

	<p>Annals of Social Sciences and Perspective</p> <p>ISSN (Print): 2707-7063, ISSN (Online): 2788-8797 Volume 4, Number 1, January – June 2023, Pages 41-50 Journal homepage: http://assap.wum.edu.pk/index.php/ojs</p>
---	---

Anti Extremism Strategy: Building the National Harmony in Pakistan

Muhammad Zia-ur-Rehman^{1*}, Asadullah Khan², Hassan Faheem³

¹Post-Doc Fellow & Faculty Member, Faculty of Business and Economics, Universiti Malaya, Malaysia. drziaofficial@um.edu.my

²Research Scholar, Dept of Leadership and Management Studies, National Defence University, Islamabad, Pakistan, assadullahkhan@gmail.com

³Independent Researcher, Islamabad, Pakistan, hassan_faheem@yahoo.com.

*Corresponding Author’s Email Address: drziaofficial@um.edu.my

ARTICLE DETAILS	ABSTRACT
<p>History:</p> <p>Received: February 09, 2023 Accepted: February 24, 2023</p>	<p>This study aims to analyze the situation of National Harmony in Pakistan. Establishing the national harmony is a great challenge in a country where multicultural and multi-ethnic societies reside. The challenges of achieving national harmony are deliberated upon, in the paper by analyzing different theoretical approaches and conceptualizations, provided by distinctive opinions of the related scholars. Albeit, the study proposes that major issues of national harmony in Pakistan lie in addressing the sectarianism, and conflict among provinces on different issues ranging from 18th amendment to sharing resources. Especially, when it comes to provinces, Baluchistan and Sindh have been facing various issues. Additionally, the positive role of media and youth in developing national harmony is also discussed from various aspects. At the end policy recommendations are drafted in order to gain national integration and harmony in the multi-cultural society of Pakistan.</p> <p>© 2021 The Authors, Published by WUM. This is an Open Access Article under the Creative Common Attribution Non Commercial 4.0.</p>
<p>Keywords:</p> <p>Anti-Extremism National Harmony Baluchistan Sindh, Policy Inter-province conflicts</p>	
<p>DOI:</p> <p>10.52700/assap.v4i1.245</p>	

1. Introduction

Conceptually expressing, the term ‘Harmony’ has been derived from the Greek work “*harmos*” meaning “joint” as well as the Latin word “*harmonia*” meaning “agreement” (Li, C., 2008). Harmony as a term has been used to describe a state in which components or a piece come together and complete something. It is often as a condition of being in peace. Even on a national level, for any country, to succeed it is vital that there exist a harmony, specifically national harmony among the people. National harmony is also a must for any country or state’s peace and development. Without it, no country in the world can flourish or prosper (Bell et al., 2014). Multiple ethnicities in a country make up multicultural community, which means it can have the both blessing or curse. This means that if harmony is addressed properly and strategically, in a multicultural community, then nothing in the world can stop a country from achieving greatness, otherwise nothing can prevent a country from self-destructing if national harmony is missing.

Pakistan is one of those culturally rich countries which house people of multiple ethnicities giving the country a beautiful diversity and rich culture which is not usually found in other

countries (Arshad et al., 2018). Although challenges exist which threaten the concept of national harmony but none of these challenges are irrevocable.

In today's time and age, media both print and electronic, have an important role to play. 21st century is known as the century of psychological warfare (Simons et al., 2017), as today's battles are not fought on the ground but through cyberspace. Influencing the minds of others and to subdue the enemy without lifting a finger is the main aim. Media can play perhaps the most important role in enhancing national harmony by increasing connectivity between people (Kent et al., 2013). Another segment of society which can play a vital role in this regard is perhaps the youth, and 64 % of Pakistan's population constitutes of youth under 25 years of age (Bagchi et al., 2018). This youth bulge has the potential to be a game changing factor for Pakistan. With new ideas and great motivation, youth has the potential to drag Pakistan out of the darkness towards the path of greatness. Furthermore the rapid urbanisation process also has an important role and if carried out properly, this can facilitate and enhance national harmony.

Although national harmony is stressed upon by all fronts, there are a myriad of challenges posed to it. From deprivation to provincial grievances, from corruption to poverty, lack of education as well as connectivity, are hurdles posed to national harmony. Albeit, these hurdles cannot be permanent and if managed properly, they well can be removed but for that purpose, commitment and dedication with the service of the country as well as the will to do so is the essential need. For when there is a will there is a way, so the countrymen should find the will to make way for greatness, for a prosperous, peaceful and progressive Pakistan.

2. National Harmony:

National harmony is defined as the feeling of oneness (Ahmar et al., 2015), a feeling of belonging where all ethnic, religious identities become submissive to the national identity. There are some prerequisites for achieving national harmony such as common historical heroes, experience, same legal practices, duties, a belongingness to a common set of ideals and strategic goals.

There are two basic approaches to national harmony: one is the modern approach and second is the post- modern approach. The renowned thinker Karl Deustche (1963) discusses the social trends whether it is inclined towards unification or not. According to modern approach different social, religious, and cultural groups needs to create national harmony to become a single united nation (Deutsch et al., 2010). According to Destuche, the merger of different ethnic groups into one whole, help them to develop their loyalties at the national level. Then related to post-modernist theory, Walker Conner (1973), states that if the state forces to assimilate the minority group into majority, it can result into social conflict and may become ethnic war in later stages of the conflict.

As Pakistanis we live in a society/community of remarkable harmony. Sindhi, Punjabi, Baluchi, Kashmiri, Pashtun, Gilgiti are some of the major communities residing in Pakistan. These communities maybe as different from each other as chalk and cheese but it would not be far-fetched to assume we live in a society of exceptional diversity. Home to one of the world oldest civilisation, Pakistan is home to people of various ancestries; all when combined together formulate a beautiful bouquet of flowers.

For achieving national harmony, it is pertinent that the state is supported and complemented by popular culture. As states have a certain organisational structure and take measures

through institutions, bureaucratic channels etc., and such measures need to be uniform, just and do not benefit or target a certain section of society and refrains from creating feelings of alienation. The state is both a resource in itself and a distributor of resources (Le Billon, P., 2001). In a multi-ethnic state such as of Pakistan's, it is imperative to assess how these resources are distributed. To achieve social cohesion and stability it is pertinent that such steps are taken transparently that no internal disputes occur which otherwise it could disturb the whole social cohesion.

3. Importance of Harmony in National Context:

As explained above, peace and development of a state can only prevail in the presence of national harmony (Miller, B., 2005), otherwise chaos become rampant in the society. Historically, Pakistan has dealt with enough challenges to national harmony and knows the cost if it is missing from national course. Case in example is the unfortunate disintegration of East Pakistan (today known as Bangladesh) from West Pakistan where the grievances overtook national harmony (Christiansen et al., 2012). It is important to note the significance of how state power might be used against a specific ethnic group or in favour, which might prove detrimental to others, raising the feeling of alienation among the community. The relationship between a state and the various segments of society including the intersection between class and ethnicity must be analysed while promoting national harmony (Naveed et al., 2021).

The state of Pakistan can be viewed as a neo-colonial state (Prasad et al., 1996), where certain institutions enjoy more power as they are more organised as compared to the democratic ones which have been inherently weak. This difference has led to a certain tilt in state power where elites have been able to manipulate power for their own intents and purposes increasing the feeling of isolation among the common public. Where the common people especially the workers, peasants and other subservient classes feel that they are being pushed to the side line to reward, they lose interest in the matters of the state thus weakening the existence of federation.

Therefore, the role of a state in creating national harmony is vital. The absence of it can threaten the very existence of state.

4. Challenges to National Harmony:

Pakistan is going through one of its most difficult and challenging phases of history (Bose et al., 2017). Challenges which can even rock the foundation of the state, if not properly dealt with. One of the biggest challenges posed to the country is the ethnic polarisation (Ahmed, F., 1996) and the feeling of alienation especially in the province of Baluchistan. Today, ethnic polarisation has divided the society (Haleem, I., 2003), which once was an example of ethnic fraternity and its cooperation. It has occurred mainly due to the rising insecurity and bad law and order situation in the province (Irshad et al., 2011). Regular incidents occur where one segment of society is being targeted resulting in migration of people and loss of billions of rupees.

Baluchistan is not alone in this regard, and it should be noted that Pakistan has already gone through one of the gravest ethnic conflicts of its history in 1995 (Waseem, M., 1996) where in more than 1700 people lost their lives including 200 law enforcement personnel, in Karachi. Some factors which have been proven to be a challenge to national harmony include lack of provincial rights, power concentration in the centre, lack of provincial autonomy, allocation of resources, language and culture. The problem of restrain in

exercising provincial rights is not new. Although 18th amendment solved this issue to a great deal, but still complaints from small provinces of not getting their due share has not ceased. Case in example is the electricity royalty crisis where the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Werner, J., 2016) has repeatedly demanded its due share of royalty from the Centre and has launched various complaints. Such matters however may seem small but can cause discord in the national unity and increase the feeling of alienation in small provinces.

Another important factor which is a challenge is the allocation of resources (Janjua et al., 202), as there has been a long struggle between the centre and provinces over it. Issues like financial resources, share in the irrigation water, quota system for government jobs etc., are included in the list of challenges posed against national harmony. There is a feeling of discord among provinces and ethnic communities where language and culture is concerned (Siddiqi, F. H., 2020). They feel their regional cultural heritage is being ignored and it is a threat to their identity. Preservation of their cultural symbols and practices can help remove this challenge. Another threat posed to national harmony is the recent increase in extremism, sectarianism and militancy (Abbasi, N. M., 2013), which directly challenge the very existence of state and its authority. Such groups whose motivations and goals are purely political use religion as a tool to increase their influence in the society thus creating an entity of a state within a state. All such factors should be dealt properly and nipped in the bud before they become a menace like they have become today and become difficult to root out.

All of these factors when combined together result in people losing their confidence in the state. The social contract gets affected and as a result the relationship between the state and its citizens weakens. It is pertinent that such elements are rooted out as they negatively influence national harmony.

5. Issues Related to Baluchistan Province:

Baluchistan, the largest of the four provinces of Pakistan, spreads over an area of 347,190 Sq. km (Siddiqui et al., 2009), forming 43.6 per cent of the total area of Pakistan. Having a low density per square kilometer physically, Balochistan is an extensive plateau of rough terrain divided into basins by ranges of sufficient heights and severity. Baluchistan is rich in mineral resources but the driest province of Pakistan with very little irrigation and farming (Khalid, S., 2019).

The livelihood of the people has been dependent on:

- Growing crops on small pieces of land.
- Tending pastureland
- Cattle breeding
- Trade and work and mining.

Issues Related to 18th Amendment:

As far as the situation of Balouchistan is concerned in 18th amendment article 172 is the most important (Adeney, K., 2012) and to be mentioned here. According to this, the federating units are now joint owners along with the federal government in minerals, oil and gas within the provinces. Before this the ownership of these assets was claimed by the federal government alone. This amendment in particular deals with one of the major

grievances of the Balochistan province and its people as they have been demanding the possession of their own resources for a long time now (Ozair, 2017). According to the expert opinion, the 18th amendment did not bring any significant change (Naseem et al., 2019). Not a substantial impact has been observed on federating units after the 18th amendment. The 18th amendment could be a hurdle for the federal government and parliament in many essential areas on which a united national action is required. The main aim of this amendment was to extend provincial autonomy.

6. Issue related to Resources:

No doubt there are many pertinent issues involved in Baluchistan but the problem of exploiting the rich natural resources is on the top. This problem has injected the feeling of insecurity in Baluchistan. One of the greatest fears is the miss use of their resources and marginalization in their traditional lands (Aslam, R., 2011). Baloch grievances have centered on the gas fields which provide around a third of Pakistan's energy (Tariq, M., 2013). Some people perceive that the center is not treating them according to its share of the provinces which the constitution describes. And they perceive that center is exploiting the biggest resource of Baluchistan, natural gas which was discovered in 1952 (Sohail et al., 2017). The gas is being supplied to the other part of the country (mainly Punjab) and its contribution is 54 percent though the people of Baluchistan have no facility to use their own product for the domestic use. The industrialists from Punjab and other provinces made billions of rupees out of Baluchistan's natural gas (Zubairi et al., 2005).

7. Problems Related to Sindh Province:

From any standpoint, Sindh just like Baluchistan is considered under the soft belly of Pakistan because of two main reasons. First the existence of various ethnic-nationalistic groups striving to assert their identities and challenging the writ of the state from time to time. Secondly, the rise of religious extremist groups which results in targeting moderate and liberal elements of society. When one deliberates about the issues of national harmony and coexistence in the context of Sindh, it is evident that the province is the most diversified province of Pakistan (Arain et al., 2001). All the major native ethnic groups ranging from Sindhis, Baloch, Punjabese, Saraikis, Pashtuns, Kashmiris and those from Gilgit and Baltistan have their strong presence in the province of Sindh. Furthermore, a large segment of the population of Sindh called as 'New Sindhis' are those whose ancestors migrated from India, and they have a strong presence in the urban areas of Sindh (Şahbaz, D., 2020).

Sindh became the first province of post-1971 Pakistan where violent ethnic riots took place (Siddiqi, F. H., 2012) following the passage of Sindhi language bill by the majority members of Sindh Assembly in July 1972. Stephen P. Cohen, an American expert on South Asian Affairs in his book *The Idea of Pakistan* argued that "It is often forgotten that Pakistan is one of the world's most ethnically and lingually complex states. Each of its provinces is associated with a single ethno-linguistic group. Punjab with Punjabis, Sindh with Sindhis, Baluchistan with Baloch and the North-Western Frontier Province (NWFP), now KPK with Pashtuns. Ethnic and linguistic groups identified by cultural makers, often claim they are a 'people' or a 'nation'." (Cohen, S. P., 2004). Cohen traces the roots of tension between Urdu speaking Mohajirs (migrants) and native Sindhis by arguing that, "migration creates strange bed fellows. Karachi, once a cosmopolitan but Sindhi-dominated city is no longer a Sindhi city after decades of migration. Like other cities in Sindh, it has become a byword for rivalry, social dislocation and revenge. Karachi is Pakistan's most industrialized city, the commercial and industrial capital and hosts two ports. Its population

of 12 to 14 million will increase to 20 million in 2015. Half of all Karachiites live in slums and temporary settlements. The city is sharply divided between original residents, Sindhis and Balochs, the migrant Mohajir community and Punjabis and Pashtuns, who come later. The Sindh-Baloch and the Punjabi-Pashtuns coalition are almost 3 million each, the Mohajir number about 5 million to 6 million and there are 2 million illegals.”

8. Media and National Harmony:

“Pen is mightier than Sword”- an old proverb perfectly describes the power in media in 21st century, and the might of media in today’s time and age is undeniable. Over time the media has gone from strength to strength (Curran, J., 2012). The influence of media through electronic means especially has increased the coverage of news ten-fold. The concept of Peace Journalism was proposed by Johan Galtung, a Norwegian sociologist and the principal founder of the discipline of peace and conflict studies (Galtung, J., 2003). The terms for this broad definition of peace journalism include conflict solution journalism, conflict sensitive journalism, constructive conflict coverage, and reporting the world.

Media today is often referred as the fourth pillar of the state (Kumar et al., 2019), and it has mainly been declared so as because of its role as a facilitator, disseminator of information and an effective means of propaganda. It would not be wrong to say mass media is a unique feature of modern society. Therefore, in a true democratic system, ‘Peace Media’ can be defined as the use of radio, television, and printed journalism, to promote peace, to disseminate truthful information or alternate viewpoints that could turn public sentiment toward peaceful resolution of conflict, or to counter hate radio.

When seen in the context of national harmony, media has an additional responsibility (Merrill, J. C., 2000). It is a medium which connects the people from Khyber to Karachi. Although a country like Pakistan with its diversity and heterogeneity of people, the task of media becomes much more relevant as it enhances the feeling of national integration and belonging to the state because when people are exposed to a common language, culture, problems, laws and issues, it gradually leads to social homogeneity. Media is independent in Pakistan, but it needs to play its positive and constructive role (Sabir, M., 2011). And if gone of negative side, it can do character assassination of anyone, it can do the propaganda at its peak against anyone but instead of that all, the media of Pakistan needs to do a lot, when it comes to the problems like national harmony. It has the ability to focus attention of social issues and current events leading to a common experience of national integration. Today, media’s role is vital in this regard too that it can pinpoint to the factors threatening the national harmony and unity of the country. It is a two-edged sword which can be used both ways hence verifications of news especially relating to sensitive national matters is of high significance. The press laws in this regard should be fully functional protecting the matters of national importance eliminating racism, discord and emphasising national harmony.

9. Role of Youth and Urbanisation Process:

‘No one is born a good citizen; no nation is born a democracy, rather, both are processes that continue to evolve over a lifetime (Fyfe, I., 2003). Young people must be included from birth and a society that cuts itself off from its youth severs its lifeline; it is condemned to bleed to death (Kofi Annan, Secretary - General of the United Nations, address to the World Conference of Ministers Responsible for Youth, Lisbon, 1998).

There are over 1 billion young people (aged 15-24) in the world today (Masquelier et al., 2021), which amounts to some 18% of the world's total population. The global situation of young people today is characterized by striking paradoxes, i.e., extreme disparities in terms of economic, technological, social and cultural resources which vary enormously across regions, countries, localities and population groups. Almost 85 % of young people live in developing countries, with approximately 60% in Asia alone.

One of most important factors where national harmony is concerned is the role of youth in society. Pakistan houses one of the highest youth bulges in the world with sixty three percent of its population under 25 years of age. It would not be wrong to say if this youth bulge is utilised properly that would prove as a huge potential for the country otherwise if not can prove to be a detrimental factor with the potential to threaten the existence of the country. It is pertinent youth from all corners of Pakistan is inculcated in the national sphere so there is no feeling of alienation or grievances among them. What all policies need is to be grounded firmly and unequivocally in a national understanding of the position of young people. For only in this way will it be possible to create policies, which have any chance of success for the young people concerned. If they are not successful by that criterion, how can they be successful by any other?

Furthermore, another factor which can play an important role in cultivating the feeling of national harmony is the urbanisation process. It is estimated by 2050, 70 % of Pakistan will be urbanised (Hofstra et al., 2016). It means the connectivity between urban centres and rural areas will decrease. This urbanisation process can prove to be a potential as it will pave way for a more cultural interaction and relationship therefore benefiting the cause of national harmony.

10. Conclusion and Policy Recommendations:

To fashion out Pakistani nation, there is a need to introduce a uniform educational system is essential as a nation and for national harmony. To ensure this, there would be need of inculcating better work ethics, adherence to the rule of law, tolerance, harmony and commitment for the country. Particularly educational institutions, located in and around the conflict or violent zone must receive special attention from the government so as to prevent the permeation of aggression, intolerance and violence among students and young lot. Some of the recommendations which may help unleash the process of national harmony and cohesion are as follows.

- To ensure social justice and the supremacy of merit in education, employment and in other walks of life. Fair distribution of resources at the provincial, divisional, city and district level which would ultimately help eradicating nepotism and corruption.
- Another recommendation is to initiate a policy for creation of new provinces by upgrading existing divisions. This would further help promoting a Pakistani culture which should reflect sub-cultures of the country.
- Promoting Pakistan's national language Urdu in official functioning and ensuring its ownership by the concerned stakeholders. At the same time, provincial and regional languages also need to be encouraged.
- Focus on human development so that common people can have access to the basic facilities of life like safe and clean drinking water, quality education, good roads,

public transport system and hospitals. Courts, free of corruption and capable of providing speedy, efficient and fair justice to ordinary people need to be ensured.

- Discrimination in the shares of provinces from the center should be eliminated immediately. All the provinces should get their due shares from the center.
- Lastly, Govt. needs to not only monitor but also empower media by keeping the checks and balances in order so that they can depict the real problems of the society and instead of promoting a mere propaganda.

.Reference:

- Abbasi, N. M. (2013). Impact of terrorism on Pakistan. *Strategic Studies*, 33(2), 33-68.
- Adeney, K. (2012). A step towards inclusive federalism in Pakistan? The politics of the 18th amendment. *Publius: The Journal of Federalism*, 42(4), 539-565.
- Ahmar, M. (2015). NATIONAL HARMONY AND COHESION: A CASE STUDY OF SINDH. *Journal of Contemporary Studies*, 4(1), 1-13.
- Ahmed, F. (1996). Pakistan: ethnic fragmentation or national integration?. *The Pakistan Development Review*, 631-645.
- Ahmed, F. (1996). Pakistan: ethnic fragmentation or national integration?. *The Pakistan Development Review*, 631-645.
- Arain, M. A., Sial, M. A., & Javed, M. A. (2001). Stability analysis of wheat genotypes tested in multi-environmental trials (METs) in Sindh Province. *Pak. J. Bot*, 33, 761-765.
- Arshad, M. I., Iqbal, M. A., & Shahbaz, M. (2018). Pakistan tourism industry and challenges: a review. *Asia Pacific Journal of Tourism Research*, 23(2), 121-132.
- Aslam, R. (2011). Greed, creed, and governance in civil conflicts: a case study of Balochistan. *Contemporary South Asia*, 19(2), 189-203.
- Bagchi, A., & Paul, J. A. (2018). Youth unemployment and terrorism in the MENAP (Middle East, North Africa, Afghanistan, and Pakistan) region. *Socio-Economic Planning Sciences*, 64, 9-20.
- Bansal, A. (2005). The revival of insurgency in Balochistan. *Strategic Analysis*, 29(2), 250-268.
- Bell, D. A., & Mo, Y. (2014). Harmony in the world 2013: The ideal and the reality. *Social Indicators Research*, 118, 797-818.
- Bose, S., & Jalal, A. (2017). *Modern South Asia: history, culture, political economy*. Routledge.
- Brass, P. R., & Brass, P. R. (1991). *Ethnicity and nationalism: Theory and comparison*. Sage Publications (CA).
- Brass, Paul R, *Ethnicity and Nationalism: Theory and Comparison*. New Delhi: Sage Publications, 1991, p. 272
- Christiansen, S. M. (2012). Beyond liberation: students, space, and the state in East Pakistan/Bangladesh 1952-1990.
- Cohen, S. P. (2004). *The idea of Pakistan*. Brookings Institution Press.
- Cohen, S. P. (2004). *The idea of Pakistan*. Brookings Institution Press.
- Curran, J. (2012). *Media and power*. Routledge.
- Deutsch, K. W., & Foltz, W. J. (Eds.). (2010). *Nation building in comparative contexts*. AldineTransaction.
- Fyfe, I. (2003). Young scots. *Renewing Democracy in Scotland: An educational source book*. Leicester: NIACE, 113-16.
- Galtung, J. (2003). Peace journalism. *Media Asia*, 30(3), 177-180.

- Haleem, I. (2003). Ethnic and sectarian violence and the propensity towards praetorianism in Pakistan. *Third World Quarterly*, 24(3), 463-477.
- Hashmi, D., & Saeed, R. (2020). Ethnic politics: An issue to National integration (The case of Pakistan). *South Asian Studies*, 29(1).
- Hofstra, N., & Vermeulen, L. C. (2016). Impacts of population growth, urbanisation and sanitation changes on global human Cryptosporidium emissions to surface water. *International journal of hygiene and environmental health*, 219(7), 599-605.
- Irshad, M. (2011). Terrorism in Pakistan: Causes & Remedies. *Dialogue (Pakistan)*, 6(3).
- Ishaque, W., Rehman, M. Z., & Fatima, N. (2019). Impact of Globalization on National Security. *Global Social Sciences Review*, 4(1), 23-33.
- Ishaque, Wasem, Mudassir Mukhtar, and Rida Tanvir. "Political Polarization and Challenges of National Integration in Pakistan." *Annals of Social Sciences and Perspective* 3, no. 1 (2022): 153-166.
- Janjua, S., Hassan, I., Muhammad, S., Ahmed, S., & Ahmed, A. (2021). Water management in Pakistan's Indus Basin: challenges and opportunities. *Water Policy*, 23(6), 1329-1343.
- Kent, M. L. (2013). Using social media dialogically: Public relations role in reviving democracy. *Public relations review*, 39(4), 337-345.
- Khalid, S. (2019). An assessment of groundwater quality for irrigation and drinking purposes around brick kilns in three districts of Balochistan province, Pakistan, through water quality index and multivariate statistical approaches. *Journal of Geochemical Exploration*, 197, 14-26.
- Kumar, P., & Singh, K. (2019). Media, the Fourth Pillar of Democracy: A Critical Analysis. *International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews*, 6, 370-378.
- Le Billon, P. (2001). The political ecology of war: natural resources and armed conflicts. *Political geography*, 20(5), 561-584.
- Li, C. (2008). The ideal of harmony in ancient Chinese and Greek philosophy. *Dao*, 7, 81-98.
- Lieven, A. (2012). *Pakistan: A hard country*. Public Affairs.
- Masquelier, B., Hug, L., Sharrow, D., You, D., Mathers, C., Gerland, P., & Alkema, L. (2021). Global, regional, and national mortality trends in youth aged 15–24 years between 1990 and 2019: a systematic analysis. *The Lancet Global Health*, 9(4), e409-e417.
- Merrill, J. C. (2000). Social stability and harmony: a new mission for the press?. *Asian Journal of Communication*, 10(2), 33-52.
- Miller, B. (2005). When and how regions become peaceful: potential theoretical pathways to peace. *International Studies Review*, 7(2), 229-267.
- Naseem, K., & Mahmood, A. (2019). Implementation of the Eighteenth Amendment in Pakistan: An Analysis. *Journal of Pakistan Vision*, 20(1), 1-18.
- Naveed, S., Rahman, A., & Ali, R. (2021). Promotion of interfaith harmony through the "Paigham-e-Pakistan": An analysis of important strategies.
- Noor, S., & Ajmal, A. (2020). Balochistan Reconciliation. Available at SSRN 3702972.
- Ozair, M., & Khan, J. (2017). The Content of the Eighteenth Constitutional Amendment and Balochistan: A Critical Appraisal. *Balochistan Review*, XXXVII (2).
- Prasad, P. H. (1996). Dynamics of neo-colonial exploitation. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 719-722.
- Qadir, M. I., & Ahmed, I. Polarization of Baloch Society: Causes and Consequences.
- Rehman, M. Z. U., Rafiq, A., & Ishaque, W. (2018). Government Sector Performance of Pakistan, South Asia and 34 OED Countries "International Policy Issues in the Contemporary World. *Global Social Sciences Review*, 3(3), 94-129.
- Riaz, S. (2017). Role of media in promoting peace and harmony. *ISSRA Papers*, 9(II).

- Rizwan, M., Arshad, M., & Waqar, M. (2014). Revitalization of Parliamentary Democracy in Pakistan under 18th Amendment. *IOSR Journal of Humanities And Social Science (IOSR-JHSS)*, 19, 149-56.
- Sabir, M. (2011). The role of media in creating values of nationalism in Pakistan. *Journal of Political Studies*, 18(2), 17.
- Şahbaz, D. (2020). The Two Nations Theory and It's Role In The Establishment of Pakistan. *Akademik Tarih ve Düşünce Dergisi*, 7(1), 207-232.
- Siddiqi, F. H. (2012). *The politics of ethnicity in Pakistan: The Baloch, Sindhi and Mohajir ethnic movements*. Routledge.
- Siddiqi, F. H. (2020). Eighteenth amendment and the paradox of intra-provincial ethnic discord in Pakistan. *Pakistan Journal of History and Culture*, 41(1).
- Siddiqui, G. U., & Siddiqui, Z. A. (2009). Balochistan: People and Culture. *Al-Burz*, 1(1), 38-56.
- Simons, G., & Chifu, I. (2017). *The changing face of warfare in the 21st century*. Routledge.
- Sohail, S., Ahmad, S., & Jehan, N. (2017). Distribution of Resource Revenues in Balochistan: A Gap in Pakistan's Policy Making. *Global Regional Review*, 2(1), 1-15.
- Tariq, M. (2013). Conflict in Balochistan. *Strategic Studies*, 33(3/4), 23-40.
- Waseem, M. (1996). Ethnic conflict in Pakistan: the case of MQM. *The Pakistan Development Review*, 617-629.
- Werner, J. (2016). Options to support urban infrastructure delivery in Pakistan—a survey for the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. *Mobility in a Globalised World 2016*, 175.
- Zia-ur-Rehman, M., Gardezi, A., & Kalhor, J. A. (2022). Nation Building Through Better Policy: A Framework For National Level Educational Policy. *Pakistan Journal of Social Research*, 4(2), 42-49.
- Zia-ur-Rehman, M., Saif-ur-Rehman, M., & Nazeer, S. (2014). Conceptually Analysing and proposing a new dynamic framework for human security. *Margalla Papers*, 127-153.
- Zubairi, N. A., Qureshi, N. A., & Haseeb, A. (2005, November). Natural Gas Scenario-Pakistan Case Study. In *International Petroleum Technology Conference*. OnePetro.