shah explain in his articles that the world is interested due to the geographical location of Balochistan which makes it significant region. This province is the best maritime trade route and shortest route to the Arabian Sea by attracting global and regional players including China, India, United States of America, Iran, the Central Asian Republics (CARs) and Afghanistan. All these players want to use this region for their geostrategic interests. A successful Gwadar Port will enhance Pakistan trade activities as well as its connectivity with the oil rich Gulf States, Central African Republic, Afghanistan, China and with other states of world. Therefore, the China Pakistan Economic Corridor established under China "One Belt One Road" strategy has increased the importance of

Balochistan. However, this situation has also caused with huge concern among Pakistan and China enemies especially India and the US. India has started investing in the development of the Chahbahar Port in Iran to counter the capacity of the Gwadar Port. China competition with the US and India competition with Pakistan have become important issues in international and regional politics. He also explains that the foreign involvement is supporting the insurgency in Balochistan which creates instability in the province. (Shah, 2017)

Politics of Nationalism, Federalism, and Separatism in Balochistan by Gulawer khan emphasizes that Pakistan federal system is established at beginning. Its aim to manage diversity and prevent separatism among its ethno-national and linguistic groups. However, Pakistan history including Bangladesh creation in 1971 expose the system limitations. This study focuses on the complex conflict in Balochistan in Pakistan largest province where the strong separatist movement exists. This research examines various phases of the Baloch conflict with the Pakistani federation, different elements of Baloch nationalism including federalist and separatist perspectives, the dynamic relationship between these elements and Pakistan federalism crisis, and issues of Baloch Missing Persons to excite the public towards separatism and nationalism.

Author argues that the primary developer of Baloch nationalism is Pakistan failure to establish a real federal system and Reviewing Pakistan constitution to ensure greater federalism. Empowering ethno-national groups through ownership and protection of their identity, language, land, and resources. By doing this Pakistan can promote inclusivity and stability, convincing local inhabitants that their interests are prioritized. (khan, 2014)

Research Gap

This literature may deal with Balochistan strategic significances which may engage major power by the growing importance of Balochistan in global politics and economics. However, there is a need for more research on the specific ways in which Balochistan is influencing and being influenced by regional and global geopolitical trends. There is the need for more research on the relationship between resources and security concerns which were being problematic for foreign investment. Balochistan has been influenced by the range of external actor including China, the United States, India, Russia and Iran. Although there is the need for more research on the specific ways by how these actors are influencing Balochistan internal dynamics. Hence this study fills the gaps by examining Balochistan strategic significances and security concerns such as terrorism and insurgencies.

Statement of the Problem

Insurgency and security in Balochistan have been concern for Pakistan with an emerging strategic paradigm. Different scale of operation carried out by state to counter these insurgents and terrorist group. Global world is trying to influence this region due to geostrategic significances and natural resources but security concerns is big issue for foreign investors. It is natural that every state wants to impose her will on other states. States use all mean of its power to influence in that region that why global world is engaged toward this region due to strategic and geopolitical significance. Anti-Pakistan states use different tactics to weaken Pakistani security institutions and run different lobbies to divide Pakistani society which is already divided on ethnic and sectarian basis. They have been propagating that Pakistan is the failed and irresponsible state where nuclear arsenals are not safe which may be misused by the terrorists against the world that could be the disaster for the world. Pakistani government didn't take serious steps to engage public of this region which shows their sympathy with these groups which creates problem for this region.

Research Methodology

Research method is the method of conducting research. It can be qualitative or quantitative where qualitative research is guided by subjective data and quantitative method is based on objective data. Furthermore, there are two kinds of data collection such as primary and secondary. Primary data is derived on interviews, surveys and secondary data is derived on previous literature. In this paper I have chosen secondary method. I have viewed literature and there is a lot of material to help me addressing research questions. This data is analyzed with the help of descriptive method. A total number of 04 source of articles used in the result section addressing key objectives of research.

Data Collection

There is different method used for data collection that can be based on primary data and secondary data but from this paper, I had picked the secondary method to collect the data from different sources such as academic articles, journals, policy papers, and books relevant to Balochistan geopolitical importance and major power role in the region. This will include studies on the region economic and cultural significance, political status, security concerns, and geopolitical significances. Additionally, literature related to CPEC and regional security dynamics will provide contextual insights.

