

BALUCHISTAN

what world needs to know



भारत नीति प्रतिष्ठान
INDIA POLICY FOUNDATION

प्रताड़ना, अत्याचार और क्रूरता का शिकार बलूचिस्तानी शहीद की आवाज

मुझे जंग-ए-आज़ादी का मजा मालूम है
बलूचों पर जुल्म की इन्तहां मालूम है
मुझे पाकिस्तान में जिंदगी भर रहने की दुआ ना दो
मुझे पाकिस्तान में सात साल रहने की सजा मालूम है।

– हबीब जालिब
बलूचिस्तानी कवि और क्रान्तिकारी

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॥ प्रदीपयेत् जगत् सदीम् ॥



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Preface



Repression cannot deter the birth of Balochistani Nation

Prime Minister Narendra Modi raised the question of human rights violation in his Independence Day speech from the Red Fort and it has given immense satisfaction to the people of Balochistan who have been victim of state repression of the successive Pakistani regime. Their struggle for freedom from the internal colonialism of Pakistan got a fillip and their voice got legitimacy.

India has a long tradition of standing for the oppressed nationalities and masses. Even during the colonial period when India herself was struggling for liberation from the British yoke, the people of India were opposed to imperialism, racialism and apartheid. Indian National Congress sent a delegation to Brussels to represent India in an Anti Apartheid Congress which was held in 1927. Therefore, India is a natural ally of Balochistanis in their struggle for freedom.

Balochistan has been illegally occupied by the Pakistani regime. Unlike other Indian princely states, Balochistan was an independent sovereign nation with its own parliament. They have always considered themselves as a part of unbroken civilizational, cultural and intellectual legacies of Bharatvarsha. Their culture, traditions, philosophy, literature, thought process and world view is incompatible with the rest of Pakistan. Balochistan which is more than 43 per cent of total geographical area of Pakistan is enriched with resources, like natural gas, petroleum, gold, copper etc. Remarkably, about 68 percent of total natural gas of Pakistan is in Balochistan but their people live in darkness, without electricity!

3 D's : Deprivation, Discrimination and Denial ruined Balochistanis. Besides the authoritarian regimes of Pakistan and its Jihadi army perpetuated violence, rapes, killings and maiming are common things. India has raised voice for their legitimate rights in the past but it was a passive approach. 2016 marked a watershed in the history of Balochistan's freedom movement when the world came to know impact of internal colonisation of Balochistan by Pakistan.

Interestingly organisations like Amnesty International who claims themselves as vanguard of the victims of the state oppression has remained as deaf and dumb on the question of unparalleled and open repression of Baloch. The West in general and the USA in particular too can not escape from moral responsibility, deliberately maintaining silence on Balochistan because successive Pakistani regime served as comprador of the US interests. It is not far fetched for China to stand against undemocratic regime of Pakistan and give all types of support to them for victimizing Balochs. They did it in Tibet. Their aggression in Tibet was marked by using similar methods and they know very well that culture and civilization together can make and unmake a nation. Therefore they have been trying to obliterate religion and culture of Tibet, but, in vain. Pakistan has also been trying the same.

India's support has changed the dynamics and also unmasked and declaimed all those who consider themselves as champions of human rights. World must unite to end internal colonisation of Balochistan and hope its birth as a new nation will soon be a reality. Struggle of Balochinstani people will not go in vain.

This booklet unravels the atrocities committed by the Pakistani on Baloch people.

— **Rakesh Sinha**

The Great Baloch Question

Internal Colonisation of Balochistan

The internal colonisation of Balochistan was planned and executed by Mohammad Ali Jinnah himself. Even Pakistan has acknowledged Balochistan independence in 1947 but the lust for rich natural resources like crude oil, gas, gold, copper and precious stones compelled Pakistan to forcefully occupy Balochistan in 1948, less than a year after independence.

Balochistan has \$1 trillion USD worth natural resources, Pakistan is looting it blindly and shamelessly, at the same time keeping native Baloch people in appalling condition, denying basic infrastructure and amenities.

When Baloch demanded fair share of the resources which Pakistan was milking, state of Pakistan used brute force, terror, fire power, air power and every means to intimidate Baloch people.

Thus, even after 70 long years of Pak domination, Balochistan has no electricity in its 47% households. Woman literacy rate in rural Balochistan is just 2% and infant mortality rate is 5 fold compared to rest of Pakistan.



Nawab bugti & Modi Posters featured in Balochistan Protest

Was Accession Legal?

“From whatever angle we look at the present government of Pakistan, we will see nothing but Punjabi fascism. The people have no say in it. It is the Army and arms that rule.” As fresh as it may seem, this statement was made nearly 68 years ago by the first hero of the Baloch uprising against Pakistan, Prince Abdul Karim, while he was in exile in Afghanistan.

Balochistan was independent for nearly seven-and-half months until the Pakistani military occupation on March 27, 1948.



Jinnah and the Khan of Kalat, Ahmad Yar Khan

Three months before the formation of Pakistan, Muhammed Ali Jinnah had negotiated the freedom of Balochistan under Kalat from the British. Discussions were made about Kalat’s relationship with Pakistan as it was formed. This ensued a series of meetings between the Viceroy, as the Crown’s Representative, Jinnah and the Khan of Kalat. This resulted in a communique on August 11, 1947, which stated that:

- a. *The Government of Pakistan recognizes Kalat as an independent sovereign state in treaty relations with the British Government with a status different from that of Indian States.*

“We are Muslims but it (this fact) did not mean (it is) necessary to lose our independence and to merge with other (nations) because of the Muslim (faith). If our accession into Pakistan is necessary, being Muslim, then Muslim states of Afghanistan and Iran should also merge with Pakistan.”

—Mir Ghaus Bux Bizenjo in 1947-48

b. *Meanwhile, a Standstill Agreement has been made between Pakistan and Kalat.*

c. *Discussions will take place between Pakistan and Kalat at Karachi at an early date with a view to reaching decisions on Defence, External Affairs and Communications.*

A 'stand still' agreement was signed by the representatives of the Khanate (political entity ruled by a khan) and Mr. Muhammad Ali Jinnah and Mr. Liyaqat Ali Khan who were the representatives of future state of Pakistan. The Khan of Baloch declared the State of Balochistan independent on August 12, 1947. Nawabzada Muhammad Aslam Khan was appointed as the first Prime Minister of the independent state. There was a council of ministers headed by the Prime Minister. The legislature was composed of an Upper House (Darul Umara) and a Lower House (Darul Awam) which also has representation from minorities.

By October 1947, Muhammad Ali Jinnah who was now the Quaid-i-Azam of Pakistan

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S HOUSE,
KARACHI.

2nd February 48.

My dear Khan Sahib,

I was glad to meet your Prime Minister, Nawabzada Mohammed Aslam, today when he came to talk over matters with me on your behalf. We have discussed the matter, and he will convey to you the result of our talk.

As your friend and well-wisher, I advise you to join Pakistan without further delay. I do hope that you will carefully consider the matter and let me have your/^{final}reply which you promised to do after your stay with me in Karachi when we ~~are~~ fully discussed the whole question in all its aspects.

Yours sincerely,

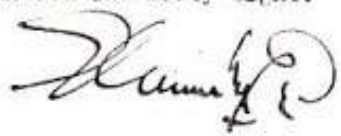
M. A. Jinnah

His Highness the Khan of Kalat.

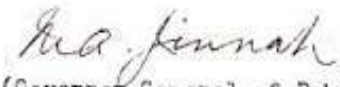
Deceitful letter written by Jinnah to Khan of Kalat

NOW THEREFORE
 I, His Highness Beglar Begi Khan of Kalat
 Ruler of Kalat State in the exercise of my sovereignty
 in and over my said State DO hereby execute this my Instrument
 of Accession and

Given under my hand this 27th March 1948
 Nineteen hundred and forty eight.



I do hereby accept this Instrument of Accession.
 Dated this 31st March 1948
 Nineteen hundred and forty eight.


 (Governor-General of Pakistan).

Instrument of Accession of State of Kalat

said that he had summoned both Houses of the Parliament, Dar-ul-Umara and Dar-ul-Awam, for their opinion about the future relations with the Dominion of Pakistan and he would inform him about their opinion by the end of the month.

