

Geopolitical Significance of Baluchistan

Abstract

The backward, far flung mountainous region of Baluchistan with an area of 3.5 lakh sq. kms is considered as the least populated province with 7.7 million people. Ecologically, Baluchistan holds the twin character, though geographically linked with Central Asia ,it is politically attached with South Asia. Strategically energetic port of Gwadar on the Makran Coast with strong connection to the Strait of Hormuz placed on its southern part has highlighted its geopolitical value in the regional as well as in the world arena. Baluchistan's landmark unique position depends on its size, largest coastal line and its lying under the lines of Mackinder's rim land. (Wassan, 2008: 118). The development of Gwadar Port as energetic regional economic core has triggered the regional and intra-regional powers to grow strategic development with Gwadar Port to reach & influence Iran, Dubai and the energy rich Central Asian Republics (CARs).Pakistan wants to present Gwadar as a mega project in regional energy corridor. The main purpose of this paper is to focus on the various aspects of geopolio-economic significance of Baluchistan in regional scenario.

Keywords: mountainous, geographic, geopolitical, Gwader

Baluchistan in World scenario



Source: <https://www.google.com/search?q=balochistan+in+world+map>

Background

Baluchistan, the largest province by area contributing 43.6% share in the total area of Pakistan is economically the poorest province of Pakistan. Although it became province in 1972 (got 1st elected government), yet was not given the full-fledged provincial status. This region has been ignored since the British rule. Many efforts were made during Ayub's regime to develop it economically yet could not get key position in Pakistan's economy in spite of having vast gas reserves which were discovered in 1952 at Sui. Today, the 21st century has drawn attention of regional as well as international powers towards Baluchistan. The geographical location of Baluchistan has given it an important place in regional geopolitics. Though Baluchistan occupied a fluctuating place for a long period of history yet it never lost its geostrategic position. This article seeks to examine a set of Geo-economics dimensions of Baluchistan.

In spite of having numerous mineral reserves, the socio-economic progress of Baluchistan appears to face overwhelming challenges as compared to other provinces of Pakistan. Many factors are responsible for such situation as geographical and demographic peculiarities, remoteness, environmental fragility and geographical diversity etc. Yet the main remarkable value of Baluchistan's geography depends on its economic value of mineral reserves. The long stretched coastline is not only a possible site of transit routes for trade but also the access controller of rich marine resources. Baluchistan's geographic location bestows Pakistan with a strategic space that might shorten trade and travel costs between the emerging economic regions (China, Afghanistan & CARs).

Geographic significance of Baluchistan

Baluchistan is located on the south-eastern part of the Iranian plateau and its boundaries are connected with the geopolitical regions of Middle East and Central and South Asia (Southwest Asia). It is placed at the mouth of the Strait of Hormus, thus presents the shortest route from Gwader to Central Asia. Baluchistan, the largest province of Pakistan by area is located in southwest part of Pakistan, sharing borders with Punjab, Sindh and FATA (Federally Administrated Tribal Areas). The part of Indian Ocean, Arabian Sea is situated in the south and its western and northern parts are linked with Iran and Afghanistan respectively. The historical data reveals that its geographical location has placed it as isolated region in the opportunity of challenging global interests. Baluchistan has mountainous terrain, covering from the west, these mountains run in an easterly direction, gradually curves northwards, and, on approaching Sindh, north and south. (Waheed, 5) Some main mountain ranges that are fully or partially included in Baluchistan are:

- Toba Kakar range situated in southern offshoot of the Himalayas in Baluchistan. The Toba Kakar range in Zoab and Pishin forms the boundary between Baluchistan and Afghanistan and is the watershed between the Indus and Helmand basins. (Waheed, 6)
- The Suleiman Mts is located in the north east part of Baluchistan in which Quetta, the capital of the province is a thickly inhabited portion of

the region. Quetta is placed nigh the Bolan Pass, was once exercised as the route of optimal choice from the coastline to Central Asia, to enter through Afghanistan's Kandahar region. In the past, this route was used to invade Afghanistan by British and other historic empires.

- Makran range is a semi-desert littoral belt placed in the southern part of Baluchistan, Iran and in Pakistan beside the Arabian Sea and the Gulf of Oman. The confine coastal plain rise very sharply into numerous mountain ranges. Out of its 1,000 km coastline, nearly 750 km is in Pakistan.(Waheed,5)
- Kirthar or Arlbiti Mt Range is sited in the provinces of Baluchistan and Sindh. It spreads from north, towards south for around 300 kms from the Mula River (east-central Baluchistan) to Cape Muari on the Arabian Sea. Kirthar shapes border between southern part of Baluchistan & lower Indus plain.

The following factors are involved in making the province of Baluchistan strategically momentous.