Research Population

The research population for this study includes scholars, geopolitical analysts, policymakers, and local stakeholders with expertise or vested interests in Balochistan. This group involves individuals and organizations with understanding into the region geopolitical significance, economic contributions, cultural relevance, and security concerns. Particularly the research population will focus on security concerns such as insurgency, and terrorism in the region.

Research Questions

There is some sort of research questions are drawn after reviewing the literature regarding research topic an Overview of Balochistan as the place for global interests:

1. Why Balochistan strategic location is important for world politics and international relations?
2. Which policy can be adopted to address the security concerns and promote stability in the Balochistan?

Objectives of Research

The main purpose of this research is:

To highlights the challenges faced by Pakistan due to the insurgency and instability in Balochistan which directly impact on the regional security and the world.

This research work will highlight the strategic location of Balochistan and how the world is interested towards this region.

This research will also support researcher to ensure measures to resolve security problem and promote stability in this region.

Historical Background

Balochistan is the region where mostly Baloch people were being settled, it is located near to South Asia, Central Asia, and the Middle East. The Baloch people having long history in that region which have seen the rise and fall of various empires including the Persian, Macedonian, and

Sassanid empires. From the past history Balochistan was ruled by different regional powers but the Baloch people maintained largely tribal society with the distinct language, culture, and governance system. (Noor Saeed Khattak, 2022)

During the colonial era, the British Empire gained control over parts of Balochistan in the 19th century and dividing the region into British Balochistan which became part of Pakistan and Persian Balochistan now part of Iran. The British used Balochistan as the buffer zone between British India and Russia exerting indirect control over local tribes. When Pakistan was created in 1947 Balochistan was a princely state under the ruler of Nawab Ahmad Yar Khan. From the beginning, the Nawab was in favor to join India but after the pressure from the new formed Pakistani government, Balochistan was merged into Pakistan in 1948. This takeover was met with resistance from Baloch nationalist leaders who want greater autonomy and control over the region resources. This lead to be the first major Baloch insurgency which were being tackled by the Pakistani military forces but the conflict laid the groundwork for future unrest. In the 1970s, the Baloch again rise up against the central government but this time in response to the dissolution of the Balochistan Assembly and perceived injustices regarding distribution of resources.

The Pakistani government under Zulfikar Ali Bhutto responded with the military crackdown in 1973 further deepening the resentment between the Baloch people and the state. Since from that day Balochistan has been the place for multiple insurgencies, determined by the demands for greater autonomy, control over the natural resources, and opposition to military operations in the region. In present era, Balochistan has remained a focal point for conflict particularly with the development of Gwadar Port as the part of the China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC). The region wealth of oil, gas, and minerals has continued to fuel tensions between Baloch nationalist's groups and the central government. The Baloch people have expressed concerns over the exploitation of these resources without adequate benefits for the local population leading to protests and violent uprisings. The involvement of external factors such as India, Russia and Afghanistan in supporting Baloch insurgent groups that further complicated the situation. Balochistan history is marked by the struggle for self-determination, autonomy, and control over its natural resources. The region remains a flashpoint for both internal and external political interests, with unresolved issues of governance, ethnic identity, and economic development continuing to fuel conflict. Despite efforts by the Pakistani government to address some of these concerns but Balochistan future remains uncertain with the ongoing conflict which shows no signs of diminish. (Mansoor Ahmed, 2022)

Strategic Significance of Balochistan

Balochistan is the Pakistan largest province by an area that keeps vital strategic importance due to its geographical location, natural resources, and its role in regional and global geopolitics. It is located near to the South Asia, Central Asia, and the Middle East, Balochistan are key region for international trade and energy routes. Balochistan closeness to Iran, Afghanistan, and India, combined with its vast coastline along with the Arabian Sea that enhances its geopolitical value especially as the gateway for trade and energy transit. One of the most crucial aspects of Balochistan strategically important from the development of Gwadar Port which is central to China Pakistan Economic Corridor. Gwadar port contributing direct access to international shipping lanes facilitating trade between China, Central Asia, and the Middle East. As the part of BRI projects, the CPEC focuses to link Gwadar port with China Xinjiang region turning the port into a hub for trade and investment. This infrastructure development not only strengthens Pakistan economic position but also enhances its strategic influence with global powers taking a keen interest in the project. (Ahmed, 2022).