When the Dar-ul-Awam (lower-house) of Kalat met on February 21, 1948, it was decided not to accede, but to negotiate a treaty to determine Kalat's future relations with Pakistan. On March 26, 1948, the Pakistan Army was ordered to move into the Baloch coastal region of Pasni, Jiwani and Turbat. On April 1, 1948, Pakistani military detachment marched on Kalat and it was announced in Karachi that the Khan of Kalat has agreed to merge his state with Pakistan. It should be noted that the Balochistan Assembly had already rejected any suggestion of forfeiting the independence of Balochistan on any pretext. Khan of Kalat was enforced to sign the 'Instrument of Accession of Kalat State'.

had a change of heart on the recognition of Kalat as an "Independent and a Sovereign State". He wanted Khan of Kalat to sign the same form of instrument of accession which other Muslim princely states (which joined Pakistan) had signed. Khan was unwilling to abandon the independent status achieved few months back. In February 1948, the discussions between Kalat and the Government of Pakistan were coming to a deadlock.

Jinnah wrote to the Khan of Kalat: "I advise you to join Pakistan without further delay... and let me have your final reply which you promised to do after your stay with me in Karachi when we fully discussed the whole question in all its aspects." In his reply to Jinnah, Khan

Determined Baloch Never Accepted Pak Domination

Presently, Balochistan is Pakistan's largest and least populated province. The Balochs are ethnically and historically distinct people spread in eastern Iran, Afghanistan, and southwest Pakistan.





From 1506 to 1747 it remained associated with either Iran or India. In 1666, different Baloch confederacies united to bring about a single Baloch nation state of Balochistan.

Annexation by British

In 1839, after the death of Nasir Khan (the incumbent Khan of Kalat), British Empire invaded the sovereign state of Balochistan. The finance minister, Dewan Bucha Mull who was a Hindu was among the Baloch sardars killed while trying to defend the Kalat, the capital of Balochistan. In 1876, the British became successful in managing a treaty to get control over Kalat, Kharan, Makran and Lasbella.

Illegal Annexation by Pakistan in 1948

In 1947, subsequent to an agreement between Pakistan and Kalat state, it enjoyed independence from British for a brief period. But, on March 27, 1948, Pakistan forcibly annexed Kalat with Pakistan.

Total population		
approximately 9 million		
Regions with significant populations		
 Pakistan	6.2 million (2008)	
 Iran	1,484 million (2009)	[1] [2]
 Afghanistan	567,920 (2009)	[3]
 Oman	425,000 (2009)	[4] [5]
 United Arab Emirates	100,000	[6]
 Kuwait	20,000 (1993)	
 Qatar	13,000 (2007)	
 Saudi Arabia	12,000 (2007)	
 Somalia	8,200 (2007)	
 Bahrain	25,000 (2009)	
Languages		
Primarily Balochi and Brahvi		
Related ethnic groups		
other Iranian peoples (Kurds • Pashtuns)		

Baloch Population till 2009



Uprisings and Rise of Nationalism

First Freedom Struggle in 1948

The Khan of Kalat was forced to sign the instrument of accession and the legal authority of Khan-e-Azam came to an end on April 15, 1948. The forcible annexation ignited the nationalistic sentiments and led to the first rebellion in Balochistan.

Second Freedom Struggle in 1958

In 1955, the One Unit Scheme was introduced to bridge the gap between various ethnic groups to promote national unity. Under this scheme, Balochistan, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Punjab were integrated into one unit. It triggered rebellion under leadership of Khan of Kalat.

Third Freedom Struggle in 1962

The Chief of the Zehri tribe in Jhalawan, Nauroz Khan started armed resistance in the Mir Ghat mountains, but the Pakistani military swore an oath by the Quran and urged Nauroz to give up arms and prepare for negotiations. Ultimately, Pakistan betrayed him and hanged his sons. Later he died in jail.

Fourth Freedom Struggle in 1973

Insurgency began when Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, a democratically elected Prime Minister dismissed the Baloch provincial government and banned the ruling of NAP (National Awami Party). Furthermore,

he jailed the prominent Baloch personalities including Khair Bukhsh Murri, Ataulah Mengal and Ghaus Bukhsh Bizenjo. This led to another uprising. This insurgency which took place in 1993, was the worst of all. The most radical elements of the nascent Baloch nationalist movement then joined the guerrilla effort initiated by the Marris and Mengals. Though the exact number of casualties from both the sides was never known, it is presumed that some 53,000 Baloch guerrillas and 3300 army men were killed.

Fifth Freedom Struggle in 2000

Fifth and the present phase of Baloch liberation struggle started in 2000

In 2005, Jamhoori Watan Party (JWP) chief and Baloch strongman Nawab Akbar Bugti developed differences with military regime due to rampant loot of Balochistan natural resources. The military government of Gen. Pervez Musharraf reacted with high handedness and a brutal army operation of Pakistan Army killed most revered figure among Baloch, Nawab Akbar Bugti in a broad day light. The assassination of Nawab Bugti triggered furious armed retaliation from Baloch, which is still continued.



Map of Balochistan



Protest in UN for human rights violation in Balochistan

Baloch Culture, Geography and Economy

Balochis have prevalent customs and traditions of identity in culture, religion, ancestors, traditions and beliefs. The foot prints of Balochi culture and traditions can be traced back to Mesopotamia, which is widely accepted as the origin of the Baloch people.

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Language

Balochi is spoken as a first or second language by approximately 7 million people throughout Western, Southern, and Central Asia, specifically in Afghanistan, Iran, Balochistan, Turkmenistan, and the United Arab Emirates. It is an Iranian language, which is a subset of the larger Indo European language family.

Balochi has three main dialects. Eastern Balochi influenced by Sindhi and spoken mostly in Pakistan, Western Balochi is influenced by Persian and spoken mostly in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Turkmenistan and Southern Balochi is spoken mostly in India.

Balochi alphabet and pronunciation

For centuries, Balochi was an oral language. It is being used for writing since 19th century. Initially, it was written with the Latin alphabet, using a system devised by linguists. Currently, Balochi is written in Arabic/Urdu script. In addition to Balochi, Pashtoo and Brahvi are also popular languages spoken by majority of the population in Balochistan.



Baloch women wear their “Balochi” outfits, hand embroidered work that takes months to make.

Dialects of Balochistan

Culture

Balochistan has a very rich cultural heritage and its people strongly value it. They have been mostly successful in preserving their cultural identity over centuries. It has its roots in nomadic and indigenous cultures of the region. The unique approach of Baluch nation towards religion is the result of their nation-centric culture and tradition that views religion only as a faith.

Historically, Baloch practiced Zoroastrianism, an ancient Indo-Iranian religion but for



*Baloch women wear traditional jewellery
on special occasions*

several centuries now the majority of Balochs have been practising Sunni Islam. Like many of their Central Asian neighbours, Baloch cuisine is based on meat, rice, and vegetables. Balochi people are well known for their distinctive and traditional dresses. The men wear long shirts with long sleeves and loose pants, and often a turban, known as a Pagh. Balochi women also dress in a long, loose dress with long sleeves over pants. The bodice and sleeves on the women dresses are often decorated with intricate woven designs, needle work, and even tiny pieces of glass. Women also usually cover their heads, with a scarf called a Sarig in local dialect.

Gold ornaments such as necklaces and bracelets are an important aspect of Baloch women's traditions and among their most favoured items of jewellery are dorr which are heavy earrings. They usually wear a gold brooch Tasni that is made by local jewellers

in different shapes. In ancient times, especially during the pre-Islamic era, it was common for Baluch women to perform dances and sing folk songs at different events.

Music and Dance

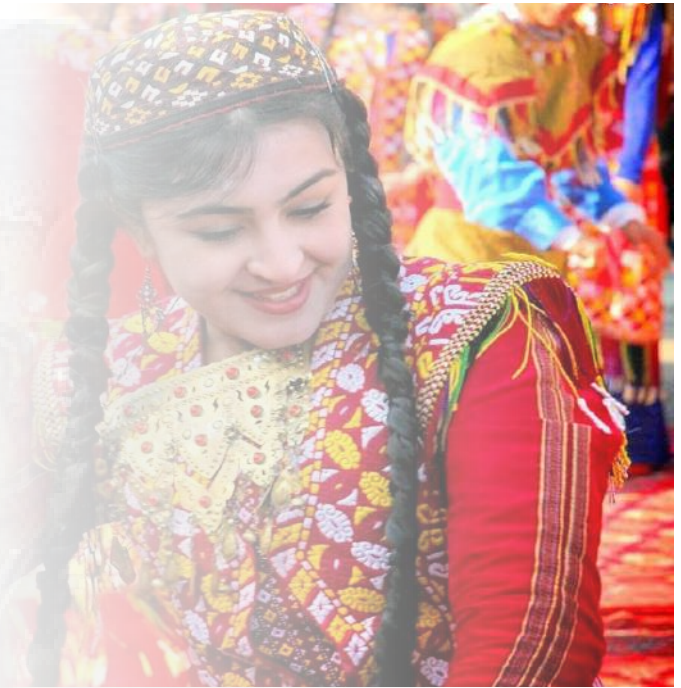
Folk music has always played a great role in Balochi traditions. Balochi music and instruments belong to the same branch of Persian music performed by many other Iranian people including Kurds, Lurs,

Tajiks and others. Traditions like the transfer of knowledge from generation to generation by singing lullabies to children and praising warriors also have a significant role in Balochi music traditions. Both men and women participate in folk music which reflects on the pre-Islamic significance of folk music in Balochi culture. Many years of invasions, wars and later adopted religious values have prevented Balochi music from prevailing further in the 21st century.

