

INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL LAHORE
PRESENTS



ISLMUN IV

PNA
STUDY GUIDE

1st | 2nd | 3rd

NOVEMBER

Balochistan At Crossroads: Addressing Armed Insurgency and State Repression

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Committee Chair Introduction:

1. **Muhammad Hussain Osman Lone.**

Chair for the Pakistan National Assembly,

2. **Khadija Javed**

Hello, delegates. My name is Khadija Binte Javed, and I am honoured to be your Chair for the Pakistan National Assembly at ISLMUN'24. Being a part of the Mun circuit for more than 4 years now, I've had the privilege of participating in numerous conferences; but to me, MUNs extend far beyond the accolades, they have shaped my worldview and deepened my understanding of diplomacy. To those of you stepping into this forum for the 1rst time, remember that MUNs are as much about the alliances you forge and the memories you create as they are about policy and discourse. I look forward to seeing each of you bring your most diplomatic selves to the Roor, and above all, I hope to help create an experience—a blend of debate, camaraderie, and diplomacy—that will stay with you far beyond these three days.

Committee Director Introduction:

1. **Wania Azhar:**

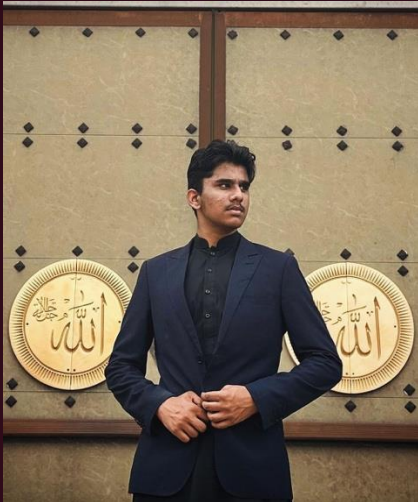


Bonjour' everyone!! My name is Wania, and I'm currently doing my A-Levels at the International School of Lahore. I've been involved in MUNs for the past four years, and along the way, I've had the honour of winning several conferences. Over time, I've realised how vital it is to focus on documentation, diplomacy, and debate; the areas you'll be judged on, so I encourage you to prepare well. I also want to stress that maintaining decorum is non-negotiable throughout the three days. I'm genuinely looking forward to some



thought-provoking discussions and a productive debate with all of you. Let's make ISLMUN a memorable event!

2. Muhammad Faiq:



Assalamualaikum delegates, I'm Muhammad Faiq, and I'll be your Committee Director for the next three days at ISLMUN'24 - Pakistan National Assembly. With around four years in this circuit, I'm excited to help you all learn and grow during our time together. I emphasise diplomacy and the details of documentation, ensuring that every delegate leaves with new insights. I believe we can achieve a respectful environment and fruitful debates—though I must warn you, my jokes are like my conference agenda: well-planned but occasionally unpredictable! I look forward to a great conference with all of you.

Assistant Committee Director Introduction:



Hey guys! This is Abbas Malik, Your Assistant Committee Director of Pakistan National Assembly at the ISLMUN. I have been doing MUNs for the past 3 years and I learned a lot from the experience. I am currently doing my O levels from the International School Lahore. I would love to help you all gain more knowledge about the committee, along with the dias. Feel free to reach out to me whenever needed, Looking forward to meeting you all!



Introduction to Committee:

The Pakistan National Assembly (PNA) at ISLMUN this year is a realistic simulation of Pakistan's legislative body. Delegates from different political parties and regions gather to debate, draft, and pass resolutions on crucial national and international issues. This setup gives participants a thorough understanding of Pakistan's parliamentary procedures and its political landscape, offering a fantastic chance for students to get hands-on experience in policy making, sharpen their debating skills, and embrace the spirit of diplomacy.

GLOSSARY:

- 1) **Armed insurgency:** Violent uprising against established authority. - Aims for political change or autonomy
- 2) **State repression:** Use of force or intimidation by the government. - Suppresses dissent to maintain power.
- 3) **Nationalisation:** The process by which a government takes control of privately owned assets or industries, often with compensation.
- 4) **Marginalisation:** The social process by which certain groups are pushed to the fringes of society, limiting their access to resources and power.
- 5) **Extrajudicial:** Actions taken without legal authority or due process, often involving the use of force or violence.
- 6) **Stakeholders:** Individuals or groups with an interest or investment in a particular issue, organisation, or project.
- 7) **Censorship:** The suppression or prohibition of speech, public communication, or other information deemed by authorities.
- 8) **Sustainable peace:** A lasting state of tranquillity achieved through social justice, economic stability, and respect for human rights, preventing future conflicts.
- 9) **Counter Narcotic:** Efforts or policies aimed at combating the production, distribution, and use of illegal drugs,
- 10) **Legislation:** Laws enacted by a governing body to regulate behaviour and maintain order within a society.



Introduction to Topic:

The conflict in Balochistan revolves around a long-standing struggle for autonomy and rights among the Baloch people, shaped by historical grievances and resource disputes. Since the formation of Pakistan, many Baloch have felt marginalised by a central government that often prioritises its own interests over local needs. Key events, such as the nationalisation of resources and military actions in response to dissent, have intensified feelings of injustice and resentment. Development projects frequently exacerbate these tensions, as local communities are left out of the benefits. Understanding this conflict requires a close look at these intertwined issues, as they highlight the ongoing search for recognition and justice in a region rich in resources but fraught with challenges.