Balochistan also holds great importance due to its abundant natural resources including oil, gas, and minerals. This province Sui gas fields are among the largest in Pakistan which provides vital energy supplies to Pakistan. Balochistan role as a transit route for energy pipelines like as the Iran-Pakistan gas pipeline and the Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India (TAPI) pipeline, further emphasize its significance in global energy security. Control over these resources and routes is crucial for Pakistan economic stability and for regional energy security. Additionally, Balochistan strategic location has faced challenges like military and security issues. This province is near to Iran and Afghanistan which makes it as the key defense area for Pakistan especially in the light of continuing security challenges from cross-border terrorism and insurgency. The military presence in Balochistan is the crucial to ensure the security of the region and to protect key development like Gwadar Port and maintain the stability in the face of geographical instability. Balochistan security challenges are also influenced by foreign involvement with the help of external actors like India and Iran showing interest in the region by further difficult the geopolitical landscape. In increase to its military and economic significance to Balochistan ethnic and political issues add complication to its strategic role.

Balochistan has prolonged history of nationalist movements attempt greater autonomy and self-determination regarding the control of its vast resources. These internal political struggles have consequences not only for government but also for the regional stability as endless tensions between the central government and Baloch separatists continue to affect the whole region. Balochistan strategic significance is complicated by prolong geopolitical, economic, and military dimensions. Its location is at the point between major regions combined with its wealth of natural resources and key infrastructure projects like Gwadar Port makes it central to both Pakistan future and the broader regional balance of power. While the province internal challenges such as political unrest and ethnic tensions continue to complicate its development its role as a critical hub for trade, energy, and security will remain vital in the coming years. (Butt, 2024)

Major Power Interest towards Balochistan

Balochistan hold important global significance due to strategic position, natural resources, and its role in geographical and international geopolitics. It is the region that is near to South Asia, Central Asia, and the Middle East. Balochistan is important for international trade routes and energy supplying lines. This province proximity to Iran, Afghanistan, India and combined with its coastline along the Arabian Sea gives it to vital importance in both regional and global affairs. A crucial feature of Balochistan strategic significance is the growth of Gwadar Port which has been emerged as the important hub in the composition of the China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC). Gwadar port offers direct approach to major transportation way connecting China to the Middle East and Africa. This gives China as alternative route for the trade avoiding the Malacca Strait and strengthens its position within the BRI projects. The CPEC projects that connects Gwadar with Xinjiang region of China that has strengthened Balochistan role in the global trade and investment drawing consideration from the international powers determined to protect the influence over these vital infrastructure projects. Balochistan having rich natural resources including oil, gas, coal and minerals by making it as place for the great economic interests.

The Sui gas fields and many other energy reserves are crucial for the Pakistan energy supply but also engage international companies and countries eager to tap into these resources. Moreover, Balochistan serves as the potential transit point for energy pipelines such as the Iran and Pakistan gas pipelines and the TAPI pipelines through increasing its importance in international energy

security. These pipelines are the crucial for geographical energy collaboration and limitation over them increases the region strategic value. The region military and security related are another aims for global interest. Balochistan shares borders with Iran and Afghanistan that makes it as important area for the Pakistan defense strategy. This province is near to conflict zones that has intensify its significance in preserving security not only for the Pakistan but also for the region stability. The existence of insurgency and cross-border terrorism adds more complexity in the region security prospect by making it as vital area of focus for both regional and international powers. Countries such as the United States, China, and Russia have shown their interests in Balochistan security movements due to its significance in their broader strategical judgments.

Additionally, Balochistan internal political concerns play as key role in attracting international attention. Baloch nationalist movements continue to opposes the central government because they want more autonomy and control over the province natural resources. With states like Afghanistan and India allegedly backing Baloch separatist groups as part of their geopolitical rivalry with the Pakistan, this internal disruption has caught the attention of regional rivals. The region consistent instability makes it as focal point for foreign players attempting to affect Balochistan political and economic climate. (Dr. Umbreen, 2020)

Security Concerns

Balochistan has faced important security challenges including continuing Baloch insurgency compete by demands for greater autonomy and control over the province resources. This insurgency is intensified by cross border terrorism with insurgent groups allegedly receiving support from India and Afghanistan and tensions with Iran due to shared cultural Baloch populations. Sectarian violence particularly targeting the Shia Hazara community adds to the instability while terrorist attacks from extremist groups like the Taliban and TTP further exacerbated security concerns. The heavy military presence aimed at containing more threats for local population which lead towards human rights concerns including extrajudicial killings and enforced disappearances which helps in fueling resentment among the local population against Pakistan.

Additionally, the province economic underdevelopment, natural resources distribution and marginalization have contributed to widespread frustration to fostering support for separatist movements. These interconnected issues make Balochistan as complex and volatile region that requiring a complex approach to ensure stability and address both political and economic injustices. Foreigner investor faced different challenges in that region these were being targeted by terrorists, and insurgent groups that's why CPEC faces certain type of difficulty foreign investor never ready to invest in that region due to security concerns. (Azeem Gul, 2022)

Baloch Insurgency

The Baloch insurgency is deeply connected and reflect broader political, social, and historical issues that have shaped in the region. These challenges originate from long-standing unfairness over political exclusion, economic neglect, and cultural suppression by the state. The insurgency and forced disappearances have become central to ongoing conflict between the Baloch nationalist movement and the Pakistani government. The roots of the Baloch insurgency start from the period of following Pakistan creation in 1947 when Balochistan was incorporated into the new states. The Baloch people have felt politically and economically marginalized by the central government (Asif, 2024). Various Baloch nationalist organizations like as the Baloch Liberation Army (BLA) led by Bashir Zaib Baloch which is most active groups in the region, Baloch Republican Army (BRA) led by Brahamdagh Bugti (Grandson of Nawab Akbar Khan Bugti) and the Baloch

Liberation Front (BLF) led by DR Allah Nazar Baloch have been involved in armed resistance against Pakistan seeking either independence for Greater Balochistan. These groups target military forces, security personnel, CPEC infrastructure projects, and also Chinese officials in Pakistan. The Pakistani government has mostly answered to the insurgent groups with military force and with different operations. These attempts have been mostly focused on controlling Baloch nationalist movements and restoring rule of law and order in the region that leads to increases its intensity human rights misdeed and social unrest fueling further dissatisfaction among the Baloch population towards state.

The Missing Persons Issue

The problem of missing persons passes toward individuals who have been carry off or forcibly disappeared usually by security forces or intelligence agencies especially these are involved in raising their voices for human rights concerns in Balochistan or abducted on the base of doubt that these were participating in Baloch nationalist activities. These enforced disappearances typically involve activists, students, politicians, and intellectuals who were considered as threats to the state authority or advocates for Baloch rights. While the government refuses any involvement in these enforced disappearances, human rights organizations and activists blame the military and intelligence agencies for abducting individuals to harass and suppress opposition. The families of those who have been missing are left with little information about the fate of their loved ones creating extensive suffering. The Voice for Baloch Missing Persons (VBMP) registered 8000 cases Baloch people have gone missing since the insurgency began with local human rights groups evaluating a large number of enforced disappearances. Recently DR Mahrang Baloch marched towards capital with the families of victims to get back their loved ones but state didn't take it seriously, even these families were claiming that if their loved ones are criminal just to present Courts and to punish with legal procedure. Even with continuing protests, calls for accountability and many of these cases remain unresolved. The forced disappearances have drawn important global attention with organizations such as Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch condemning Pakistan scarcity to address these violations. The lack of accountability has intensified these issues that leads towards continued human rights concerns.

Outcomes of Insurgency and Missing Persons Issue

The insurgency and the enforced disappearances concerns have led to increasing political isolation of the Baloch people from the central government. The use of military force and the broad disappearances have fueled separatist feelings by making it difficult for Pakistan to achieves enduring peace in the region. Despite the region large number of natural resources, Balochistan remains one of the most economically least developed regions in Pakistan. The conflict and militarization of the region have disturbed the development and discourage foreign investment. The lack of economic opportunities has inflamed local grievances and caused towards insurgency. The missing person's problem have created a humanitarian crisis with families facing from the uncertainty and trauma caused by the disappearances. These families often lack resources and support by making their situation even more difficult. The state failure to address the disappearances has resulted in widespread grief and social unrest in the region.