The most commonly used instruments in Balochi folk music are 'Tanbur', long-necked lutes. Lutes have been present in Mesopotamia civilization since the Akkadian era or the third millennium BCE. 'Dohol' a large cylindrical drum, Suroz a Balochi folk violin are commonly played by the locals.

A Swedish folk band 'Golbang' which means 'song of the nightingale' in Persian, has made progress in introducing Balochi folk music to the Western world. The popular traditional dances by Baloch people are 'Do-Chapi' and 'Lewa'. Do-Chapi is an ancient Persian

dance mostly performed by forming a circle by a group of people, dancing and clapping. Lewa is also a Balochi dance performed mostly by a group of people in a circle with hand movements.



Baloch girl in traditional attire



Lewa a traditional Balochi dance



Swedish folk band Golbang performing in Muscat



Gwadar Port is a deep sea port situated on the Arabian sea

Economy

The economy of the Balochistan is principally based on natural gas, coal and minerals. Since 1972, Balochistan economy has improved to 2.8 times but Balochi still lives in dearth of poverty, hunger and illiteracy. One of the world's largest copper deposits (and its matrix-associated residual gold) worth U.S \$ 3.3 billion has been found at Reko Diq in the Chagai District of Balochistan.

Limited farming in the east as well as fishing along the Arabian Sea coastline provides income and sustenance for the local populations but the increasing importance of the strategic area has reduced the catchment area and Balochi fisherman are pushed to be as labour in cities.

The Balochs, like the Bengalis were treated as raw material suppliers. The present phase of Baloch struggle for 'independence' was propelled by socio-economic reasons. Sui gas field, which provides natural gas to Pakistan is majorly consumed in homes and industries in Punjab and Sind. Balochistan created a large vacuum. Promised better jobs, royalty for minerals, natural resources and major-infrastructural and industrial work remained a distant dream for Balochis. Islamabad even failed to negotiate an acceptable formula on gas, copper, silver, gold and coal royalty.

Geography

Balochistan covers an area of 347,190 sq km which is 43.3% of Pakistan. Balochistan is bounded by Arabian Sea in south Sulaiman and Kirthar Mountains in east, Chagai and Toba Kakar Mountains in the west and north respectively bordering Afghanistan.

The total population is about ten million; which is divided among four major groups. Baloch, Pashtun, Makrani and Brahui. At present the Balochis are turning in to minority and Pushtun are emerging as majority in Balochistan. This demographic change is due to the influx of Afghan Refugees during Russo-Afghan War in 1980. Emergence of Gwadar Port has caused shifting of many non Balochis for better opportunities and most of the Balochis are shifting to Karachi by selling away their properties to Pushtuns, due to socio-economic disparity.



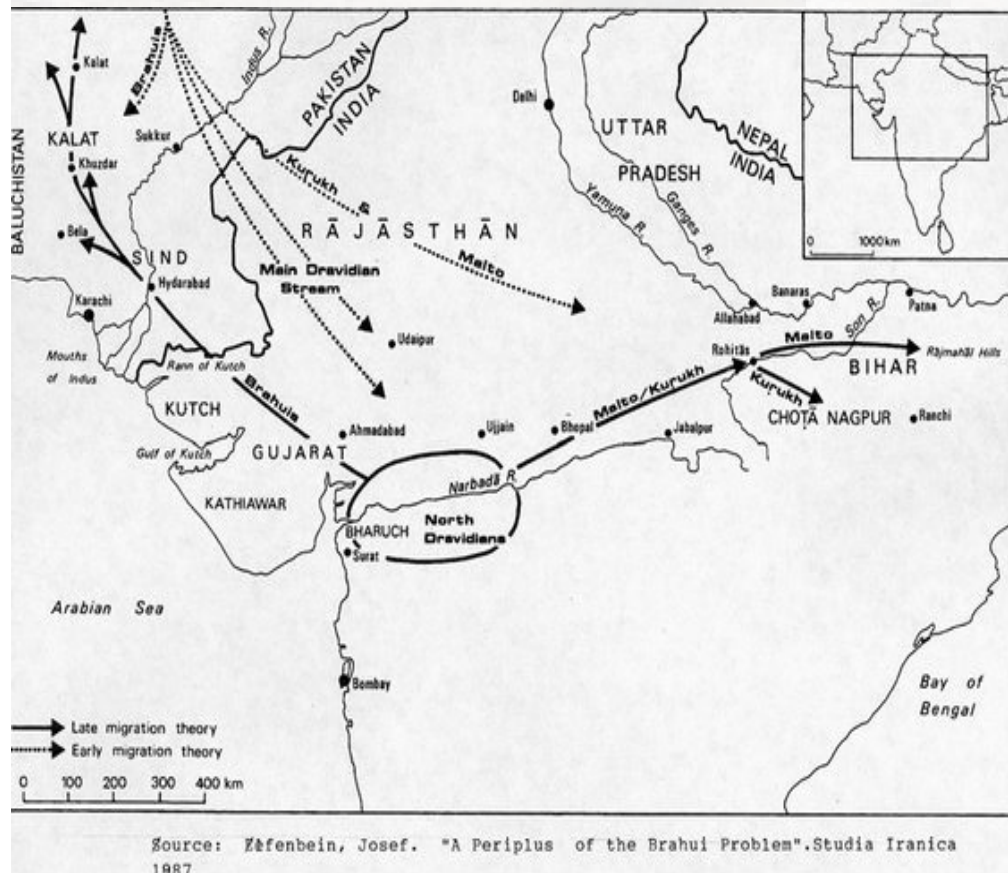
New Gwadar city emerged as a new challenge for Baloch's identity. 5 million people has been inducted from outside Balochistan while the population of the entire province is around 12-13 million.

Proximity with India

Brahui is a Dravidian Language

Brahui is one of the popular languages spoken in Balochistan after Balochi. There are about 2,000,000 speakers located in Balochistan, 200,000 in Afghanistan and 10,000 in Iran. Brahui is a Northern Dravidian language. MB Amenio in his book 'Dravidian Etomological Dictionary' has mentioned that

more than 250 words are common in Brahui and other Dravidian languages. Although Brahui has been influenced massively by Balochi, it retains enough basic lexicon and morphology to identify it as Dravidian. Some scholars are of the opinion that the Brahui speakers in Balochistan were left behind (called a relic group) when the main body of Dravidian speakers continued into southern India, while others deliberate that Brahui speakers first went farther south, and then returned in a northwest direction to their present position in Balochistan. The Brahui people themselves believe that they came as migrants from India in 14th century. Linguistic analysis also supports that they are relatively recent migrants into the region.



