



The Implementation of Constitutional Model through Democratization for Assimilation of Baluchistan in Pakistan (1999-2008)

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Abstract- The study will deal the ethnical divided society of Baluchistan. The lawlessness of society has deep impact on the state structure. The ethnic based extremism flourished in the Baluchistan. The objective of the study is to present constitutional model for the peaceful solution for the assimilation of different ethnic groups in Pakistan. Although the society of Pakistan is multi-ethnic based but it is analyzed on the democratic ground. Ethnic conflicts and military intervention in politics leads to a highly centralized government while democracy needs full participation of people in governance. The citizens of Baluchistan are very anxiously willing for constitutional model under real democracy in Pakistan. The country have been remained under the crises of ethnic movements, deposition of elected Prime Ministers and governments, unconstitutional initiatives of military rulers and political elites, lawlessness by the institutions and trend of law breaking among the masses. The analytical method is adopted to study the implementation of Constitutional Model through Democratization for Assimilation of Baluchistan.

Key Points: Demography, History of Insurgency in Baluchistan, Issues and Challenges of Baluchistan, Constitutional Model, Political Parties' Role for Assimilation

I. INTRODUCTION

Pakistan is ethnically divided society on language, religion and region based. There is detail analysis of the constitutional model through democratization with the special reference of multi-ethnic society of Pakistan. The ethnic issues of Baluchistan have deep impact on the situation of lawlessness. It is challenge for state institutions to handle lawlessness situation of Baluchistan. These ethnic issues are major cause of extremism in all aspect of life which converted in to militancy in different part of province of Baluchistan of Pakistan. The disparities of social and economic of different ethnic groups are also cause of lawlessness. The attempt is made to show lawlessness and its impacts on democratization and the process of assimilation in multiethnic culture with the perspective of constitutional model (Nadeem, 2002, p. 21).

The different armed groups operated in some areas of Baluchistan for Greater Baluchistan in Pakistan. The democratic process is adopted under the Constitutional Model for the Assimilation in Pakistan. Eighteenth amendment has a significant role to handle the grievances of different regional groups. PPP government started move of Aghaz-e-Huqooq-e-Baluchistan in which financial resources as well as job opportunities

awarded to Baluchistan. The data of natural resources and population support to resolve such issues. Data of census gives significant facts about people's belonging with language which is shown as:-

Table No 1
The Percentage of Language Speaking People

Provinces/ Regions	Languages						
	Urdu	Punjabi	Pashto	Sindhi	Balochi	Saraiki	Others
Islamabad	10.1	71.6	9.5	0.6	0.1	1.1	7.0
Punjab	4.5	75.2	1.2	0.1	0.7	17.4	0.9
Sindh	21.1	7.0	4.2	59.7	2.1	1.0	4.9
Baluchistan	1.0	2.5	29.6	5.6	54.8	2.4	4.1
NWFP	0.8	1.0	73.9	-	-	3.9	20.4
FATA	0.2	0.2	99.1	-	-	-	0.5
Pakistan	7.6	44.1	15.4	14.1	3.6	10.5	4.7

Source: (Pakistan, 2009, p. 333)

II. INTRODUCTION OF BALUCHISTAN

Baluchistan is located in the West side of Pakistan having adjacent boundary line with Afghanistan and Iran. It has 347190 square kilometers that is 44% of Pakistan. The population of Baluchistan is 80 00,000. It is 5% of the total population of Pakistan. There is long coastal boundary line of Baluchistan with the Arabian Sea. (Khan, 2011). Baluchistan is enriched with natural resources. There is great charm for the federal government in the natural resources of Baluchistan. There are different projects started in the province. FrédéricGrare citing about natural resources of Baluchistan and said, "It holds large quantities of coal, gold, copper, silver, platinum, aluminum, and, above all, uranium, and is a potential transit zone for a pipeline transporting natural gas from Iran and Turkmenistan to India." (Grare, 2006, p. 4). The major ethnic group is Baloch while other major ethnic group is Pashtun and some other tribes are also part of population of Baluchistan. The Baloch tribes preserved their culture and traditions. The tribal chiefs have sovereign power in the respective areas. The protuberant Baloch tribes are Mengal, Marri, Bugti, Mohammad Hasni, Zehri, Bizenjo and Raisani in Pakistan. Describing the lifestyle of the Balochi people, Encyclopedia of Britannica mentions:

"The Balochis are traditionally nomads, but settled agricultural existence is becoming more common; every chief has a fixed residence. The villages are collection of mud or stone huts; on the hills, enclosures of rough stone walls are covered with matting to serve as temporary habitations. The Balochis raise camels, cattle, sheep and goats, and engage in carpet making and embroidery. Their agricultural methods are primitive." (Britannica, 2015)

The History of Insurgency in Baluchistan

The crisis in Baluchistan is since inception of Pakistan. Baluchistan's violence has pivotal position for security institutions of Pakistan. The major cause of violence is the nonexistence of constitutional institutional machinery in the state. The initiation of skirmish is sketched after short period of independence

of Pakistan. Baloch leadership started the bloody terrorist activities in Baluchistan. There are several such waves of conflict in Baluchistan.

Arrest of Khan of Kalat was on distrust in 1958. The conflict escalation was maximized during the military operation in Bhutto regime from 1973 to 1977. The situation was further intensified during Musharraf regime's military operation. The recent insurgent move emerged in 2000 at exploration oil and natural gas in the province. The insurgency was spread in the non-tribal Bloch areas. Elected governments tried to play role for rescuing from the violence in the province from violence. Several attempts made but in vain. (Harrison S. , 1981, pp. 150-52)

The major concerns of Baloch Nationalists are for controlling authority of natural resources of their province. The prominent leader Nawab Akbar Bugti has raised the issue of control of natural resources of Baluchistan by the federal government. Akbar Bugti claimed; "They think that natural resources are national assets, and we think that they are Baloch assets, and whoever wants to use them must do so through us, not by direct possession." (ICG, 2006).

Bloch leaders Nawab Akbar khan Bugti and Mir Balaach Marri publicized 15 point agenda for provincial autonomy of Baluchistan in 2005. Since that time, the bloody and brutal conflicts had been emerged and suppressed by the government. The military government resisted Nawab Akbar Bugti declaring him a rebel/ traitor. After eight months of military operation in Baluchistan, Nawab Akbar Bugti the ex-governor and Chief Minister of Baluchistan killed in an attack by Pakistan air force in August 2006. Insurgency prevailed in the province and Bloch nationalists' movement got intensity after Nawab Akbar Bugti's death. After four months of this incident, Sardar Akhtar Jan Mengal the leader of Mengal tribe was sent to jail and Mir BalaachMarri was killed in 2007. The issue of missing person's dead bodies was fanning the flames of separatists' movement against state. The prominent Baloch leader Nawab Akbar Bugti was murdered in this operation. The killing of Baloch leader was not supported in democratic regimes. It is not the final solution to murder the political leadership without fixing charges and investigations. The constitution provides the right of fair trial for the principle of justice.

The Baluchistan Liberation Army demanded for an independent 'Greater Baluchistan was consisting of Baloch areas of Pakistan. The Baloch leadership has different concerns in the federation of Pakistan such as, the conversion into minority in the province, the issue of royalty. The cultural and linguistic differences among the two main groups demanded for division of the province became an issue and lead to conflict. (Memon, 1997, p. 211). These concerns were exploited on the foreign support. The majority of Baloch were living in rural areas. The strong the economic and political infrastructure is needed for this community. Then provincial government can handle the Baluchistan. (Reilly, 2006, p. 49)

The fact that the insurgency is still continuing indicates the difficulties of finding a determined political solution of Baluchistan. It is quite clear that use of forces and kidnapping are not the solution of ethnic issues. Sectarian conflicts have also increased in Baluchistan but government did not respond it seriously. Baluchistan insurgents also targeted gas pipelines and infrastructure. A political solution is not possible until military operation does not end in Baluchistan. Peace and prosperity can be achieved only through peaceful talk.¹

The federal government without consulting with provincial government leased Gwadar port for 40 years to Singapore Company in February 2007. The Bloch demanded justice and fairness to resolve the sensitive issues of provincial autonomy. They want to be honored and acknowledged their rights. The political leaders from Baluchistan stressed upon the violation of the constitution as the root cause of all the conflicts. The people of Baluchistan were struggling for their rights and there was no other conflict in the province. They did not want to dissimilate the country but their rights to live with dignity and honor. The military rule that never allowed democracy to flourish in the country. (Shahbaz Rana, 2009, p. 12).

¹Daily Times, Islamabad, 31-07-2011

The public is not aware of the issues of the backwardness areas and military operations in Baluchistan. The Bloch insurgency started when they demanded their due rights and military used against them during Musharraf regime. The civilian democratic government came in 2008, it was hoped that the new government would halt wrong policies of previous government but it disillusioned the people to following the previous policies. (Editorial, 2011)

The Issues and Grievances of People of Baluchistan

According to a research report of United Nations world food program, 11 districts of Baluchistan out of 20 districts of food insecure districts of Pakistan are suffering from poverty which outcomes are violence and militancy. In Baluchistan extremist activates are due to socio-economic injustice. (Suleri, 2009, pp. 84-85)

The low development and poverty are cause of the poor law and order situation and political instability. Discrimination and inequitable distribution of natural resources on regional identity basis are the cause of unrest in Baluchistan. Now Bloch are not agree for sharing their resources but have been demanding separation for their own people only because they have been remain deprived from their due share for a long time. Their nationalist political parties are being criticized due to failure of their performance in acquiring their rights. The government did not increased in budget for investment of development projects in Baluchistan's prosperity and stability that out of 26 districts of Baluchistan only four have the facility of gas. Baluchistan receives only 12.4% of royalty of gas. The population of the province has been suffering from poverty and central government paid a little attention towards health, education and other public welfare projects. Bloch grievances are the Punjab dominating army and neglecting the needs of Bloch population that is the cause of resentment and violence. (Mahmood, 2007, p. 153)

Educational deprivation of tribal population is one of major obstacles to progress. The central governments' response increased the economic and social grievances. The federal government allocated funds on population size of the provinces which deprived and created the feelings of resentment and exploitation in Baluchistan. The federal government has to redress these grievances. (Mahmood, 2007, p. 156)

The federal and provincial governments seemed ineffective in Baluchistan while security forces are authority for decision making process. The young innocent who have come from the other parts of the country to serve as teachers, doctors, engineers, political workers and government servants that may contribute for the betterment of their society, are being kidnapped and their deaths created unrest and paramilitary forces and government are seen silent spectator that cannot stop them. Almost 13000 deaths are the proof of senselessness of government and worse situation of stability in the province. Short sightedness and the policies of hatred and cruel treatment fuelled the separatist sentiments of the Bloch people.

Political parties protect the ethnic criminals. The ethnic violence such as kidnapping and robberies is backed by the nationalist movement. It has authoritative duties of federal government to make efforts for addressing the grievances of Baluchistan. Government has to pay full attention on their economy, social and security needs of Baluchistan.²Nationalists blamed for exploitation of natural resources of Baluchistan without their due share. Economic, industrial and resource development projects do not let to work that resulted in the form of increasing poverty and backwardness.³

The people do not take interest in ethnic violence with their own will, they are fuelled by nationalist leaders. They realized them that they are being deprived. Bloch nationalist leaders are playing a negative role in Baluchistan against Punjab province and Pakistan army. They persuade youth for separation of their region from the rest of Pakistan that is quite nonsense.⁴

²Baluchistan Violence, The Dawn, Islamabad, 14-03-2011.

³Baluchistan cannot Suffer Anymore, Daily Times Islamabad, 25-03-2011

⁴ Mengal's no Nonsense Message, Daily Times Islamabad, 21-12-2011

The infrastructure development is comparatively far less than other provinces of Pakistan that increased deprivation feelings in Bloch. The Bloch do not want the reshaping of their province on linguistic basis because in this way the Pukhtoon populated area would separate from the Bloch tribal area and Brahvi-speaking Mengal tribes can also demand for their separate identity of language and thus the province would cut short in size further more.