Conclusion

Balochistan is the place of crucial global interest due to its strategic locations, rich natural resources, and its vital role in geopolitical dynamics. Balochistan significance is run by its proximity to important energy resources, its potential as for trade hub, and its involvement in major global projects like the CPEC which is the part of BRI projects. The upgradation of Gwadar Port has more raised the province value by offering direct route for trade between Chinese government, Africa, and Middle East by increasing its role in international trade and strategic cooperation. However, Balochistan faces continuing issues including the Baloch insurgency, cross-border terrorism, and ethnic violence by destabilizing the province. Foreign influences from neighboring countries and international powers have also aggravated these issues by complexing efforts to achieve peace and stability. Despite these concerns Balochistan remains as important region for both international powers and regional actors. Its destiny will rest on Pakistan ability to address the primary issues of political frustrations, economical marginalization, and security considerations that continue to fuel unrest. As global interest in the region grows particularly through initiatives like CPEC, it is the essential that Balochistan development is balanced with respect for the rights and aspirations of its people. Ensuring that Balochistan fulfills its potential as the key economic and strategic player requires a focus on sustainable development, political inclusion, and addressing the grievances of the local population which will ultimately determine the province stability and prosperity.

Recommendations

- There are some important recommendations for addressing the issues facing Balochistan and by implementing these recommendations. Balochistan can ensure towards greater stability, economic prosperity, and political inclusion, ensuring a more peaceful and prosperous future for its people:
- Increase local political representation by giving legal authority to Balochistan Assembly to make decisions concerning provincial matters.
- Give greater autonomy to the Balochistan within Pakistan federal system to control local resources and governance and ensuring inclusive participation of Baloch nationalist groups in political decision-making processes.
- Focus on infrastructure development and resource management to ensure that Balochistan wealth in natural resources benefits the local population and reinvest revenues from oil, gas, and minerals into improving education, healthcare, and public services in Balochistan.
- Ensure that the CPEC and Gwadar Port bring direct economic benefits to the local Baloch population creating jobs opportunities and encouraging local communities to participate in it
- Adopt the policy of extensive counter-insurgency strategy and resolving issues with Baloch nationalist groups through peace talks.
- Military operations are not the solution of ensuring peace in the Balochistan which increases insurgency level, its simple example are here when Pervaiz Musharaff carried out operations in the region where Nawab Akbar Khan Bugti is being martyred during this operation.
- After this operation entire population of the region is being against the state because Nawab Akbar Bugti was the famous political figure in the Balochistan, many analysts and politician criticizing Musharaff decision regarding this operation.

- Nowadays PM Shahbaz Sharief give approval for another operation to carried out by military forces in the region, State can never learn from their past mistakes which may be big concerns for state in near future.
- Strengthen counterterrorism efforts to tackle extremism and cross-border terrorism without isolating the local population.
- Strengthen the rule of law and hold security forces liable human rights abuses, including extrajudicial killings and to resolve the issues of enforced disappearances.
- There are about 8000 peoples are missing's according to VBMP reports and if these abducted persons are involving in conspiracies against state, then give punishment with legal procedure by running's their cases in courts.
- Dr Mahrang Baloch representatives of Baloch Yakjehti Committee by claiming that some of them are being killed and tortured by security forces and she wants an unbiased UN human rights commission in the region to investigate abuses and promote accountability and ensure that the civil liberties and freedom of expression are protected and by fostering trust in government institutions.
- Provide funds in the education sector to build schools, train teachers, and offer scholarships to Baloch students. To promote access to education for marginalized communities particularly female.
- Strengthen security measures to counter sectarian militant groups and ensure peaceful coincidence among different communities through ensuring Reforms Packages in the province.
- To enhance regional cooperation with Iran and Afghanistan to address cross-border terrorism, insurgent activities and to develop joint border security initiatives including intelligence-sharing and coordinated monitoring to prevent militants from using Balochistan as a base for cross-border attacks.
- Focus on addressing the root causes of cross-border insurgency including poverty and political instability in the border regions and engage local communities towards social sectors.
- State should take serios measures towards missing persons issues and extrajudicial killings otherwise nationalist sentiments among Baloch people increases in huge amount.
- State shall engage Baloch peoples towards parliamentary politics by ensuring reform packages which may can reduces insurgency level in the region.

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