Migration theory of Brahui people

Pluralistic Society

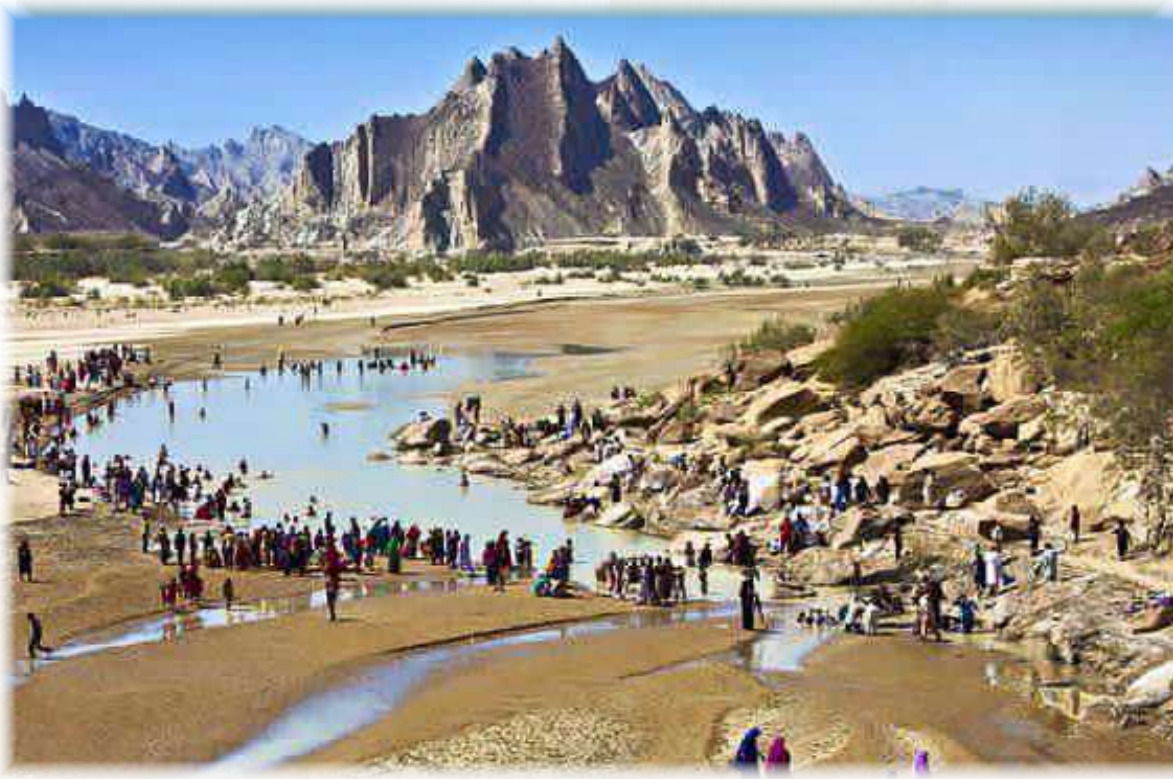
Ethnically, Balochistan is a plural society. The pluralist character of society in Balochistan draws upon the existence of different ethno-linguistic communities. Presence of Hindus in Balochistan since time immemorial has no historical document. It is believed that Hindus ruled Balochistan before the invasion of the Arabs in 712 A.D.

In Balochistan, the majority of Hindus are ethnic Baluch and integral part of Baluch society. Hindus have faced harassment, atrocities and forced conversions to Islam by state-backed groups. In October 2012 when incidents against religious minority increased, Hyrbyair Marri, the leader of the Free Balochistan movement issued a public statement against Pakistani-backed religious and criminal groups and said that Baluch people have always protected religious minorities in Balochistan. Also, in 2013 the Baloch Liberation Army (BLA) issued a statement against the Pakistan-backed criminal groups who were targeting Hindu Baluch community. 'Those who trouble the Hindu community on Baluch soil will be treated as national enemies because such grave crimes are against the principles of BLA,' warned Meerak Baloch, the BLA spokesperson.

Concurring with the Hindu philosophy, Baloch have always viewed their fellow non-Muslim brothers as equal part of Baloch nation. During the Partition when Hindu temples and churches were converted into mosque in Pakistan, Baloch people preserved and protected them.



Inside of Mata Hinglaj Temple



Famous Hindu Shrines in Balochistan

In Balochistan, Hindus have two historical and famous places that belong to ancient times. These two sacred places are the Hinglaj Shrine, which is located in Balochistan's Lasbela District in a hilly track, and the other is in Kalat town called Kali Devi, who is the consort of God Shiva.

Hinglaj Shrine is a Shakti Peeth known as Mata Hinglaj. Shakti Peeth is a place of worship where

Nani-ki-haj procession taken by Baloch Tribals to Hingol–Mata Temple

consecrated ashes of the goddess Shakti or Sati, the female principle of Hinduism fell. There are fifty one Shakti peeths spread in India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Nepal, Tibet, Bhutan and Balochistan.

A pilgrimage to Mata Hinglaj takes place every year from Nath Panthi Akhada in Karachi. These Pilgrim groups are escorted by a *Chhadiar* (bearer of the holy staff by the Akhada). Local Balochi tribes also join the procession of the pilgrimage. They call it 'Nani ki Haj', a tradition that has continued since pre-Islamic times.

Traces of Hindu Civilization

The Indus valley civilization was spread across the Indian continent. Balochistan has been the cradle of civilizations in the archaeological mapping of the world sites. Mehrgarh, 30 km west of the town of Sibi and 120 km southeast of Quetta in Balochistan is important for its antiquity and for being among the earliest excavation sites to show the development of civilised activity like agriculture.

Mehrgarh was a pre-Aryan urban culture which had a population of around 25000 in 8000BC. The archaeological evidence of earliest human activity in Asia after Mehrgarh has been observed in Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa, chief cities of the Indus valley civilization.

An astonishing feature of this pre-Aryan urban culture was its advanced system of public sanitation, streets were laid out in regular fashion, and houses were well built and ventilated. The people of that era used to wear woollen or cotton clothes. Most of the male statues wore turbans, which is still in vogue in Balochistan.



Neolithic settlement (7,000 BC) in Mehrgarh

Mini Balochistan in India

Located at fifteen kilometres from Baghpat district in Uttar Pradesh , a village called Billochpura exists. There are about 8000 people living in this village. The nearest town to it is Amin Nagar Sarai which is located approximately 6km away. It appears to be just like any other ordinary village in Uttar Pradesh except the fact that its inhabitants are descendants of Balochs. Living a quiet life for centuries, suddenly the residents of Billochpura are at the centre of attention. To mobilize support for the independence of Balochistan, supreme leader of Baloch struggle, Mjadk Dilshad and his wife Nayala arrived at Baghpat. The villagers were horrified when they heard the atrocities being done on the Baloch ethnicity people by the Pakistani forces. They have agreed to join hands with their brethren in Balochistan against their struggle within the framework of Indian law. The natives have decided to hold a demonstration outside Pakistan Embassy and submit a memorandum against the blood bath.



Residents of Billochpura

Strategic importance of Balochistan

Balochistan, is strategically located at just 250 nautical miles of most important maritime shipping route of Hormuz Strait, connecting oil rich Gulf countries to Asia, South East Asia and China. For the same reason China is developing Gwadar Port in Balochistan to nullify US and Indian domination in Arabian Sea and Melacca Strait, which is most effective naval chokepoint which can threaten vital crude oil supply of China in case of naval hostilities in South China Sea region. At present it takes 45 days for Chinese marine shipments to reach to Chinese mainland from Gulf and Gwadar to Kashgar China Pakistan Economic Corridor-CPEC will do the same in just 10 days.



Gwadar Port in Balochistan is located at strategic Point in Arabian sea

Baloch Liberation Movement and Suppressed Nationality

Highlight of Baloch Liberation Charter

The Baloch National Struggle is to uproot the illegal occupation of Balochistan by foreign rule. The struggle stands for the pursuit of most fundamental principle of the rights to life, protection, self-preservation. The Struggle is a secular movement which poise on gender parity, socio-economic-cultural equality, freedom of religion and expression.



The ultimate aim of the Baloch liberation struggle is to put the destiny of the Baloch people in their own hands.

- The Baloch national struggle for a free and democratic Balochistan is inclusive for all people from all walks of life in and outside Balochistan. The struggle values any support, by Baloch and the international community, to achieve a free and independent Baloch Nation.

- Any individual, institution or political organization that approves this charter, cannot participate in **Pakistani** Farce of parliamentary systems.
- A committee should be formed, under the supervision of the UNO and national and international human rights organizations, to investigate the fate of all disappeared persons in Balochistan and to bring all perpetrators of such crimes to the International Court of Justice.
- It is legal and moral responsibility of International Community to intervene in Balochistan to end the illegal occupation.
- The struggle's aim is to reunify the divided territories of Balochistan into one country and to grant full sovereignty to a single National Baloch State.



