



## Political and Democratic Role of The National Party in Restoring Peace and Democracy in Balochistan During the Insurgency

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### ABSTRACT

Balochistan is a troubled province in the country since the inception of Pakistan in 1947. The political turmoil is deeply embedded in the process of princely states joining the newly established Pakistan. Political parties including the National Party tried to curb the situation and pave the way for a peaceful reconciliation between the marginalized people of Balochistan and the state of Pakistan. The National Party (NP) is one of the bigger mass political parties in the province. It is a social-democratic and center-to-the-left party whose legacy party is linked back to the Kalat State's National Party. In 2003, the merger of two political parties, the Balochistan National Democratic Party (BNDP) of Mir Hasil Khan Bizenjo, and the Balochistan National Movement (BNM) of Abdul Hayee Baloch led to the foundation of this popular mass political party. The Baloch people have been denied their political, economic, and cultural rights. They also ignored their right to self-governance and the management of their region's natural resources, ever since Pakistan was founded. Balochistan was not represented at the state level and had little influence over how the government was run. The focus of this paper is to know about the role of the National Party in restoring peace after the insurgency and how the leadership of the National Party did an effort to bring back democracy in the province to keep the federation of Pakistan. The research is a qualitative study based on primary and secondary data collected by researchers. Primary data was collected from the key informants of political parties. The secondary data includes an analysis of the written literature of the parties. It is concluded that the role of such parties in the establishment of peace and reconciliation between the state and the people of the province is important for the prosperity of the people of Balochistan in particular, and Pakistan in general.

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## 1. Introduction

Balochistan is the biggest province in Pakistan in terms of area 347,190 square kilometer, but it is the smallest province in terms of population, 12.34 million people (S. Khan, Khooharo, Mirani, & Suthar, 2021). These facts and figures are probably one of the few reasons that has been leading to the turmoil in the province since the beginning. After Indian Independence Act in 1947 at the UK Parliament, it was decided that all the princely states would be given a choice either to join the dominion of India or Pakistan (Rasool, 2014). During this process, some princely states joined one of these willingly and by choice, while there were some states who did not join them, and they were acceded by force. There are of examples of such states being exceeded both in India and Pakistan ((M. Khan, 2012). The story of Balochistan is a part of the history of division of India and Pakistan. The leader of the state of Kalat, or Khan of Kalat, was asked to join Pakistan. There are different narratives about the accession to Pakistan. According to

Cheema (1990, p. 60) The members of Quetta Municipality agreed to join Pakistan on June 29 1947, while according to the second narrative (Sheikh, 2018, p. 81), the Shahi Jirga (grand council of tribal elders) were stripped of its members from the Kalat state before the voting was done. The insurgency is in progress from that point onward—1948, 1958–59, 1962–63 and 1973–77, and the recent wave ongoing from 2003. It was ensued in four phases, and many leaders from Pakistan tried to act peacefully while there were some leaders who used force to convince the people of Balochistan. Throwing back on the efforts that have been made since the 1960s till now, it has been concluded that the gap of mistrust between the people of Balochistan and the state machinery is still going wide.

A few bigger stakeholders of this process are Pakistan's army and legislators from the government side, and the political parties and the common people from the province acted in both ways, an indicator of peace and indicator of conflict. As will be discussed later on in this paper, several political parties were established whose leadership's main goal was for the prosperity of Balochistan. The political struggle of the National Party will be discussed in detail in the coming parts of the paper. The paper will also highlight manifesto and constitution of the party and combination of the party members both in the province and in Pakistan. The paper is also based on views of key political figures from the province.

## **2. Literature Review**

Extensive research work has been done on Balochistan province from many angles and aspects. There has been work done in literature from the perspective of the role of CPEC in the economic development of the province. This topic remained a hot topic in research in the past one decade (Saleem, 2017). Similarly, significant work has been done on the Indian interference in Balochistan. As far as Balochistan is concerned, India remains one of the key indicators in scholarship (Khetran, 2017). Similarly, research work done on the grievances of the province from state. The scholarship in Pakistan remained focused on this aspect of why the state and the center had always been aggressive toward the province whenever the province asked for its due share and right (M. Khan, 2012).

Similarly, an ample amount of literature has been written on the role of media in the issue of Balochistan. The researchers practically observe that most of the people outside Balochistan province have no idea of Balochistan. They only know about Balochistan through media channels. Since media is controlled, whenever someone from the province comes to other provinces, they would see backlash from other people and the reason is the state only wants them to see what the state wants them to see. Most of the people from other provinces have no idea about the basic information of Balochistan. They have no idea how many districts there are, they have no idea about a particular area there, and they have no idea about other ethnic groups demographics in the province. The state channels usually gave coverage to conflict and violence incidents there, hence this is what the image people from other provinces get in their mind (Iqbal & Hussain, 2017).

Another aspect in which research has been done on Balochistan is the rising militancy there. This has been discussed in the later part of the paper as well. The article highlighted how the situation led to multilayered militancy in the province and what was the state's responses to curb the militancy. The article highlighted the role of state's leadership who acted either in positive or negative way. Some leader tried their best to bring closer the elders and people of Balochistan to the state of Pakistan while other leaders acted in an aggressive way that further accentuated the grievances of the Baloch people (Ghaffari, 2009).

Another connected aspect with Balochistan is the ever-increasing insurgency. Research work done highlighted how the Balochistan issue had been mishandled and led to the grievances. Those grievances ultimately changed the direction of conflict from their demand of autonomy to their struggle for secession. Since the public has no access to the right information about what the secessionists in Balochistan demand from the state, it is difficult to highlight the magnitude of these moments. The research also highlighted that the leadership of the country for most of the time had been either a non-Baloch, or someone not from Balochistan. Under these circumstances, it is very difficult to understand grievances and demands of the people, particularly those who choose an insurgency for the fight for the right of the Baloch (Wani, 2016).

During the review of literature, it has been observed that relevant literature related to the National Party was not available on most of the reputed platforms of journals. Researchers used a few techniques to collect the relevant information. Researchers used jstor.com platform for the collection of relevant literature. The literature which has been reviewed has been collected by using keywords, including "politics, political parties in Balochistan, Pakistan, and "political parties in Balochistan" has been searched and the above reviewed articles appeared in the first search. No authentic and credible research work has been done on the role of this political party so far. This research is trying to bring primary voices and views of key informants and analysis of one a book written by one of its leaders which is in Urdu. Translations of key parts of the book have been done for analysis.

### **3. Methodology**

This research is a qualitative study based on both primary and secondary data collection. There are six key informants interviewed. They belong to the key political parties in Balochistan. This research will also evaluate the biography *Maqsd-e-Syasat* (Purpose of Politics) by Mir Ghaus Bakhsh Bizenjo which led to the creation of the National Party, the main party who struggles for the establishment of peace, and coordination between the state and the people of Balochistan. The paper will analyze the constitution that led to the establishment of the National Party. The key informants who are interviewed: 1) Dr. Abdul Malik Baloch, interview by author, Quetta, February 22, 2021; 2) Mir Hasil Khan Bizenjo, interview by author, Quetta, 23 March 2018; 3) Mir Tahir Bizenjo, interview by author, Islamabad, 23 March 2019; and 4) Senator Mir Kabeer Ahmad, interview by author, Quetta, March 12, 2021. Consent has been taken from them for using their name and views in this research.

### **4. History**

Pakistan came into being on 14 August 1947. It consisted of Muslim-majority areas and princely states. After independence, Balochistan was included in Pakistani territory in 1948 by the agreement with Kalat state (I. Baloch, 1987). Balochistan is the largest province of Pakistan in terms of area—3,47,190 square kilometers, which is 43.6% of the total area of Pakistan. Afghanistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province, Arabian Sea are located to the south, Sindh and Punjab to the east, and Iran to the west of Balochistan. During the initial times, the status of Balochistan was as a state colony, not as a province. In March 1948, 20 days (about 3 weeks) after the agreement with the state of Kalat, the military offensive was carried out. Baloch leaders were hung after the peace accord in 1961. Baloch leaders who believed in political struggle instead of armed struggle became part of the political system. They were elected for the national assembly but after a period of few months they were arrested and sent to Quli camp jail in 1962 (Axmann, 2008). But those the Baloch leader who was elected to the National Assembly in 1962 was reached in Quli Camp Jail after a few months (M. G. B. Bizenjo, 2013).

