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## SOCIO-POLITICAL UNREST IN PAKISTAN: A PERCEPTION OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN THE PROVINCE OF BALOCHISTAN, PAKISTAN

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### Abstract

Pakistan has been suffering from issues of socio-political, economic and provincialism despite having a democratic federal form of government. The issue of provincialism has made Balochistan one of the volatile places regarding social unrest and instability. Therefore the present study was conducted to know the perspective of youth regarding social unrest in Balochistan. Questionnaire used as a survey instrument for data collection. Population of the study was students studying in various universities of Balochistan. A sample of 200 respondents was selected randomly from three universities of Quetta a province of Balochistan. Majority of the respondents agreed that economic deprivation, security issues, federal dominancy over Balochistan province and lack of political will on the part of local politicians were the major reasons. According to the studies suggested that this province has large amount of minerals reserves and whole country is getting benefits from it, whereas on the other side the present study concluded that lack of access to basic public facilities further aggravates the already volatile security situation in the province due to nationalistic feelings among youth. A few suggested measures are providing more educational opportunities, provision of justice and state willingness to exert proper governance, law and order.

## I. INTRODUCTION

The term social unrest can be clarified as the exercises like protests, uncertainty, brutality in diverse structures like factional, looting state properties, ethnic and religious divisions, conditions unfavorable for develop or development of a country, these all may prompt unrest and political instability in society (Khan, 2012).

Balochistan is poor; illiteracy is at rise with lowest per capita income as compared to other areas of Pakistan, despite its richness in natural resources. Its share in employment and development

is very meager and other provinces' role with Balochistan is taken with great suspicion as exploiters, by the Baloch people (Yaseen & Muzaffar, 2018, pp. 31-42)

Social unrests are diverse occasions that can be activated by different social problems. They are portrayed by high many-sided nature, instability, and uncertainty; they can without much of a stretch actuate impacts on different parts of society and are fit for affecting a breakdown of the social and political framework (eu-vri.eu, 2018).

In the Balochistan history starting of the season of the development of the nation speaks to an unending story of the relentless clashes sadly. The long standing feelings of disdain going back to its merger with Pakistan have prompted the present emergency in the territory and the entire nation. Balochistan has no stable political and social environment. It has its strategic importance in relation to the coastal area and the deep sea route. The world's third largest gold and copper reserves, gas reserves and various minerals, but the poorest and least developed area of Pakistan. Since 1952, natural gas has been supplied to Pakistan, but only ten cities of Balochistan use this natural gas. Poverty and lack of education, health opportunities are very high. The provinces of the province suffered from natural disasters such as earthquakes and floods in recent years. In Balochistan, child mortality rate is very high. Human rights violations are the main problems of Balochistan. Today there is lack of good social interaction, good economic, educational and political conditions in Balochistan. Things will not change unless social workers, journalists, politicians, civil and military institutions, bureaucrats, and fundamental factors in social, political and economic decline in Balochistan. (Axmann, 2008).

The power of control of some areas was transferred to the British government in the form of treaty and during the drawl of British forces from the subcontinent of India, a meeting was held under chairmanship of viceroy Lord Mountbatten about the future status of Kalat state on August 4th 1947 where, Governor General of Pakistan Mr. Jinnah, Liaqat Ali Khan, Khan of Kalat, Prime Minister of Kalat state, and the constitutional representatives of Pakistan and British government declared Kalat as independent state. The government of Pakistan accepts the princely state Kalat as sovereign and independent state, it has treaty of relationship with British Government and its status is different from the other princely states of India (Bugti, 1996).

After accession to Pakistan, Khan of Kalat tried hard regarding the restoration of Kalat state. For this purpose he met with the Baloch sardars of Jacobabad and D.G Khan in October 1958. He along with them met with Sikandar Mirza who initially gave positive response to him. But later on, he

was declared as traitor and military operation was launched and Khan was sent behind the bars (H. Baloch, 2010).

The main purpose of this study was to explore the perception of university students about the in causes of unrest in Balochistan. Long political and social unrest hinder Baloch social system, freezes the economy, affects the threat, anarchy and state structures and is built on the whole development of the country's development. The finding of this study would be important for the reasons. This may open doors for discussions with academics and policy makers in Balochistan. Impact of the social unrest in the economy, public institutions, markets, development programs and day-to-day life and sovereignty forced this problem to be examined by sociological lenses.