Wahe Watan O Hushkien Dar
The fatherland even barren is worth anything
—Balochi saying

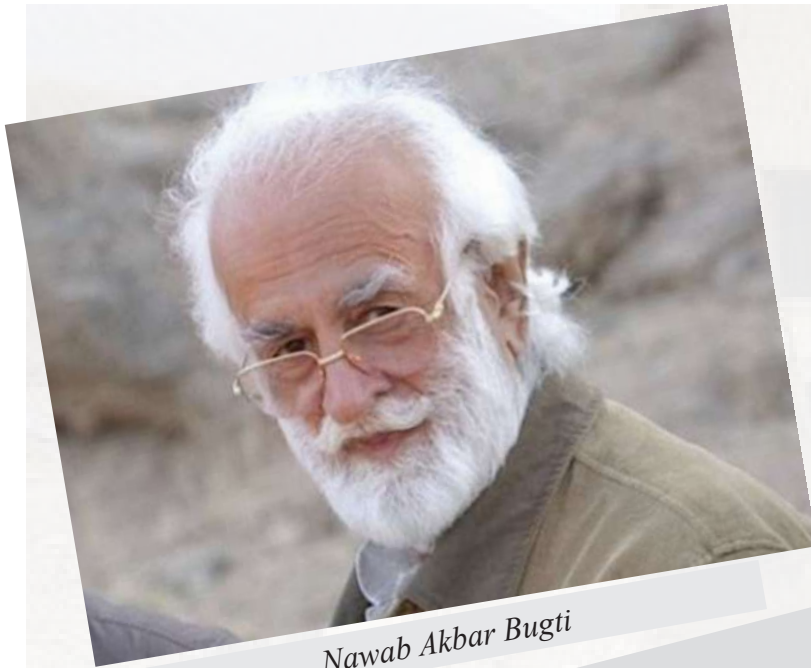
New Era in Baloch Freedom Struggle



"Pakistan forgets that it bombs its own citizens using fighter planes. The time has come when Pakistan shall have to answer to the world for the atrocities committed by it against people in Balochistan and PoK."

Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi on
Independence Day 15th August 2016

India has glorious record to stand against apartheid, racialism, violation of Human rights and suppressed nationalities. In 1927, Jawahar Lal Nehru attended anti-apartheid conference of oppressed nationalities held at Brussels. India stood for liberty of all suppressed African Nationalities and colonies, even during her colonial period. The federal India's moral support to Balochistan is a natural step, aimed at overcoming apartheid being met with Punjabi dominated Pakistani Government.



Nawab Akbar Bugti

PM's Speech is "very encouraging" International Political scene is changing in support of Baluch. Pakistan's involvement in terror attacks and to cause destruction in Kashmir is exposed. Extending support to Baloch must be crucial for India's foreign policy.

— **Brahumdagh Bugti, President, Baluch Republican Party**



— **Ashraf Sherjan, Chairman, Baluch Republican Party**

Thank PM and Indian media for supporting the issue Internationally hope to celebrate 11th August and 15th August together in Future.

Pakistan must be held accountable for forcefully occupying land of Balochistan and for violating Human Rights.

— **Munir Mengal, Baluch Voice Foundation President**



Organisations Dedicated to Motherland's Freedom

Many Baloch organisations are presently engaged in garnering support for their liberation from Pakistan. An introduction of some of the prominent organisations is given here.



Baloch Republican Party (BRP)

The Baloch Republican Party is a Baloch nationalist party headed by Brahumdagh Khan Bugti. The party, which favours independence, is proscribed in Pakistan. It was formed in 2008 by Brahumdagh Khan Bugti. BRP is struggling for the right of self-determination to accomplish the mission of

Nawab Akbar Khan Bugti and for restoration of the Baloch state to protect the coast and resources of the Baloch land. The party is determined not to compromise on principles and guidelines of the party's founder and urge Baloch people to forge unity.

Balochistan Liberation Front (BLF)

The Balochistan Liberation Front (BLF) is an ethnic-separatist political front and armed group founded by Jumma Khan Marri in 1964 in Damascus. It is currently fighting against the Pakistani government for an independent Balochi state. The deceased leader, Dr. Allah Nazar, had stated that he would like to see the BLF become a powerful and influential political party so that fighting and diplomacy can push Pakistan to recognize Balochistan as an independent state.





Balochistan Liberation Army (BLA)

The Balochistan Liberation Army (also Baloch Liberation Army) is an armed resistance separatist group in Pakistan. The BLA was declared proscribed in 2006 by the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. The Baloch Liberation Army became publicly known during the summer of 2000, after it claimed credit for a series of bombing

attacks on Pakistani authorities. The group believes that the foundation on which Pakistan was built, that all Muslims are created equal, is wrong. Instead, ethnic identity takes precedence over religious identity. Further, BLA believes that the central government of Pakistan inequitably distributes profits from natural resources in the region and jobs to Punjabis.

Balochistan Students Organization (BSO)

Balochistan Students Organization (BSO) has its origins in Warna Warinda Gal (Youth Educational Forum) launched in 1961, three years after the Pakistan Army arrested the Khan of Kalat giving rise to Baloch nationalism. It was formally launched in 1967 in Lahore. Dr Allah Nazar while studying in college in 2002, created BSO (Azad) — that advocated armed struggle for “Greater Balochistan”. Their aim was to struggle for the Baloch national liberation and for the restoration of independent and sovereign Baloch national state. They aim to unify Baloch students on one platform and in a disciplined and effective democratic political movement as a part of a broader struggle for emancipation of Baloch nation from illegal occupation. They broadly work on educating Baloch students objectively in history, civilization, music, culture of Balochistan and spearhead, as an integral core component of our democratic national struggle, the publication, circulation and promotion of their national languages, Balochi and Brauhi language.



Pakistan Atrocities, Brutalities and Dishonor of Women

Balochistan is bright spot on world Human Rights Map due to atrocities, brutalities & ruthless military campaign by Pakistani Army, paramilitary forces and intelligence agencies against Baloch civilians. Supporters of the Free Balochistan have been facing worst form of state oppression since their forced annexation by Pakistan. More than 23,000 people have disappeared and nearly 5,000 Baluch have been murdered in Army custody.

Human Rights Organization and media are not allowed by the Pakistan government in Balochistan. 115 persons have been killed, most of them in military custody and 522 persons have been reported to be victims of Enforced Disappearance in the hands of security forces in 2016 alone. Abduction, rape and assault on dignity of women is used as an instrument to crush the self respect of Baloch people.



Victims of Kill and Dump Policy

*“If you see the sun red... any redness in flowers.
These must be the blood of my people”
—Ghulam Rasool Mulla (1939)*

Pakistan army abducts and take Baloch women into their rape cells which are the official torture cells. They have abducted thousands of women whose whereabouts are not known.

Pakistani Army has been using gruesome methods and inhuman torture against Baloch people with impunity. Degradation of political prisoners, slashing thighs, chest and other body parts; rubbing salt and chilli powder on their wounds, sleep deprivation and even in some cases using oiled and greased sticks to rape political prisoners are common means adopted by Pakistan Military.



کوئٹہ، ضلع مستونگ میں غچہ دھوڑی کے مقام پر نامعلوم افراد کی فائرنگ سے ایران جانے والے زائرین کی لاشیں جانے وقوع پر پڑی ہوئی ہیں فوٹو (این این آئی)



Pakistan's atrocitics and extra-judicial killings

Appeals of Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (HRCP) were unheard on the issue of Baloch Missing persons. Balochistan High Court and Pakistan's Supreme Court have also failed to deliver justice to the people of Balochistan. Baloch people are trying their best to expose Pakistan's Kill and Dump policy to the World.

Kill and Dump Policy of Pakistan



Name: Deen Mohammad Bugti
 Date of Martyrdom 13, April, 2015
 Place of Martyrdom: Gebun, Turbat
 Place of abduction: Dasht, Kech
 Date of abduction: Nov, 2014.
 Profession: Political Activist
 Home town: DeraBugti
 Status: Extra judicially murdered



Name: Dr Qamber Baloch s/o Mubarak Qazi
 Date of Martyrdom: 31th, August, 2014
 Place of Martyrdom: Pidarak, Kech
 Profession: Doctor
 Home town: Kech
 Status: Targeted killed



Name: Saifullah Baloch s/o Iqbal Baloch
 Date of Martyrdom: 31th, August, 2014
 Place of Martyrdom: Tump
 Profession: Student
 Home town: Kech
 Status: Killed in aerial bombardment

STORY

PANJGUR: The extremely decomposed body of a Baloch youth, abducted three years ago, was found in suburbs of Panjgur Balochistan on Wednesday 21 September, 2016.

According to details 17-year-old Mohammad Jan son of Faiz Mohammad Shambezai was abducted by Pakistani forces and their local collaborator during a football match on 15 March, 2013.

Mr Shambezai's family has knocked all the doors in search of their beloved son but neither the Pakistani judiciary nor the so called 'elected government' have help to recover him.