The first united political system to appear in Balochistan's history was the Khanate of Kalat. It was founded in 1666 by a group of nomadic Brahui tribes from central Balochistan who, under the leadership of Mir Ahmad Khan I, declared their independence from Mughal rule and gradually absorbed the local Baloch authorities in the area. The Brahui Ahmadzai dynasty controlled it until 1948. These were the territories of "indirect rule," where the British turned select tribal chiefs (sardars) into the colonial administration's "eyes and ears." The British succeeded in putting themselves at the head of "a politically fragmented Balochistan with many centers of power" through the awarding of subsidies, the institutionalization of inter-tribal councils (jirgas), and the building of a repressive machinery drawn from tribal levies. On the whole, the Sandeman system, as it came to be known, preserved existing tribal law and practice, preventing the expected erosion of old norms through time. At worst, it bolstered regressive institutions by "weakening the sardars' dependence on tribal support" by making the British their principal backers. The colonial State's dependence on indigenous the ruling class, as was true in much of British India, precludes considerable economic or social development (Axmann, 2008).

As a result, the vast majority of Balochistan's population remained pathetically poor and on the verge of independence from British authority. While the province was mostly immune to nationalist agitation as a result of its deliberate underdevelopment, the 1930s and 1940s saw the emergence of demands on the British regarding the future of Balochistan. The Khan of Kalat, officially a sovereign ruler but in practice simply "first among equals" in the Sardari system, sought British confirmation of his supremacy over the other sardars in vain (Yepiskoposian, 2009). The foundation of the Anjuman-e Ittehad-e Balochan wa Balochistan and the Kalat State

National Party, both of which criticized the Sandeman system as the primary barrier to the region's modernization, also signaled the emergence of more genuine nationalist aspirations. But previous to independence, none of these sources developed any sort of mass appeal. Modern non-tribal social or political organization had essentially not emerged over decades of indirect British administration (Hasan, Faiz, & Azeem, 2023). Therefore, the annexation of Balochistan to Pakistan was fully carried out without the consent of the Baloch population. Following a vote of hereditary tribal leaders in June 1947, the regions directly under British administration became a part of Pakistan. The principalities' incorporation proved to be more challenging. Upon independence, the Khan of Kalat had gained the official authority to determine the fate of his confederacy. But the fact that he did not actually possess control over the other areas was significant because, in March 1948, forced loyal sardars in Kharan, Las Bela, and Makran to ratify their accession with Pakistan (Butt, 2022). The Khan of Kalat was consequently left "high and dry," and on March 30, 1948, he too decided to join Pakistan. It should be noted that this went against the Parliament established by the Khan after Kalat declared its "independence," the two assemblies which had voted against combining Kalat with Pakistan.

Consequently, Balochistan's accession to Pakistan was extensively undemocratic, laying a foundation for future tension. Despite some modest success in the latter years of British administration, the Muslim League had never been able to establish a significant following in the areas that would eventually make up Pakistan. This was the main reason why Pakistan's ruling class quickly embraced dictatorship after gaining independence. The League had been utterly failed in Balochistan in particular in gaining the confidence of the native Baloch, which had led to the conflict between the province and the central state in 1947–1948 (Axmann, 2008). The first free elections in the province wouldn't take place until 1970.

Following a protracted efforts and struggle by the moderate Baloch leadership for the stability and prosperity of Balochistan. Their efforts were successful, and Balochistan was given province status in 1970. And Mir Ghous Bakhsh Bizenjo was considered the most moderate Baloch thinker who played pivotal role in 1973 in the constitution-making. But after all these efforts turned spoiled and within a year, Governor Mir Ghous Bizenjo and Chief Minister Ataullah Mengal (M. G. B. Bizenjo, 2013) were in Hyderabad jail. In 1976, the government of Pakistan abolished the Sardari system and took control of Balochistan which led the anti-governmental sentiments and ultimately movements in the province. There were several small and large tribal rebellions in the region. Guerilla warfare broke out in Balochistan against the government. As a result, the government Pakistan increases military deployments and shifted a large number of non-local populations in different areas of Balochistan. These activities were considered against the right of the Baloch people and tried to make them minorities in their homeland (M. Khan, 2012).

The interesting aspect of the history of provincial conflicts is that during every military regime in Pakistan, the conflict has arisen in some provinces which is not adequately represented in the army. During the reign of Ayub Khan, there was an invasion of Balochistan. Yahya Khan lost East Pakistan. During the Zia-ul-Haq era, Sindh was resounding with guns. Baloch tension has been going on for almost 30 years in the current military arrangement. In 1988, Akbar Bugti became the Chief Minister of the province, and his government was dismissed (Majeed & Hashmi, 2020). Then the government of Ataullah Mengal's son Akhtar Mengal was dismissed. The 1973 constitution guaranteed provincial autonomy within ten years. After 30 years, both this guarantee and the Constitution stand on edge. In such a situation, the sense of deprivation of the Baloch cannot be dismissed as a mere figment of an eccentric mind

## **5. National Party Constitution**

### **5.1. Chapter I**

The name of the party will be: National Party

Central Secretariat: It will be in Quetta

Flag: The party flag will consist of red and green, one-third green and two-thirds red. The color signifies future growth and prosperity. The red color will have four white stars in the center to represent the country as a multi-national state and the equality of the four national units that make up the country.

## **5.2. Chapter II**

### **Party membership**

- Anyone (regardless of region, color, race, gender, religion, or language) who agrees with the aims and objectives of the party manifesto and constitution can become a member of the party.
- The minimum age limit for regular membership of the party is 18 years and the age limit for youth has been increased from 18 years to 30 years.
- It is mandatory for every member of the party to abide by its objectives and policies, discipline, and decisions in word and deed.
- No member of the party can become a member of any other political party and is required to pay the basic membership fee and the contribution levied by the party regularly.
- New membership cards will be issued after each congress and all members will renew their membership with new membership cards.
- Every party worker is bound to promote and defend their ideas, policies, and decisions and participate regularly in party activities.

### **5.2.1. Rights and Duties of Party Members**

- After obtaining basic membership every member shall be entitled to vote.
- He/She will be authorized to participate in the election for any position of the party according to the party constitution. However, for the positions of the central committee and the central cabinet, for the positions of the Congress national units, the membership of the council of the national units, and the tehsil and district positions. Therefore, it is mandatory to obtain the membership of the district tehsil councils.
- Every member of the party can freely express his/her opinion about any organization, political activity, performance, problems, and difficulties in the forums of the organization of which he is a member and can also offer suggestions and recommendations.
- The principles of criticism and self-criticism shall be respected and encouraged in all Party forums.
- After a decision on a question discussed in any formal form of the Party, no individual member shall have the right to a general public opinion or dissent or negative propaganda. He has the right to moderate the opinion by arguing for it
- No member has the right to negative propaganda or general opinion on the decisions of the higher bodies of the party. However, he/ she can discuss the decision in the regular forum and give his/her opinion about it.

## **5.3. Chapter Three**

### **5.3.1. Party Structure**

The structure of the National Party shall consist of a central/federal party and four national units, Azad Kashmir, Gilgit-Baltistan, and FATA, which shall be constituted for the principle of party objectives.

#### **5.3.1.1. Central / Federal Party**

(Note: Azad Kashmir, Gilgit-Baltistan will be administratively under the control of the Federal Party).

- Congress
- Central Committee
- Central Cabinet

#### **5.3.1.2. National units**

- Balochistan
- Punjab
- Sindh
- Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Note: FATA and independent areas will be part of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa which is the original position of the party).

## **6. Party structure for national units**

(Note: The party organization of national units may draw up a constitution for the unity on the pattern of the central constitution according to its specific circumstances, but the constitution shall not include provisions that conflict with the central constitution and manifesto.)

- National Council (National Convention)
- National Working Committee
- National Cabinet

## **6.1. Regional Committee / Divisional Committee**

### **6.1.1. District**

- District Council District Convention
- District Cabinet

### **6.1.2. Tehsil**

- Tehsil Council / Union Council / Ward Council / Village Council
- Tehsil Cabinet

### **6.1.3. Unit** (for neighborhood or villages) for cities (neighborhood street)

(Note: For Tehsil and Unit, Wahdat Party will name suitable institutions for themselves)

Central Cabinet

The details of the Union Cabinet posts are as follows.

- President
- Senior Vice President
- Vice President for Balochistan Vice President for Sindh
- Vice President for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
- Vice President for Punjab Secretary General
- Deputy Secretary General
- Joint Secretary
- Finance Secretary
- Information Secretary
- Secretary for Women Affairs Overseas Secretary
- Secretary for Human Rights
- Secretary for Research and Advocacy

### **6.1.4. Powers and Duties of the President**

- President will be the head of the party.
- As a disciplinary action, the President may suspend any member including the member of the Central Committee (except the central and provincial officials) for three months, but this must be ratified in the first meeting of the Central Committee, however, the affected member may be suspended from the Central Committee. Right, to appeal to the committee.
- The President can call a meeting of any body of the party at any time
- The President may preside over any meeting
- The president can take disciplinary action against any sub-organization of the party, but it must be approved by the central committee.
- The President will have the power to make nominations for certain seats and vacant seats of the Central Committee, subject to the approval of the Central Committee.
- The president can spend Rs 100,000 from the party fund for organizational matters and can also make emergency expenses that are not mentioned in the annual budget, but they must be approved by the central committee.
- The President can convene a cabinet meeting on 72 hours' notice in case of emergency and take decisions by majority vote, but the latter must be approved by the Central Committee.

### **6.1.5. Senior Vice President**

- The Senior Vice President can exercise all his powers in the event of the President's impeachable absence from the country due to illness or death.
- The Senior Vice President shall assist the President in all party activities
- The Senior Vice President will be responsible for liaison with all political parties in accordance with party constitution and policies.
- The Senior Vice President will be responsible for coordinating the party with political alliances and movements.

- The Senior Vice President will be responsible for foreign affairs and will lead the party in foreign affairs.

## **7. Part Two**

### **7.1. National Party Manifesto**

#### **7.1.1. Objectives**

The main objectives of the party will be as follows

- Ending national and class oppression and exploitation
- Struggle for complete liberation from external domination
- Establishment of a welfare state in place of tribal feudal backward society and security state.
- Externally independent positive and live and live policy will be followed.
- Restoration of basic human and democratic rights and protection of women's rights.
- Freedom from dictatorship.

For the principle of these basic objectives, the party will take various steps.

National Party started its political and democratic struggle in 2003, Abdul Haye Baloch (Late) was elected its first chairman, and Mir Hasil Khan Bizenjo (Late) was elected as the first secretary general. From 2003-2023 there are 6 intra-party elections held. In the 2008 intra-party election, Dr. Abdul Malik Baloch was elected party president, and Dr. Yaseen Baloch (Shaheed) was elected as secretary general (M. T. K. Bizenjo, 2019). 6<sup>th</sup> National Party congress election has been held in 2021 in Quetta and Dr. Abdul Malik Baloch was elected as party president and Jan Muhammad Buledi was elected as secretary general.

The national party did not participate in the general election of 2008 and boycotted the election due to the military operation in Balochistan. But Sana-Ullah Zehri and his followers decided to contest elections, and they formed a faction from the national party called NP Parliamentarians. But this faction wins only one provincial seat of PB-33 Khuzdar-1 by Sana-Ullah Zehri (M. E. Khan, 2008). In the 2013 general election the national party emerged as the mass political party and gained 11 seats at the provincial level in Balochistan and secured only 1 seat in the national assembly. Dr. Abdul Malik Baloch headed the Balochistan provincial government as a chief minister.

Mir Hasil Khan Bizenjo, the president of the National Party, underlined his party's rational viewpoint that political discussion is the best way to address the problems in Balochistan (M. H. K. Bizenjo, 2018). The National Party's central committee meeting in Quetta also demanded the return of exiled tribal leaders to Pakistan and claimed that forces opposed to peace in the region were obstructing their way home. When considered collectively, the NP's remarks imply that Balochistan's political issues are still primarily approached militarily. That strategy needs to be altered if peace is to be reached in the province (Ahmad, 2018). The unfortunate reality in Balochistan is that the security establishment has considered a protracted low-level Baloch insurgency as merely a result of other regional security issues. An insurgency that has its roots in some Baloch people's political grievances has occasionally been accused of being supported from abroad in order to undermine Pakistan's stability or stifle the province's and the nation's economic development.

After establishing a collation provincial government with PMLN and MKMAP, the National party convinced the federal government and military establishment to talk with exiled Baloch leaders. The National Party came to power and continuously tried to convince the Federal Government and the Pakistan Army that they should start the process of dialogue with the exiled Baloch leaders. Due to these efforts, the federal government, the army, and the All-Parties Conference authorized Balochistan Chief Minister Dr. Abdul Malik Baloch to contact and negotiate with the exiled Baloch leaders. As a result, two successful delegations met Khan of Kalat Sulaiman Daud Khan and Nawab Zada Brahmadagh Bugti separately in Geneva and London. As a result, positive progress was expected.

As part of the peaceful Balochistan package, the Peaceful Balochistan Policy was announced as a goodwill gesture by the National Party government. Under this policy, the youth and individuals of Balochistan were appealed to, who have been involved in insurgency for any

reason, to return to the cities so they can live like ordinary citizens and the cases against them will be terminated. Neither will they be arrested, nor will they have to face cases against them, but they will be able to start their lives afresh like ordinary citizens. Financial assistance was also announced for these individuals and youths, it will be up to them to take this financial assistance or not. There is no need for these people to lay down their arms regularly. The peaceful Balochistan package was made keeping in mind the social and cultural traditions of the people of Balochistan. So that the self-esteem of those who abandoned armed resistance is not hurt under this scheme, thousands of youths gave up armed resistance and started living like ordinary citizens (Party, 2014, p. 8).

Balochistan was the first province after the coalition government was taken over by the national party. Who conducted peaceful, transparent, and impartial local government elections across the province. Among the many challenges for the NP coalition government of Balochistan after the 2013 general elections, one of the major challenges was that Balochistan was plagued by insecurity at that time (D. A. M. Baloch, 2021). How to make local elections possible in such circumstances. The National Party, being a democratic party, is aware of the importance that the concept of democracy without local bodies is meaningless. However, this tradition has been strong in the country that whenever the people's elected government was established, they have always tried to take away not only their powers but also those of the provincial governments. Efforts have been made to disable the local governments and not hold elections for these institutions. The situation was the same in the whole country after the 2013 elections. But unlike other provinces, the coalition government of Balochistan under the leadership of the National Party made a bold decision to hold local elections in the troubled Balochistan. Despite all the adverse circumstances, by holding transparent and peaceful elections in Balochistan, they immediately activated the local governments and handed over the powers to them (Party, 2014, p. 9). Apart from the above these issues were also addressed by the National Party from which people can get relief.

- Education (increased the education budget from 4 to 24 percent)
- Education in the mother tongue (Created the law and implemented it)
- Description of employment (Under the Aaghaz-e-Huqooq-e-Balochistan Package, five thousand temporary employees were made permanent)
- Communicable Disease Prevention Program
- Health Sector (increased the health budget and establish many hospitals and medical colleges)
- Census (ensured the transparent census and environment)

In 2018, the National Party could not gain a single seat at the provincial as well as national level due to political engineering in Balochistan (D. A. M. Baloch, 2021). From 2018-2023 in these years, all the problems that were solved by the National Party in its three-year tenure have arisen again. Balochistan is once again suffering from unrest and insurgency.

Balochistan's strategic importance to the state has increased with the arrival of CPEC. CPEC projects in Balochistan have come under harsh criticism from Baloch officials and activists for not doing enough for the Baloch people directly, despite their importance to the nation's economic future. It also has to reverse the ingrained pattern of purposely prioritizing Balochistan's strategic importance over the socioeconomic requirements and political rights of the Baloch people (D. A. M. Baloch, 2021). The long-running Baloch insurgency persists primarily as a result of the many Baloch people's genuine concerns. While it's likely that some Baloch separatists have turned to foreign powers for help, a proxy conflict between competing states isn't the main cause of why large swaths of Baloch territories are still in unrest and have essentially become no-go zones for the rest of the nation. Instead of taking a more comprehensive approach that considers socioeconomic advancement and political rights, Balochistan's militarized approach to security has become a major contributor to the issue and cannot be used as a component of the province's solution (D. A. M. Baloch, 2021) and (Ahmad, 2018).

The NP's remarks imply that a new window of opportunity for peace may be present. Dialogue with the secessionists who are open to it needs to happen immediately (Editorial, 2017). National Party struggled hard to seek greater political rights and autonomy for Balochistan.



During the British Raj, while describing the psychology of the Indian regions, the Baloch was declared a dignified nation (M. H. K. Bizenjo, 2018). In the modern state, dignity is linked to equality and rights. All groups have to make compromises for unity in society, but these compromises are made in the light of political dialogue and shared interests. Agreements made at gunpoint do not last (M. H. K. Bizenjo, 2018). The ground reality is that the mountains of Balochistan are both high and rocky. The hearts of the Baloch people can be reached only through the political process (D. A. M. Baloch, 2021).

## **8. Findings**

Based on the secondary and primary data collected, the researchers are reached at the following findings. Balochistan had a complicated experience with democracy. Balochistan, like other parts of Pakistan, has seen varied periods of democratic rule, military rule, and political instability. Since Pakistan's founding in 1947, Balochistan has struggled to create and maintain democratic governance. The sense of political exclusion and economic plight experienced by some Baloch populations has been one of the major problems. They have complained about the exploitation of natural resources, the lack of development, and the absence of adequate political representation. These complaints have influenced the region's intermittent political turmoil and separatist movements.

Pakistan's Balochistan province is home to a continuing insurgency that is complicated by political, social, and economic reasons. While the National Party was instrumental in reestablishing democracy and stability in the area, NP will need to engage a wide range of stakeholders in order to address the issues of the Baloch people in the future. The political alienation and marginalization that some sections of the people experience could be addressed by the National Party by promoting political representation and engagement. This may help establish a democratic political framework that respects the rights and aspirations of the Baloch Nation.

Government and insurgent group communication and discussions were handled by the National Party. To encourage amicable settlements and make agreements easier to implement, the National Party served as a mediator or intermediary. The National Party promoted an atmosphere that was favorable to peace and reconciliation by engaging in constructive discourse, building trust, and doing so. The National Party was instrumental in drawing attention to extrajudicial executions, disappearances, and violations of human rights, which put pressure on the federal government to deal with these problems. In Balochistan, socioeconomic development was also given priority as a way to address the underlying issues that give rise to the insurgency.

A multifaceted strategy combining the government, security forces, civil society organizations, and local communities is necessary for the restoration of peace and democracy in Balochistan. To address the underlying causes of the conflict, promote long-term peace, and promote democratic governance in the region, cooperation, inclusivity, and consistent efforts by all stakeholders are vital. Noting that there are numerous views and factors at play, the situation in Balochistan is complex and varied. The National Party has contributed to the establishment of enduring peace and democratic rule. The leadership of the National Party must adopt an all-encompassing strategy that takes into account the conflict's political, economic, and social facets.

## **9. Conclusion and Recommendations**

Balochistan province the most resourceful but the most deprived one in the country. The deprivation and grievances led to decades-long restlessness. The restlessness is hampering peace and development in the country. It needs a permanent solution. The solution is neither to deny ethnic, linguistic, and cultural identities nor to weaken the effectiveness of the state. A viable solution to such complex situations is the meaningful and privileged involvement of the Baloch people in politics. The path to meaningful political action in Pakistan has been blocked, as various parts of the country suffer from a sense of deprivation in terms of political power and decision-making.

It can be taken as a clear meaning that there is a widespread sense of deprivation in Balochistan. Regardless of the trove of data supporting and refuting this idea, the problem is that the Constitution has been devalued in Pakistan. The Constitution is the document that binds the people to the state. If the wall of the constitution falls, a political solution to the problems is not possible. Dialogue stops and a crisis of mutual trust emerges.

The exiled Baloch leaders and separatists must also reevaluate their own tactics. The pain that the Baloch people have endured as a result of insurgency and counterinsurgency for 15 years is immense and evident. It appears that the majority of Baloch favor a political settlement under the structure and Constitution of the Pakistani state, even though on the periphery of the insurgency there may not be any room for any form of compromise with the Pakistani state. The separatists and their leaders in exile have made the issue worse with their own rigidity and intransigence, even if some parts of the state have adopted a hard position on Balochistan.

Many problems arise with the Reko-Diq project and CPEC, which need to be solved as per the needs of the Baloch nation. Special royalty based on longer term goals to the Baloch people should be allocated. Similarly, CPEC's developmental projects priority should have been given to Balochistan. The people of the province immediately need an uplift from poverty and hunger. The magnitude of multidimensional poverty can be found by visiting the Human Development Index reports of the UNDP.

For restoring peace and democracy in Balochistan, it is essential political party must be democratic in its foundations & organization. If we talk about the National Party, then we need to understand its party constitution and party organization. By the Party constitution, the National Party is a democratic political party based in Balochistan but also active participation in Punjab, Sindh, and KPK. The constitution of the National Party is a comprehensive document consisting of six chapters and spread over 31 pages. Following is the National Party constitution and manifesto. National Party intra-party election is held after every three years. Such parties should be given a constitution and legislative support as they could ensure a smooth flow of the political process.

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