

Educational Institutions and Political Awareness in Makkuraan

Sidra Abdul Ghafoor



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Address: Adalat Road Quetta

E-mail: balochiacademy@gmail.com

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Dedication

It is with my deepest gratitude and warmest affection that I dedicate this piece of work to my Shaheed brothers Abdul Rahman and Irfan Jan who have always showed their trust in me. Without their enlightenment I would not have been able to complete this book, and of course my father, Abdul Ghafoor who has always supported and encouraged me for what I am today.

Preface

The book is an altered account of my M.Phil dissertation, which is undertaken to examine the role of educational institutions in the development of political awareness in Balochistan, in which the case study of Makkuraan is taken from 2000 to 2017. There is a clear concept about consciousness of the democratic society of Makkuraan. Although, the little research has been done to find out the role of educational institutions in political socialization in Makkuraan from 2000 to 2017, in this regard the book derives from a case study of Makkuraan Division using multi methods of data collection. Secondary data from books, article, newspapers and other governmental documents are taken in this study. For primary information, interview technique was used in this study through which first-hand information was gained from different politicians, educationists and social observers. Thirteen face to face interviews were conducted from the respective locales of the division except one among them. The approach or mode of inquiry is mixed-method which comprises qualitative and quantitative data. The tentative guess in the study was the attitude of people towards politics is closely correlated with their involvement in educational sector. The hypothesis proved to be null hypothesis after testing as it is a natural phenomenon to get involved into politics. The focused objective of the study was to evaluate the role of educational institutions in the development and political socialization in Makkuraan. After going through different sources, it became clear that the

educational institutions in Makkuraan are not able enough to socialize and that there is a need of change in the curriculum and text-books of Balochistan keeping in view the needs and demands of Balochistan under consideration.

This book is organized or divided into five chapters. The first chapter of this book draws a picture of Pakistan from the inception till 1970 when Balochistan was given the status of province. It discusses the political conditions and the unrest scenario which were created by the dictators after early independence decades. The drawn picture shows that how political activities were banned and how political awareness was suppressed and how democracy was not let flourished.

The second chapter briefly includes a portion of Balochistan and its geographical boundaries. Furthermore, it gives a comprehensive picture of Makkuraan and discusses the developmental process of its society and political spheres. Moreover, it also includes a brief part in which the educational policies of Pakistan from the inception with a comparative scratch of education condition in Balochistan with other provinces are mentioned.

The third chapter is the review of the ideas of different thinkers and writers regarding educational institutions, its essentials and political awareness. Theories and concepts presented by prominent scholars on both political awareness and educational institutions as main agents of socialization are the core concerns of this section of the study. Furthermore, this chapter also consists of the section 'theoretical framework' which remains the main guiding theory of this study.

The fourth chapter is distributed into three portions. The first section discusses a phase from 2000 to 2008. The mentioned portion discusses the political developments in Makkuraan in General Musharraf's regime. The second portion of the study provides information regarding the situations in Makkuraan in Pakistan Peoples' Party Government. It discusses the political changes in the region in detailed from 2008 to 2013. Furthermore, the third and last part of the chapter includes information regarding the era of Nawaz Sharif's regime from 2013 to 2017 explaining the political developments made by former Chief Minister Dr. Abdul Malik Baloch and analyzes the voters' participation in elections which took place from 2000 to 2017.

This last chapter is an analysis of the contribution of educational institutions in political socialization in Makkuraan and the conclusion. This chapter critically analyzes the factors that whether the educational institutions are factors of political awareness or not. This is purely based on the point of view of the researcher after going through different sources and authors discussing politics played in educational institutions. It also analyzes the state of political awareness in Makkuraan despite its backwardness in other spheres of life.

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Abbreviations

- AD: Anno Domini
- ANP: Awami National Party
- ARD: Alliance for Restoration of Democracy
- BBC: British Broadcasting Corporation
- BBISE: Balochistan Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education
- BC: Before Christ
- BNDP: Balochistan National Democratic Party
- BNM: Balochistan National Movement
- BNP (A): Balochistan National Party (Awami)
- BNP: Balochistan National Party
- BSO: Baloch Students Organization
- BUIITEMS: Balochistan University of Information Technology, Engineering and Management Sciences
- CPEC: China Pakistan Economic Corridor
- DC: Dakar Convention
- DFA: Dhakar Framework for Action
- EFA: Education for All
- GER: Gross Enrolment Rate
- IND: Independent
- Jl: Jamat-e-Islami
- JUI (F): Jamiat Ulema-e Islam (Fazl)
- LUAWMS: Lasbela University of Agriculture, Water and Marine Sciences
- MDGs: Millennium Development Goals
- MJAHP: Jamiat Ahl-e-Hadith Pakistan

MMA: Muttahida Majlis-e-Amal
NA: National Alliance
NA: National Assembly
NAP: National Awami Party
NEF: National Education Policy
NER: Net Enrolment Rate
NGO: Non-Governmental Organizations
NP: National Party
PCO: Provincial Constitutional Order
PKAP: Pukhtun Khawa Mili Awami Party
PML (N): Pakistan Muslim League (Nawaz)
PML (Q): Muslim League (QaidAzam)
PML: Pakistan Muslim League
PPP: Pakistan People's Party
PPP (P): Pakistan People's Party (Parliamentarians)
PTI: Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf
PTV: Pakistan Television
SBKWU: Sardar Bahadur Khan Women University
UNDP: United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO: United Nations Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization
UOB: University of Balochistan
UOT: University of Turbat

Chapter 1

A Journey towards Democracy: Obstacles and Political Awareness

The withdrawal of British forces from sub-continent gave birth to two states known as India and Pakistan. These two sovereign states emerged as the result of the Indian Independence Act of 1947 (Indian Independence Act, 1947, 1964). Historically, Pakistan was confirmed as a self-governing state on 14th August 1947 by demarcating its geographical location on the map. Pakistan is a country inhabited by people belonging to different nations and in democracy all the sections of society are given rights and representation on the basis of equality. Democracy is derived from the Greek terms: *demos* and *kratos* which mean the rule of the people. The term democracy is not new. It is as old as human political thought.

Historically, the democracy was even used in the times of Plato and Aristotle. But that kind of democracy is quite different from its modern version. The Greek or traditional concept of democracy was direct in nature. People directly participated in the public affairs. With the passage of time, democracy has been changing its trends and connotations. In the modern age it is diametrically different from its traditional or classical form. In the modern form of democracy, people cannot individually participate in government affairs (with

exception to only a few countries), they rather do so through their representatives. People elect leaders or representatives who represent them in the legislature or parliament. Moreover, the people reserve the right to punish their representatives in case the latter fail to cater to the aspirations of the former. The people use their right of punishment during the election time in modern democracy. If the representatives fail in performance of their responsibilities, they are not voted or elected for the next time.

Substantially, the modern age is the era of knowledge and political consciousness where people vote to elect representatives to rule over them in accordance with their aspirations. The elected leaders have the mandate of the public which is the core source of power in accordance with the concept of popular sovereignty. Practically, democracy is rule by the people or self-rule. The modern form of democracy is where decisions are taken by chosen candidates who talk about the rights of masses. These voted leaders function according to prescribed boundaries marked to safeguard smaller groups and citizens' entitlement (Rod Hague M. H., 1998).

However, to view Pakistan in the canvas of the above mentioned framework of modern democracy is a somewhat difficult and challenging task because Pakistan has intermittently faced military intervention in rule and government. Before the issue of military intervention it was confronted with constitutional crisis. For about nine years, Pakistan did not have any constitution and was run through the Government of India Act 1935 with some certain amendments. After a long and protracted process the leaders

of Pakistan succeeded in formation and adoption of a constitution in 1956 but the challenges to democracy still persisted. Democracy was not given a chance to flourish. Soon in October 1958, the military overthrew the civilian government and sieged the reins of power. In October 1958, the Constitution of 1956 was dissolved and military law became prevalent. This was an unconstitutional and undemocratic move which subverted the norms of democracy and parliamentary politics. This military dictatorship was led by General Ayub Khan who later also became the president of Pakistan. He imposed a censorship on freedom like political activities. Politics was completely a banned task. In order to legitimize and further strengthen his position, he introduced a presidential constitution in 1962. The new constitution made the president all in all as far as power was concerned resulting in a challenge to the empowerment of the masses and their representatives.

Without any reservations, General Ayub Khan ruled for a decade and the economy of the country grew well during his regime but he had to succumb to public pressure due to his dictatorial rule. Economic inequality and ethnic segregation loomed large in this period of time. The eastern wing of Pakistan was given a step-motherly treatment which caused discontentment and disaffection among the members of the Bengali nation. This undemocratic treatment to East Pakistan continued even after General Ayub Khan Regime and finally culminated in the separation of East Pakistan from West Pakistan in December 1971. When the people of Pakistan, especially the students became fed up with the policies of the General Ayub Khan regime due to its authoritarian and

dictatorial tendencies they launched an unending agitation against him. So by early months of 1969, General Ayub Khan had no other option than to leave the rein of the state.

With his departure, arrived another military ruler, General Yahya Khan. He almost continued the legacy of his predecessor. Finally, after a lot of socio-political turbulence, the first general elections in the political history of Pakistan were held under General Yahya Khan's regime in December 1970. The Awami League of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman obtained a sweeping majority. He and his party had the right to form government as per the principles of parliamentary politics, but Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and his Party (Pakistan People's Party) refused to let the Awami League form a government. The situation reached a standstill. The Awami League started a mass agitation against the denial of its due right. The army was sent to quell the agitation. A civil war began and Bengali citizens of Pakistan were mass massacred. Consequently as a result of discriminatory treatment meted out to the people of East Pakistan, the country lost its eastern wing on December 16, 1971 and Bangladesh emerged as a separate and independent state on the world map.

In addition, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's government was the first popularly elected government in the history of Pakistan and expectations were quite high for a people's government on the arrival of it. The common masses expected a democratic dispensation which would address their problems related to representation, participation and inclusion in the policy-making process. These expectations went somewhat unrealized as the policies of the government appeared to be not result oriented enough in dismantling the problem of elite

capture over the power structure and governance. The problem of dominance by the rich and influential classes in politics and governance has been existent from the very early days of Pakistan and the Mr. Bhutto era was no exception in this connection. The approach of the majority of the elite to hold their parochial interests above all other considerations demonstrated the element of class interest in them and such elements are challenges for any democratic process to flourish (Zaidi, 2011).

As mentioned earlier, initially Pakistan was a bi-part country with two wings; known as East Pakistan and West Pakistan. East Pakistan is current Bangladesh and West Pakistan is current Pakistan which presently consists of Balochistan, Sindh, Punjab and Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa (previously known as North West Frontier Province). As far as the Province of Balochistan is concerned, in the beginning, it was not given the status of a province. It was declared as a province in 1971 when the General Yahya Khan dissolved the one unit system (Shahid, 2004).

Territorially, Balochistan holds the largest share of Pakistan with 347,190 sq. km, forming around 44% of the total land of the country (Rabbani I. , 2010). Makkuraan is one of the important zones of Balochistan which is divided into three districts i.e. Kech, Panjgur and Gwadar. Due to historical and geopolitical condition, this zone carries special importance and it is predicted to be the future hub of economic activities due to its geopolitical importance where huge projects and investments are going to take place. Unfortunately, being the largest province, it is believed that Balochistan is comparatively much backward than the other

three provinces, and bereaved economically, politically, socially and educationally. The literacy rate of Balochistan is estimated to be 44% which lacks the half of its population. This literacy figure does not solely include well-educated residents, but also those who can just read and write. This figure is a testimony of the backwardness of Balochistan. Due to backwardness, the province of Balochistan lacks certain very essential things such as awareness. There is a vacuum of awareness among the inhabitants of Balochistan which keeps them aloof from their political and social rights.

It is one of the primary duties and obligations of any state to provide education to its residents, which is one of the fundamental rights. Not only education, man also needs other political and social rights which are essential for man to be in its best self. Generally speaking, man throughout the history has been concerned of their rights, because without these rights man cannot live a good life. This was the reason that man had relinquished some of their freedom to state for the protection of their rights.

The contractual political philosophers were of the view that due to the insecurity of man's rights, man established government and states through social contract and entered into a political society from pre-political era (Sabine, 1973). The pre-political is also sometimes synonymous with the state of nature. The reason men relinquished some of their freedom to state was the protection of their rights, because in the state of nature, there was no controlling force to control the absolute freedom of man which then created a principle of might is right. Similarly, the citizens of Pakistan in general and

Balochistan in particular have certain essential fundamental rights including education.

Education is defined as process of learning from distinct ways like storytelling, discussion, training, and via formal lectures (Jim, Reich, & Neubert, 2015). Education is also defined as a guideline for the evolution of human consciousness. For a child, it is to be a kind of socialization that how to live the life and direct man towards maturity and helps to be responsible in life (Langeveld, 2013). Education plays a keen role in human socialization. This book will try to find out the role of educational institutions in the progress of political awareness in Balochistan in which the case of Makkuraan division will be studied from 2000 to 2017.

Carry-out of the study

Every study needs a proper and correct method to investigate and find out the answers of the questions which are undertaken during a study. For the said purpose, case study design is opted to conduct a comprehensive study on the role of educational institutions in the development of political awareness in Makkuraan. The mentioned method is used to analyze the role that is performed by the educational institutes in the region for developing a political socialization. Primary as well as secondary sources are used to find out the contribution of educational institutions in socialization of youth and study the productivity of them. Books, daily newspapers, research journal articles, government documents and interviews are rich and credible sources to be used to pursue this study. The case study design is used in this study because it is more appropriate and suitable keeping in view

the nature of the chosen study. Additionally, mixed method approach is chosen as the mode of inquiry as both qualitative and quantitative methods are used for the completion this study. This study is undertaken to determine the contribution of education in the development of political awareness in Balochistan. The approach or mode of inquiry of this study is mixed-method due to the nature of the study. Quantitative data are analyzed for studying the tendency of political participation in elections in Makkuraan from 2000 to 2017. Quantitative data are included to mention the statics information regarding election participation in elections in the region. Moreover, it also includes qualitative data in which the opinion of prominent leaders and educationists on the topic through interrogation are included with other secondary data.

Data used in this study are both primary and secondary. Primary data is that type of data which is first-hand out information. Primary tools which are included in this study are interviews (The list of interviewees is mentioned in Appendix 1 at the end of the book) and official documents. Different prominent leaders and educationists are also interviewed to add firsthand out information about the situations in the region (The list of questions is mentioned in the Appendix 11 at the end of the book). Secondary sources include books, journals, research papers, newspapers and internet sources.

As mentioned above that interview technique was used to get firsthand information. The method of selection was done through sampling technique. For interviews, purposive sampling was used to select the participants which included the only people who could provide best data to reach the

objectives of the study such as educationists, politicians and social activists. Face to face interviews were conducted.

This study aims to find out some goals. For example,

- To ascertain the role of educational institutions in the development of political awareness in Makkuraan region.
- To find out the ratio of political participation in Makkuraan.
- To study the condition of political consciousness in Makkuraan.
- To study the socio-political development in Makkuraan region.

Chapter 2

A View on History, Politics, Education and Policies

History of Makkuraan

This chapter is intended to include a brief historical background of Balochistan geography to provide basic information regarding the land of Balochistan. It also includes the background of Makkuraan and socio-political history of Makkuraan division of Balochistan. Furthermore, it presents a picture of educational policies of Pakistan from the inception until now with a brief sketch of education system in Balochistan.

Historically, Balochistan remained a gathering place of three civilizations Persia, Greek and India. Its geographical position having Persia on one side and India on the other side, always made it a land, targeted by the foreign aggressors. Due to this peculiar political characteristic of the territory, a nomadic strain tends to overpower the Baloch life style. It may be for self-preservation or self-defense that the Baloch took to a life of wondering (Qaddus, 1999). The characteristic of Baloch society is visible even today with the same harshness and authority in physical and mental makeup (Marri, 2005). The Baloch are simple people, obedient to their chiefs, hospitable and brave. All these virtues are the characteristics of the Baloch as a race.

Balochistan derived its name from the people called Baloch live in sizeable majority (Khan M. S., 1977). The Encyclopedia of Islam explains its boundaries as covering the

south-east part of the Iranian plateau from Kirman desert east of dam and Bashgird Peaks to the western borders of Sindh and Punjab. The encyclopedia Britannica, however, mentions its boundaries are spreading from the Gomal River in the north-east to the Arabian Sea in the south and form the borders of Afghanistan and Iran, and west and north-west to the Suleiman Mountains and in the east Kirther hills (Qaddus, 1999). Its seaside is known as Makkuraan which lasts into Iran. Boundaries of Iranian Balochistan are shown as a ‘region south-east of Iran within the province of Kirman’ (Qadri K. , 1977). Lord Curzen describes the boundaries of Balochistan as “the country between the Helmand and the Arabian sea and between Kirman and Sindh” (Curzon, 1892).

The land where Baloch are settled in sizeable majority and enjoy sufficient political and social influences by drawing a “line from Bunder Abbas on the Arabian sea north-wards to Kirman and proceed further north to Neh in Iran and turn east enjoying Farah town in Afghanistan-Seistan, then follow the road further east to Grishik and from there proceed to the borders of Balochistan province in Pakistan at a point, near village Bala Khan, thereafter follow the northern boundary of Balochistan province including districts of Muzzafargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan, then turn the south-eastern boundary of Jacobabad, therefore turn west and join the boundary of present Lasbela district of Balochistan, down to the Arabian sea near Karachi port (Qaddus, 1999).

Historical Background

The earliest known mention of a part of Balochistan is in the Avesta, of which the Vara Pishinanha is exactly described as the valley of Pishin. In the “Shahnama” we have

a series of conquest to Makkuraan by Kai Khusru (Cyrus), among Greek authors Herodotus also gives little information about Balochistan. He mentions Pakteyke, which has been identified with the country of Pashtuns or Afghans. It is to Strabo that we owe the best account and from his writings we are able to identify the localities into which Balochistan was distributed in ancient times.

According to historians this region was once a thickly populated country having many rivers. Its original name was Gedrosia. Later it came to be known a Maga, which, in the course of time, began to be called as Makkuraan. Some people consider this name as a corruption of the Persian word “Mahi-Khuran” (fish eater). According to J.J Modi, it is a corruption of Mak-Keran. Major Sykes holds the view that “ran” is from Sanskrit “Irinya” which means water or swamp; Makkuraan is a waste of Maga; in the Old Persian inscriptions there are references to the country and the people of Meka; in the “Behistum” inscription of Darius-I (522-488 B.C.) Maga is mentioned among the countries under his sway and also the Maga is the branch of the Saka tribe. According to some authorities, Lasbela and Makkuraan constituted the region which was particularly significant in the old days (Qaddus, 1999).

Alexander’s return from India led him through Lasbela and Makkuraan, while a second division of his army under Crateros travelled the Mula Pass and third coasted along the shore under Nearchus. After the Alexander’s death, Balochistan fell to Seleucus Nicator and later passed from his descendants to the Graeco-Bactrian Kings, who ruled also in Afghanistan and in the Punjab.

It is possible that the Assyrians, a thousand years or so before Christ, and three or four centuries later their successors, the Medes, had actually conquered at least the portion of Balochistan which runs along the sea beach. And even they had not, Assyrian supremacy, in skill and business, in fine art and culture, and in the every field of life, had permeated to those territories. The mats that lay spread out on many a floor in this part of the world, or are hawked about in distant western markets as Turkish, Persian, Kurd, Turkmen, Afghan or Pakistani, usually display, at least to the knowing eye, in the designs and pattern, a distant tract of ancient Assyrian art. All might not have descended from a common Turkmen ancestry, but at least the affinity is apparent. The great civilization of the first millennium B.C. had made for them two high roads going east, a third being the sea route all along the shores of Persian Gulf. These were not only their life lines for trades and commerce but also their escape channels (Awan, 1985).

The first route was the long road to Bactria and beyond, either linked up with, or a part of, the Silk Road, that long and tortuous life line from Kashgar and Lanchow. The Bactria (Capital of Bactra), modern Balkh in Afghanistan lay between the Hindukash Mountains and the Amu Darya, partly in the Afghanistan of today and partly in what are now the Uzbek and Tajik Soviet Socialist republics. It was a fertile country and a meeting place for the over land trade between east and west. It remained at its zenith for about a thousand years, stretching equally from the latter half of the first millennium B.C. to the find of first millennium A.D. It was to Bactra that Darius-III the last king of the Acheamenid

dynasty of Persian kings escaped after suffering defeats at the hand of Alexander, and where he was so treacherously killed.

If one wanted to travel from Bactria and avoid the formidable Hindukash, all had to do was to cut across in the south anywhere between Bactria and Mashed to Herat. Herat, which later came to be known as the gateway to India, provide the quickest way to Quetta via Qandahar. The other road bifurcating south was through Yazd to Kirman and on to Balochistan. This is how Balochistan was linked with the great civilization of Mesopotamia.

The third route was the sea route to Makkuraan, which has already been described. It is the same rout which, in the earlier part of this century, was extensively made use of to carry illicit firearms from Muscat. The port of entry could have been anywhere on the coast, on either the Iranian or the Pakistani side. From the coast, there are routes fit for caravans travelling inland to where the boarders of Pakistan meet Afghanistan's and Iran's boarders. The same routes might be in use now.

After Alexander's historic march through Makkuraan, this part of the world went into comparative obscurity for three centuries, or possibly four, but before we return to interesting and purposeful time again, let us throw one interesting glance at history as it turned its face away. The rest of Zulqarnain's own short life is spectacular as well as tragic but it forms no part of this story. On his untimely death, the areas of Balochistan fell under the political influence of the kingdom of Selecucus Nicator, his beneficiary and then of Chandragupta Mauriya (305 B.C) shadowed in comparatively rapid succession by the Indo-Greeks and the Parthians, the

Scythians and the Sassanid. Then suddenly Balochistan reemerged into documented history with the advance of the Arab armed forces in the seventh century A.D.

However, for eleven years, from the times of Darius onward this part of the world remained an outpost of Persia towards India, for the Parthians and the Sassanians, as also the Bactrian, the Sakas and the Kushans, all have to be counted as of Iranian stock. This inclusion in the world of Iran for about a millennium before the Muslim conquests is a historical fact worth taking notice of.

From the third to seventh century A.D. Sindh and many of current time Balochistan were under the rule Sassanid, but at this time a native Hindu family called the Rai Empire arose into power. In 635 A.D, Rai Chach had occupied Makkuraan and seems to have spread his subjugation northward towards Helmand. However, long before this, the Arabs had been interested in Makkuraan, as evident by a host of legends and traditions, all indicating towards successive waves of early Arab immigration. The early Arab historians, particularly Balazuri have described the valley of the Indus as Makkuraan. The first probing mission came in the Caliph Usman, which, on return, reported that 'there was a scarcity of water in these regions, fruits were unpalatable and the thieves reckless'. Other small expeditions followed but it is unnecessary to mention them all except for the fact they achieved local successes and local Arab governors were appointed for short periods.

One such governor of Makkuraan was Haroon Bin Zarrah, who lies buried in a humble and dusty little mausoleum the outskirts of the small town of Bela and whose

grave is pointed out to every visitor as that of General Haroon, but nobody knows who he was and how and when he died except that he died young and in his bed and not on the field of battle. Ultimately, in 711 A.D, Hajjaj Bin Yousef, the governor of Iraq, sent his son in law, Muhammad Bin Qasim, to conquer Sindh and beyond, through the port of Debal on the mouth of the Indus. Simultaneously, two more expeditions were dispatched, one towards Samarkand and the other to Kabul. Muhammad Bin Qasim marched from Shiraz through Panjgur (Makkuraan) with a force of 6,000 camel riders and half that number of foot soldiers. A naval contingent reinforced him at the port of Debal. He has soon conquered and subjugated not only the whole of the Sindh but Multan also (Holdich, 1910).

To the Arab traffic coming from Syria and Baghdad towards Singh and the Indus valley, the high road lay through the Makkuraan valleys. If we take the modern Chah Bahar as the rallying point, the traffic moved on to Panjgur. The next important city on the road to Sindh would, undoubtedly, be Armail or Armabel, modern Lasbela. It is somewhat surprising that no mention is made of any other route through the interior by the Arab writers and all the old Arab towns lay on the Makkuraan route. However, if there was another route, it must have been through Qandahar, but the city of Armail or Lasbela, by virtue of its commanding position on the high road to India, was a city of great importance. The town of Debal was two days march up the river. The Arab made their capital at a place called Mansura, some 60 K.M north-east of the Hyderabad of today.

As far as origin of the name of Makkuraan is concerned, one comes across many explanation of this name while reading different sources. Makkuraan consists of two parts, to which some writers have applied the word Makranat, the Makrans. That situated in Balochistan is by and large identified as Kech Makkuraan to differentiate it from Persian Makran. The foundation of the term Makkuraan has been quite talked about. Shams-ul-ulama J.J. Modi, states that Hamzah gives it as constructed from Mah Keran, from Mahi the located on the seashores of the ocean (keran). He additionally sees the origin, defined by Middle Easterner authors, through its supposed organizer, Mokran, child of Farek, child of Sam, child of Noah. Sir Thomas Holdich, Dr. Bellow and Sir Oliver St. John think of it as a misuse of Persian, Mahi Khoran, i.e., fish-eaters, and bring up that the Greek-sin Alexander's era also named as general population Ichthyophagoi that means fish-eaters too. A ruler, Curzon utters it is a Dravidian name and it shows up as Mokara in the 'Brihat Sanhita', of Varaha Mihira, in a group of the clans adjoining to India on the West. Major Sykes gives a totally unique determination that he borders with the Sanskrit word or Irinya, meaning waste or overwhelm, and proposes that in Maka Irina, the misuse of Maka. He has followed the cause of this much-discussed word. In Sindh, he remarks, the new pronunciation is Makran, closely the assertion of Maka Irina. Around 23,000 square mile in size, with as calculated populace more than 732753, Makkuraan in Southwest Pakistani Balochistan is one of the biggest, minimum populated divisions of Pakistan(Pistner, 1979).

Makkuraan: A Historic Political Background

Like the rest of Balochistan, since its commencement Makkuraan has seen consistent experiences with extraordinary forces. As indicated by Shahnama, Makran paid loyalty to Kai, Kaus, Kai Khusrau, Lahrasp, Gushtasp, Bat-man, Hima and Darab and go from them to alexander the colossal, whose walk through Makkuraan in 325 B.C is a point of reference ever of locale. The story may be given in Arian's own words, 'Gadrosia, it may be premised, denotes the inland region, which extended from the oreitai (Lasbela) to Kara mania (Kirman). The coastline is described as the country of Ichthyophagoi.

The majority of Alexander's history specialists acknowledge that all the leadership, which his armed force endured in Asia, isn't to be contrasted and the torments, which it here experienced. Nearchos is the main creator who says that Alexander was very much aware of the challenges of taking this defeat; he picked it on discovering that nobody had yet crossed it with an armed force aside from Semiramis, when she fled from India (Conaghey, 1986).

Mr. Vincent Smith makes reference to that over the span of the fighting battle that pursued the passing of Alexander between his commander Seleukos Nikato recuperated ownership of Babylon, and within the time of six years turned into the master of focal and Western Asia. The Eastern regions of his domains reached out to the fringes of India, and Makkuraan was incorporated into his belonging. He had apparently walked through Makkuraan, and passed Indus in 305 B.C. when he was met and beaten by Chandragupta, the Raja of Magadha, and was beaten by him. He was obliged

to resign and finish up a mortifying peace, by which he surrenders Makkuraan with a few different territories to the Raja in 303 B.C (Smith, 1908).

After previously mentioned occasion, we dismiss Makkuraan for a long time, however it shows up again in history in the fifth century of the Christian period as an Indian ownership, when Shermah, Malik of Rear gave his little girl in marriage to Baharm-I-Gor (2404 A.D), the fourteenth sovereign of the Sassanid tradition as a segment of her dower, Shermah presented on her "the nation of Sindh and the domain of Makkuraan". Apparently, it stayed in the hands of the Sassanid for the following two centuries, for Khusrau Parvez (591 to 628 A.D) is indicated as having recuperated the Eastern areas of the dad's empire towards Indus, that had revolted (Elliot, 1867).

After the death of Kisra bin Hurmuz bin Fars, and the disruption of his dominions, the arrangement of the affairs of the kingdom develop upon a women. When Chach was informed of this, he marched towards Armabel (Lasbela), and when he arrived there, the Chief of the palace came to receive him. Chach proceeded from there to Makkuraan. Makkuraan, therefore, must have been in possession of Sindh. The great Iranian religion swept through Iran and its neighborhood as far as Makkuraan and part of present Afghanistan. Probably, during the period when Zoroastrianism was being pushed up to the Indus, and Indian religion, Buddhism had prevalence in Afghanistan. In addition, some part of Balochistan Buddhist monks had traveled as missionaries to central and south Asia during the Mouryan era. It is quite clear that Buddhist was in contact with Zoroastrianism (Conaghey, 1986).

In Central and South Asia during the Mouryan era, it is quite clear that Buddhism was in constant contact with Zoroastrianism in Central Asia. Zoroaster started preaching first in Khurasan where he got a large number of followers (Mohammad, 1982). This must have given the share of religious pressure to the people of Makkuraan. The natives of Makkuraan must have accepted Zoroastrianism and Hinduism. The defenders of the Zoroastrianism by the Sassanid rulers and Hinduism by Rai dynasty gave a push to both religions.

The first contact of Makkuraan with Islam was via Arabs which thoroughly changed the socio-religious pattern of Makkuraan, came in the wake of Arab conquest towards the beginning of the 8th century A.D. on the subjugation of Persia, the Arab military men were provoked by the magnificent wealth of India, pushed on towards the east; Abdullah bin Abdullah drove an intrusion against Makkuraan in the time of Umar's (634 to 643). The ruler of Makkuraan did a strong competition and resisted strongly with the support of his huge forces, which were sent from Sindh to him, but sadly beaten with great losses in the bloody war; as a result, Makkuraan fell into the hands of victors. Abdullah directly conveyed the news to the caliph via messenger, who gave the following description to the country, administrator of steadfast, it is a land of which the mountains will be mountains; the territory has a little water. Its dates are the most noticeably bad of dates. The occupants are the most warlike. If thou we had a smaller amount of fields armed force there that might be destroyed and nothing would be done; and if the armed force is significant, it will die of appetite, in light of the fact that there are no victuals. The nation beyond is still more terrible. Its

dates are the most noticeably awful of dates and the tenants are the most warlike of men. On the off chance that thou we had a less fields furnished power there, it would be pulverized and could do nothing; and if the equipped power is critical, it will bite the dust of hunger, in light of the way that there are no victuals.

Meanwhile, Makkuraan appears to have been made a base for the major responsible for the Indian outskirt, and it was while the army under Taghar bin Dair was engaged in effecting the reduction of Kaikanan (which probably in the neighborhood of the Modern Nal), that the generals at home ended in the assassination of Ali and the progression of Muawiya, the first Umayyad to the rule after four pious Caliphs. The Arab appears to have been completely crushed near Kaikanan in a following expedition under Abdullah bin Suar, and only a small remaining number made way back to Makkuraan. Sinan bin Salama, succeeded Abdullah in the supreme command of the forces, and proceeded to take up his residence and found cities in Makkuraan. Rashid, who made an effective advance on Kaikanan, yet was executed in an assault upon the med, afterwards replaced him and once again Sinan was restored. He continued Arab conquests further to eastward in which he was murdered by cheating in Kachhi. Hajjaj bin Yousef was appointed the governor of Iraq by Caliph Abdul Malik (684 to 705), who commenced his rule by conferring the charge of Makkuraan upon Said bin Aslam.

However, Said was killed by the bitter rivalry of Allafis while encountering them therefore Makkuraan fell into their hands. Said's successor Mujaa command workplace just for one year when he died in Makkuraan (705 A.D). On Walid

as Khalifah (705 to 715) Muhammad bin Haroon surnamed Makrani, was designated to Makkuraan and furthermore the Indian borderline. He was helped by the military beneath Budail that had been ordered to advance towards the lower course for the Indus, so as to precise retaliation for the plunder by the Master of Education and Kurd privateers of Debal, of eight Vessels, that the leader of Ceylon had sent to the Khalifah. The operation, however, met with a debacle and Budail was murdered.

After this Muhammad bin Qasem was nominated by Hajjaj bin Yousef to the supreme command of Indian borderlines. He was joined on advancing by Muhammad Haroon, who, however, died and was buried at Bela. Makkuraan was merged to Sindh for the administrative purposes as a result of continuous conquests of Muhammad bin Qasem. The seat of government was transferred to the newly conquered province.

The Arab domination of Makkuraan lasted till the end of the 10th century A.D. Shortly after which it fell into the hands of Subaktagin of the Ghaznavid dynasty and his son, Mahmud of Ghazni, who was able to affect his conquests of Sindh owing to his possessions in Khuzdar. From the Ghaznavid, it from have been passed from Ghurids. Around 1223 A.D, a Mongol endeavor under Chagatai Khan, entered Makkuraan. The Mongol cruelties were well remembered by the local people from Makkuraan to the Gomal. While the successive waves of conquests were sweeping across country leaving little or no permanent impression, local rulers exercised internal authority (Qadri K. U., 1971).

In the 12th and 13th centuries, Masumi recorded the presence of Baloch during the rule of Muhammad Taghlag. Several Baloch tribes shifted from Kirman to Seistan and then to Makkuraan due to antagonistic policies of the Persian rulers. They entered into alliance with Arabs against Iranian rulers. Under Iranian rule, Baloch kept on their struggle to create their own free and independent state. They finally succeeded by the end of 12th century when they occupied Makkuraan and laid the foundation of first Baloch confederacy headed by Mir Jalal Khan despite many failure attempts.

In the middle of 15th century, strained relations developed between Makkuraan and Kalat state which resulted in Kalat-Makkuraan war. The chief of the Kalat Mir Umar was killed with that they defeated Kalat. Kalat, Kharan and Lasbela were annexed to the domain of Makkuraan under Mir Chakar. His military victory over the tribes of Kalat and Sivi (Sibbi) resulted in the emergence of a unified Balochistan with its capital at Sibbi (Awan, 1985).

Soon after the creation of a unified state of Balochistan, the powerful factions i.e., the Rind and Lashar, entered into a civil war for twenty years (some tradition suggest a period of thirty years) the reason of this war was a horse race between the sons of Rind and Lashar which caused the disintegration of the first Baloch confederacy in the 16th century. As a result, Balochistan was divided into three states of Makkuraan, Dodai confederacy of Derajat and the Kalat (Baloch I. , 1987).

The power of the Malik emerged in Makkuraan after the great Baloch migration to eastward, and may be due to a

civil war between Rind and Lashar. The approximate date of the last Malik can be authentically fixed, as he is mentioned by Major Sykes as succeeding Malik Shams Uddin in Makkuraan, after the later had been defeated and taken prisoner by Ganj Ali Khan, the ruler of Kirman who led an invasion against Makkuraan in 1613. The Buledai killed Malik Mirza, and with him, the Malik disappear from the scene. Although no information is there about the rule of Buledai, but an indication is found in shape of inscription of grave of Omar and Maho near Sami which refers to Sheh Zehri. A tomb-stone was observed by a Colonel Ross at Gwadar which states that it had been texted in 1142 A.D. (1729-30 A.D.) in the Badshahi (region) of Sheh Bilar who was the uncle of Sheh Kasim, the last Buledai.

The rule of Buledai ended with the rule of Sheh Karim in about 1740. By the beginning of eighteenth century, the Gichki power slow and steady growing and Gichki appeared to have held more of the country than Buledai. Sheh Bilar, Sheh Kasim Buledai's uncle, had forsaken the Zikri faith for Islam and, on advancing from Gwadar, was defeated by Malik Dinar Gichki with the help of the Zikri and slain. Sheh Kasim then requested to Nadir Shah who sent his general Taki Khan who invaded Kech Makkuraan. This was in 1739, Nadir Shah, meanwhile, found himself to dispense with the support of Taki Khan and on the latter's retirement, Gwadar, the last Buledai stronghold, fell into Malik Dinar's hand.

Gichki were also Zikri like the Buledai and this sect gained much influence under Malik Dinar. The Gichki found themselves the masters of the country, the older branch of

Panjgur, the younger Kech and Gwadar when the Buledai met to fall (Baloch I. , 1987).

After their eighteenth century ascend to control and after various fights with the Gichki, the Ahmadzai leader of Kalat area of upper east Balochistan joined Makkuraan into their alliance in 1750-51 to 1793-94, to a great extent income sharing status, and called Nyabati Balochistan (Conaghey, 1986).

The Gichki appear to have made frequent efforts to throw off the Kalat yoke after the acquisition of half the revenue of the country by Nasir Khan and temporarily recovered their independence in the time of Mir Mahmud, the son and successor of Mir Nasir Khan. The Khan's primary concern with the area was in its capacity to arrange revenue for this court. In the mid eighteenth century, after a number of battles, the natives of the land, Gichki overlords of Makkuraan assented to the Khan and decide to share their land revenues with him in return for non-interference, unsettling influence, and squabbles over de facto ruling power.

Naib were posted to Makkuraan who were the delegates of the Khan. Their main duty came from the text imposed on land-owners known as *dahak* (one-tenth) as well as further imbursement named *zar-i-shah* (rulers' money). Beyond these tasks, Gichki remained the actual sovereigns. From their positions came the paramount chiefs, or Sardar of Makkuraan. There were generally two majors Sardars, one found in Panjgur in northern Makkuraan, the other in the Kech river valley to the South.

The will of the Gichki to take income responsibility to Kalat made it in the Khan's best interest to sustain some kind

of Gichki rule in Makkuraan. This he did with the risk of armed interference on behalf of the feudal Gichki aristocrats who though periodically recalcitrant, were as firm as could be reasonably expected in such a zone. Wedding coalitions, between Makkuraani Gichki and the Kalat ruling house and its close allies such as Mengal tribe of Jhalowan, were other way local elites kept their influence and privileges (Pistner, 1979).

In 1898, a general rising to counter the British-backed Khan and his Naib occurred under Mir Mehrab Khan Gichki, who was the prime mover of the revolt and Gichki Sardar of Kech. The violent uprising broke with a overthrow of the rebels in the Gokprosh mounts a southern Makkuraan by a strength of inborn troops under British generals, Mehrab Khan Gichki had long-cherished resentment at Sir Robert Saudeman's actions in nominating to the command of the Kech Gichki, his elder brother, Sheh Umar a man of much weaker than him. After the defeat of Mehrab Khan a securer and more rigid administration was shaped by the joint-sovereignty of Kalat-British. The title of Nazim was conferred on the Khan's agent in Makkuraan (Pistner, 1979).

It was typical of the British at this time to identify that in a far-flung and physically difficult region like Makkuraan the use force, either directly or indirectly was an impracticable mode of keeping the peace. So as bribes for good behavior, assorted grants in money and title ranging from Sahib Bahadur's command of the British Empire were granted to those resident headmen who were thought to have extreme trouble-making potential. Cases in point are Sahib Bahadur Mehrab Khan, the rebel of Gokprosh and Sir Nouroz Khan.

K.C.L.E, a freebooting chief of the Nausherwani tribe of the Kharan deserts to the north of Makkuraan.

By 1904, a British commandant-cum-political officer was everlastingly posted to Panjgur as the head of Makkuraan levies, a Baloch camel corps that kept the peace and patrolled the Iranian boundary. Though, the privileged class continued to enjoy great impact, this straight British existence continued until the time of partition in 1947. In March 1948, Ahmad Yar Khan of Kalat and his related chiefs including Makkuraan assented to the fresh state of Pakistan (Conaghey, 1986).

Socio-Political Developments in Makkuraan

Makkuraan was famous for ancient history under the name of Gedrosia and the Arab geographers wrote much about it in the days of Caliphate. To the ethnographer, its significance lies in the fact that for several centuries, it became the settlement of the Baloch before their migration eastward towards Karachi and the Punjab. The majority of the people are known by the generic term. Baloch and all the people speak Balochi which belong to the Iranian branch of the Indo-European language family, which is completely different from Punjabi, Sindhi and Urdu, the language spoken in Pakistan (Pistner, 1979).

There are three principle social strata in Makkuraan, i.e. Hakim, Baloch and Hizmatkar. The Hakim is the conventional elites of the general public and incorporates the Nausherwani, Bijanzo and in the particular the Gichki. The Gichki have generally given the fundamental purposes of social cleavage in Makkuraan, fighting among themselves for political and financial power and the help of alternate portions of society.

In different parts of Balochistan, the expression "Baloch" is utilized to recognize those from others to be recognized on ethnic and political networks, for example, Pathan, Punjabi or Sindhi. In Makkuraan, the Balochi dialect is talked by all strata of society. The expression "Baloch" has a particular societal position reference inside a stratified social and political system. It is held for the expansive layer of society-wanderers and autonomous plant growth specialist standing halfway between the minority of Hakim elite and majority Hizmatkar ordinary class. The Baloch are grouped into various clans, every one of which can hypothetically gloat an unmistakable agnatic stated family.

The important groups from Baloch are represented by Hoth, Jadgal with whom the Bund of Kulanch and Mehdizai of Gwadar are connected; Kalmati, Kattawar, Kahudai, Lundi, Raees, Rind, Sangur and Shehzada in Kech; and by the Barr, Kahani, Kenagizai and Mullahzai; other groups of respectable status but of small numerical strength are the Lattig, who claim affinity with the Kalmati but do not enjoy the same social status. Zamurani Baloch and Koh-Baloch who are the nomads of the area can be mentioned here (Baloch I. , 1987).

However, regardless of such paper changes, the old tribal setup has passed on hard. Numerous individuals from the upper status gatherings of Baloch and Hakim appear to have moved yet little from demeanors steady of the conventional social chain of importance and resent such changes in social portability, minute however they are, as have happened. With its history of local rulers acting in regularly greedy elusion with outside forces, Makkuraan has in reality observed the transferal of numerous conventional

examples of political association into more contemporary sayings. They purchasing of votes and different types of support have in numerous examples supplanted military powers the decision families rest, and the distinction of custom tip top, once dependent on power of arms, has passed generally flawless into a time of affirmation by expressive ballot box.

Geographically it has been significant and a pass or a route of the invaders and people receive indelible marks on their culture and religion. Muslim and Zoroastrianism also affected them; however, the first contact of Makkuraan with Islam was through the Arabs and then the Islam changed the socio-religious pattern of Makkuraan while during the pious caliphs, Makkuraan came in direct interaction with the Islamic state of Arabia; even in the tenth century the ruler was a Arab, Isa bin Madan who had made his residence in the town of Kij (Kech).

The Gichki the beginning of the eighteenth century the Gichki remained the latest associated with the 'Rule', the revenue collectors and the relatives of the Kalat rulers. Even in the British period, the Gichki enjoyed the privileged status. The Sandemanization increased the British interference in Makkuraan, in 1892; however, Makkuraan witnessed in 1898 a general rising led by Mir Mehrab Khan Gichki against the British user kings, which proved the 'love for freedom' by Makkuraan. Thus, the Makkuraan of present times, anciently known as the routes of invaders is becoming the rich future of Balochistan and Pakistan.

Politically speaking the title Kech Makkuraan distinguishes it from Persian Makkuraan; the overwhelming

population is 'Baloch' and the language spoken there is 'Balochi'. The society has tier of Hakim, the Baloch and Hizmatkar. However, the society is not tribal, it is rather moving towards democratic set up and the general people are vocal, friendly, unbiased and democratic. Even the bottom of the society, the Hizmatkar consisting upon Meds, Darzada and Loris find sufficient and adequate place in society. There have never been complaints by them about the violation of their rights. On the one hand, the Gichki, at the top, enjoy special status and on the other hand, the general people are peaceful and law abiding with the beauty of innocence. After the partition of India, in March 1948 Ahmad Yar Khan the Khan of Kalat and his union heads assented to Pakistan about until 1955 the Baloch areas enjoyed a Semi-autonomous but gradually with the constitutional development it came at the part with other areas of Balochistan and Pakistan.

The Condition of Education in Balochistan

Each individual be it a man, a lady or a youngster has the entitlement to an education. This is a primary human right privilege. The entitlement to education is determined in the Constitution of Pakistan 1973. The Government will give free and vital to education each youth of the stage of five till sixteen years in a method as be told by act according to the article 25A of the Constitution of Pakistan age of five to sixteen years in such technique as might be told by law (Constitution of Pakistan, 2010). It is the social, moral and legal commitment of the country to offer education to all the children of school-going age with no differentiation on shading, doctrine, cast, sex or moral foundation. Pakistan is involved in various worldwide obligations and affirmations.

The involvement of Pakistan makes it mandatory for it to ensure that education is available to all the offspring.

In the light of these international promises and the immediate want of the general population for education, the Administration of Pakistan has organized different educational systems and a National Plan of Action on Education. The national educational methodology of Pakistan has been confined in the perspective of present day floats in education: training and the rising necessities of the national uprightness and money related progression of society (Rahman, 2004). The said methodologies are analyzable by viewing at the educational plan maintains that various Administrations have provided intermittently, the most portion of which shows that aims of them have not been met (Government of Pakistan Report , 1998–2010). Pakistani educational arrangements affirmed a guarantee to all inclusive essential education by 2015 under the Dhakar Framework for Action (DFA), however this has stayed subtle because of the district's moderate and declining net essential enrolment proportion (UNDP Human Development Report, 2010). Having a glance at the proficiency rate at commonplace level of 2008-2009 review, the mentioned reference to data shows that Punjab having the highest percentage of education with 59 % next to that comes Sindh, they carries a percentage of 59, KPK with 50 % lastly Balochistan with lowest percentage of 45 (Economic Survey of Pakistan., 2011–12).

In urban zones of the nation literacy remains significantly greater than in rural zones. Economic Survey of Pakistan (ESP) communicates that the literacy rate shows a better picture for men than for females. As in various other

emerging countries, the situation concerning the education area in Pakistan has not been to a great degree cheering as a result of poverty, ideological conflict, madrasa, culture and religious, antagonistic vibe towards West, pro-war estimations against India spread in the course books, close by the depressing money related condition (Hoodbhoy, 1985). A particularly malicious association between state power and schools is appeared through the style by education which is maintained by the domain of Pakistan, which hones a method of detachment that serves to take care of divergence.

This segment of the part elucidates the condition of education in Pakistan general and in Balochistan particular. Various researchers and government strategy designers are of the view that Balochistan has a standout amongst the most exceedingly terrible circumstances in the country, going up against challenges, for instance, poverty and a nonattendance of value education. In Balochistan, education should be given consideration the most as it is far from agreeable from the perception of either the common or national administration. The clarifications behind the nonattendance of quality of education in Balochistan end up clear when someone throws a glance education system, the legitimacy condition, and the absence facilities. This condition, consequently, revealed the absence of interest showed up by the administration.

Alike issues are prevalent in Balochistan today – desperation, tribalism, political violence, discrimination - address to the state of education which spreads struggle in the zone. There are deficient teachers in Balochistan, and there are not a lot of schools in various districts of Balochistan are without governmental institutes.

In this forthcoming portion, right of the bat, a small history of education plans and its evaluation in the country is discussed. Furthermore, a summary of the condition of education in Balochistan is illustrated. Lastly, it perceives and differentiates the educational system in Balochistan and distinctive locales in Pakistan.

Education is a standout amongst the most significant field in any country, as are health, monetary issues and authoritative issues. A prosperous and built up nation without a doubt thinks about education its real column. It requires broad arranging and proficient asset portion alongside a compelling usage procedure, as made reference to by an administrator Nizam-ud-deen Mengal. Nizam-ud-deen Mengal, an official at Education department, asserts during a meeting in 2013 that education in Balochistan is falling behind at various levels, fundamentally because of the focal administration's strategy towards Balochistan. Like different portions of the nation, the education division in Balochistan needs extraordinary consideration and cautious and reliable arranging. The Economic Survey of Pakistan records in its 2009– 10 report that in Balochistan, the state of education is more poor comparatively as rest of areas of the state, and the Baloch are likewise remaining backward as far as literacy rate. Such misbalanced partitions based on sex and territory recommend that a generous bit of the populace has not been provided opportunities of getting education and is consequently not completely dynamic during the time spent advancement.

In Balochistan, the present condition of education is pity to a great degree, and it has in this manner thought to be

neglected to create the human resources that the territory needs to operate its public and private areas. The government-owned education framework is working past its ability with the end goal to run schools in far-flung zones. The education policy of Pakistan, to the extent Balochistan is concerned, does not consider the poor condition, hard to-get to a zone and scattered people of the area, as included amid a met with Rashid Razaq in 2013.

Qaisar Jamali opines that the administration's education arrangement identifying with Balochistan has transformed into a "top-down" line, in which the central administration hardly considers the nearby claims and ground substances. He also communicates that education, close by other social territories of Balochistan, has transformed into the substitute for the troublesome political association between the regions and the Centre. It is essential to remark that one of the previous education approaches described a primary school as consisting of two rooms with five educators. According to him, the main problems in Balochistan's education are as following; great dropout ratio in initial classes, insufficient and below-quality course-books, absence of productive observing of institutes, inadequacy of prepared teachers, shelter-less and over-burden institutions, nonattendance of educators' home facilities and absence of young ladies' schools (Faiz, 2015).

A Short History and Evolution of Educational Policies

The past records of educational evolution in Pakistan consist of following events: All Pakistan Educational Conference 1947; Education Conference 1950; National

Commission on Education 1958; Educational Policy 1969; Educational Policy 1972; Educational Policy 1978/79; and Educational Policy 1998-2010. Some of the main eras are mentioned below.

Afterwards Pakistan's birth in 1947, an all-Pakistan Educational Conference was conducted to discuss the issue of educational system of that time. An important element of education, spiritual component, was focused in that meeting that was designed as the deciding principle of the nation. It is supposed to be the founding stone of the nation, in other words strict Islamic faith scheme. It was marked out in that meeting that without implementation of religious lines, the aims of Pakistan couldn't be met. The aforesaid meeting was a prologue for the future educational strategies. In this way, educational progress was affected by religious elements from the beginning. In following years, many attempts were made to advance education through the application of numerous policies and preparation (Faiz, 2015).

In 1958, the constitution of 1956 was abrogated and military rule was enforced in Pakistan. In the mentioned period, a Commission on National Education was accomplished to mull over educational arrangements, framework and to make proposal for the upcoming time to come. The Commission was directed to design specific lines which could represent the philosophy of Pakistan via education scheme in a better way (Toachim, 2007). In the same way, a medicinal specialist, who had been in-touch with Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), had helped and managed the education sector in the region. He was effectively engaged with Baloch Student Organization (BSO)

politics amid his understudy life. In a meeting with Jalal Faiz, he expressed that the ideological beliefs imply that this country was first and only one which came to existence for the sack of religious beliefs. The areas which had Muslims majority were merged to meet the end goal to create a new state for Muslims. These variables supported the making of Pakistan as a kind of political substance since it appears the basis on the religious interest of the concept existence of two nations in India. The significance of education for a country and its political, social and economic improvement was perceived in the gathering. It similarly, emphasized the vitality of essentials of universal education for all. An extensive report was made after the meeting. One of the focal topics was that education ought to be profitable and be viewed as an interest in human resource which was fundamental for nation's improvement. Decentralization of educational policies, arrangement and implementation was recommended (Faiz, 2015).

After the partition of Bengal in 1971, Pakistan People's Party (PPP) government comes in power. Zulfikhar Ali Bhutto had declared a group for Educational Policies. A noticeable government secretary, Abdul Hafeez Pirzada, was selected the leader of this group and was in charge of arranging fresh arrangements and changes. After deliberations, the new plans for education were announced by the mentioned government. According to the plans, all the educational institutes were brought under the domain of the government. The reason presented behind this step was misbalanced provision of the education in various classes of the society due to the expensive and leading-class policies.

The policy of state-owner for education and other sectors was applied to provide equal chances to all the strata (Khan H. , 2005).

In 1978, again military rule was enforced. In 1979, a strategy for education was presented. It altered the course of education by introducing Islamization in it. The program incorporated changes of course books and the previous policies. Updating the educational program was preferred with an opinion to rearranging the whole substance round Islamic principles with the end goal to refashion the society as indicated by Islamic precepts. Prof. Dr. Gishkori makes reference to that the education arrangement's point was Islamization of this society. He asserts that the point of education approaches was to build up the soul of the Muslim country that would guarantee the reception of Islamic standards and directions.

In this way, policies of nationalization of past administration were switched. According to the fresh framework, the administration supported private ownership of education at all stages which adds basic, middle and higher rank. The state-owned departments by and by turned into private assets. Zia's arrangement of Islamization stayed unopposed by any other administration which came after his regime.

The Premier of Pakistan, Nawaz Sharif, in 1998, solicited the department of education to figure out a national educational plan that could be able to lead the country in next century to come. The department set out a far reaching procedure of counsel with educational specialist, researchers and delegates of NGOs to plan an underlying draft. On 21st

February 1998, the Premier reported the highlights of the report in a national convention on education (Shahid, 2004). Alike past endeavors, the execution of the said plan was insufficient in a few key viewpoints. Most essentially, it has been deficient in territories; for example, get to and in quality and value of educational open doors notwithstanding universal difficulties. Qaisar Jamali, Provincial Coordinator UNESCO, contends in a meeting with Jalal Faiz that the primary difficulties are presented constantly to educational undertakings and the country's journey to end up the learning based society. The appraisal of the national education policy 2009 was embraced on account of inadequacies and universal responsibilities. It came after board meeting among people in general, private and common society segments (Faiz, 2015). The review, as resulting strategies, received a religious plan in the education system.

As indicated by Saadullah Khan, an educator that the fundamental aims of Pakistani educational are insurance of its philosophy, advancement of religious education, national dialect (Urdu), minimization of the impacts of foreign languages, security of Islamic teachings and lifestyle etc. He further told Jalal Faiz that in spite of the well-meaning plans, educational program stayed unsuccessful for different reasons, for example, military intervention, and the overturn of the nationalization of education based on political retribution, the teaching of youngsters with religious philosophies in education course books, dialect emergencies in the educational framework, and absence of appropriate subsidizing for education (Faiz, 2015).

Chapter 3

Political Socialization: The Precedence on Education

This section of the study deals with the existing literature regarding the theory of 'Political Socialization' which will be the guideline to this work. The theoretical and conceptual framework of Political Socialization is the core concern of this section of the study. Furthermore, the ideas and opinions of various thinkers and theorists with certain similarities and differences regarding the theory and contents are reviewed in this chapter.

Political Socialization

The theory of Political Socialization emerged to spread in the limits of behaviorist methodology towards the finish of 1950s as a sub-field of Political Science penned firstly by David Easton later preceded by Gabriel Almond. Starting from 1950-1960s, political socialization was based on the establishments of political-learning concept.

Political socialization signifies to a strategy by which the nationals are taught on the values, attitudes and beliefs of the political system. Through, political socialization, the subjects internalize the political culture of the nation. Political culture of the society is transmitted from one generation to another through political socialization. The citizens of a country are made aware of the political system, the role they are expected to play in the system, raise their loyalty, patriotism and nationalistic feelings to the nation. The most essential factor in the rise of political socialization, made as an

academic examination field of Sociology, Political Science and Psychology is the need of transmission of values of a system into an across the board assessment, to be passed to fresh ages for the upkeep of the current framework..

In this specific circumstance, comprehension and keeping up the jobs, needs and states of mind of individuals wound up one of the principal objectives of the governing bodies whose motivator authorized the development of this scholarly research field.

Rosema (2007) pens initially composed by Easton scribbles that disclosed systems figure out how to keep up an unfaltering stream of help and along these lines to pick up the vitality expected to change over requests to choices in two principle routes: through output that get the solicitations of the people from a general public and by political teachings. Because the political commitment of locals is the principle wellspring of validity for the political system, reinstatement and re-settlement of nationals from the fresh time to the political system, and picturing their perspectives to favoring the framework acquire significance and assumes a central job in political circle especially appointive cooperation functions as supporting the validity of the political system, establishment and choice of authorities, foundation of portrayal and the arrangement of an event for mainstream association in governmental issues.

Baker (1970) characterized political socialization as the procedure by which people figure out how to embrace the standards, qualities, states of mind, and practices acknowledged and polished by the continuous political system. The objective of political socialization is to prepare or

create people that they turn out to be well-working individuals from political society.

Easton and Hess (1962) characterized political socialization irrespective to the specific tool any structure uses to manage itself. No framework can work, considerably less keep up itself for any timeframe, without training its new generation politically in the widest sentiment of the significance of these terms. Either naturally or deliberately, it must endeavor to transmit a part of its political heritage to the growing people from the overall population or to assemble another inheritance for them with the objective that a structure that is facing various changes may anticipate future help.

Easton & Dennis (1965) describe Easton and Dawson's conception, one of the basic points of consideration of political socialization is the responsibility of all people inside an overall population. It was typical that the overall population should recognize the verifiability of standards and convictions at the establishment of the system, and furthermore show out the accommodation to the political structure. In that sense, insurance and proliferation remained transformed into a weight especially on fresh ages. The political socialization focuses on the social demand and wants of the overall population. Requests and prosperity of young were pressed out of spotlight and political point of view ended up one of the key parts of the examination of political socialization.

According to Verba (1964) political socialization is a schooling procedure where standards related with such social qualities, and also major qualities and directing guidelines of political practices are found out.

Mr. Gergen (1977) expresses that numerous specialists, for example, (Olesen & Whitaker, 1968), (Stelling, 1977), Zeichner and Gut (1990) guarantee that individual contrasts additionally differentiate the procedure in light of which political socialization ends up remarkable it could be said. These examinations additionally brought the methodologies of active role for people', 'being mindful from the multiplication as well as change of the framework', forward in the meantime. (Baker D. , 1972) For instance, proposed an intuitive value-based perspective of the political socialization procedure dependent on the thought that the human has particular wants and motivations. Characterizing socialization as not only the exchange starting with one gathering then onto the next in a static social structure however as the dynamic production of another personality through an individual meaning of the circumstance.

Agents of Political Socialization

There are many agents of political socialization, such as the family, the school, the peer groups, political parties, mass media etc.

In this study, we are concerned with school means education system which does the political socialization. The educational institutions play an important part in the political socialization of the citizens of a country. It is in schools that people start to learn and practice how to play political roles. In fact, the type of politics played in higher institutions is not in any way different from national politics. The school educates the citizens formally on how to study political event and the impacts of government policies. Obviously all schools, with

whatever level of power, expressing, and hesitance, connect with an undertaking that has three noteworthy components: guidance, determination, and socialization. Like selection, and not at all like guidance, socialization is a great extent incognito task, managing the teaching of socially characterized methods for seeing the world and acting inside it.

Accentuating the significance of the determinative job of school in the advancement of political socialization (Easton & Dennis, 1965) recommended that amid school years finding out about political domain incorporates an incredible range, from community training to a country's background, nationwide standards and qualities, authoritative position of administration, cooperation networks with methods for realizing them. Noteworthiness of educational institution as a communal establishment, originates through different leveled connections, societal jobs, standards and request introduced in the schooling framework that takes after the societal condition and job conveyance that happen amid the maturity ages. School has a huge effect since the political framework should some way or another give a stream of data and persistently make profound sentiments of steadfastness and acquiescence for its fundamental shape.

Political Culture

Political culture can be defined as the attitude, sentiment, beliefs, ideas and norms that guide the behavior of the people in a political system. It can also be defined as a culture that embraces such things as the history of the political

system adopted through people's reactions to election, method of electing their representatives etc.

Components of Political Culture

(A.G. Almond, 1950), and (Verba S. , 1964) recognized the design of orientation emerging in the course of political socialization and parted those in three sets: cognitive orientation, affective orientation and evaluative orientation. Cognitive Orientation means learning and conviction about the political framework, its roles, and the occupant of the role, input and output. Affective Orientation is based on emotions about the political system, its role, work force and execution and lastly, evaluative orientation alludes to the judgment and suppositions about political items that regularly include joining esteem judgments or sentiments with data (Ishiyama, 2011).

Cognitive Orientation

It is concerned with the belief and knowledge the citizens have with regard to the political system. This is how the people understand and know their political system and their beliefs, leaders, issues, political process, and the roles of the government officials, political objects, have awareness about the government, and many more.

Evaluative Orientation

Evaluative orientation refers to the extent the people can evaluate or critically measure and assess the functioning of their political system. In such evaluation, the people become able to access the individuals that steer and control the affairs of the state and the efficiency and effectiveness of their policies.

Affective Orientation

It is the feelings of the people towards their political system. It can also refer to how the people feel about the performance of their government whether the people are proud of the government activities and political institution, the loyalty of the people to the government and to its leaders to the nations, etc. It is also the engagement of people in political system, their reaction and response to the political events.

Keeping in view the above theory, this work can be contextualized within the framework of Political Socialization with certain changes and modifications. The concept of Political Socialization, and educational institutional as its main agent to develop political awareness will be the main focus of this study measuring the three orientation, cognitive, evaluative and affective, as its main tools to measure awareness regarding politics in Makkuraan.

Theories regarding Education and its role in Balochistan

Educational institutions and political socialization are two important elements. They have been subject of deep discussion and presentation by various thinkers and authors. This portion of the chapter reviews the existing and available text regarding the role of educational institutions in the development of political awareness, generally, in Balochistan and, particularly, in Makkuraan. In this chapter, different books and articles are reviewed to define and discuss what actually awareness is and what the functions of educational institutions are. It also discusses how the education system in Balochistan operates. However, different authors have defined awareness in different ways.

According to Apps (1988) being aware means recognition of something, either which is wrong or different. Besides, an Indian creator depicts awareness as the acknowledgment of issues. Thus, it is a perspective spoke to in the person's acknowledgment of the world rationally and inwardly. Mindfulness is a sense or having the information of the current circumstances around one. Being politically cognizant is essential to serve an equitable life gave under the constitution of any individual state. Shailaj Kumar (2016) additionally puts that political awareness is the general comprehension of the political environment and the collaboration and political arrangement. True to clarify political awareness, it is the sense to understand the political environment and issues. Education assumes a key job in the improvement of political cognizance.

Ijaz Khan (2004) evaluating the importance of awareness, he mentions that when you know something is your right, at that point you are prepared to fight for it, anticipate it and get it. On the other hand, if you don't know or you are not aware that something is yours or it belongs to you, consequently you don't think of it or think of missing it, because you don't have the knowledge of it. The educational foundations can enact the adolescent political mindfulness for present and future circumstances and help them in receiving the logical methodology.

Additionally, Moussawi (1999) expects the level of familiarity of people in any network influences the advancement of the state. Man is both the reason and means for the improvement, the more the person in the network knows about his/her capacities and possibilities, the more

commitment is showed in the field of advancement. Mindfulness has the administrative structure that impacts educational organizations as having a main job in the advancement, going for the formation of national improvement consistently. Individuals with more political awareness include into governmental issues to get their authentic rights. The significance of political mindfulness is examined by Qasem and Amani in their exploration paper that the investigation of political mindfulness is required for any law based political development that regards human rights and major freedoms. Political cognizance is critical and political socialization is done in the schools and instructive foundations.

Almond, Bingham, Dalton and Strom (1950) expect the schools or educational institutions as the operators of political socialization. The significance of educational institutions is clear as the bureaucratic and technocratic structures of tutoring are set up during the time spent fusing the offspring of removed towns and towns into the state's various leveled set up.

Mr. Murtaza (2013) elaborates the role of education in her article narrates that the education has always had the central significance to the development of human society. Education can not only be the starting point of individual's knowledge, information and awareness, but also the complete and thorough mechanism for change and development.

John, Dewey (1971) demonstrating the development of a society, marks that education is the safest and most efficient warranty of the free social development. Agreeably, for a society to develop whether socially or politically, it is

education which safely transforms the norms from one system to another.

Discussing the importance of schools, Arthur and David (1952) jot down in their book that the schools are the most important agency for civic education as compared to family, religions and other social and patriotic organizations. Education of a social and civic nature, therefore, is accomplished through different agencies, but the most influential and outstanding is school. So it is the duty of the educational institutions to undertake the task of socialization politically.

Similarly, emphasizing the worth of educational institutions, Apps Jerold (1988) quotes Lincoln Steffens's article '*Sending a State to College*' in his book, he points out that the universities at Madison would "teach anybody-anything-anywhere". In this article, he pictured the universities as a kind of living reference library for the state as a whole.

Demonstrating the role of education in nationalism, Gaddy (1962) confers that a national education can become an instrument to safeguard and strengthen the national identification and integration process and plays a vital part in the process of political socialization for the development of the state. Defining political development, Wriggins (1972) pens down that when we discuss the political development, we are concerned first with the political functions of a political system. Furthermore, with the new level of integration hereby needed to carry out these operates and finally with the capacity of the political system to deal with these new difficulties of integration.

Discussing the condition of education in Balochistan, Syed Fazl-e-Haider (2004) points out that it's unfortunate that Education, the preeminent essential area in Balochistan, got minimum consideration of the decision top in the previous eras. In other words, the key section was turned a blind eye towards it. In present day, the pas substance has built up itself as 'educational backwardness' motility genuine dangers to legal needs of the concerned people in the hope of accomplishment of huge developmental schemes in the region. He goes on and says that although overseas contributors expressed great importance in investment in the province, however policy-designers in Islamabad always neglected this and didn't do substantiated struggles for its improvement and advancement. They didn't work with the contributors and permitted the spreading of human and money assets to proceed in the region.

Picturing the position of education in Balochistan with other units of Pakistan, Khalid Waleed Saifi (2004) imprints in his book that when the first High School in Quetta (Balochistan) was established; universities in other provinces had been built up prior to decades. This clearly shows the dark picture of the condition of education in Balochistan.

Hasnat (2011) discusses that education in Balochistan is in a terrible condition, with its low standard and pitiable literacy level. Similarly, Jalal Faiz (2012) mentions in his piece of writing that education has always been a dream of Baloch which clearly shows that education has never been the priority of ruling elite. Zehri (2017) writing about the education system in Balochistan, puts that only 28% from ten

years and above is literate. Males are 39% and females are only 16% literate.

In order to bring reforms in the education system of Balochistan, Syed Fazl-e-Haider (2004) refers Federal minister for education; Miss Zubaida Jalal said that the government would find a way to encourage the private division in the arena of education. She uncovered that an assistance chamber shall be set up in a short period of time in the Department of Education to help and encourage tuition based institutes and the rest of instructive organizations in the nation. She emphasized that until the point that the legislature doesn't encourages the self-owned sectors, the objective of 'Education for All' wouldn't be gained up to 2015.

Chapter 4

Political Awareness and Developments in Makkuraan

It has been more than a half of century to the existence of Pakistan. Half century is not a small period in a nation's life especially after World War II, a large number of states started developing themselves after their independence. Some of these countries are now considered and counted as developed nations. But the slow steps with which Pakistan is moving, is not only disappointing but also contemplate-able. From 1947 to 1990, in more than half of the period, martial law was imposed and democracy was not let groom. The citizens were deprived of their basic rights. Men and women were kept far away from political affairs for a long time. Men had voting rights from the beginning (1947). Whereas women were given right to vote in Provincial Assemblies in 1952 and in federal Assembly in 1956, but they were not let utilize their right. Not only assemblies, but constitutions were also made and dissolved again and again. In these situations though women were given political rights in black & white, but practically they couldn't avail or enjoy these rights, because they were not given opportunity and platform to exercise those rights (Rafique, 2001).

The first General Elections in Pakistan took place in 1970 and in the same year Balochistan was given the status of a province. (Khan H. , 2005). The political arousing in Balochistan like every single other place in the Sub-landmass was progressive and picked up energy after World War I,

because of the impact of Soviet Union and anti-colonial developments. Abdul Aziz Kurd started "Young Baloch" a covert political development in 1920. He became a member of Anjuman-e-Etihad-e-Balochistan in 1929 which was shaped after Yousef Ali Khan Magsi who was imprisoned for his interest of sacred changes in a piece of writing "Faryad-e-Balochistan". He had scrutinized the English and English selected State Premier, Sir Shams Shah, who was from Gujarat in that. The Anjuman had set freedom its objective and requested statutory changes and restricted the English designated Head administrator who was rejected because of the resistance (Talpur, 2017). The above mentioned events were factors that awakened Balochistan. This chapter is intended to give information regarding political awareness in Balochistan with special reference to Makkuraan division determining the role of educational institutions.

Talking about Makkuraan, its education and development, the Vice Chancellor (VC) University of Turbat (UoT), Professor Dr. Abdul Razzaq Sabir told the researcher that he believed that the people of Makkuraan are very knowledgeable. They have guts and enthusiasm as compared to other parts of Balochistan. He mentioned the reason behind this, was the link and connection of the people of Makkuraan with Karachi more than Quetta. People went to Karachi and got education there. The examples he narrated were Imanullah Gichki, Doctor D.K Riaz, Bashir Baloch and many more. Due to being educated, they developed consciousness (Personal communication, June 7, 2018). If political awareness in Makkuraan is analyzed before and after 21st century, there surely came ups and downs. These ups and downs were seen

in 1980s. Prior to 1970s when Balochistan was not given the rank of province and when it was the part of One-unit, it had a different way of thinking.

After 1970 when Balochistan was given the status of a province and then institutions developed here, political scene turned different. From 1920-23, a political movement was initiated. That movement went on until 1970s. The approach which Yousef Aziz Magsi had about Balochistan in 1920s, same became prevalent in 1970's election with Ghous Bakhsh Bizanjo, Khair Bakhsh Mari, Meer Gul Khan Naseer and some others. The same approach continued until 1980 (Saboor, 2005). After 1983, a new generation came and the leadership changed. The role that was played by Khair Bakhsh Mari could not be played by Changiz. Neither Meer Gul Khan Naseer was replaceable. Only Sardar Akhtar Mengal seems mimicking his father Sardar Attaullah Mengal. Political awareness develops due to day to day changes in national and international politics. These national and international developments leave impacts on the politics of Balochistan. If one sees from historical perspective, the people of Makkuraan, like Moulvi Abdul Haque went to Aligarh for getting education before then other parts of Balochistan. (Advocate Hameed, personal communication, June 23, 2018).

Political awareness in Makkuraan especially in youth seems changed in last fifteen years or more because of different political problems in Balochistan. The youth of 1970s was pretty much blind towards communism. The youth of Makkuraan, today in politics, is pretty much inclined towards Western ideas (Riaz, personal communication, September 4, 2018). Expressing his views about political

consciousness in Makkuraan, Mr. Muzaffir maintained that according to his perspective, political awareness in Makkuraan came in 21st century. Before 21st century, there was some sort of awareness, but in 21st century, it came to the national surface. Media coverage and social media was there due to which people developed awareness especially after the assassination of Nawab Akbar Khan Bugti in General Musharraf's regime. After this incident political awareness was much more different than it has been in 1990s (Personal communication, September 4, 2018).

One of the sources of awareness in 21st century is media and news channels especially the political analysis that is done in the talk shows on different political issues that switches one's mind's light. Initially, only Pakistan Television (PTV) was there in Pakistan. People were dependent on British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC). Some people had access to it and others didn't. So awareness was lesser comparatively. Secondly, a new culture of university education started, new colleges were developed. Priorly, there was a single university in Balochistan that was University of Balochistan (UoB) but now there are many universities as Lasbela University of Agriculture, Water and Marine Sciences (LUAWMS), University of Turbat (UoT), Sardar Bahadur Khan University (SBK), Balochistan University of Information Technology, Engineering and Management Sciences (BUIITEMS) and many others campuses of University of Balochistan are there as in Kharan, Mustang, Pishin etc.

There are revolutionary changes in 21st century. There is a new approach of social media which has brought

unprecedented awareness. There is not only the flow of information but it is also accessible. We not only get information but also give information as well. Previously, it was one way now it is two way. Replying a question of interviewer the Vice Chancellor University of Turbat Professor Dr. Abdul Razzaq Sabir spoke that the reason behind the backwardness in Balochistan in general is that when University of Punjab was established in Lahore that time the First Primary School was established in Balochistan. Furthermore, the rulers in Balochistan didn't give priority or proper attention to education as there was tribal setup or Sardari Nizam. Before the existence of Pakistan, the rulers of this region didn't give attention to education. If schools and colleges were established that time, they wouldn't have been backward (personal communication, June 7, 2018).

Mohammed Tahir in an interview with the researcher voiced that the state was responsible for the backwardness in Balochistan. The state always tries to intervene in the affairs of Balochistan. When National Awami Party (NAP) government came in 1970s, it was dissolved after 9 months which was an elected government (Shahid, 2004). He further explained that the state always tries to bring such people who have neither knowledge nor they have interest in the problems of Balochistan. In Balochistan, whatever government came, it was controlled by hidden powers. In recent period, Balochistan governments are under the supremacy of some other powerful authorities. The government in Balochistan always remains a puppet on the ground; the controlled government has no authority to regulate any policy and program (Personal communication, June 20, 2018).

Discussing the issue of backwardness in Balochistan advocate Hameed Ahmad assumed that Balochistan is backward economically, educationally but not politically, because historically the people of Balochistan had a stronger leadership and vision. For example when NAP government came into power in 1970s in Balochistan, it had a motive and slogan of Provincial Autonomy. Due to this, the Federal government dissolved the elected Government of NAP. The Supreme Court of Pakistan banned the party, although NAP was not a revolutionary party but it was objectively devoted to serve the public and strengthen the democratic values. However, provincial autonomy was the demand of Balochistan in 1970; the same was agreed and accepted in 2010 in 18th amendment (Newspaper, 2010).

It shows that the leadership of Balochistan was more foresighted and its vision was nearer to the solution of problems in Balochistan (Advocate Hameed, personal communication, June 23, 2018). Emphasizing the issue of awareness in Balochistan particularly in Makkuraan, Ghani Parwaz stated that awareness in Balochistan especially in Makkuraan is more than in Kashmir. Justifying his view, he stated that the people of Kashmir have a traditional approach and use religious tactics. On the other hand, the people of Balochistan have a legal, political, ideological and international approach addressing their issues. In the same manner, Dr. Professor Abdul Saboor pronounced in an interview that Balochistan is politically more aware than other parts of the country because there was real politics in the political institutions of Balochistan and the politics of Balochistan had a political ideology. Postulating about

consciousness in Makkuraan, he narrated that Makkuraan is more conscious because the ratio of getting education within the province and around going the country is comparatively more than other parts and their vision is stronger. He disclosed that once Nawab Akbar Bughti had remarked that Makkuraan is going to lead the politics of Balochistan (Personal communication, July 30, 2018).

Similarly, Mr. Muzaffir narrated that political awareness in Balochistan particularly in Makkuraan is much more pure and ripe than other parts of Pakistan. The connotation he mentioned behind the statement was the local environment within the cities. He added that they were the students at that era when there had been firing, there had been rocket-launchers and the students had been in protests each day. These happenings became the causes of generating political awareness in their minds. He narrated that they were the eye witness of those all scenarios. As far as other areas of Pakistan are concerned, they only knew those things which came to media not the ground realities. That is the reason that the people of Balochistan particularly Makkuraan are more informed politically than others (Personal communication, September 4, 2018).

Likewise, Mrs. Sheela Ahmad agreed that the reason behind consciousness might be the socio-political turmoil through which Balochistan had been in for decades with special reference to the last one which started with the assassination of Nawab Akbar Bughti which went on till 2013-2014 with intermitted resurgence (Personal communication, September 3, 2018).

Moreover, the other factors of awareness can be the tribal-less society of Makkuraan whereas in other parts of Balochistan, tribalism has been very strong and it has been a barrier in this process, because the society and other parts have not been integrated. People were not let get education and they had no interaction with other parts of the century which could bring awareness. In a tribal society without permission, one cannot even move easily to other part of the country or aboard. The other causes have been its congruity with other states or its borders with other countries like Iran, Indian Ocean which links Balochistan with Gulf countries.

Due to boarders, people have been blessed with economic development and prosperity. This prosperity has given the opportunity to get education and move into other parts of the world. Due to this reason, people could have moved to other countries, they had economic based moves to develop. Another reason of political awareness in Makkuraan was the democratic culture of political parties. In other parts of Balochistan, the tribal society had monopoly of powers (Axmann., 2009). They didn't let the people get involved democratically. Another factor has been the movement within Gulf countries. People have migrated to Dubai, Muscat or other countries of Gulf so that they could earn their livelihood and they also developed ideas behind the cause of migration. They begin to feel that they have been alienated. The cause of migration or earning in another country is a feeling that one has been alienated economically, because if one had economic opportunities at home one wouldn't have moved somewhere else for earning (Hussain, personal communication, September 4, 2018).

Indicating about the significance of educational institutions in bringing political awareness, Bashir Ahmed Baloch declares that without education, one cannot even recognize God. For any sort of awareness, education is must. Same is the case with political awareness. With awareness, one can differentiate between contesting candidates who are the representatives of the people who must know the pros and cons of elections. An educated person can better judge representative. (Personal communication, August 12 2018). Emphasizing the worth of educational institutions in the political socialization, Dr. Professor Abdul Razzak Sabir emphasized that educational institutions are the main component to provide awareness towards politics. Educational institutions are the basic tool of socialization. In the same way, Mr. Adnan affirmed that like any other thing, politics needs grooming and political awareness needs some grounds. The grounds that educational institutions provide are the general awareness related to the mind of the youth who can enjoy different options. For example, like getting involved into political groups and associations, join different campaigns, join marches, can enchant slogans to and against matters (Personal Communications, September 4, 2018).

Education is the tool which makes a human being aware about him or herself, about the society and the world. There is no example in the world where an uneducated person has brought change, when our Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) was asked to read. He said that he was illiterate (Bano, 2014). After a natural divine process, knowledge was imparted in him to give awareness to people regarding the real Creator and Islam. So it means without education if one thinks that

there would be political progress, it would be an ideal dream (Tahir, personal communication, June 20, 2018).

The curriculum of educational institutions plays a vital role. The curriculum somewhere contents political history of a particular country which is taught there. Somewhere the teaching of basics of the state is compulsory which political information is. Another source of political awareness in educational institutions is students' organization. They get together or organize themselves and spread awareness among the members and society. They play a role in the institutions in solving the problems of students' academic life. Political Science is also taught in colleges and universities as a subject. It incites the interest of learning their political rights and duties, constitutional mechanism and constitutional procedure. Educational institutions also provide some symbolic awareness like citation of national anthem, raising ones' national flag, visiting of political leaders in the institutions that are some sort of symbolic sources of awareness. The basic institutions are educational institutions which make political leaders but the establishment does not encourage political process (Malik, personal communication, July 29, 2018).

The courses in Balochistan are not balanced and they are not up to the mark. Subjects like Civic, Political Science, History or other relevant subjects do socialize to some extent but no political, historical or traditional things are added to it. Historical heroes are not involved in the texted books (Parwaz, personal communication, June 24, 2018). The bureaucrats of Pakistan are not aware about the conditions or demands of Balochistan. Neither that is modern nor does that

promote historical perspective of the nation. There is no policy continuity. Each government comes up with new policies and each time policies clash with the previous one. No public opinion or expert opinion of the nation is taken. (Advocate Hameed, personal communication, June 23, 2018). Reporting about political socialization in the institutions in Makkuraan Professor Dr. Abdul Saboor told the researcher that the role of school in socialization can be minused because prior to 1990, there had been a setup and they had a proper role in socialization. After that it was minused from this process.

Mobilization and socialization initiates from colleges till universities. As in Makkuraan, a university has been newly built, initially, no political activities are performed there at university in order not to destroy or disturb the peaceful environment of the university due to law and order concerns. Previously, Baloch Students' Organization (BSO) has played a satisfactory role in the institutions in socialization. University of Turbat is a new development where Political Science is taught. In colleges Political Science, Civics and Pakistan Studies are taught. The students also have party affiliation from different political parties. From parties, they have got awareness and they bring this in the institutions due to which other students also get awareness from them. In practical life, BSO has been a source of awareness. Addressing the question about the participation of youth in politics in Makkuraan, Mr. Adnan Riaz expressed that there have been ups and downs in last 15 years. It was on zenith in first five years of the century. It lost its grip or power in last five years or so. It has seen three different stages. It was

politics in the beginning, arm resistance in the middle and quiet calm at the moment (2017) (Personal communication, September 4, 2018).

There is high participation of youth and students in the politics. Even the medical and engineering students of Makkuraan are involved into politics. Those who are directly not in touch with those subjects which create political awareness are also involved. The best example is Doctor Abdul Malik who was a medical doctor but got involved into politics. That was due to political awareness. Mrs. Sheela Ahmed upheld that if situations are compared to before, political awareness is more satisfactory now. The reasons can be that educational institutions are more vibrant comparatively especially in higher section. There are institutions like Law colleges and law faculty at University of Turbat which gives awareness to youth regarding their rights so they get involved into it in order to get their rights (Personal communication, September 3, 2018). In 2018 elections, there was a huge difference as matched to the 2013.

In 2013 elections, it was not so. Maybe there was a kind of fear or threat to their minds as insurgency was on its peak, but in this election, a huge difference was found. The youth of Makkuraan was completely indulged in politics, holding banners and flags of their political parties. They were campaigning and active in the corner meetings of the political parties which shows that the youth of Makkuraan is not only well aware about the politics, but also very active in the participation. Answering a question, Mr. Shah Hussain verbalized that the attitude of people towards politics is correlated with their involvement in educational sector as the

enrollment of students in colleges and University is increasing. When students pass out from Universities, they develop interest in politics. They get engaged with political parties. It has created a link which is creating a new orientation. The direction of political parties has been traditional. The students have new thoughts and ideas with them. Many students from our University have joined politics (The speaker is a lecturer at University of Turbat). They have created a link between the academic ideas and political party (Personal communication, September 4, 2018).

On the contrary, Mr. Muzaffir Hussain denoted that the attitude of people could be correlated with their involvement in educational sector but it was mostly related to social sector, because the society can preach and discuss any issue which can create awareness but educational institutions are restricted by some limits. When we talk about the engagement of people in politics and its correlation with their involvement in educational sector, one remembers the famous quotation which meant human being is a political animal naturally. By nature he is involved in politics (H, 1973). The involvement of people in politics has nothing to do with being involved in educational sector because the people who are uneducated are also involved in politics such as participating in family structure and its maintenance, taking decisions, implementing those decisions of the family. This has been practiced from the beginning of human civilization which is going on until now.

When education came to people, it further accelerated the process and strengthened the process of engagement in politics. Comparing the political culture of Makkuraan with

the rest of the world Mrs. Sheela Ahmed further argued that if political culture of Makkuraan is compared with the rest of the world in 21st century, we will probably find ourselves backward. But if we compare the political culture of Makkuraan with the rest of the regions of Pakistan, we are not backward because at present Makkuraan is one of the essential hubs of education in Balochistan. The political culture of Makkuraan is democratic as compared to other parts of Balochistan which are authoritarian and their tribal leaders have dominated the politics. When they vote, they vote for their tribes. They don't have independent choice of voting. Contrary to this, in Makkuraan, people have free choice of voting and the common people are also independent to contest in elections like Jamal Shakeel and Mohammed Zahir are common examples for this, whereas, in the rest of Balochistan, no common man dare for such a thing (Ahmed, personal communication, August 12, 2018).

Addressing a question regarding cognitive orientation in the people of Makkuraan Dr. Abdul Malik Baloch shared with the researcher that the people of Makkuraan do understand political process as Makkuraan is a non-tribal, non-feudal society and politically it is better than other areas. The participation of Jamal Shakeel and Mohammad Zahir as candidate is a sign that common people have cognitive orientation because they previously didn't have any party affiliation. Contesting election as independent candidates is a sign that they have political understanding despite the fact that they didn't have party affiliation so stood for candidature independently. If we take the example of Punjab, Sind or other parts of Balochistan no common man can think of

contesting elections but in Makkuraan anyone can do this. The first man in the history of Makkuraan was Baki Boloch who contested elections against the son of a Nawab who was a very poor man even he couldn't deposit the fee of candidature.

This clearly shows that the society of Makkuraan is much democratic in its nature and the cognitive orientation is very much high. Another factor which is discussable is that the people of Makkuraan are getting education. They are doing Masters, MPhil and PhD. Due to development of University of Turbat, their enrollment is more. The people of Makkuraan are getting education throughout Pakistan. The literacy rate is getting higher. Even those who have less education, but they are politically update by listening the BBC news, reading newspapers and watching political analysis. They do discuss about political affairs which is a sign that there is cognitive orientation (Hussain, personal communication, September 4, 2018). The Expectations of people are not many when they see the process through which the elected members come, the process is not satisfactory. That's why they do not expect much. When their desires are not completed their major step is to shift the party. They do not criticize or evaluate its role. According to the 'System Theory' of Political Science, there are some inputs which are put into conversion box and then outcome comes out.

After that there comes feedback. If those inputs are not fulfilled, another demand arises, (Haq, 1975). But in Makkuraan if demands are not fulfilled then they neither evaluate it nor new demands come forward. They only shift the party (Hussain, personal communication, September 4, 2018). Their political objectives are unclear; for example

China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is such a huge project which is not only significant for the people of Makkuraan and Balochistan, but also for Pakistan (Hussain, 2017). People do not even have idea about it or its roots, benefits, economic benefits, or the share of Balochistan in this million dollar project. Effective orientation comes when the leadership mobilizes the masses. In Makkuraan, miserable incidents took place for example abduction, killing and violence was at the peak in Makkuraan but no reaction was expressed. No such desirable criticism came forward. Another example of the same is when elections results come out, the results are changed. This is a very big issue. It should have been criticized on a huge level. Neither the political parties nor the people do it (Saboore, personal communication, July 30, 2018). On the other hand, Mr. Rahmat is of the view that there is evaluative orientation in the people of Makkuraan and they do criticize the things but undemocratic forces interfere in it. It seems high even in those who are uneducated. It can be seen or heard when there is failure of Government, they do evaluate it; as electricity shortfall case was there, when education problems are there, unemployment is there, they do evaluate it. They compare their expectations towards government and the expectations practically do not meet the expectations. So they evaluate it. Sharing his view about effective orientation Mr. Shah Hussain commented that there is engagement in politics. Whenever and wherever there is crisis, they demonstrate and express their feelings in shape of hatred or loyalty towards the political system. They are concerned, they are not indifferent.

When we see the political developments from 2000 to 2017, we have to see the occasion in 1999 when General Pervez Musharraf stated that PML (N) government had been evacuated and the arm controls had over-taken of the affairs of the country. After a while, the military administration decided that army rule would not be enforced and a new setup would be reported soon. On October 1999, Musharraf publicized emergency all through the nation and assumed the power office of the Chief Executive (CEO). He broadcasted that the Supreme Law of the land would be clasped in suppression yet the President would continue with his workplace. It was declared that the National Assembly, the Senate and the four Provincial Assemblies will stay suspended. Moreover the speakers and chairmen will likewise stay suspended.

General Elections Notification 2002 was proclaimed on 27 February 2002. Elections Commission reported election's calendar and tenth October was settled for National and Provincial Assemblies. Every political party chose to take part in the decisions. Then, the armed administration composed a political gathering comprising of the protesters from PPP and PML (N) and gave it the name of Pakistan Muslim League Qaid-i-Azam (PML-Q) (Khan H. , 2005).

Results of General Elections 2002

The statistical information of Makkuraan division in the election 2002 is given below.

NA-272 KECH-CUM-GWADAR 2002

After 1997 election, Gwadar was separated from Lasbela and was annexed with Kech. Before this election, Gwadar was the part of Lasbela constituency. Zubaida Jalal won this seat. The results of this election are as under.

NA-272 KECH-CUM-GWADAR 2002

S NO	Names of Contesting Candidates	Party Affiliation	Votes Polled
1	Mr. Jameel Ahmad Dashti	BNP	1761
2	Mr. Dr. Abdul Malik	BNM	36169
3	Mrs. Zubaida Jalal	IND	44177
4	Mr. Fida Hussain	BNDP	649
5	Maulana Abdul Haque	MMA	6252
Valid votes			89008
Rejected votes			30353035
Total votes			920431
Registered votes			281748
Percentage of votes polled to registered voters			32.67%

(Election Commission Pakistan report, 2002)

NA-271 KHARAN-CUM-PANJGUR

Before 2002 elections, Panjgur constituency was the part of the Kech but in this election, it was separated from Kech and was annexed with Kharan. In this election, Moulvi Rahmatullah won this seat. The details are given below.

NA-271 KHARAN-CUM-PANJGUR 2002

SN	Names of Contesting Candidates	Party Affiliation	Votes Polled
1	Mr. Amanullah Gichki	National Alliance	6052
2	Dr. Sardar Muhammad Hussain	IND	495
3	Sardar Fateh Muhammad Hassani	PPP	6970
4	Mr. Abdul Khaliq Baloch	BNM	21913
5	Mr. Abdullah Advocate	PML (QA)	1694
6	Mohammad Azam Raki	BNDP	1435
7	Moulvi Rehmatullah	MMA	25775
Valid votes			64334
Rejected votes			3678
Total votes			68012
Registered votes			198911
Percentage of votes polled to registered voters			34.19%

(Election Commission Pakistan report, 2002)

PB-51 GWADAR 2002

After the separation of NA seat of Gwadar from Lasbela and its annexation to Kech, the seat PB-40 was entitled as PB-51. In this election, Mr. Syed Sher Jan won the seat. The details are mentioned below.

PB-51 GWADAR 2002

S NO.	Names of Contesting Candidates	Party Affiliation	Votes Polled
1	Mr. Saeed Ahmad	MMA	3791
2	Syed Sher Jan	IND	12376
3	Mr. Sadiq Rahim	IND	205
4	Mr. Abdul Rahim Sohrabi	BNM	9652
Valid votes			26024
Rejected votes			896
Total votes			26920
Registered votes			85738
Percentage of votes polled to registered voters			31.4%

(Election Commission Pakistan report, 2002)

PB-48 KECH-1 2002

PB-48 KECH-1 was contested among six candidates. The seat was won by Syed Ehsan Shah with 11303 votes. The details of other candidates are given below.

PB-48 KECH-1 2002

S NO.	Names of Contesting Candidates	Party Affiliation	Votes Polled
1	Mr. Aurangzaib	PML (QA)	157
2	Mr. Hafiz Abdul Baki	MMA	1132
3	Dr. Muhammad Yaseen Baloch	BNM	11132
4	Dr. Sabir Ali	IND	749
5	Syed Ehsan Shah	NA	11303
6	Mir Hammal Khan	BNP	48
Valid votes			24521
Rejected votes			1534
Total votes			26055
Registered votes			65389
Percentage of votes polled to registered voters			39.85%

(Election Commission Pakistan report, 2002)

PB-49 KECH-11 2002

In the election of 2002, there were seven candidates of different parties except one which was independent for BB-49 Kech-11. The details candidates and their party affiliations are mentioned in this table below.

PB-49 KECH-11 2002

S NO.	Names of Contesting Candidates	Party Affiliation	Votes Polled
1	Eng. Hameed Baloch	NA	31
2	Mr. Jan Muhammad	BNM	8081
3	Dr. Muhammad Hayat	BNDP	5034
4	Dr. Muhammad Ayub Gichki	BNP	280
5	Mr. Mustafa Ayub Gichki	INDP	79
6	Moulana Khalil Ahmad	PMLQ	208
7	Moulana Abdul Haque	MMA	1771
Valid votes			15484
Rejected votes			425
Total votes			15909
Registered votes			60552
Percentage of votes polled to registered voters			26.27%

(Election Commission Pakistan report, 2002)

PB-50 KECH 111 2002

There were eight candidates; the seat was won by Muhammad Ashgar from NA with 10318 votes. The details of the rest of the candidates and votes are mentioned below.

PB-50 KECH 111 2002

S NO.	Names of Contesting Candidates	Party Affiliation	Votes Polled
1	Mr. Asadullah	IND	538
2	Mr. Dinar Gichki	IND	215
3	Mr. Fida Hussain	BNDP	761
4	Mr. Muhammad Asghar	NA	10318
5	Mr. Fazalur Rahman	MMA	768
6	Mr. Muhammad Akram	BNM	8580
7	Mr. Munir Advocate	IND	65
8	Mrs. Nagina Younas	BNP	2090
Valid votes			22635
Rejected votes			683
Total votes			23318
Registered votes			70069
Percentage of votes polled to registered voters			33.28%

(Election Commission Pakistan report, 2002)

PB-42PANJGUR-1 2002

In the election of 2002, Panjgur was allocated two seats. Before this, there was one provincial constituency of Panjgur. Rehmat Ali from BNM won the seat.

PB-42PANJGUR-1 2002

S NO.	Names of Contesting Candidates	Party Affiliation	Votes Polled
1	Mr. Rehmat Ali Baloch	BNM	5277
2	Mr. Shah Hussain	BNDP	817
3	Mr. Abdul Aziz	MMA	1803
4	Mr. Munir Ahmad	IND	1235
5	Mr. Nasir Ali	PPP	1397
6	Mr. Nisar Ahmad	NA	820
7	Mr. Nazeer Ahmad	BNP	1973
Valid votes			13304
Rejected votes			986
Total votes			14290
Registered votes			42254
Percentage of votes polled to registered voters			33.82%

(Election Commission Pakistan report, 2002)

PB-43 PANJGUR-11 2002

Moreover, the second seat of Panjgur 11 was won by Kachkol Ali Advocate. He was from BNM. He had been winning the seat for last three elections. He is a popular leader not only in Makkuraan but throughout Balochistan.

PB-43 PANJGUR-11 2002

S NO.	Names of Contesting Candidates	Party Affiliation	Votes Polled
1	Mr. Asadullah	NA	1143
2	Mr. Ahmad Ali	BNDP	34
3	Mr. Jahanzab Baloch	BNP	3540
4	Mr. Kachkol Ali Advocate	BNM	5151
5	Mr. Hafiz Muhammad Azam Baloch	MMA	2060
Valid votes			11928
Rejected votes			550
Total votes			12478
Registered votes			32526
Percentage of votes polled to registered voters			38.36%

(Election Commission Pakistan report, 2002)

When General Musharraf came to power in 1999, he came like a hero who did much developmental work. Political parties at that time were pretty much based on the idea that they support Musharraf's regime and find pleasure, comfort and get ministries. But his regime dented us because the

political culture was depleted. In the initial years, it gave us some economic and financial benefits but in the long run after the assassination of Nawab Akbar Bugti, things faced a tragic end and political awareness also had a terrible time at that time because the establishment funded and supported the participants of arts. People never groomed (Rabbani I. , 2010).

They were never given a chance to groom. Political leaders and students' organizations were banned in Balochistan. The biggest blunder he did was killing of Nawab Akbar Bugti and launched military operations in Balochistan. This promoted contempt among people for General Musharraf. Every army man tries to depoliticize as they never favor an ideological politics. General Musharraf corrupted the society. He broke the fragmented the society. He gave a very unfortunate agenda like imposition of War on Baloch and Talibanization in Makkuraan; thus, the ideology based political awareness, generally, in Balochistan and, particularly, in Makkuraan remained eventually relinquished in Musharraf's era. From true prospective, there was awareness but the state institutions created hurdles in this way and they wanted its collapse. General Pervez Musharraf wanted no democratic values and banned the political parties and the democratic setup. The system was controlled (Nazir, personal communication, June 19, 2018).

But due to hatred and certain events, political awareness was ripe at that time. The students were in the streets. They were protesting and challenging the role of General Pervez Musharraf. They were having very strong desire and they were very optimistic. Unfortunately, it was crushed and it was badly crushed that had negative impacts

until now (2018). In a controlled society where there is no freedom, freedom of speech, freedom of expression which are fundamental rights, no healthy political culture can be expected; a society where the basic rights are frozen (Rights and Constitutional Remedies in Pakistan., 1966). This regime suppressed the roots of political culture which were grooming in Balochistan. Despite all above conditions, political awareness was used to rise because the more one suppresses a community; the more vibrant it gets (Ahmed, personal communication, September 3, 2018).

The students' organizations in the colleges and universities were very active and challenging for the ongoing military operation. The assassination of Nawab Akbar Khan Bugti had spread violence. Due to this many nationalist political parties boycotted 2008 elections (Baloch S. , 2008). The era from 2000 to 2008, had very bad impacts on the region for a decade or more in the province especially in Makkuraan. It has been in the burning turmoil specially the resurgence of Baloch insurgency, the credit goes to General Pervez Musharraf, because he took such decisions of which he probably was not aware that what the consequences might be. He thought that the Baloch maybe a handful of people who would be crushed with ease but the more one suppresses the activities, the more vibrant they become.

On 11 November, Musharraf declared that before January 9 2008, general elections would be done. The elections commission, on 20 November, declared 8th of the first month of 2008 as the voting day. The nomination documents were to be documented between 21st to 26th November. Elections Program was abruptly affirmed and

next to no time was provided to record the nomination papers with the end goal to deny the political parties from doing adequate arrangement for the elections. All the political parties needed to choose if or not to take an interest in the decisions being held amid the illegal crisis and Provincial Constitutional Order.

PPP chose to take an interest in elections on 22nd November. All Parties Democratic Moments (APDM) which included gatherings like PML-N, JI, PTI and PKAP chose to blacklist the elections. Nawaz Sharif returned homeland on 25th November and on 29th November, a gathering of APDM was held. It was chosen to emphasize the choice to blacklist the decisions. Be that as it may, it was chosen that Benazir would be drawn nearer to participate in blacklist of surveys. In the wake of get-together with Benazir, a combined commission of Alliance for Restoration of Democracy (ARD) plus PPP and APDM was established to set up a pact of claims. They were intended to be presented to Army Government and in the event that if these demands were not completed, they would not participate in the general elections. The panel contrasted on a portion of the requests especially for the rebuilding of judicature.

On 2 November 2007, APDM completely bolstered the claim however PPP had some uncertainties. Along these lines ARD and APDM neglected to concur on the Rebuilding of judiciaries. Later on in December, Nawaz Sharif chose that PML (N) would modify its position and not blacklist decisions instead take part in elections. Be that as it may, alternate gatherings of APDM declined to change their position and affirmed to blacklist the decisions. This brought

about APDM's separation, with PML (N) quitting it. Mahmood Khan Achakzai turned into the changer of APDM. Essentially, the Awami National Party (ANP) and a few parties of MMA additionally obliged PML (N) and chose to take part in the elections (Rabbani M. R., 2003).

On the 8th February, 2008, the general elections were conducted. The party position emerging in the National Assembly and Balochistan Assembly are given below. The election results were officially notified by the election commission on 1st March, 2008.

Results of General Elections 2008

NA-271 KHARAN-CUM-WASHUK-CUM-PANJGUR 2008 (Old Kharan-cum-Panjgur)

This seat was contested among nine candidates of different political parties. The seat was won by Ehsanullah Reki from PML with 22856 votes. The other candidates belonged to different parties with five independent candidates. The details are given below.

NA-271 KHARAN-CUM-PANJGUR 2008

S NO.	Names of Contesting Candidates	Party Affiliation	Votes Polled
1	Ehsanullah Reki	PML	22856
2	Khalid Ahmad Baloch Advocate	IND	774
3	Sabar Ali Baloch	PPPP	6510
4	Abdul Aziz Baloch	MMA	8419
5	Attaullah Baloch	IND	144
6	Lt. Gen. (R) Abdul Qadir	IND	22175
7	Mir Kulyan Khan Reki	IND	116
8	Mir Muhammad Ismail Muhammad Hassani	IND	164
9	Mir Muhammad Shoaib Baloch	BNP (A)	10166
Valid votes			71324
Rejected votes			2546
Total votes			73870
Registered votes			201952
Percentage of votes polled to registered voters			36.58%

(Election Commission Pakistan report, 2008)

NA-272 KECH-CUM-GWADAR 2008

NA-272 Kech-Cum-Gwadar was won by Yaqoob Bizanjo from BNP (A) with 61655 votes. The rest of the candidates were from different parties except two of them who were Independent.

NA-272 KECH-CUM-GWADAR 2008

S NO.	Names of Contesting Candidates	Party Affiliation	Votes Polled
1	Dr. Muhammad Haider Baloch	PPPP	3514
2	Zubaida Jalal	IND	33564
3	Syed Sher Jan. (R)	IND	1520
4	Abdul Qadeer	PML (N)	2448
5	Mufti Ahtisham-ul-Haq Asia Abadi	MMA	1237
6	Yaqoob Bizenjo	BNP (A)	61655
Valid votes			103938
Rejected votes			3992
Total votes			107930
Registered votes			316766
Percentage of votes polled to registered voters			34.07%

(Election Commission Pakistan report, 2008)

BALUCHISTAN PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY

ELECTION 2008

PB-42 PANJGUR-1 2008

The candidature for this seat were seven in which four of them were independent. The seat was won by Ghulam Jan who belonged to BNP (A).

PB-42 PANJGUR-1 2008

S NO.	Names of Contesting Candidates	Party Affiliation	Votes Polled
1	Ehtisham-ul-Haq	MMA	1619
2	Shah Hussain	PML	390
3	Abdul Gaffar	IND	1853
4	Ghulam Jan	BNP (A)	5452
5	Muhammad Umar (R)	IND	33
6	Nasir Ali	IND	4635
7	Noor Ahmad (R)	IND	12
Valid votes			13994
Rejected votes			415
Total votes			14409
Registered votes			40871
Percentage of votes polled to registered voters			35.25%

(Election Commission Pakistan report, 2008)

PB-43 PANJGUR-11 2008

The seat was contested among four candidates in which two of them were independent and two were from different political parties.

PB-43 PANJGUR-11 2008

S NO.	Names of Contesting Candidates	Party Affiliation	Votes Polled
1	Assadullah Baloch	BNP (A)	6335
2	Haji Nazeer Ahmad (R)	IND	21
3	Shah Hussain	PML	186
4	Attaullah Baloch	IND	6131
Valid votes			12927
Rejected votes			254
Total votes			12927
Registered votes			33283
Percentage of votes polled to registered voters			38.84%

(Election Commission Pakistan report, 2008)

PB-48 KECH-1 2008

Thirteen candidates stood as the candidature for this seat of which three were from political parties and rests of them were independent.

S NO.	Names of Contesting Candidates	Party Affiliation	Votes Polled
1	Taj Muhammad	IND	8
2	Khurshid Ahmad	IND	26
3	Dr. Muhammad Haider Baloch	IND	4599
4	Rahima Jalal	IND	26
5	Zubaida Jalal	IND	111
6	Syed Ehsan Shah	BNP (A)	24803
7	Shay Zafaulah	PPP(P)	1759
8	Azizullah	IND	10
9	Captain Sabir Ali Bezanjo	IND	2
10	Muhammad Jan	IND	32
11	Muhammad Younas	IND	18
12	Moulvi Khalid Walid Saifi	MMA	457
13	Mehrullah Gichki	IND	54
Valid votes			31905
Rejected votes			528
Total votes			32433
Registered votes			78279
Percentage of votes polled to registered voters			41.43%

(Election Commission Pakistan report, 2008)

PB-49 KECH-11 2008

This seat was contested among twelve candidates with seven independent candidates.

S NO.	Names of Contesting Candidates	Party Affiliation	Votes Polled
1	Allah Bakhsh	IND	65
2	Dr. Muhammad Ismail Buledi	MMA	2166
3	Dr. Muhammad Hayat	IND	66
4	Shah Fiasal	IND	81
5	Zahoor Ahmed	IND	8470
6	Ghulam Jan	PML	3145
7	Muhammad Azeem	IND	33
8	Manzoor Ahmed Gichki	PPP(P)	1354
9	Moulvi Abdul Khaliq	IND	39
10	Major Fazal Kareem	IND	203
Valid votes			15622
Rejected votes			525
Total votes			16147
Registered votes			68612
Percentage of votes polled to registered voters			23.53%

(Election Commission Pakistan report, 2008)

PB-50 KECH-111 2008

S NO.	Names of Contesting Candidates	Party Affiliation	Votes Polled
1	Barkat Ali Rind	IND	30
2	Dr. Barkat Ali	PPP(P)	5522
3	Khalid Baloch	IND	3333
4	Sameer Ali	IND	52
5	Muhammad Asghar	BNP (A)	15548
6	Mufti Ihtisham-ul-Haq Asia Abadi	MMA	24
7	Nadir Shah (Quddus)	IND	1674
Valid votes			26183
Rejected votes			363
Total votes			26546
Registered votes			85962
Percentage of votes polled to registered voters			30.88%

(Election Commission Pakistan report, 2008)

PB-51 GWADAR 2008

This seat was contested by six candidates with four independent candidates.

S NO.	Names of Contesting Candidates	Party Affiliation	Votes Polled
1	Ashraf	IND	8246
2	Haji Muhammad Anwar	IND	110
3	Abdul Rahim Zafar	PPP(P)	1959
4	Mir Chakar Saeed	IND	195
5	Syed Mayar Jan Noori	IND	6953
6	Mir Hammal Kalmati	PML	15343
Valid votes			32806
Rejected votes			1229
Total votes			34035
Registered votes			83913
Percentage of votes polled to registered voters			40.56%

(Election Commission Pakistan report, 2008)

Pakistan People's Party (PPP) was elected in the general elections of 2008. The political system of Pakistan was in such a condition in which a strong and very active government was needed. As far as economy is concerned, it was disappointing but constitutionally it played a good role. The worth mentioning step was 18th amendment which empowered the provinces (Newspaper, 2010). Ironically the provinces couldn't take advantage of this amendment

properly. The plus-point for PPP was its attractive ideological base but it couldn't influence the politics of Balochistan (Saboor, personal communication, July 30, 2018). PPP government could do nothing. It couldn't improve any situation.

Balochistan government was not serious with regard to the turmoil within Balochistan either. Political uprising and insurgency was on its peak as the incident of Nawab Akbar Khan was quite fresh at that time. PPP government lounged, fresh operation in Balochistan when it came, but historically PPP has played a vital role in political awareness and promoting democratic values (Advocate Hamid, personal communication, June 23, 2018). PPP government announced some handsome packages like Aaghaz-e-haqooq Balochistan (Aaghaz-e-haqooq Balochistan was a package and a project under Pakistan People's Party government which focused towards providing opportunities for access of higher education to under-privileged people in Balochistan. The Program also had jobs opportunities), 7th NFC award, and started peace process through dialogues with insurgents but these packages were only on the paper. The common people didn't get any benefit from them. If the statistics is analyzed, the situations turned worse during PPP government than Musharraf regime (Hussain, personal communication, September 4, 2018). Many statements were made but Baloch were not hopeful to the statements because history had repeated itself many times in the same way.

Furthermore, General elections were held in Pakistan on 11th May, 2013 to elect the members of National Assembly (NA) and to the four provincial assemblies of Punjab, Sindh, Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Elections were held in all four provinces.

NA-271 KHARAN-CUM-PANJGUR 2013

NA-271 Kharan-Cum-Panjgur was contested by twelve contestants. This seat was won by Lt-Gen R Abdul Qadir Baloch from PML (N). There were five candidates who belonged to different parties. Furthermore, there were six independent candidates in this.

NA-271 KHARAN-CUM-PANJGUR 2013

S NO.	Names of Contesting Candidates	Party Affiliation	Votes Polled
1	Jahanzaib Baloch	BNP	3637
2	Lt-Gen R Abdul Qadir Baloch	PML (N)	7388
3	Dr. Sardar Muhammad Hussain	IND	192
4	Hafiz Muhammad Azam	JUI (F)	2655
5	Ehsanullah Reki	PPPP	6170
6	Munir Ahmad	IND	2257
7	Jalil Zahid	IND	63
8	Shabaz Khan	IND	1473
9	Molvi Jamil Ahmad	IND	521
10	Mir Shoaib Nosharwani	IND	244
11	Abdul Khaliq Baloch	NP	3467
12	Muhammad Hanif Baloch	BNP (A)	2371
Valid votes			30438
Rejected votes			1383
Total votes			31821
Registered votes			158164
Percentage of votes polled to registered voters			20.12%

(Election Commission Pakistan report, 2013)

NA-272 KECH-CUM-GWADAR 2013

NA-272 Kech-Cum-Gwadar was contested among eleven candidates. Five of the candidates were Independent and the rest belonged to different political parties. The seat was won by Sayed Essa Nori from BNP with 15835 votes.

NA-272 KECH-CUM-GWADAR 2013

S NO.	Names of Contesting Candidates	Party Affiliation	Votes Polled
1	Barket Ali	IND	83
2	Abdul Hameed	JUI (F)	2973
3	Adam	IND	26
4	Babu Gulab	IND	296
5	Gulab Baloch	JIP	1108
6	Muhammad Yasin Baloch	NP	15316
7	Abdul Rauf Rind	BNP (A)	5147
8	Attaullah	IND	7
9	Sayed Essa Noori	BNP	15835
10	Zubaida Jalal	PML (N)	942
11	Nazimuddin	IND	148
Valid votes			41881
Rejected votes			1144
Total votes			43025
Registered votes			267667
Percentage of votes polled to registered voters			16.08%

(Election Commission Pakistan report, 2013)

**BALUCHISTAN PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY
ELECTION 2013**

PB-42 PANJGUR-1 2013

PB-42 Panjgur-1 was contested among six candidates. Rahmat Ali from NP won the seat with 2073 votes. Three of them belonged to different political parties and two of them were Independent.

PB-42 PANJGUR-1 2013

S NO.	Names of Contesting Candidates	Party Affiliation	Votes Polled
1	Rahmat Ali	NP	2073
2	Mir Abdul Malik	IND	3
3	Asadullah	BNP(A)	1079
4	Mir Nazeer Ahmad Baloch	BNP	636
5	Abdul Sattar	IND	100
6	Ghulam Jan	JUI (F)	0
Valid votes			3891
Rejected votes			7
Total votes			3898
Registered votes			42102
Percentage of votes polled to registered voters			9.26%

(Election Commission Pakistan report, 2013)

PB-43 PANJGUR-11 2013

PB-43 Panjgur-11 was contested among three candidates. Haji Muhammad Islam won the seat with 4369 votes. The other candidates were Kefatullah from BNP and Asadullah from BNP (A).

PB-43 PANJGUR-11 2013

S NO.	Names of Contesting Candidates	Party Affiliation	Votes Polled
1	Haji Muhammad Islam	NP	4369
2	Kefatullah	BNP	963
3	Asadullah	BNP(A)	2192
Valid votes			7524
Rejected votes			0
Total votes			7524
Registered votes			32764
Percentage of votes polled to registered voters			22.96%

(Election Commission Pakistan report, 2013)

PB-48 KECH-1 2013

PB-48 Kech-1 was contested by eight candidates. Abdul Malik from National Party won the seat by 4539 votes. The other candidates were from different parties with four independent candidates. The details are given below.

PB-48 KECH-1 2013

S NO.	Names of Contesting Candidates	Party Affiliation	Votes Polled
1	Barkat Ali	IND	1
2	Khalid Waleed	JUI(F)	11
3	Abdul Malik	NP	4539
4	Syed Ehsan Shah	BNP (A)	4149
5	Shah Bakhsh Shah	IND	13
6	Nazimuddin	IND	3
7	Abdul Ghafoor	BNP	226
8	Muhammad Yaseen	IND	8
Valid votes			8950
Rejected votes			31
Total votes			8981
Registered votes			74374
Percentage of votes polled to registered voters			12.08%

(Election Commission Pakistan report, 2013)

PB-49 KECH-11 2013

PB-49 Kech-11 was contested among five candidates. Muhammad Azeem from National Party with 3472 votes won. All the rest of the candidates belonged to different parties. The details are given below.

PB-49 KECH-11 2013

S NO.	Names of Contesting Candidates	Party Affiliation	Votes Polled
1	Muhammad Ismail Buledi	JUI (F)	931
2	Muhammad Azeem	NP	3472
3	Shay Nazir Ahmad	BNP	23
4	Hafiz Nasiruddin Zamurani	MJAHP	0
5	Mujeeb Ur Rehman	BNP (A)	31
Valid votes			4457
Rejected votes			120
Total votes			4457
Registered votes			40503
Percentage of votes polled to registered voters			11.3%

(Election Commission Pakistan report, 2013)

PB-50 KECH-111 2013

PB-50 Kech-111 was contested among nine candidates. Four of them were independent and the rests were from different political parties. The seat was won by Akber Askani from PMN (N) by 1385 votes. The details are given in the next page.

PB-50 KECH-111 2013

S NO.	Names of Contesting Candidates	Party Affiliation	Votes Polled
1	Barket Ali	IND	0
2	Mansoor Ahmad Shah	JUI (F)	1
3	Muhammad Akram	NP	1331
4	Qasim Dashti	BNP	869
5	Abdul Rauf Rind	IND	7
6	Akber Askani	PML (N)	1385
7	Muhammad Jan	IND	0
8	Hamal Rind	BNP (A)	114
9	Dr. Nagina Younus	IND	3
Valid votes			3710
Rejected votes			0
Total votes			3710
Registered votes			59097
Percentage of votes polled to registered voters			6.27%

(Election Commission Pakistan report, 2013)

PB-51 GWADAR 2013

PB-51 Gwadar was contested among nine members of different political parties in which two of them were independent candidates. Mir Hammal from Balochistan National Party won the seat by 13944 votes. The details are mentioned below.

PB-51 GWADAR 2013

S NO.	Names of Contesting Candidates	Party Affiliation	Votes Polled
1	Ashraf	PML (N)	2701
2	Ejaz Ahmad	PPPP	216
3	Amjad Ali	JUI (F)	686
4	Babo Gulab	IND	941
5	Gulab Baloch	JIP	952
6	Muhammad Anwar	BNP (A)	13944
7	Mir Hamal	BNP	0
8	Mir Farooq	IND	6190
9	Yaqoob Bezanjo	NP	0
Valid votes			26278
Rejected votes			1008
Total votes			27286
Registered votes			93691
Percentage of votes polled to registered voters			29.12%

(Election Commission Pakistan report, 2013)

PML-N was elected as a result of 2013 general elections in Federal Government and Doctor Abdul Malik Baloch became the Chief Minister (CM) of Balochistan in collaboration with PML-N government (Rabbani I. , 2010). He spent two and half year. If the developmental schemes in all Balochistan are compared from 1947 until now (2017), no regime has made such developmental projects. Makkuraan Medical College, three other medical colleges, universities, law colleges and City Developmental Project Turbat are great contributions and worth-mentioning (Ahmed, personal communication, August 12, 2018). Doctor Abdul Malik belongs to a middle-class family and he was the result of a long political process from Baloch Students' Organization (BSO) to National Party (NP). The most challenging task for him was the law and order situation. Secondly, the insurgency that was going on each was tried to tickle through dialogues. Through the dialogues and mega projects, he wanted to make people believe in the state and constitutional and democratic processes (Nazir, personal communication, June 19, 2018).

Talking about the promotion of political awareness in Makkuraan, Mr. Adnan shared with the researcher that when Doctor Abdul Malik Baloch came in Political Science Department in University of Turbat, he advised a lecturer not to do over there. From this one may perceive that what kind of political awareness he wanted to give. He developed educational institutions due to which students got a chance to learn politics and different things about their society and condition but when one sees the core ideas of policies of that time, they reflect that they were not in favor of bringing political change or political awareness (personal

communication, September 4, 2018). Rather than promoting healthy political culture, he devoted the political culture. What one can rampant in politics in Balochistan is corruption, nepotism, favoritism, appointing immediate family members and ignoring the merit became prevalent activities in that era. This has disgruntled the people more than any other government under any other Chief Minister.

If one browses through the history of Pakistan, the rules and decisions that have been made regarding curriculum that is very limited framework and that is pre-design. Pakistan is not going to make any compromises on the projected areas on which they are going to design the textbooks for curriculum. Until and unless Pakistan brings changes in the textbook or courses, awareness in the real sense of the term may not be imported in educational institutions (Ahmed, personal communication, September 3, 2018).

Political awareness in educational institution was brought only by students' organizations. From 2000 to 2013, they have been very active in creating awareness among students and social groups members but its role was minimized from 2014 until now (2017) (Riaz, personal communication, September 4, 2018). Students' organizations are the only way of creating awareness in educational institutions in Makkuraan. The curriculum or textbooks other than Political Science and Civics are merely story telling or otherwise. Political changes from 2000 to 2017 are immense in Balochistan. Let's say, insurgency which had created disturbance in socio-political, economic, psychological and educational lifecycle of the public. Many people disappeared. On the contrary, there were many positive constitutional,

political, educational and administrative developments. These changes and disturbance also brought awareness which made people think about why such circumstances emerged (Hussain, personal communication, September 4, 2018).

In Balochistan, in early 2000, we find that there was a bit of insurgency in some places like in Dera Bugti and Sui but after the military operation that was conducted by General Musharraf regime, it gave a chance to nationalists' figures to raise their voice against the state. In 2005 and 2006, especially after the assassination of Nawab Akbar Khan Bugti, the entire political scenario changed in Balochistan. From a low intensity insurgency, it rose to a very high level of insurgency in 2010. After that different tactics and techniques were used by the state to control the insurgency. One can find in 2012, it was on its peak but now it is slowly declining (2017). So the entire things in last 17 years or so pretty change. There had three stages. It was the beginning of low intensity insurgency in early 2000, in 2009, it was on the top and again in recent years it's on the decline and political trends are also changing.

Chapter 5

Conclusion

Balochistan has been a centre of three civilizations, India, Persia and Greeks. It was always targeted due to its geographical importance by foreign invaders. Baloch are brave, hospitable and loyal to their chiefs. And they are often found harsh which could be due to their peculiar political character and nomadic life style. All these characteristics are the part of Baloch as a race.

Many historians mention that this area has been greatly populated and it used to have lot of rains. Initially Makkuraan's name has been Gedrosia but the passage of time, it changed into Makkuraan. Many historians think that Makkuraan is the perverted form of "Mahi-Khuran" which means fish eater.

Alexander returned from India via Lasbella and Makkuraan. Another troop of his army led by Crateos went through Mula Pass and a third troop of army through the coastal shores of Nearchus. After the death of Alexander, Balochistan went into the hands of Selecuras Nicator and later to the Graeco-Bactrian kings who also reigned Afghanistan and Punjab.

Makran, previously known as Gedrosia has been famous for its ancient history. The Arab geographers wrote much about it at the time of Caliphate and was significant for the ethnographers for the reason that it became a Baloch settlement before they moved to Karachi or Punjab. Balochi is

the language spoken by Baloch which belongs to the Iranian branch of Indo-European family of language.

The three major social classes of Balochi in Makran are the hakim, the Baloch and the Hizmatkaar. The hakim consists of the Nusharwani, Bizanjo and Gichki. The Gichki's have always created a social split by fighting for financial and political power among them.

The word Baloch is usually used to set a distinction from others i.e. Pathan and Punjabi on the basis of their ethnic identity and political network. Baloch are grouped into various class/clans in their social structure like Hot, Jadgal, Raees, Rind, Mullazai, Hizmatkaar etc.

Geographically, Makran has been the path for many invaders which left the people of the land under great influence of religion like Islam and Zoroastrianism. Arabs were the first to introduce Islam in Makran which changed the socio-religious set-up of the region.

Being the relatives of Kalat rulers, Gichki tribe remained in close association of the Kalat ruler from the beginning of the 18th century. During the British Raj, Gichki also enjoyed a privileged status. In 1892, Sandemanization interfered in Makran. However, in 1898, there was a great love for freedom and a general rising against British rule which was led by Mir Mehrab Khan Gichki. Today, Balochistan is considered the prosperous future of Pakistan.

The name Kech, Makran distinguishes it from Persian Makran that consists of great population of Baloch who speak Balochi language. The social structure is categorized in the following groups: Hakim, The Baloch and Hizmatkaar. The society is unbiased and democratic in which the bottom of the

society consisting of Meds Darzada and Loris are not violated with their rights. The Gichki enjoy the highest status and privilege in the society and the common people are peaceful. After the partition of India, Balochistan enjoyed a semi-autonomous status until 1955.

David Easton was first to write on the theory of political socialization which began to spread within the methodology of behaviorism by 1950. During 1950-1960s, political socialization was based on the concept of political learning.

Political socialization refers to the idea of teaching the subject values, attitudes and beliefs of political system and adopting the political culture. The nationals are made aware about their political rights, patriotism, and nationalistic emotions. There is a need for the academic and theory in Brain research to deliver a framework that's fresh.

Easton suggests two chief routs that can help maintain a stream of help. Firstly, the socialization of the people by the political teaching is necessary and to framework their concept of favouring the framework which a central job in the political sphere.

There are three orientations of political socialization which are cognitive, affective and evaluative orientation. These orientations determine whether the people have understanding of political process. Additionally, they examine whether they have feelings like love, hatred and their engagement towards politics; lastly, whether they do evaluate the political system, or they criticize or appreciate the working machinery of the system or not.

This work has been contextualized in the framework of “Political Socialization” with some changes. In this study, the concept of Political Socialization and educational institutes as the main agents which developed awareness were the main focus of the study. It measured three orientations which were cognitive, evaluative and affective orientation. They were the tools to measure political awareness in Makkuraan.

Education without any doubt is one of the main issues in any state like health, financial and other administrative. For any nation to progress and prosper, education needs to be the first priority of that nation. It requires broad arranging and proficient asset portion alongside a compelling usage procedure. Having discussed the facts about education and policies regarding it, it could be noticed that education in Balochistan is much backward due to central educational polices. Education in Balochistan needs much focus and proper policy-planning and execution. It has been reported by the Economic Survey of Pakistan (in its 2009– 10 report) that the condition of education in Balochistan province is worse than other parts of the country. As a result, Baloch are far behind in terms of literacy rate. This shows that due to inappropriate policies or miss-governance, Balochistan lacks behind educationally.

The present condition of education in Balochistan is very unsatisfactory. The government educational framework is pushing its limits, with the ultimate goal of running schools in remote areas. In terms of Balochistan, Pakistan's education policy does not take into account the poor condition where access to education is difficult for the poor population.

Balochistan's educational system has evolved into a "top-down" model in which the central administration pays little attention to local claims and ground realities. The main issues in Baluchistan's education are as follows: a high dropout rate in primary classes, insufficient and low-quality course books, a lack of productive monitoring of institutes, a lack of well-prepared and high qualified teachers and shelterless and overburdened institutions.

Keeping in view the above mentioned facts and figures given in the preceding chapters, one may find a number of ideas regarding political awareness in Balochistan particularly in Makkuraan as a result of educational institutions. If we critically analysis the issue of backwardness in Balochistan especially in Makkuraan, we find that Makkuraan maybe backward economically, educationally or otherwise, but politically it is not backward. There are a number of factors behind this political awareness. The causes of awareness in Makkuraan are, firstly and most importantly, its non-tribal and non-feudal society. Tribalism is a great barrier in the development of political growth of a society. In Makkuraan, the society has been remaining free for the beginning which let the people free and independent to move towards progress.

Historically, the progressive attitude remained a supportive ground to develop democratic values in the society, i.e. contesting in elections or affiliating to any political parties. This process socialized the public politically.

Additionally, the ratio of getting education in Makkuraan is advanced than other parts of Balochistan. Historically, the people of Makkuraan had gone to Aligarh for getting education before than other parts of Balochistan.

Educational institution is one of the agents of political socialization. Education creates awareness in the people be that social, political or other sector. Furthermore, there is a new development in Makkuraan in recent years that is university-education culture. People are getting education, doing their Masters, MPhil and PhD. As there is progress of getting education, there is more awareness. University of Turbat is worth-mentioning here which is creating milestones in this field.

The people of Makkuraan are conscious according to the Theory of Political Socialization. The people of Makkuraan do have cognitive orientation because they have a very good understanding of political process and the working machinery of it. They not only understand politics but the common people also participate in it. Further, the people of Makkuraan also have effective orientation, because they have engagement and feelings towards politics. People do show their feelings i.e. love, hatred or do criticism when their inputs are not given practical implementation. In some cases, people change their party attachment with certain political reactions when the party remains failed to serve the democratic demand of people. From this, one may perceive how much democratic and conscious the society of Makkuraan is. When we have a glance over political understanding and awareness in Makkuraan, we find that there are various factors behind it. But the addressing question in my study was what the role of educational institution is in the development of political awareness in Makkuraan from 2000 to 2017. When the role of educational institution is analyzed, it seems very clear that the role of educational institutions is

not very effective in socialization. The schools can be minused in this process because there is 0% socialization in schools. In colleges and university in Makkuraan, there are certain subjects like Civics, Political Science and History which can be sources of socialization, but it is disappointing to discuss that the courses and curriculum of educational institutions are not balanced. The bureaucrats of Pakistan are not aware about the demands of Balochistan. No public or expert opinion is considered while educational policies are designed. When we see the era from 2000 to 2017, we find three regimes in the political system of Pakistan. Firstly General Parvez Musharraf's regime, secondly PPP comes in government. Lastly, PML (N) government is elected in the general elections of 2013. General Parvez Musharraf was a dictator who never wanted the growth or development of political awareness. He rather suppressed the development of politics in Balochistan, particularly in Makkuraan. One may not expect healthy political culture in an era of a dictator that's why when elections were conducted in 2002, the average of participation in Makkuraan was 33.625% and when in 2008 next General Elections were held, the average was found 35.25%. The reason behind this rise was that people wanted to change a dictatorship into a democracy. People developed awareness even due to his dictating-behavior. Next to him, PPP government goes on similar lines to the former. Though, it was an elected government and historically PPP had a strong ideological political base, but it too couldn't bring or support political growth in Balochistan or Makkuraan. It rather lounged new operations in Balochistan to control the system. When we see the average of participation

of people, we find that there is only 15.75% in 2013 elections after PPP government as previously 35.25%. Lastly from 2013 to 2017, PML-N's administration gets a chance to come forward. After studying the facts mentioned in above chapters, it becomes clear that no educational institutions played such a role to which favored the progress of political awareness. Even the Chief Minister of Balochistan in the same era belonged to Makkuraan region, but when we see the core concepts of policies of that era, one can clearly assume that there were no favorable policies.

Recommendations

At the end, it can be recommended that there is a need of change in the text books of Balochistan to develop and cause political socialization. The text books are so designed that they do not produce fruitful outcome. There can be no political awareness produced by educational institutions unless modification is brought. Further the educational policies are controlled. When we go through the three regimes from 2000 to 2017, other than the first one, the other two regimes have been democratic in their nature. Despite the fact that they were popularly elected, but when one analyses the ground realities, it clearly appears that the policies have been grabbed. The policies of educational institutions must be free and independent of superior control. Until and unless the educational policies are free, they cannot impart political awareness in the real sense of the term.

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Appendix 1

Interviews

This work is also based on thirteen interviews conducted during the last semester of my studies in Makkuraan, Balochistan from June to September 2018. All of the interviews were recorded in audio-tape. The researcher noticed a few sensitive statements given by the participants; therefore, pseudo names are used for the interviewee who wished for security reasons. The name and description are withheld to protect the identity of interviewee.

Adnan Riaz. An Assistant Professor in English Literature

Department, University of Turbat. Interview made on the 4th September 2018.

Advocate Hameed. A Senior Advocate in High Court Turbat. He was the ex- president of Balochistan National Party (Mengal). Interview made on the 23rd June 2018.

Bashir Ahmad Baloch. Former District Coordinator Officer (DCO), Director Local Government and member of Balochistan Public Service Commission (BPSC). Interview made on the 13th August 2018.

Dr. Abdul Malik. President National Party. He was the ex- Chief Minister Balochistan. He has also served as the provincial education minister in 1990s. Interview made on the 28th July 2018.

Dr. Prof. Abdul Saboor. He was a professor and the chairman of Balochi Department at University of Balochistan, Quetta. Furthermore, he was the Pro-vice Chancellor University of Turbat. He presently is the Dean Social Science and Director Institute of Balochi Language and Culture (*IBLC*) at University of Turbat. Interview made on the 29th July 2018.

- Dr. Prof. Razzaq Sabir.* Vice Chancellor University of Turbat at present. He was previously a Professor at University of Balochistan, Quetta. Interview made on the 7th June 2018.
- Ghani Parwaz.* An author. He was the Professor of Political Science. He has been the principal of Government Boys College Tump. Furthermore he has also been a member of Human Rights Commission Pakistan (HRCP) Special Task Force Makkuraan. Interview made on the 24th June 2018.
- Mohammad Tahir.* Ex-President National Party. He has also been the member of Provincial Working Committee of National Party and District Safety Commission Chairman. Presently he is District Zakat Chairman. Interview made on the 20th June 2018.
- Muzaffir Hussain.* An Assistant Professor in Political Science Department at University of Turbat. Interview made on the 4th September 2018.
- Rahmat Nazir.* Former Inspector Legal Anti-narcotics. Currently he is serving as Assistant District Public Prosecutor in High Court Turbat. Interview made on the 19th June 2018.
- Shah Hussain.* Lecturer in Political Science Department at University of Turbat. Interview made on the 4th September 2018.
- Sheela Ahmad. (Name withheld). Interview made on the 3rd September 2018.