The family's struggle has come to end on 21 September

Name: Aamir Jamaldini
 s/o Yaar Mohammad Jamaldini
 Date of Martyrdom 01, April, 2015
 Place of Martyrdom: Goorbrath, Nushki
 Place of abduction: Nushki
 Date of abduction: 4 months ago of his murder.
 Profession: Political Activist
 Home town: Nushki
 Status: Extra judicially murdered



Name: Dr Sharif Baloch
 s/o Mohammad Ramzan
 Date of Abduction: 21, April, 2015
 Place of Abduction: Dasht, Kech
 Profession: Doctor
 Home Town: Dasht, Kech
 Status: Enforced disappeared



Name: Rukhsana Bugti
 D/o Dadullah Bugti
 Date of Abduction: 01, April, 2015
 Place of Abduction: Kandhkot,
 Sindh
 Home Town: Sui, DeraBugti
 Status: Enforced disappeared



Name: Asif Khalid Baloch
 Date of abduction:
 30 December, 2014
 Place of abduction: Pasni
 Profession: Student
 Hometown: Makuran
 Status: Enforced disappeared



Name: Dr Ameer Bux
 Date of Abduction: 15, April, 2015
 Place of Abduction: Quetta
 Profession: Doctor
 Home Town: Quetta
 Status: Enforced disappeared



Name: LuqmanImdad Baloch
 Place of Abduction: Apsor, Turbat
 Date of Abduction: Jan 03 2014
 Profession: activist
 Hometown: Turbat
 Status: Missing

Name: Mohammad Hussain Baloch
 Place of Abduction: Panjgur
 Date of Abduction: Nov 19 2013
 Profession: Farmer
 Hometown: Panjgur
 Status: Missing



Human Right Activist Killed



Sabeen Mahmud was a progressive Pakistani human rights activist and social worker who founded the Karachi-based cafe 'The Second Floor'. She set up The Second Floor in 2007 aimed at providing a community space for open dialogue. Under Sabeen's leadership, the cafe arranged a series of liberal social activities. She co-lead protests against the Red Mosque in Islamabad and also took part in Pakistan for All, a campaign to end sectarianism and religious intolerance in Pakistan. On April 24th 2015, she hosted a debate on Balochistan conflict which included activist's like Mama Qadeer. After the event, she was shot dead by a gunman on her way home after hosting a seminar at the Cafe.



Shia Hazra, minorities in Pakistan getting Slaughtered



Tryst with Destiny

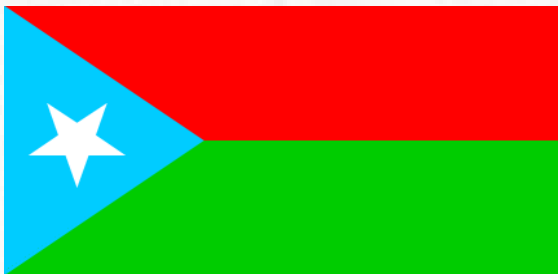
Pakistan Now



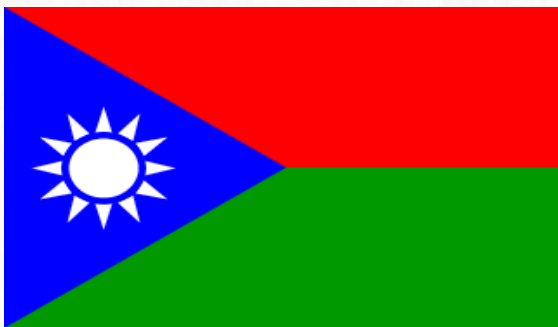
Pakistan Then



PROPOSED FLAGS OF BALOCHISTAN



Red is the sign of moral heroism for those who suffered martyrdom. Green is the sign of the blossoming spring of our freedom. Blue is the sign of our marine and celestial frontiers. The white star is the sign of the moral heroism, manliness and generosity



Red: it is the color of blood, hardiness and valor - the Baloch martyrs proudly sacrificed their life and shed their blood on the soil of Balochistan for liberty.

Blue: it is the color of ocean and sky, and it signifies vigilance, perseverance and justice - the Baloch will continue their struggle until freedom is achieved and justice is served.

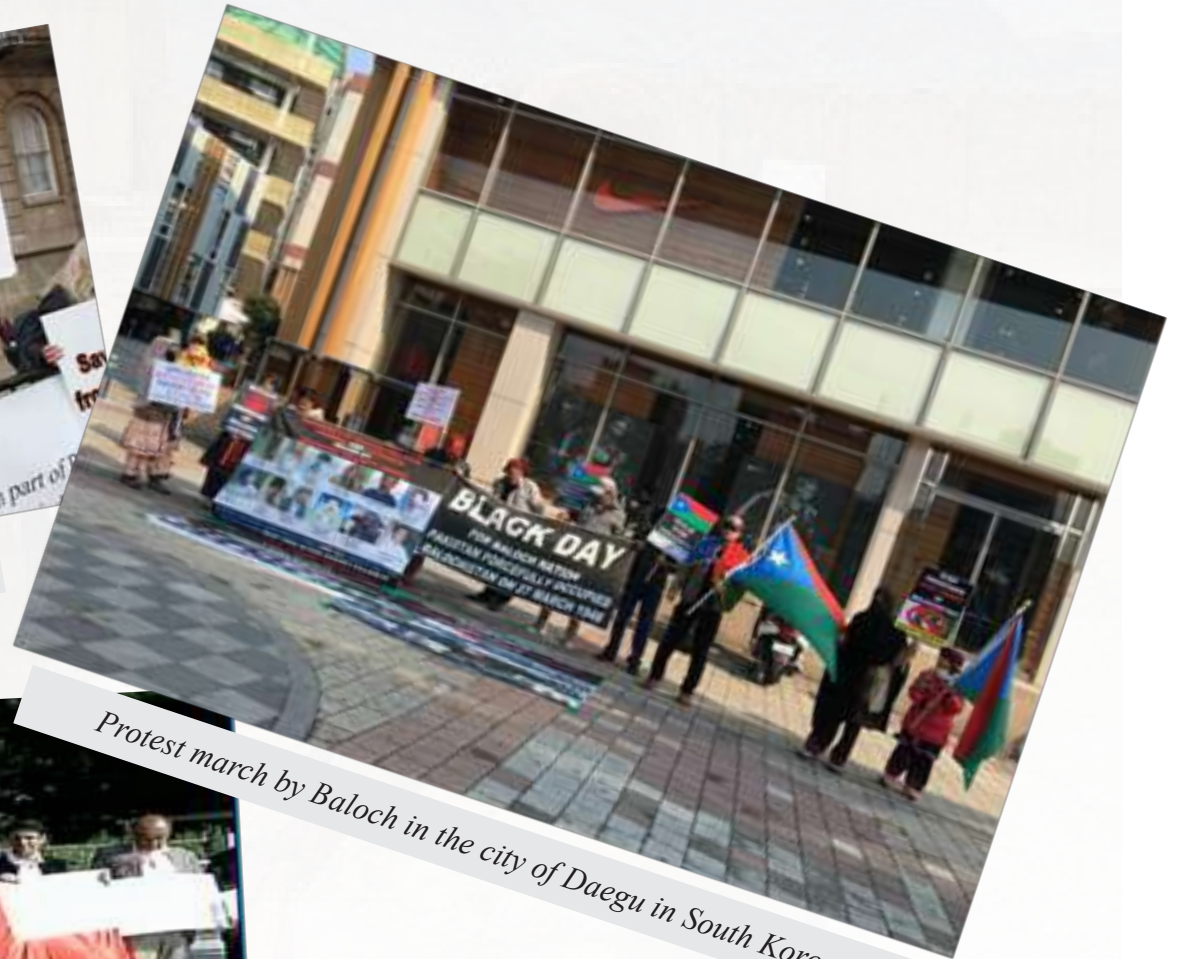
White: it is the color of peace, purity and innocence - the Baloch people want to live in peace and harmony as a free nation.

Rising Sun: it is a sign of a new beginning - the Baloch nation begins a new day as a free nation.

Marching towards Baloch Freedom



Hyrbyair Marri protesting in London



Protest march by Baloch in the city of Daegu in South Korea



Joint protest by Sindhi, Baloch & Kashmiris against Pakistan at the Broken Chair sculpture, UN in Geneva, Switzerland

APPENDIX



Vivek Katju

The Way to Tackle a Rattled China After Modi's Balochistan Barb

Ever since the China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) was announced in 2015, Pakistan has complained that it is on India's hit list. This is in addition to its propaganda about Indian interference in Balochistan. Immediately after the 8 August Quetta terrorist attack in which over 70, including many prominent lawyers, were killed, the Pakistan army spokesperson tweeted that the attack was aimed against the CPEC project and to undermine Balochistan's improving security situation. Some influential leaders said that R&AW was involved.

