



A STUDY TOWARDS THE ROLE AND POLICY OF INDIA IN BALOCHISTAN SEPARATION MOVEMENT

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ABSTRACT

The aim and objective of this study was to explore the role and policy of India in Balochistan Separation Movement. In this study, the exploratory research design was used. The historical facts are retrieved from the international journals. The Mendeley desktop and Mendeley reference manager was used for the referencing. The APA 7th edition referencing style was used. The study concluded that India will make a geopolitical investment in Balochistan. India needs additional energy resources to compete with China and other adversaries, and Balochistan can assist India in achieving that goal as it possesses abundant energy resources. • In response to China's militarization of Balochistan's coastline region, Hyrbair Marri stated that after gaining freedom, the Baloch people have no desire to wage war against any country. It will do more to promote harmony between China and India. • China and Pakistan are constructing military facilities in Balochistan, while India is making no preparations. India would benefit from assistance from the Baloch people. The Indian state will be able to better defend its interests in that region if Balochistan is free.

KEYWORDS: India; Balochistan; Separation Movement, India

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Balochistan gets ready for independence when the British leave India in 1947. The unflappable Mir Azam Khan completely complied with the directives of the British administrators in Quetta. The Baloch state of Kalat experienced a critical era during the 1930s. For obvious reasons, the British were preparing to leave and split India. On June 3, 1947 Viscount Louis Mountbatten announced the final plan for partitioning of British India into India and Pakistan. The Kalat Government made a series of meetings and presentations with representatives of the Viceroy and official of the future Government of Pakistan in Delhi. A consensus was reached upon following points, regarding the future of Balochistan. The British Government should take precautionary measures to help Kalat in the matter as per the Treaties of 1839 and 1841. Kalat state will be independent on August 5, 1947, enjoying the same status as it originally held in 1838, having friendly relations with its neighbors. On August 12, 1947, Kalat Khan of the Baloch of British Pakistan formally proclaimed Balochistan's independence. Nawabzada Muhammad Aslam Khan was chosen to serve as the independent state's first prime minister. Winston Churchill, the British prime minister, was dispatched to Karachi to conduct talks with the Pakistani government. (Naseer, 1979). The Khanate of Kalat's accession to Pakistan was rejected in 1947 by the House of Commons and the Darul Awam (House of Commons). Muhammad Ali Jinnah tried to persuade the Khan of the Baloch that a merged Balochistan would be better and that an independent Balochistan was not possible. Muhammad Ali Jinnah tried to persuade the Khan of the Baloch that a merged Balochistan would be better and that an independent Balochistan was not possible. Similar to Balochistan, Makuran, another Khanate province, was compelled to declare its "independence" in 1948. Pakistan tried

additional methods to weaken the Baloch State after failing to reach its goal. The Khan was coerced by the Pakistani government into ceding control of the Baloch state to Pakistan. The Khan made threats to address the UN and the International Court of Justice. He also urged Mr. Muhammad Ali Jinnah and the Pakistani government not to abandon him and his countrymen. On March 27, 1948, Mir Ahmad Yar Khan, the Khan of Kalat, signed the Agreement of Accession, referring to it as a "dictate of history." The imperialist power's great plans to protect its interests in the area crushed the Baloch people's hopes for an independent and respectable status. On April 1, 1948, Pakistan took full control of the Khanate again. (Dashti, 2012) Despite international pressure, Pakistan's dirty war on its own people continues unabated. This time, it was notable student leader Karima Mehrab Baloch who was the focus of the organization's indiscriminate extermination of Baloch activists. This is what Karima Mehrab wrote in her asylum application: "I was terrified for my life, and the threat to my life was growing by the day." Her apprehensions proved to be correct. Karen Karima, a former chairman of the Baloch Students Organization-Azad (BSO-Azad), has been living in Canada since November 2015 as a refugee because she had been targeted for her political involvement in Pakistan. Her body was discovered in Toronto the day after Christmas, after she had been missing since Christmas Eve. Fellow Baloch and other Pakistani minorities claim that she has received numerous threats as a result of her work against the Pakistani government. Due to the fact that she is just the second notable Baloch advocate to be found dead under strange circumstances in the last two years, the Baloch diaspora has been organising protest rallies across Europe and Canada, calling for a thorough investigation into her death. Earlier in April 2020, the body of Baloch journalist Sajid Hussain Baloch was discovered near the



Swedish city of Uppsala, many weeks after he had gone missing.

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

The previous literatures were explored to drag the facts about the India and Balochistan connection. The facts and information regarding the role and policy of India towards Balochistan were discussed under: During a trip to Bangladesh in June 2015, Indian PM Narendra Modi said India had no remorse over helping the Mukti-Bahini Movement establish Bangladesh. The brutality of Mukti Bahini in East Pakistan, which resulted in an Indo-Pakistan war in 1971, was observed by the entire world. Gwadar, which can be militarized to provide access to the Persian Gulf and the Middle East oil and gas, benefits China the most from its massive investment. Afghanistan is attempting to strengthen the leadership of separatists opposing the government by aiding an insurgency in Baluchistan (Daily Times 2009c). The US has concentrated on enlarging its target region to include a significant rebel haven near Quetta. India and the U.S. can come up with a united plan to limit China's influence. The dossier includes all the details and proof of RAW meddling and its participation in terrorist activities in Balochistan, the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), and Karachi. (Akhtar, 2011) India has a history of interfering with its neighbors' internal affairs. India has fought in wars against China (1962 war), Pakistan (three wars), Nepal (India interfered in the internal affairs of the royal family), and Sri Lanka (India supported the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) in the Sri Lankan civil war). These interventions aim to topple neighboring governments and have an effect on their foreign policy. Given Gwadar's enormous geopolitical and economic significance for Pakistan, the Chinese presence there has been seen as a challenge to Indian aspirations of regional hegemony. In order to establish hegemony in South Asia and the Indian Ocean region, India has adopted an Indo-centric policy. (Khetran, 2017) Balochistan in Pakistan can put some pressure on the government of Pakistan to settle its problems with India. The instability may also make Pakistan more amenable to the South Asian Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA) and stronger economic ties with India. According to Nawab Akbar Khan Bugti, if the area remains in a state of anarchy, it will be impossible to build the Central Asian pipeline or the Iran-Pak-India pipeline. The notion of national sovereignty and unity in Pakistan will be put to death if Balochistan gains independence. It is almost probable that a confrontation that would fester and deplete the nation will involve the Pakistani army. It would undoubtedly mean the end of Pakistan as a military force that might pose a significant threat to India. But India and its neighbors would have serious security worries if Pakistan became unstable, riven by conflict, and collapsed. Six brigades and 70,000 Pakistani soldiers are stationed in Waziristan. According to Sardar Attaullah Mengal, the Pakistani government has a colonial mentality and is acting in self-defense. He predicts that things will get worse as other ethnic groups start to support the Baloch. The ethnic-national conflicts developing in Balochistan may be the end of Pakistan as we know it if they are not properly handled. (Bansal, 2006) India has frequently voiced its concern with Balochistan's

breaches of human rights, including at the UN. However, some doubt if this demonstrates a sincere concern on India's part, pointing out that the nation largely uses Balochistan to counteract Pakistan's criticisms of the country's stance on the Kashmir issue. Balochistan, in the eyes of an increasing number of individuals, has been added as another front in the proxy conflict between India and Pakistan. (Lunn, 2018)

3.0 METHODOLOGY

The historical facts are investigated and subjected to a critical analysis in this study. For the review of the literature, Mendeley's desktop application and reference manager were employed. The APA (American Psychological Association) 7th edition was used for the referencing. The prior information concerning the study was brought up using the exploratory research design.

4.0 CONCLUSION

India relies on the west and other countries, but they forget that it is much safer and effective to have real allies next door. No one knows what will happen in the next two decades. China is rising and has built military islands in the South China Sea. The Middle East is changing; new bases and military installations are being built by Pakistan and China in Balochistan. In an interview from November 2019, Hyrbyair Marri, the founder of the Free Balochistan Cause and the fifth child of renowned Baloch nationalist Nawab Khair Bakhsh Marri, discussed why India should support the Baloch people and the freedom movement. Here are some of the things he said when explaining how India helped the Baloch liberation movement: India will make a geopolitical investment in Balochistan. India needs additional energy resources to compete with China and other adversaries, and Balochistan can assist India in achieving that goal as it possesses abundant energy resources. • In response to China's militarization of Balochistan's coastline region, Hyrbyair Marri stated that after gaining freedom, the Baloch people have no desire to wage war against any country. It will do more to promote harmony between China and India. • China and Pakistan are constructing military facilities in Balochistan, while India is making no preparations. India would benefit from assistance from the Baloch people. The Indian state will be able to better defend its interests in that region if Balochistan is free. As a result, India's desire for regional hegemony, old grudges against Pakistan, and the game-changing CEPC project are the driving forces behind India's aggressive and illegal behavior toward Pakistan. India's engagement in Balochistan and other regions of Pakistan is proof that it does not want Pakistan to be a strong military and economic nation. In an effort to destabilize Pakistan and portray it as a failing state, the Indian espionage network actively supports terrorist actions there. Pakistan maintains a close eye on the unrest in the region and has assured China that the Pakistan Army will protect the CPEC. Pakistan has security challenges as a result of India's substantial military engagement in Afghanistan. A dossier on Indian meddling in Pakistan's domestic affairs was handed to the UN because both the civilian and military leadership of Pakistan are fully aware of this meddling. A flagrant violation of international law and the UN



Charter is the Indian meddling in the internal affairs of the countries in the region. In order to prevent India from meddling in the domestic affairs of its neighbors in the future, the UN is urged to censure it based on the evidence provided by Pakistan.

Future Scope of the Research

This study focused on the role and policy decision towards the Balochistan separation movement. Therefore, future researcher can consider the following three research problems for further study: What steps the UN is taking to regulate the situation in Balochistan. As is evident from what we all know, there is a war between Pakistan and Balochistan that is hurting the state's citizens. These years have seen a great number of deaths from insurgencies, including many women and children. Sad to say, nothing is being done to stop these evils from taking place in the globe. In what ways are other nations supporting or assisting Balochistan? Supporting the Balochis has it any self-serving benefits? Are the Balochis receiving direct assistance from these other nations?

- Why is Balochistan being prevented from becoming a separate country by Pakistan?

Balochistan is therefore striving to establish its own identity in the global context despite being so rich in resources and beliefs. I propose that it be given the position on the global stage for which it has fought for so long.

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Conflict of interest

The authors declare that they have no competing interests

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