Historical Background:

Balochistan, Pakistan's largest province, has a troubled history that has led to armed insurgency and state repression. This conflict can be traced back to the colonial era, when British rule maintained a policy of indirect governance, which marginalised local populations while exploiting the region's resources. The partition of India in 1947 further complicated matters, as Balochistan joined Pakistan amid internal divisions. Many local leaders were uncertain about joining the new state, creating a sense of fragmentation that would fuel future conflicts. In the early 1970s, the first Baloch insurgency erupted, driven by economic neglect and political marginalisation. The nationalisation of key resources, particularly in the natural gas sector, heightened tensions between the Baloch people and the central government.

When the government deployed military forces to suppress dissent, the situation escalated into a violent rebellion marked by significant state repression and human rights violations. Following the first insurgency, the Balochistan issue was largely ignored during the military regime of the late 1970s to the late 1990s. Despite relative calm, underlying grievances persisted, as economic development projects often overlooked the needs of local communities, deepening resentment among the Baloch population. The turning point came in 2003 with the assassination of Baloch leader Nawab Akbar Bugti, reigniting armed



resistance. Various insurgent factions emerged, demanding greater autonomy and control over local resources. The Pakistani state responded with military operations, further entrenching a cycle of violence and repression. Reports of enforced disappearances and extrajudicial killings have become commonplace, fueling anger and resistance among the Baloch people.

Additionally, Balochistan's vast natural resources, including minerals and natural gas, have been a focal point of conflict. Many Baloch nationalists perceive the exploitation of these resources by the federal government as a continuation of colonial practices, leading to demands for local control. Projects like the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) have only intensified fears that local populations will not benefit from the wealth generated in their own land. The situation has attracted international attention, with human rights organisations documenting violations and calling for dialogue. While the complexity of Balochistan's history and the persistence of state repression pose significant challenges, addressing these underlying grievances through meaningful dialogue and reform is essential for any hope of lasting peace in the region.

Past NA Actions:

The National Assembly (NA) of Pakistan has played various roles in addressing the issues of armed insurgency and state repression in Balochistan which includes:

1. Legislative Role

The NA has been instrumental in passing several laws and resolutions aimed at addressing the root causes of insurgency in Balochistan, such as economic deprivation, political marginalisation, and cultural rights. Over the last 1ve years, the Balochistan Assembly has passed 9G bills and approved 19G resolutions. These legislative measures are intended to promote political inclusion and equitable distribution of resources, ensuring that the laws reflect ground realities and address the challenges faced by the province.

2. Budgetary Role

The Federal Government has allocated 130 billion rupees for development projects in Balochistan. These funds aim to improve infrastructure, education, healthcare, and other essential services. Such budgetary allocations are part of a broader strategy to address socio-economic disparities and reduce the appeal of insurgency. This investment is pivotal



in improving the standard of living and providing opportunities in education and skill training.

3. Oversight Role

The National Assembly has conducted specific inquiries and hearings to investigate human rights violations and the excessive use of force by security forces in Balochistan. These hearings address issues such as enforced disappearances, extrajudicial killings, and the overall security situation in the province. The Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (HRCP) has also highlighted these concerns in their reports, aiming to ensure accountability and transparency in the government's approach to dealing with insurgency.

4. Diplomatic Role

The NA has engaged in diplomatic efforts to garner international support for Balochistan's development and stability. This includes collaborating with international organisations and foreign governments to secure aid and investment for the region. For instance, the United States has partnered with Balochistan through various assistance programs, including police assistance, counternarcotics, corrections, and rule of law programs, totaling \$72 million since 2002.

5. Policy Formulation Role

The NA has been involved in formulating policies to address the complex security environment in Balochistan. These policies aim to combine security efforts with socio-economic progress, political inclusion, and respect for human rights. The multifaceted approach of the National Assembly is crucial in addressing the challenges faced by Balochistan. The goal is to achieve sustainable peace and development through collaborative cooperation between the government, civil society, and the people of Balochistan.

Major Stakeholders:

In the Balochistan conflict, several major stakeholders play crucial roles in shaping the situation:



1. Baloch Nationalists:

These groups represent the interests and aspirations of the Baloch people, advocating for greater autonomy and control over local resources. They often voice concerns about political marginalisation and economic neglect, striving to ensure that Balochistan's wealth benefits its residents.

2. Pakistani Government:

The central government is responsible for maintaining national integrity and implementing policies across all provinces. In Balochistan, this includes managing security, development projects, and resource management. However, the government's heavy-handed military responses to dissent have often escalated tensions rather than resolving them.

3. Military Establishment:

The military plays a significant role in the security dynamics of Balochistan. Tasked with maintaining order, the military has conducted operations against insurgents, often leading to allegations of human rights violations. Their involvement reflects the government's approach to managing the conflict, prioritising stability over dialogue.

4. Local Government Officials:

These individuals are responsible for implementing policies and development initiatives at the provincial and district levels. While they aim to address local needs, they often face challenges due to limited resources and political interference, making it difficult to effectively represent the interests of Baloch communities.

5. International Organisations:

Various human rights and development organisations monitor the situation in Balochistan, advocating for the rights of the Baloch people. Their reports on human rights abuses and calls for dialogue aim to raise awareness and push for solutions, adding an external perspective to the local dynamics. Understanding the roles of these stakeholders helps illuminate the complexities of the Balochistan conflict, highlighting how their actions and responsibilities influence the ongoing situation.



The media plays a vital role in shaping public perception of the Balochistan conflict. Journalists report on events, highlight human rights issues, and bring attention to the voices of the Baloch people. However, they often face challenges such as censorship and threats, making it difficult to provide comprehensive coverage of the situation.

Understanding the roles of these stakeholders helps illuminate the complexities of the Balochistan conflict, highlighting how their actions and responsibilities influence the ongoing situation.

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Media and Journalism:

