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Test # 03  
Eng Essay

## IS PEACE IN BALUCHISTAN POSSIBLE?

### Outline

#### 1- Introduction

1.1 Attention Grabber

1.2 Strategic & historical importance  
of Baluchistan

1.3 Thesis statement: Peace in Baluchistan is possible, but only through a comprehensive approach that combines political inclusion, economic justice, and trust building between the state and people.

#### 2- Political Marginalization and Governance Issue

2.1 Sense of deprivation and lack of representation

2.2 Weak local governance and trust deficit

2.3 Importance of political dialogue and autonomy

#### 3. Economic Deprivation and Development Gap

3.1 Resource rich but population poor paradox

- 3.2 Unequal distribution of resources
- 3.3 Role of inclusive development and CPEC
- 4. Security challenges and human rights concerns
  - 4.1 Militancy, Enforced disappearances and mistreatment
  - 4.2 Impact of Force-based approach
  - 4.3 Need for reconciliation and rule of law
- 5. Conclusion
  - 5.1 Peace as gradual but achievable process and importance of dialogue and justice

## Essay

Peace is not merely the absence of conflict, but the presence of justice

- Martin Luther

Balochistan, Pakistan's largest province by area occupies immense strategic and economic importance due to its rich natural resources and access to Arabian Sea. Despite the significance, province has remained trapped

in cycle of interest, unrest, insurgency and underdevelopment since independence. Repeated military operations, political instability and economic neglect have deepened mistrust between state and local population. This persistent turmoil raises a critical question: Is peace possible in Baluchistan? While the challenges are complex and deeply rooted, peace is achievable through inclusive governance, equitable development and sincere reconciliation rather than coercion alone.

One of the primary obstacles to peace in Baluchistan is political marginalization. Many Baluch feel excluded from decision making process and believe that their voices are ignored in national politics. Weak provincial autonomy, frequent dismissal of elected governments and limited local governance and limited local governance have intensified feeling of alienation. The absence of grievances to foster pushing some groups toward militancy. Sustainable peace requires strengthening democratic institutions, empowering local leadership and ensuring political disputes resolve through dialogue rather than force.

Balochistan presents a stark paradox; it is rich in natural resources yet its population remain in the poorest in Pakistan. Limited access to education, healthcare, employment and infrastructure has reinforced the perception of exploitation. Although mega-projects like China-Pakistan Economic Corridor offers opportunities, local communities often feel excluded from their benefits. For peace to take root, development must be inclusive, transparent and people centered, ensuring Baloch citizen become stake holders.

The security situation in Balochistan has further complicated prospects for peace. Militance, targeted attacks, and counterinsurgency operations have created an environment of fear and mistrust. Allegations of enforced disappearances, human rights violations have damaged the credibility of state institutions. A purely security driven approach has proven insufficient. Lasting peace demands a balance between law and enforcement and respect for human rights, along

reconciliation efforts that address legitimate grievances and restore public confidence.

Peace in Baluchistan is neither an illusion nor an impossibility; it is a difficult but attainable goal. However, it cannot be achieved through force alone. Political inclusion, equitable economic development, respect for human rights and sustained dialogue are essential pillars of peace building process. By addressing the root causes of unrest and treating the people of Baluchistan equally in federation, Pakistan can move toward lasting peace and national integration.