Many moderate nationalists have been eliminating from the scene of Baloch politics. Several Bloch people has been mysteriously picked up, tortured and even killed ruthlessly and later on their dead bodies are found from different parts of Baluchistan. Ghulam Muhammad Bloch was killed along with two other nationalist leaders by the Pakistan security forces in April 2009⁵ which showed the conflict between Bloch activists and sectarian agencies. Separatists attacked security forces, government officials and non-Bloch residents of the province. The dead bodies left the question mark whether security agencies killed them or insurgents. Mostly Bloch considers such kinds of actions from the security forces and fuelled the separatist sentiments among the Bloch. The security forces are handling military pattern not as political way through civil leadership. Frontier corps has been conducting operations in Baluchistan. The provincial authorities of Baluchistan claimed Baloch people have no interest in the separation move. Some people propagated on the separatist movement issue.⁶

The government must take the situation seriously and address the grievances of Bloch who have been waiting for social and economic justice. Pakistan needs the natural resources of the province and Bloch need the fair deal from the state. So both are need of each other and political solution is the need of time. The government must compensate Baluchistan through correct decision urgently.⁷

The province and center relations are tense at some issues. There is incompetency of provincial governments is also the reason behind the crisis. After general election 2008 a coalition government under leadership of Aslam Raisani is initiated. Not only had the military but also the civilian rulers damaged the stability of the country. (Harrison S. S., 2009)

The Constitutional Model to Resolve Grievances of Baloch Community

Pakistan people's party government apologized from the people of Baluchistan after elections 2008. It is promised for allocation a handsome amount for development projects. But ethnic and tribal identity has deep roots in Baluchistan and the province is fragmented among several groups based on different norms and social values. The Bloch leaders must have to cooperate with government for the better living standards of Bloch people. (Jamil, 2011).

Prime Minister Gilani visited Baluchistan and assured to promote development, improved security and start negotiations with Bloch nationalist leaders for the national interest. The government launched Aghaz-e-Huqooq-e-Baluchistan package in 2009 containing 39 points to address the grievances of Bloch consisting of special age relax and academic qualifications to get government jobs and offered to negotiate with exiled Bloch leaders. The federal government of Pakistan has announced 7th National Finance Commission (NFC) Award in 2010. The package of Constitutional amendments named 18th Amendment that incorporated many dispensations. Consequently outcomes are the abolition of concurrent list from the Constitution that provided superiority of federal government on the provinces. The incumbent Chief Minister & the President of the National Party of Baluchistan Malik Baloch conversed;

"The abolition of concurrent list and giving 50 % share to provinces on oil and gas resources was a progress in the right direction but even then... It will be disaster if the implementation of 18th amendment is stopped." (Mujahid, 2012, p. 145)

⁵Baluchistan Waiting for Justice, Daily Times, Islamabad, 28-02-2011

⁶Baluchistan Scenario, Daily Times Islamabad, 20-04-2011

⁷Baluchistan Talks, The Dawn, Islamabad, 14-07-2011

Although announcements are made but practically no one has contacted with the Bloch leadership nor are these political dialogues useful in the presence of security forces. Just promises cannot address the grievances of the people of Baluchistan. Therefore these promises could not attract the Bloch people due to reasons. First, according to Bloch nationalists it has been too late and its implementation is slow. Second, The feeling of deprivation for a long time resulting in the form of poverty and third, the federal government with other provinces have been exploiting the natural resources of Baluchistan. So they have been expressing their hatred against non-Baluchis and federation. The government promised to focus on Baluchistan but did not fulfill. Governor Baluchistan said that progress in talks cannot be possible with 'angry Bloch' who is struggling to get social, economic and political rights.⁸ The government of Pakistan admitted insurgency and problems in Baluchistan first time. Baluchistan is declared a land of grievances and bloodshed, because it was ignored in the history, and no government took interest in developmental projects in Baluchistan.

The seventh National Finance Commission Awards is another attempt of the federal government to allocate additional funds for the development of the province. The share in federal revenue has increased due to NFC award. The right of profit of Baluchistan has acknowledged from its natural resources. Sindh and Punjab have willingly accepted a cut in their allocations to compensate Baluchistan for the past negligence. But these efforts are not sufficient. The serious issue is to find the missing persons and executing of civil government peacefully otherwise these packages are useless as compare to attacks and killings.⁹ The constitutional assurances for the natural resources may prove helpful for assimilation of small units of federation of Pakistan.

Pakistan military has been showing interest in establishing educational institutions and by taking Bloch youth in army. Army has been opening up schools and technical and vocational training institutes and providing facilities for specialized education for Bloch students in different disciplines especially relevant to the province. Of course these initiatives are beneficial to make better the skills of youth and assimilate them as productive citizens of Pakistan. The recruitment of the Bloch youth in army and in different development projects of provincial administration can make better the socio-economic conditions and bring the youth in to the mainstream through induction in armed forces. Army also started educational institute projects. But elected civilian government must take interest to improve the living standard of the people and restore their confidence at government. (Jamil, 2011).

The parliament passed 18th amendment in 2010 in which provincial autonomy granted to all provinces. It was a great achievement of the parliament in the constitutional history of Pakistan. The concurrent list has abolished and for the first time the federation has devolved the powers to the provinces to increase their autonomy. From the 1st July 2011 the federal government would deal five subjects, communication, defense, foreign affairs finance and revenue. The small provinces have serious grievances from Punjab. Now the 18th amendment has bestowed provincial autonomy and addressed the genuine grievances of the smaller provinces.¹⁰

Parliament represented the will of the people of Pakistan. All political parties expressed their full consensus over 18th amendment. The approval of 18th amendment shows that the politicians of multiethnic groups can play their role for national integration and mutual harmony.(Cookman, 2010) The military dictators violated the constitution of 1973 and made amendments according to their own will. They did not give importance to the constitution any more than a piece of paper. It was the responsibility of the civilian government to restore the constitution to its original form. The restoration of the Constitution is for democracy and national consolidation in never denial from political leadership. The issue of the provincial autonomy could not resolve. The removal of concurrent list has increased the provincial autonomy and gave the right to legislate 47 subjects to the provinces. But the federal list still has the right to legislate on 67 subjects' including taxes, revenue and duties. One of them is the right to control the movement of the population within the country to the over populated cites. (Khan, 2011, p. 32)

⁸Qaisar Rashid, Address the Bloch Grievances, Daily Times Islamabad, 14-12-2011

⁹Baluchistan Killings, The Dawn Islamabad 31-03-2011

¹⁰Devolution of Power, The Daily Times, Islamabad, 30-06-2011

The prosecution Nawab Akbar Bugti case was included in the Aghaz-e-Huqooq-e-Baluchistan. The Baluchistan High Court issued the warrants of General Musharraf and other accused persons. These persons should have to present in the court. But the government has taken no action. The Bloch nationalists demanded for the fair enquiry to assess the causes and facts for Nawab Akbar Bsugti case that for what General Musharraf adopted the military action path instead of taking legal action against him or to solve the problems through negotiation and reconciliation. (Rashid, 2011).

After the 18th amendment, the NFC Awards and Aghaz-e-Huqooq-e-Balochistan Package the provincial autonomy and billions of rupees are allocated to the province and Baluchistan's share has increased from 5% to 9%. 20 billion rupees are paid and 100 billion rupees are promised for more gas development funds and surcharges. Baluchistan needs maximum autonomy and self-governance in its affairs, increased development funds, job quotas and educational and military institutions but there are many obstacles in the way of progress to bring change. The provincial government has been suffering from corruption and lack of human resources and government has no resources to fulfill promises and meet the challenges.¹¹

Challenges and Issues in the Grievance's Handling

It is observed that lack of peace and stability has no attraction to the investors for investment in business and industries that is helpful for improving the living conditions. In the presence of target killings of Punjabis, Baluchistan package cannot be proved fruitful. Ethnic and sectarian conflicts have disturbed the environment of peace and harmony that is essential for assimilation. Some professional criminals have been fuelling to create disintegration among the people. Pashtun political parties had strictly condemned the target killings and motivated Bloch nationalists to discourage the killing of innocent citizens (Jamil, 2011).