Poverty, inequality and social unrest have been the hallmark of developing countries but after the collapse of the USSR, capitalism's unabated fury and ascendancy resulting in financial meltdown, austerity measures, joblessness, and concentration of wealth and power in fewer hands, has left even the developed world vulnerable to it, evidenced by scenes from around the world: 1999 Seattle riots during WTO meeting, August 2011 UK riots, 2011 Occupy Wall Street movement and now Chicago teachers' strike in the USA, series of Greek protests in 2010-2012, movement in Spain against welfare cuts and unemployment, and many others are the real examples. At the heart of Arab uprising is the unjust power structure, excluding masses from the decision making process. Even though social unrest has become a daily phenomenon all over Pakistan, some areas are hit harder than others, reasons are complex but a common thread runs through them all such as economic injustice (Khan, 2012).

The issues and grievances, which gave rise to the previous conflicts and present crisis relate to history of Kalat State, the demands and aspirations about the economic, ethnic and political rights of and for the people of the province. But little or nothing has been done to address and resolve these matters by the successive governments. Consequently the wounds have continued to fester and periodically given rise to bleeding insurgencies and revolts (Aslam & Kazmi, 2015).

People of the province often joined anti state movements starting from 1948 during reign of Karim Agha Khan. The conflict had taken thousands of lives from both sides and now reaches to very hard position to bring back people to mainstream (H. Baloch, 2010). There have been five insurgencies in Balochistan since the creation of Pakistan. According to the official estimates; these have resulted in more than five thousand deaths among the insurgents and almost three thousand among the

Pakistan army. The current violence which started in 2005 from Dera bugti took a serious turn at the end of year 2009 and became a potential threat to the stability of Pakistani state, as the militants spurred and inflamed, and in all likelihood aided and abetted by the outsider international players in the area, gave rise to the separatist movement in the province (Aslam & Kazmi, 2015).

The assassination of Nawab Akbar Bugti in August 2006 mountains of Dera bugti by the security forces has led to increased unrest and protests in the province. This situation caused a lot of resentment amongst the masses in Balochistan towards security forces and the former President General Pervaiz Musharraf, who is commonly blamed for the killing of the Nawab. This incident has added to another grievance of people of Balochistan towards the federal government and especially the armed forces. In fact, the way in which he was killed has made him a hero and a martyr for the nationalists. Not only in Balochistan but his killing was condemned by nearly all political leaders of the country. The death of Nawab Bugti has added fuel to the already explosive law and order condition in Balochistan (Javaid, 2010). The objectives of the study explored the perception of university students regarding social unrest in Balochistan and to investigate the perceived factors responsible for social unrest in Balochistan.

## II. METHOD

This section deals with the various steps and procedures adopted for accomplishing this study. For meeting the objectives of present research, quantitative research design was employed. Survey was carried out for collection of data and the study was limited to the students studying in three universities of Balochistan Province, such as, Balochistan University of Information Technology, Engineering and Management Sciences, and the Quetta University of Bolan Medical College. A sample of 200 respondents was selected randomly from three universities of Balochistan, youngster are usually involve in political talks among these universities. Keeping in view the objective of the study, questionnaire was designed as starting from socio demographic profile, followed by questions regarding the facilities. Finally, the data was analyzed with the help of Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) where as the universe of the study was college students in Balochistan.

## III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Balochistan justified in demanding a raise in gas surcharge and royalty. Balochistan being the largest

producer of gas is believed to lose a huge amount of its due share every year in shape of Gas Development Surcharge (GDS) and royalty. The participant public including nationalists demands a raise in GDS. They argue that since the well-head price for Balochistan fields is low, its contribution margin, per unit of gas, to the total GDS is more than the contribution of gas fields in other provinces. To them the due share of Balochistan in total GDS is around PKR. 14.723 billion (65%) and not PKR. 4 billion budgeted in FY 04-05. The royalty on crude oil & development surcharge on natural gas, after deducting 2 percent collection charges, is transferred to the province on the basis of well-head production. It is same in case of royalty and excise duty on natural gas in accordance with Article 161 (1) of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. Balochistan is contributing from 53% to 65% but a share of roughly 35% in the GDS distributed between the provinces directly from the center on account of its ownership of gas (Akbar, 2011).

Anwer (2016) inspected that the reason for turmoil in Balochistan is because of the territorial performing artists, as Gwadar is door to focal Asia and Afghanistan. The exchange of Afghanistan and focus on Asia can be encouraged by Gwadar-Chaman course. The significance of this locale likewise has expanded because of vicinity of oil, copper, Gold and gas supplies in the district. Through this area, Pakistan can likewise encourage Afghanistan, China and focus Asian republics for their fares and imports.

Pakistan-Iran border can be defined as interdependent and co-existent. The Baloch live on both sides of the border. They are inspired by ethno-centric nationalism having socio-cultural and historic bonds. They interact socially and economically and trade in items of household use.

Iran's electricity is a boon for the people living on the Pakistani side. Besides human trafficking, there is smuggling of goods, especially of rice to Iran in return for petrol. The borderland Baloch's are interdependent on each other to a great extent which underlines the need for greater integration of the economies of the two countries (Kundi, 2009).