Is China now taking Pakistan's protestations seriously? That seems to be the case, because Chinese scholars are making belligerent comments that India cannot and should not ignore.

Beijing's Fear-Mongering

A few days ago, Hu Shisheng, a senior academic with the Chinese Ministry of State Security-linked think tank, China Institute of Contemporary International Relations, expressed apprehension that India may "use" anti-Pakistan elements in Balochistan to stir trouble against the CPEC. Hu warned that "If this kind of plot causes damage to CPEC, China will have to get involved." Clearly, such comments could not have been made except at the behest of the Chinese authorities, for the likes of Hu do not have the latitude to express independent views on a sensitive subject such as this.

India has protested against the CPEC for it passes through the PoK. It obviously cannot but do so.

Assuaging Beijing

China is, thus, acting jointly with Pakistan on the CPEC, which is strategically and economically a very important project for both countries. China is making it publicly clear that the CPEC is adding a strong foundation to its relations with Pakistan, which have hitherto been based on shared hostility towards India. It is thus a game changer for Sino-Pak relations. Consequently, India now faces a graver security and diplomatic challenge; China's opposition to India's NSG membership was only an initial manifestation.



Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi on the Independence Day 15 August 2016 at Red Fort, New Delhi.

It would lose credibility and, hence, should be completely avoided. Besides, by raising Balochistan in the human rights context, India is not directly interfering in a Chinese issue.

Bonhomie Will Continue

Recent reports indicate that the Modi government's approach is to keep relations with China on an even keel while showing Pakistan that it won't be business as usual. This is in itself a sound basis to proceed. However, while it may work in respect to the purely bilateral aspects of Sino-Indian ties such as economic, commercial and cultural and perhaps even on border management, it is unlikely to cause any change in China's support to Pakistan.

Pakistan's location with the Gwadar port giving access to the western regions of China to the Arabian Sea is now a new and important foundation of bilateral ties. In the past Pakistan's location provided the underpinning to its relations with Britain and the US. Now it is with China.

Securing Our Interests

As Pakistan's shadow will loom ever larger on Sino-Indian relations at a time when India wishes to adopt a more determined approach towards its neighbour, it is essential to inhibit any Chinese adventurism. The only way to effectively do so is by developing quickly a full nuclear deterrent against China both on land and the seas. India has some distance to cover in these aspects and so far more resources and effort have to go into the programme.

Till now, India has proceeded on the maxim that a stable neighbourhood is important to its interests. This is not an unsound basis for the formulation of a neighbourhood policy, provided a neighbour is not acting with relentless malignancy as Pakistan always has. In that case, this new thought process has to be examined even if Pakistan possesses nuclear weapons. This is not making a case for adventurist action, but for giving Pakistan and the international community the indication that India can and will explore measures to safeguard its interests in a manner unlike in the past.

A Consistent Approach

The Balochistan reference was one such nuanced hint. It was directed not at destabilising Pakistan but to remind it of its own human rights record. It has been especially significant as it has been made at a time when Pakistan is going all out to internationalise the J&K situation preventing its normalisation. Other indications of an economic and commercial nature can and should be obliquely mentioned.

Pakistan must be made to feel that a firm response will be given by India to its negative actions, including instigating terrorism. A consistent approach is now needed, not the past practice of drawing red lines and then erasing them.

The excesses continue: 'Kill and dump' policy

Make no mistake, Balochistan is poised on a knife edge, and the May 11 polls are critical to how the insurgency in the province plays out. Allegations have risen to a crescendo that security forces are responding with brute force against those suspected of separatist sympathies. Hundreds of Baloch are missing while around 150 have fallen victim to a 'kill and dump' policy. Of late, the bodies of the missing have been turning up in areas of Karachi close to the border with Balochistan. On Thursday, yet another missing activist, Naseebullah Baloch, was found dead in the city, reportedly the 13th such case since March.



With the situation careering towards a point of no return, the only light at the end of the tunnel seems to be the participation in the coming elections of moderate nationalist parties such as the BNP-M and National Party, which boycotted the 2008 elections. The hope is that if these parties succeed in winning a place in the assemblies, they would be more representative of Baloch aspirations and thus in a better position to combat separatist tendencies. Continued excesses against the Baloch will only weaken their attempts and cause further divisions between only by taking up arms can the province's has been active on the missing persons issue

DAWN

the proponents of democracy and those who believe that many grievances be redressed. While the Supreme Court and has probed the alleged role played by intelligence agencies and the FC in the disappearances, far more needs to be done. That the ruinous 'kill and dump' tactic continues to be practised at this extremely sensitive juncture indicates there are quarters that will go to any length to sabotage a political solution to Balochistan's grievances.

China Pakistan Economic Corridor: Ultimate loser is Balochistan

— Vinay Joshi

Baloch Freedom Struggle and China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC)

Economic subjugation leads to political subjugation. Surprisingly vice a versa is more relevant for Baloch people of Pakistan. Balochistan is mineral rich, scarcely populated, deprived, infrastructural backward, south-western province of Pakistan. Baloch people are currently fighting fifth armed struggle with Pakistan for their liberation since 1948. Pakistani armed forces have exploited all possible means- mostly illegal, inhuman and immoral- to thwart Baloch struggle and government continued to loot rich mineral resources from Balochistan, leaving behind poor Balochistan in appalling financial condition. Continuing its policy to exploit, overwhelm and subjugate Baloch people, Pakistan is engaging China in Balochistan to construct China Pakistan Economic Corridor. Chinese PM Li Keqiang proposed it for the first time during his Pakistan visit in May 2013, with deep Pakistani interest CPEC, with mammoth investment of \$46 billion (It makes 20% of Pakistan's GDP) was officially signed by both countries on 20 April 2015. CPEC will connect Gwadar port of Balochistan- which is on lease to China and developed by the same to Kashgar city of Xinjiang Uygur province of China with 3000kms high speed roads, railways and pipelines.



Though the China Pakistan Economic Corridor may boost Pakistani economy, the ultimate loser is Balochistan and Baloch people. Here is the scrutiny of ambitious CPEC on social, political, financial and strategic basis.

China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC)- Pakistan has leased the Gwadar port of Balochistan to China on 20 February 2013 for 40 years to develop and operate. Though the ownership will remain with Pakistan, it will be under full administrative control of China. Its location is so important that world's two third of the oil reserves are in its vicinity. At present Chinese oil supplies are passing through Strait of Malacca in Indian Ocean, which are fully at the mercy of US Navy deployed there to safeguard South East Asian nations from Chinese aggression. Chinese, fearing for US

naval blockade at Malacca chokepoint were searching for all weather route to transport vital oil supply to feed their ever growing oil demands. Leasing of Gwadar port proved God's gift to China. After getting it on lease China stepped up Gwadar development and started dreaming the 21st Century Silk Route connecting China to Pakistan. Within just one year of proposing China Pakistan Economic Corridor, Chinese regime finalized it and signed the pact in April this year with unbelievable \$56 billion investment. It has been described as biggest overseas investment of China. There are much more power projects in the conduit which is part of CPEC. One is Bahawalpur Solar Power Project with \$1.5 billion investment which is under construction and once completed it will be biggest solar power plant in the world.

No doubt, CPEC will witness surge in economic activities in Pakistan, but it is raising doubts serious and most uncomfortable questions in the mind of Baloch people.

Baloch views on CPEC: After signing agreement of CPEC, the Baloch leaders and activists started raising their voices against it, fearing unilateral exploitation of Baloch resources leaving Baloch people as impoverished as it is. Here are few comments from Baloch representatives.

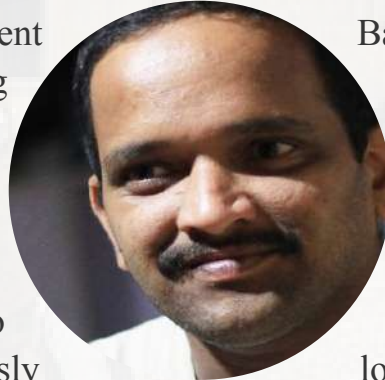
Brahamdagh Bugti, currently living in exile at Switzerland, grandson of slain Baloch leader Nawab Akbar Bugti and founder chief of Baloch Republican Party told in an interview to a newspaper that Islamabad never seeks consent from Baloch people regarding projects to be installed in Balochistan. Also no project commissioned in Balochistan so far, has benefitted local Balochs, but it has enriched Punjabi politicians and elite class. Most realistic comment of Brahamdagh was that the CPEC deal is not between China and Pakistan but it is deal between China and Punjab state. The most dangerous side of implementation of CPEC, is increase in military operation by Pakistan to crush Baloch resistance to project and to pave the way for CPEC. The killings, enforced disappearances and judicial torture are on rise to speed up the project. He also said that there is militancy in Punjab other regions of Pakistan, but



only Baloch peoples are attacked with helicopter gunships. He stressed Pakistan can't pacify Baloch people by just throwing few clerical jobs in the project, Baloch want their deserved share.

Brahamdagh also cornered Pakistan by saying that Pakistan is diverting weapons worth billions of dollars supplied to it by Western powers to fight Taliban and Al-Qaida to exterminate Baloch people.

Hyrbyair Marri: London based one of the prominent concerns over CPEC. He was louder in targeting military operation in coastal division of Mekran in Urdu Sangar newspaper covering Baloch by Pakistan in Balochistan as the way to provide natural resources and to ease up in construction analysis, Pakistan will do everything possible to appealed China not to become party in mercilessly



Baloch leader Hyrbyair Marr expressed similar China over the issue of bloody and ruthless in Balochistan. In a written statement published news Marri described fierce military operation cake walk for China to loot Balochistan's of Gwadar – Kashgar road link. As per Marri's crush Baloch resistance to please China. He also looting Baloch Nation and its natural resources.

Hyrbyair Marri snubbed China by reminding its claims on Senkaku islands of Japan and also mentioned demographic flooding of ethnic Tibetans by China equating Pakistani moves to marginalize Baloch population by flooding outsiders in Balochistan. He didn't forget to add that CPEC will only pave the way for tilting demographic balance of Balochistan against Baloch population.

Pakistan Army chief General Rahil Sharif had visited Britain to seek arrest of Hyrbyair Marri, to shun the voice of rebel Baloch opposing China Pakistan Economic Corridor. Also Pakistan Army is trying to expand its operation Zarb-I-Momin to Balochistan to completely wipe out Baloch rebels.

Hamdan Baloch spokesman of Baloch Republican Students Organization who is living in exile in Germany told News Bharati over email, the possible fallouts of CPEC on Baloch people. He said the population of Gwadar is near about 5 lakh. As the CPEC gets momentum, it will bring in millions of people in and around Gwadar, converting local Baloch people into tiny minority. And within few years name of Baloch community will become extinct. The fundamental objective of Pakistan is to convert Baloch in minorities in their homeland Balochistan. And under the same nefarious design about 40 lakh Afghan Pashtun refugees are being sheltered in Quetta and surrounding areas and Pakistan is generously offering them franchising rights. As CPEC advances, it will convert Baloch people a minority community in Balochistan as the total population of Balochs in Balochistan is between 10 or 11 million.

Beebagar Dur Muhammad Baloch is another Baloch student leader living in Germany told News Bharati over email that there are strong feelings in Baloch people over CPEC project. He said, there is strong possibility that Balochistan will lose its identity and culture due to the project of such huge scale, converting Balochistan into Chinese colony. He vowed to fight back plans of Pakistani government to hand over Balochistan to China at throw away price.

Baloch Protests worldwide against CPEC: Various Baloch groups are leaving no stone unturned to oppose CPEC and arranging seminars, demonstrations and protest rallies all over the world. Also awareness campaigns are being arranged in occupied Balochistan to expose China-Pakistan nexus behind CPEC.

Armed struggle over CPEC: In March this year unknown Baloch armed group attacked fleet of five oil tankers and set it on fire abducting four drivers for carrying fuel for a Chinese construction company working on the Saindak Project in Chaghi district of Balochistan. Experts say the attack meant for deterring Chinese from completing the projects in Balochistan. One more firing incidence was reported on vehicles carrying material to Chinese companies.

In another attack unidentified attackers shot dead 20 people working on Chinese supported dam in Makran division of Balochistan.

Earlier in 2004 three Chinese engineers had been killed while working on Gwadar Port project.

It is highly possible that even after strong security arrangements by Pakistan to secure Chinese projects in region; The Chinese projects will face increasing threats from armed groups in Balochistan. The Chinese authorities are also concerned and may not infuse the capital which they have promised to develop CPEC. Though Pakistani military and politicians used to dismiss Baloch resistance, they have proved their capability to effectively target the places of vital importance. In January Baloch rebels attacked power supply lines in Naseerabad, as a result about 80% of the Pakistan experienced black out forcing authorities to work day and night to restore the supply.

India's objections to CPEC: As this ambitious project passes through Pakistan Occupied Kashmir (PoK) India has raised objection to its construction. Any military action by India either to destroy terror training facilities in PoK or to reclaim the region back to India may snap the CPEC corridor forcing China to abandon it. Even more threat which this project may face from mushrooming terror outfits which Pakistan can't control or simply they do not want to control. As these terror groups are created by Pakistan itself to use against India in Kashmir. In case of any hostility in PoK, the final victim will be CPEC.

Conclusion: Though China is ruthless in executing its project and more ruthless in dealing with issues related to economic development, it has limited scope in dealing with Baloch unrest as far as international pressure is concerned. In such a case, even after becoming operational it has to toil hard to keep it operating all the time, while simultaneously dealing with armed insurgency.

Will it prove feasible for China? Only time will answer it.

<http://www.news Bharati.com/Encyc/2015/9/10/Baloch-Freedom-Struggle-and-China-Pakistan-Economic-Corridor>



Destiny of Pakistani People

First they came for the Hindus

and I didn't speak out because

I wasn't a Hindu

Then they came for the Christians

and I didn't speak out because

I wasn't a Christian

Then they came for the Balochis

and I didn't speak out because

I wasn't a Balochi

Then they came for me

And there was no one left to speak out for me

*This poem is just a replica of the poem written by Martin Niemolle on
the atrocities committed by Adolf Hitler in Germany.*



लटवार की जरूरत

...के लिए पाकिस्तानी रणनीति के खिलाफ खुलकर खड़े होना जरूरी मान रहे हैं हृदयनारायण दीक्षित

Supporting Modi's I-Day speech Pak books Baloch

PTI ■ KARACHI

Five cases, including that of...
...in Pakistan...
...for alleged backing Prime Minister Narendra Modi's supportive words on Balochistan in his Independence Day speech.



पीओके, गिलगित क्षेत्र का सीधे जिक्र करते पड़ोसी देश को चेतावनी दी

पाकिस्तानी सांसदों ने की मोदी के आरोपों की पुष्टि

प्रधानमंत्री ने गिलगिट-बाल्टिस्तान, गुलाम कश्मीर और बलूचिस्तान में हाथ रहें जुल्म का मुद्दा उठाया

इलाके के दौरे से लौटे पाक सांसदों की राय में मोदी का आरोप सही है

बलूचिस्तान के कई हिस्सों पर सरकार का नियंत्रण न...

After Pak onslaught on Kashmir, Mo... hits back on Balochistan

I-Day Speech Marks Major Shift In Policy
New Delhi: In a major...
...Narendra Modi's...
...to bring...
...India...

बलूचिस्तान के कई हिस्सों पर सरकार का नियंत्रण न...

अमेरिका में पाकिस्तान के राजदूत...
...उन्होंने कहा कि अलाउद्दीन...
...उन्होंने कहा कि अलाउद्दीन...
...उन्होंने कहा कि अलाउद्दीन...



अलाउद्दीन खान

बलूचिस्तान के बहाने पाक पर वार

...के बहाने पाक पर वार...
...के बहाने पाक पर वार...
...के बहाने पाक पर वार...

New low in Indo-Pak relationship

Brig Ranjit Borthakur (Retd)...
...since Independence...
...successive Indian...
...Ministers...
...to improve...
...Pakistan...

मोदी ने बलूचिस्तान मुद्दे पर लक्ष्मण रेखा लांघी : पाक

मोदी ने बलूचिस्तान मुद्दे पर लक्ष्मण रेखा लांघी : पाक...
...मोदी ने बलूचिस्तान मुद्दे पर लक्ष्मण रेखा लांघी : पाक...
...मोदी ने बलूचिस्तान मुद्दे पर लक्ष्मण रेखा लांघी : पाक...