Military operations and guerrilla war is not a permanent solution. The welfare measures taken by army cannot decrease violence. The war in Baluchistan shows that Pakistanis are not single nation even nationalities dilemma has been remaining a major problem in the past scenario. The steps taken to achieve integration of the various communities would prevent such conflicts in future. There is need of dialogue with nationalist leaders and guerrillas in the mountains and the people of Baluchistan to bring them in to the mainstream through the process of reconciliation that needs a vision in leaders. The governments have to pay attention to the grievances of Bloch otherwise the situation would be out of control in Baluchistan.¹²

The society respects individual freedom, shows accommodation and tolerance, it proved more potential for democratic government. Assimilation causes the change in the socio-economic structure. Governments can encourage as well as discourage discrimination in the workplace and society on the basis of race, dress or language. A comparison among multi-ethnic societies of developed countries and under developing countries on the process of assimilation reveals that it is not attaining impossible, it may possible but through a set of rules and regulations and laws in the constitutions. (Darity, 2008 2nd ed, p. 92). General Musharraf tried to merge military rule with the modernization and liberalism focusing on economic development that seemed essential after September 11, 2001 International scenario. (Nasr, p. 32)

The Role of Weak Political Parties for Assimilation

Political parties have prime role in the democratic process to resolve such issues. It is admitted fact and reality of democratic system. The parties have to promote democratic process to represent public desires and interests in an organized and systematic pattern as well as can create conflicts, destabilize the democratic process and promote regionalism against the national interests in multiethnic societies. Stable political parties with a solid agenda for national interests can integrate disperse groups and individuals through democratic process. (Reilly, 2006, p. 122)

¹¹Baluchistan Visit, The Dawn, Islamabad, 13-10-2011

¹²Baluchistan Scenario, Daily Times Islamabad, 20-04-2011

It was observed from the time of creation of Pakistan, Muslims of subcontinent forgot ethnic differences under the leadership of Muslim League but after partition the cleavages began to emerge more extensively. (Kukreja, 2003, pp. 5-8). There are six major political parties have been working and about 171 minor political parties are registered in Pakistan. But these political parties never perform their role for the supremacy of law, development of constitutionalism and democracy rather they exploited the masses at the name of democracy. (Sanjay Dutt, 2000). The disintegration of political parties has deep impact on the assimilation of small units as in Baluchistan with Pakistan. The local and regional political parties are functioning in Baluchistan. These parties have no major role in the formation of federal government.

Equal distribution of opportunities of economic development can lead to assimilate and integrate the people of Pakistan. If political parties want to keep peace and prosperity in Pakistan, they have to play their role with sincerity and resolve the issues through negotiation not force. (Moudud Ahmed, 1995, p. 370). Elected representatives contact to the people of their constituencies only during the election campaign and know a little bit about their problems. Democratic process cannot be stabilized without political awareness and active participation.

The people of Pakistan have knowledge of the importance of democratic process and they desired that all institutions must work within their constitutional parameters. It is due to the bitter experience of military dictators' rule over Pakistan almost 33 years and democratically elected governments could not complete their tenure from 1988-99. Military governments created intolerance and ethnicity due to narrow minded policies. Peace, progress and prosperity can be achieved through democracy in the multi- ethnic society of Pakistan. (Time ' . D., 2011)

The Role of Constitution for Assimilation in Pakistan

Constitution and democracy are two interchangeable synonymous. If constitution is supreme then ultimately the democratic system is functioning. But in Pakistan none of the three Constitutions could provide the real constitutional democracy in the country. Obviously 54% of Pakistanis want constitutional democracy. The individuals who remained authoritative and did unconstitutional acts should be brought to justice to compensate the whole nation. According to a survey 70% people of Pakistan want the trial of those persons, who brought changes in the constitution illegally without the consent of the parliament elected by the people of Pakistan. Abrogating the constitution is a delinquency and those persons who indulged in it must be prosecuted. (Ahsan, 2009). General Zia-ul-Haq emphasized on the Islamic democracy confessed the importance of constitutionalism and said, "The constitution is the gate way to democracy." (Ahmad, 2001, p. 229). The leadership changed three constitutions with amendments in a short period. There are severe constitutional controversies and constitutional conflict among the institutions. The provincial autonomy is major concern in Pakistan. it is needed to bring reforms through consensus in the constitution and overcome the contemporary national issues. Pakistani rulers are sent into exile in disobedience of the Constitution. The supreme law of the state and break the rules and do illegal actions. Pakistani courts let them free to go and settle abroad without any accountability. (Anwar Syed, 2010, p. 74)

Pakistan faced the challenges concerned to the rule of law because the rich people of elite class made the rules and laws for the poor people to keep them always poorer ignoring their consensus. While they themselves are free from all the rules and laws enjoying health and education and entertainment facilities that are available only to them.

The analysis of the Constitutions illustrate that the legislative assemblies of Pakistan always recommended a democratic, parliamentary and federal system. It failed miserably because of the rigid behavior of political elite class. Parliamentary democracy would take root and flourish in Pakistan only when there was implemented rule of law, impartial and neutral bureaucracy and free judiciary the prerequisites of democracy while in Pakistan law of necessity and rule breaking by the ruling class have been remaining a tradition. The rulers always practiced unconstitutional and illegal actions against the interest of people and judiciary remained a silent spectator or supporter of the government. The rulers and the ruling class indulge in many crimes, illegal and unconstitutional acts are given special protocol and the bureaucracy seems paralyzed. (Idris, 2010, p. 94)

To sustain democracy the most important task is the continuity of constitutional rule. "It is also the desire of the people of Pakistan that under no circumstances the constitution should be disrupted. Regardless of whether a party is in power or in opposition, the democratic order must be sustained by two ways. Firstly, any military or extra-constitutional intervention must be resisted and a law should be introduced to punish not only to those who seek to illegal regime but also their supporters. Secondly, democracy can flourish if the government is accountable to the people" (Moudud Ahmed, 1995, p. 369)

The public would have the right to reform, alter or change their government by lawful means when they desire. It is the responsibility of the government to promote the general welfare. The legislative, the executive and the judiciary are the institutions have to work under separation of power. The military force should be under the control of the civilian executive branch and dependent on the legislature.

Chief justice Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry declared any action by the army without the direction of federal government would be unconstitutional, illegal having no legal effects. He further said that "the constitution was made to restrict the army to defend the borders of the country and safe ground of the constitution from adventurism". (No more Army, 2011).

III. CONCLUSION

Pakistan remained in the hands of selfish uneducated politicians, feudal lords, bureaucrats, and military dictators that exploited the economic rights of the people by dividing them in to factions, groups and sects, fanning their ethnic identities through wrong policies for their own political interest. Political instability, break down of law and order, corruption and attacks on judiciary became usual things. (Chadda, 2003, p. 67) These factors are proving hurdles in the assimilation of small ethnic groups.

The democratic forces come in power. The democratic leadership is feeling the actual realization of people. Therefore trends of governance have been changing. The 18th amendment has resorted the provincial autonomy and supremacy of parliament. The importance of consensus, reconciliation, accommodation and dialogue has been increasing day by day. Major political parties' are agreed upon the supremacy of the constitution.

The main issue is the implementation of constitutions in Pakistan. The constitutional structure remained failed to maintain the check and balance on the operational machinery of state institutions. In all three constitutions there was no check and balance system on the executive. In Pakistan federalism never worked satisfactorily and previous constitutions changed because federating units demanded provincial autonomy. The issues that arose within the framework of the political and constitutional debates can be divided into three main categories: the religion in Pakistani politics, the issues of center and provinces, and the national language issue. The military is only the most powerful institution that cannot be challenged because no other institution is given such importance, finance, concentration and free hand in its internal matters as army. It easily takes over power of government.

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS

The government would have to stop military operation in Baluchistan before starting dialogue for peace restoration in the province. Government policies like Aghaz-e-Huqooq-e-Baluchistan package cannot remove ethnic difference and violence practically until government heal the wounds of the Bloch instead of fanning violence through contradictory statements. Frontier Corps is responsible for serious security threats. Extra judicial killings should be stopped; missing persons should be recovered and ensure that no government secret agency will harass Bloch people.

The constitutional provisions are needed to protect the rights of all ethnic minorities including provisions for the protection and development of their language, culture, economy and human rights. Steps must be taken to

achieve integration among the various communities of Pakistan to avoid great conflict and bloodshed. The constitution is only the key to protect the rights of ethnic minorities on controversial issues.

The rule of law binds people to constitutional limits to cure to the basic rights of people. The constitutional model of government proved helpful and satisfactory for the assimilation with federation. The issue of Baluchistan can be resolved under the Constitution and public of Baluchistan will also contented in the frame of constitution. The constitution can secure their rights. The feelings of deprivation are minimized with provincial autonomy. The NFC and CCI are suitable constitutional forums to resolve all the issue related to Baluchistan. There is restricts on to them who demanded the unconstitutional step to change the civil governments.

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