Nafess (2011) expressed that fumble of assets for fair creation, dissemination and utilization is a principle component for monetary backwardness of Province. He further said that different variables of agitation were the progressing insurrection, ravaged bodies, missing persons and partisan brutality.

The major complaint and grievance of Balochistan is that since 1974 the major criterion for the distribution of resources is based on population and threat to the local ethnic Baloch culture. Other parameters of disparity such as inverse population density, backwardness and lack of sufficient revenue collection infrastructure are not considered. Its

leaders are justified in claiming that now here in the world under a federal form of government there is a formula where resources are divided on population basis. Balochistan constituting a large portion of the country's area needed development of infrastructure on war/crisis basis with the allocation of funds on area basis which unfortunately had been denied to it in the past (Akbar, 2011).

As per Human Rights Watch Report (2011) when General Musharaf organization propelled operation in 2005, it made scorn among the general population and they censured this activity of military. They began a progression of dissents and fomentations against this activity. International Crisis Group, (2006) examined that the obligation regarding the entire state of territory additionally goes to the local legislators; they were more included for getting the backwardness the region as contrast with federal government.

Federal government of Pakistan is the defaulter of US 20 billion Dollars of Balochistan Province in terms of natural gas royalty. The federal government is buying the gas of Sindh Province in PKR. 120 to 150 per 1000 cubic feet while only PKR. 23 is being paid for natural gas of Balochistan. If the decision is made on justice then the federal government will be defaulter of one trillion US Dollars of Balochistan province. The chief of Bugti tribe was receiving only the rent of gas field along with the all other local tribal (Baloch, 2012).

The major complaint and grievance of Balochistan is that since 1974 the major criterion for the distribution of resources is based on population and threat to the local ethnic Baloch culture. Other parameters of disparity such as inverse population density, backwardness and lack of sufficient revenue collection infrastructure are not considered. Its leaders are justified in claiming that now here in the world under a federal form of government there is a formula where resources are divided on population basis. Balochistan constituting a large portion of the country's area needed development of infrastructure on war/crisis basis with the allocation of funds on area basis which unfortunately had been denied to it in the past.

**Table 1.**  
Distribution of the respondents according to their age, sex and marital status.

Categories of age (in years)	Frequency	Percentage
<b>Age of the respondents</b>		
16-25	164	82.0
26-35	036	18.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Gender of the respondents</b>		

Male	181	90.5
Female	019	9.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Marital status of the respondents</b>		
i. Single	177	88.5
ii. Married	023	11.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 1 reflects the age, gender and marital status of respondents. The majority of respondents (82 percent) are aged 16-25 years, and the rest (18 percent) are between the ages of 26 and 35. According to the above statistics it is revealed that majority of the respondents were between (16-25) years old that is the average age of students at university level.

The table also illustrates that the respondents (90.5 percent) were male and the rest (9.5 percent) were women. Women are not encouraged to pursue higher education unless there is any legal restriction on women's education, due to men's power and traditional society. In spite of this wrong attitude, a large number of women are studying at universities. The table also shows the marriages of respondents. The data show that most respondents (88.5 percent) were married alone and the others (11.5 percent).

**Table 2 .**  
Distribution of the respondents regarding their father's occupation & income.

<b>Father's occupation of the respondents</b>		
Categories	Frequency	Percentage
Govt. Service	86	43.0
Private Service	12	6.0
Own business	49	24.5
Self employed	6	3.0
Labor	7	3.5
Farmer	40	20.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Monthly Family income from all sources (PKR Pakistani Rupees)</b>		
Up to 10,000	7	3.5
10,001- 20,000	26	13.0
20,001- 30,000	39	19.5
30,001- 40,000	38	19.0
40,001 & above	90	45.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 2 indicates occupation of respondents' fathers. The data indicates that most of (43



percent) of the respondents fathers had government service, followed by (24.5 percent) involved in business, (20 percent) of the respondents were attached to farming, (6.5 percent) fell in private service category, (3.5 percent) of the respondents were related to labor, and (3 percent) of the respondents were self-employed. The data reveals that mostly people trusted in government jobs on other professions as it is considered as safe and secure mean of earning because government jobs are permanent in nature and it accompanied by a range of other benefits.

Table further shows monthly family income of respondents. It tells that (45.5 percent) of respondents fell in the category ranging from Rs.40, 001 & above, (19.5 percent) were earning monthly income of Rs.30, 001-40,000 and (19 percent) respondents reported income category ranging from Rs.20, 001-30,000 and (13 percent) lied in Rs.10, 001-20,000 category and there were still (3.5 percent) of the respondents who were earning up to Rs.10, 000 monthly family income. The data reveals that the most of the respondents had Rs.40, 001 & above their monthly income from all sources.

**Table 3.**  
Distribution of the respondents according to their academic qualification.

Qualification	Frequency	Percentage
Under Graduate	52	26.0
Graduate	52	26.0
Post Graduate and above	96	48.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 3 illustrates that the Education is the most important factor directly or indirectly influencing the attitudes and behavior of individuals. The survey participants were asked to show their achievements during their education period. It also explains the academic qualifications of the respondents. More than half (48 percent) of the respondents have been enrolled in the age of 16 and 26 percent (26 percent) fell in graduate and undergraduate categories respectively. The table shows that most respondents are graduates and upwards.

**Table 4.**  
Respondents according to their type of family & area of Residence.

Family type of the respondents		
Categories	Frequency	Percentage

Nuclear	34	17.0
Joint	166	83.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>
Area of residence		
Rural	71	35.5
Urban	93	46.5
Semi urban	36	18.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 4 reveals the family type of the respondents. It tells that majority of the respondents (83.Percent) belonged to joint family system, (17 percent) respondents belonged to nuclear family system. The data depicts that majority of the respondents were living in joint family system. Family is the group of intimate people emotionally related by blood, marriage, responsible for the reproduction and rearing of children, and living together. For the present study there are three types of families.

Table under discussion also illustrates area of residence of respondents. It shows that little less than half of the respondents (46.5 percent) belonged to urban area and (35.5 percent) were from rural area and remaining (18 percent) were from Semi-urban area. The data show that locale of the study dominantly urban area as less than half of respondents belonged to urban area.

**Table 5.**  
Respondents according to their opinion about affordability of higher education

Higher education affordable to children of middle class families		
Categories	Frequency	Percentage
To great extent	22	11.0
To some extent	125	62.5
Not at all	53	26.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 5 reveals the opinion of respondents that higher education affordability to children of middle class families in Balochistan. Majority of the respondents (62.5 percent) said that to some extent higher education is affordable for middle class children, (26.5 percent) were not agreed while (11 percent) were agree that middle class families can afford higher education for their children. This table reveals that the majority of the respondents (62.5) percent were just little satisfied with this statement.

**Table 6.**  
Respondents and their opinion about major problems of Balochistan.

Major problems	Frequency	Percentage
Terrorism	28	14.0
Ethnic conflict	30	15.0
Political violence	34	17.0
Poverty	18	9.0
Corruption in Public sector	3	1.5
Political instability	22	11.0
Law and Order	40	20.0
Unemployment	11	5.5
Any other	14	7.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 6 shows the views of respondents about the main problems of Balochistan. 20% of respondents said that laws and regulations is the biggest problem in Balochistan, followed by 17% said that political violence (14%) was terrorism, 11% political instability (9%) poverty, 15.0% said that ethnic conflict (7.0 percent) fell to another category and 5.5 percent said it was unemployment (1.5 percent), saying corruption in the public sector. Pakistan Education Survey (2008) stated that education is considered a right of every individual. Education plays an important role in the

development of a social stability. There is a strong correlation between education and economic development of a country. It plays a critical role in building human capabilities and accelerates economic growth through knowledge, skill and creativity. Balochistan province lacks all these traits of education, due to which they are backward and facing social conflicts. The table states that the laws and regulations are the main problems of Balochistan for social unrest and instability.

Table 7 indicates opinion of the respondents on inadequate access to health facilities causing social unrest in Balochistan. The data shows that little less than half of the respondents (45 percent) were agreed with the statement and (33.5 percent) were strongly agreed. The table also indicates that (11 percent) of the respondents were not agree with this statement while few of them (1.5 percent) were strongly disagree and remaining (9 percent) had no opinion. The statistics reveal that most of the respondents (45.0 percent) were agree that lack of adequate access to health facilities is another cause of social unrest in Balochistan.

The table under discussion further indicates the opinion that lack of access to quality health facilities creates social unrest in Balochistan. The data shows that less than half of the respondents (39 percent) were agreed with this statement followed by (30.5 percent) strongly agreed. The table also indicates that (16 percent) of the respondents were not agree

**Table 7.**  
Respondents by their opinion about lack of health facilities.

Statements	Strongly agree	Agree	Don't know	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Total
Lack of adequate access to health facilities	67 (33.5)	90 (45.0)	18 (9.0)	25 (12.5)	—	200 (100)
Lack of access to quality health facilities	61 (30.5%)	78 (39.0)	23 (11.5)	32 (16.0)	6 (3.0)	200 (100)

(Figures in parenthesis are percentages)

**Table 8.**  
Distribution of the respondents regarding causes of social unrest in Balochistan.

Statement	Strongly Agree	Agree	Not know	Disagree	Strongly agree	Total
Poverty leads social unrest	69 (34.5)	60 (30.0)	12 (6.0)	34 (17.0)	25 (12.5)	200 (100)
Unemployment leads to social unrest	85 (42.5)	76 (38.0)	14 (7.0)	15 (7.5)	10 (5.0)	200 (100)

**Table 9.**

Respondents regarding their opinion about lack of education opportunities is the cause of social unrest in Balochistan.

Statements	SA	A	NA	DA	SD	Total
Lack of access to educational facilities	108 (54.0)	70 (35.0)	7 (3.5)	11 (5.5)	4 (2.0)	200 (100)
Lack of access to quality education	86 (43.0)	71 (35.5)	12 (6.0)	27 (13.5)	4 (2.0)	200 (100)

**Table 10.**

Respondents and their opinion about failure of government and civil administration in province.

Statements	Strongly agree	Agree	Don't know	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Total
Lack of government's control on law enforcement agencies	88(44.0)	79(39.5)	21(10.5)	12(6.0)	-----	200(100)
Lack of coordination between provincial and federal governments	77 (38.5)	57(28.5)	28(14.0)	24(12.0)	14(7.0)	200(100)
Split political mandate leads to social unrest	53(26.5)	61(30.5)	42(21.0)	29(14.5)	15(7.5)	200(100)
Political instability causes of social unrest	71(35.5)	74(37.0)	18(9.0)	23(11.5)	14(7.0)	200(100)

(Figures in parenthesis are percentages)

with this statement while few of them (3 percent) were strongly disagree and remaining (11.5 percent) had no opinion. The statistics reveal that majority of the respondents (39 percent) were agree that lack of access to quality health facilities creates social unrest in Balochistan.

Table 8 According to the respondents, the main cause of social unrest in Balochistan is poverty. Data show that at least one-third (34.5%) of the respondents agreed with the fact that the main cause of public disorder in Balochistan was poverty (30%). The respondents (17%) disagree with this statement (12%) and do not agree with the remaining (6%) had no opinion. According to International Crisis Group (2006) causes of social unrest are social problems. Basically health and education facilities are not available in Balochistan far flung areas. Concentration of health and educational facilities are limited to the Quetta city and rest of Balochistan which constitutes 29 districts, have no adequate facilities and infrastructure.

Furthermore, second statement which was asked by respondents "unemployment leads to social unrest in Balochistan". It shows that a substantial part of the respondents (42.5%) strongly agreed with him and (38%) was only agreed. A report by Center for Research & Strategic Studies (2011) suggested that there was high deprivation of education among Baloch people.

During the current unrest about 200 non-local teachers have gotten themselves transferred out of the province and applications for another 200 were pending with the provincial government; hundreds of others were scared and ready to be transferred. The lack of education becomes the cause of unrest in province. The table also states that respondents (7.5%) disagree with this statement (5%) and that the castle (7%) has no idea.

Table 9 demonstrates the response of respondents to "educational institutions is one of the reasons for social unrest in Balochistan". According to the data, more than half (54%) of the respondents agreed with the statement (35%). The table also states that 5.5% of respondents did not agree with this statement and only (2%) agreed that the castle had no idea (3.5%). There are many factors leading responsible for deprivation of Balochistan including the local political leadership. These political leaderships includes nationalist's parties, pro establishment tribal chiefs and Anti State political & military organizations as well.

They remained corrupt, misguiding the masses, used anti Punjab slogans to fool illiterate people and enjoy the power. The difference between the life standard of Baloch leaders and common Baloch is same like the developmental difference between the Islamabad and Balochistan. The child's of common Baloch have no access

**Table 11.**  
Respondents regarding less representation & lack of Justice in province.

Statements	SA	A	NA	DA	Total
Lack of local participation in Federal	89 (44.5)	60 (30.0)	23 (11.5)	28 (14.0)	200 (100)
Lack of quick Justice is a cause of unrest	110 (55.5)	58 (29.0)	15 (7.0)	17 (8.5)	200 (100)

to good educational institutions whereas the offspring's of Member National Assemblies (MNA's) and Member Provincial Assemblies (MPA's), Governors and ministers are studying in institutions like Acheson College Lahore and in foreign countries (A. Baloch, 2012).

Additionally, the table under discussion further indicates the absence of access to quality education in the discussed table creates social unrest in Balochistan. The data provided (43%) and respondents (35.5%) show that they agree and agree with this statement. The table also states that only 13.5% of respondents disagree with this statement, but only (2%) did not agree, and the remaining (6%) had no idea.

Table 10 indicates the opinion that lack of political government's control on law enforcement agencies creates social unrest in Balochistan. The data shows that most of the respondents (44 percent) were strongly agreed with this statement followed by (39.5percent) were agree. The data also indicate that (10.5percent) of the respondents did not have opinion and remaining (6 percent) of the respondents were disagree. The statistics reveal that majority of the respondents were agree that lack of political government authority on law enforcement agencies creates social unrest in Balochistan.

The table under discussion further shows the opinion that lack of cooperation between provincial and federal government's leads to under development in Balochistan. It shows that most of the respondents (38.5 percent) were strongly agreed with this statement followed by (28.5 percent) agreed. The table also indicates that (12 percent) of the respondents were disagree with this statement while some of them (7 percent) were strongly disagree and remaining (14 percent) had no opinion. The statistics reveal that majority of the respondents were agree that lack of cooperation between provincial and federal governments leads to under development in Balochistan.

The table further reflects the opinion that split political mandate leads to unstable government resulting in political instability in Balochistan. The data show that most of the respondents (30.5percent) were agreed with this statement followed by (26.5 percent) strongly agreed.

The table also indicates that (14.5 percent) of the respondents were disagree with this statement while some of them (7.5 percent) were strongly disagree and remaining (21 percent) had no opinion. The statistics reveal that majority of the respondents were agree that split political mandate leads to unstable government resulting in political instability in Balochistan.

The table further explains the opinion that political instability is one of the major causes of social unrest in Balochistan. It shows that most of the respondents (37 percent) were agreed with this statement followed by (35.5 percent) strongly agreed. The table also indicates that (11.5 percent) of the respondents were disagree with this statement while some of them (7 percent) were strongly disagree and remaining (9 percent) had no opinion. The statistics reveal that majority of the respondents were agree that political instability is one of the major cause of social unrest in Balochistan.

Table 11 According to the respondents, fewer representatives of the Baloch people in the federal government agencies are causing social unrest in Balochistan. The data indicate that approximately 44% of respondents (30.5%) agreed with this statement. The report also says that 13% of respondents did not agree with this statement and that the remaining (11.5%) had no idea. Statistics show that most respondents agree that the Baloch people's low representation in the federal government has led to social unrest in Balochistan.

Gazdar dkk (2010)explained the cause of unrest is the relationship between province and federal government. Balochistan issues with the rest of Pakistan are not qualitatively different, in principle, from those of the other provinces. These are mostly about questions of resource distribution, access to state institutions, and recognition and promotion of cultural identities. Challenges have arisen more frequently than in the rest of Pakistan, however, due to a range of political and historical factors. There have been at least five insurgencies including the present one in which independence has been raised as an explicit demand by segments of the leadership. The demand for Balochistan independence from Pakistan has invariably come from Baloch nationalist leaders.

The table also illustrates the lack of a fair system of justice creates social unrest in Balochistan.



**Table 12.**  
Respondents according to their opinion about involvement of foreign hand.

Statements	Strongly agree	Agree	Don't know	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Total
Sectarian violence	53 (26.5)	69 (34.5)	44 (22.0)	22 (11.0)	12 (6.0)	200(100)
Target killing of Non-Baloch settlers	48 (24.0)	53 (26.5)	31 (15.5)	47 (23.5)	21 (10.5)	200(100)
Involvement of foreign hand creates social unrest	54 (16.0)	25 (12.5)	30 (15.0)	15.0 (7.5)	32 (16.0)	200(100)

(Figures in parenthesis are percentages)

The data indicate that more than half (55.5%) of the respondents strongly agreed with this statement and agreed (29%). The table also shows that the indicators (7%) did not agree with this statement and that the castle (7.5%) had no idea.

Table 12 explains the opinion that sectarian violence is creating social unrest in Balochistan. It indicates that most of the respondents (34.5 percent) were agree with this statement followed by (26.5 percent) were strongly agree. The data also indicates that (11 percent) of the respondents were disagree with this statement while some of them (6 percent) were strongly disagree and remaining (22 percent) had no opinion. The statistics reveal that majority of the respondents were agree that sectarian violence is creating social unrest in Balochistan.

The table under discussion reveals the opinion that target killing of non-Baloch settlers leads to social unrest in Balochistan. The data show that most of the respondents (26.5 percent) were agreed with this statement followed by (24 percent) were strongly agree. The table also indicates that (23.5 percent) of the respondents were disagree with this statement while some of them (10.5 percent) were strongly disagree and remaining (15.5 percent) of the respondents had no opinion. The statistics reveal that majority of the respondents were agree that target killing of non-Baloch settlers leads to social unrest in Balochistan.

Table under discussion further shows that respondents denied this statement of involvement of foreign hand creates social unrest in Balochistan. The data show that most of the respondents (29.5

percent) were not agree with this statement followed by (16 percent) strongly disagreed.

The table also indicates that (27 percent) of the respondents were strongly agree with this statement while some of them (12.5 percent) were agree and remaining (15 percent) had no opinion. The statistics reveal that majority of the respondents were not agree that Involvement of foreign hand is not only factor which creates social unrest in Balochistan rather it has different internal causes political instability, inequality among provinces, military operations, tribal leadership.

Table 13 shows the opinion that Baloch politicians are using the slogan to serve their own political interest. The data indicates that most of the respondents (34 percent) were agree with this statement followed by (24.5 percent) strongly agreed. The data also shows that (14percent) of the respondents were not agree with this statement while some of them (12.5 percent) were strongly disagree and remaining (15 percent) had no opinion. The data reveal that majority of the respondents were agree that Baloch politicians were using the slogan to serve their own political interest. Table under discussion reveals the opinion that favouritism in civil administration creates restless among educated youth in Balochistan. The data show that most of the respondents (45.5 percent) were strongly agree with this statement followed by (32.5 percent) agree. The data also indicates that (11.5percent) of the respondents were not agree with this statement and remaining (10.5 percent) had no opinion. The statistics reveal

**Table 13.**  
Respondents by opinion about vested interest of politicians and favouritism in civil administration

Statements	Strongly agree	Agree	Don't know	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Total
Vested interests of the politicians	49(24.5)	68(34.0)	30 (15.0)	28 (14.0)	25 (12.5)	200(100)
Favouritism in civil administration	91(45.5)	65 (32.5)	21 (10.5)	23(11.5)	-----	200(100)

(Figures in parenthesis are percentages)

**Table 14.**  
Respondents regarding their opinion about unequal distribution of resources.

Statements	SA	A	DK	DA	SD	Total
Unequal distribution of resources	115 (57.5)	58 (29.0)	12 (6.0)	15 (7.5)	-----	200 (100)
Non-Payment of proper compensation to displaced people due to mega projects	66 (33.0)	68 (34.0)	32 (16.0)	27 (13.5)	7 (3.5)	200 (100)
Lack of local people involvement in development policies	48 (24.0)	79 (39.5)	27 (13.5)	21 (10.5)	25 (12.5)	200 (100)

that majority of the respondents were agree that favouritism in civil administration created restless among educated youth in Balochistan.

Table 14 demonstrates the uneven distribution of resources is a reason for social unrest in Balochistan. According to data, more than half (57.5%) of the respondents have agreed on this statement while only (29%) was agreed. It also shows that respondents (6%) have no idea and respondents (7.5%) was disagreed.

The table further indicates that non-payment of compensation to internally displaced persons due to precinct projects has led to social unrest in Balochistan. Nafess (2011) stated that mismanagement of resources for equitable production, distribution and consumption is a main factor for economic backwardness of Province. He further mentioned that other factors of unrest were the ongoing insurgency, mutilated bodies, missing persons and sectarian violence. These were the biggest contributors to the socio-economic adversity in the province. Property dealers were also reported to have been involved in increasing panic to grab prime properties from the fleeing population. Businessmen and the teachers hailing from other ethnicities were migrating from the province because of fear and insecurity. The data show that more than one-third (34%) of the respondents agreed with this statement (33%). The table also states that respondents (13.5%) disagree with this statement (3.5%) absolutely disagree and the rest (16%) have no idea.

Moreover, it is suggested that the inclusion of indigenous people into development policies leads to social unrest. The data provided shows that a significant proportion of respondents (39.5%) agreed with this statement and (24%) who were strongly agreed. The data also indicate that 12.5% of respondents was strongly disagreed while (10.5%) did not agree with this statement, did not agree, and the remaining part (13.5%) did not give any comment.

**Table 15.**

Distribution of the respondents by their opinion about economic deprivation.

Extent of economic deprivation in Balochistan		
Categories	Frequency	Percentage
To great extent	79	39.5
To some extent	100	50.0
Not at all	21	10.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>
Responsibility for bad economic situation		
Federal government	89	44.5
Provincial government	45	22.5
Tribal chief trains	36	18.0
Bureaucratic channels	28	14.0
Any other	2	1.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>
Ways to improve economic status of Baloch tribes		
Merit based policies	51	25.5
Industrialization	24	12.0
Employment of local people in mega projects	66	33.0
Prevalence of Justice.	59	29.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 15 it reflects views on economic deprivation in Balochistan. Half of the respondents (50%) have agreed to some extent that economic deprivation was the major cause of social unrest in Balochistan, after which respondents (39.5%) largely agreed, and about 10.5% did not agree.

Statistics show that most respondents recognize that economic deprivation is the biggest cause of public disorder in Balochistan.

The table discusses who is responsible for the poor economic situation in Balochistan. According to the data provided, most respondents (44.5%) reported that the federal government was responsible for the bad situation in Balochistan, and 22.5% said the bureaucratic channels of the provincial government (18%) of tribal leaders (14%). The statistics shows that majority of the respondents make responsible federal governments for the economic downturn and backwardness of the people of Balochistan.

This table also discussed the shares opinions of respondents about improving Baluchistan's economic situation. The data indicate that more than half (33%) of the respondents may use the local population in their mega projects to improve the economic situation in Balochistan. (27.5%), prevalence of justice can improve Baluchistan's economy. About 25.5% of the respondents offered a decent policy to address Baluchistan's economic problems, while some respondents (12%) viewed industrialization as a tool for economic growth in Balochistan. Statistics show that the majority of respondents say that the use of local people in mine projects is a solution to Baluchistan's economic problems, accompanied by the spread of justice.

**Table 16.**  
Respondents' opinion about participation in political activities.

Participation in political activities		
Categories	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	65	32.5
No	135	67.5
Total	200	100
Level participation		
Participation political rallies	4	2.0
Not participated	135	67.5
Local bodies election	5	2.5
Student politics	51	25.5
Engaged in national and provincial assembly elections	5	2.5
Total	200	100

**Table 17.**  
Association with any political party

Association with any political party		
Yes	59	29.5
No	141	70.5
Total	200	100

**Table 18.**  
Sources of gathering political information

Sources of gathering political information		
Categories	Frequency	Percentage
Newspapers	86	43.0
Television	57	28.5
Internet	51	25.5
Banners	6	3.0
Total	200	100

Table 16 shows the participation of respondents in the political activities. The data indicates most of the respondents (67.5 percent) not participate in political activities and only (32.5 percent) participate. As the university students were included in this sample so some political parties are banned in Balochistan and also due to presence of large number of law enforcement agencies personals in universities students avoid to participate in political activities. Table under discussion also reflects the segments of participation of the respondents.

Baloch (2012) stated that the atrocities and humiliations by central government united local politicians and watered the seeds of Baloch Nationalism. During this decade Baloch's were well aware of state policies and they also continued their political struggle, even when they were on exile. This important development was formation of Baloch student organization (BSO) in 1967. These student organization united the Baloch youth and gave awareness to the common masses. Consequently this organization gave a second generation leadership to Balochistan. Although the majority of respondents had mark on the no participation portion in the questionnaire (67.5 percent) because of present pressure of law enforcement agencies on students and secondly number of female students are included in study sample, but some of students were agree to participate in student's politics (25.5 percent), followed by (2.5 percent) were agree to participate in national & provincial assembly elections and local bodies election, while only (2 percent) said they participated in political rallies.

The table under discussions showing the respondents association with political parties. The data indicates majority of the respondents (70.5percent) are not associated with any political party and only (29.5percent) have affiliation with political party. As the university students were included in this sample so some student political parties were banned in Balochistan and majority of female students are not allowed to affiliate them with political parties due to the traditional society. That's why the major group of respondents is not associated with political parties.

The table under discussion further reveals opinion of respondents about sources of gathering information. The data indicates that major group of respondents having the source of gathering the information from newspaper (43 percent) followed by (28.5 percent) said television, (25.5 percent) said internet, (3 percent) said sign boards/banners. The statistics reveals that majority of the respondents use newspaper for gathering information, as study was conducted in urban area of province where newspaper facility.

**Table 19.**

Distribution of respondents by their opinion on the improvement of law and Order in Balochistan.

How law and order can be improved in Balochistan?		
Categories	Frequency	Percentage
Implementation of rule of law	37	18.5
Need strong political will	37	18.5
Training of law enforcement agencies	12	6.0
Proper system of justice	114	57.0
Total	200	100

Table 19 indicates the strategies which were told by the respondents to maintain law and order situation in Balochistan. The data explain that majority of the respondents (57 percent) told that there was need of proper system of justice to improve law and order, (18.5 percent) favored both implementation of rule of law & needs strong political will, while (6.0 percent) of the respondent said better training of law enforcement agencies can improve law and order in Balochistan. Hence majority of the respondents' favored proper system of justice will encompassed with imposition of law can bring stability in law and order.

## IV. CONCLUSION

The present study was aimed to find the factors led to social unrest in Balochistan and the perception of university students. The research has been designed to produce facts from university students in Quetta. It is observed that respondents stressed unusual security situation and the overlapping authorities burned bad laws and freedoms. The information was collected by random sampling method. The study further concluded that Balochistan has lack of educations institutes and weak access to the quality education is stimulating the low literacy rate. This lack of modern education generates unskilled labor force and they are unable to compete with the population of country in technically which is major cause of unemployment and poverty in Balochistan. Hence the people of Balochistan having many social and political problems which is promoting social unrest and a main hurdle toward prosper Balochistan.

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