1st Dimension: Geopolitical significance

Baluchistan shares almost two fifth of Pakistan area and is larger than the provinces of Punjab and Sindh if combined. It is larger than the British Isles or Finland or Montana (a state of USA) and almost equal in area of France (1908, 265).According to 1998 census, Baluchistan had a population of approximately 6.6 million (1998), yet sparsely populated with density of only 12 people per sq.km (982, 1), Its persisting significance lies in its geographical position which has placed it close to the Middle East, Central Asia, South Asia and the Indian Ocean (1992, 1),can be deemed as a nucleus to all these areas. The Soviets in the Pacific Ocean by their own right are now in strife in the Indian Ocean. They are interested in the warm waters of Indian Ocean by land too, and that is via Afghanistan, Iran and Baluchistan. Geostrategic links of Baluchistan with South, Central Asia, Middle East and Africa has captivated the fact that it holds the dominant position, in terms of Pakistan's security. Any kind of foray on Baluchistan would produce exposed regional security measures with aftershocks further than the bounds of India Ocean. (Mazhar, 2012) No doubt, the region is poor economically, yet it provides a big share in delivering power resources (coal, gas) to the industrial infrastructure of the country. (Wassan, 2008: 112).The history reveals the geopolitical role played by Baluchistan as a crossroads for the Superpowers which moved ahead along with their dogmas and eventually set up their supremacy in the region. (Ahmad, 1992, 148.) American President called Baluchistan, "Zone of Instability" while dealing with Afghanistan during Russian invasion (Nixon, 1980: 90).

A-Geographic Significance

Geography has always etched the demographical mosaic of a society. Geographic location has imperative place in creating of a nation's fortune; in the form of geo-politics or geo-economics. It can ascertain beneficial or can have

detrimental effects to the residents of the locality. It is a fact that we cannot change geography yet the way of managing is significant to offer the blessings (beneficial) or curse (harmful) of a region's geographic position. To testify the above, Baluchistan portrays an excellent example, locating at the crossroads of traders, conquerors and settlers (Ismail, 2014). The geographic location of Baluchistan can play a vital role in Pakistan's local, national, regional and global politics. Baluchistan due to its geographical location has a geo political and Geo-economics importance as it is a prospective trade route for economic growth of the Central Asian states and can bring peace, harmony and prosperity in Pakistan and Afghanistan. The devastated region of Baluchistan has ambushed by uprising and ethnic strife. However, it is rich in mineral reserves and it possesses an undeniably fundamental geo-vital position (<http://www.geocurrents.info/geopolitics/balochistan-and-a-new-great-game-in-central-asia#ixzz41eA0y5WY>). The topography of Baluchistan has made its decisive location for mechanized rail-road infrastructure and pipelines to join the Middle East, Central Asia and South Asia. At present Baluchistan has become significant in regional affairs. With discovery of mineral and power reserves, the foreign investors and developers has showed their interests in the region.

The sub-region of Baluchistan is of immense geo-strategic significance where the port of Gwadar is located in which both the U.S and China are profoundly engrossed and look it as an energy terminal and a naval base. (<http://journal-neo.org/2014/02/11/afghanistan-drawdown-pakistan-s-changing-foreign-policy-outlook/>). The port of Gwader having potential to bring region in globalization scenario has also boosted its significance in regional context. The strategic status of Baluchistan lies in its prospective to either take the vanguard in progress in South Asia, or be the nucleus of the next large-scale multinational conflict (Murtha, 2011). The 20th century, remarkable objectives include supremacy of the region, spreading from Baluchistan to Central Asia and Eurasia and to Eastern Asia by way of fragmenting the whole region, thus to take control and dominate the flow of energy to and from the Eastern, Central and Western parts of Asia through the Indian Ocean. (<http://journal-neo.org/2014/02/11/afghanistan-drawdown-pakistan-s-changing-foreign-policy-outlook/>), Yet The idea of "Greater Baluchistan" given by the US has made the province not safe.

2nd Dimension: Mineral reserves

Baluchistan's strength lies in its affluence of natural resources ,mainly hydrocarbon deposits, the vast variety of land, the coastline strip with 750 km (though undeveloped coastline). Baluchistan is economically significant because of holding a considerable share of Pakistan's mineral and power resources, with accounting for 36 % of its total gas production. It holds abundant unexplored metallic and non-metallic minerals. Baluchistan has large reserves of coal, gold, copper, silver, platinum, aluminum and uranium. This mineral potential can nurture Pakistan to be an influential country. Baluchistan is the second major supplier of natural gas, after Sindh province. Today, Pakistan is producing 50 minerals; of these about 40 are being exploited in Baluchistan. Almost all the

minerals now being mined in the province had been explored by the Geological Survey of Pakistan. GSP discovered major mineral deposits which are being developed now; such as Saindak Copper-Gold Deposit; RekoDiq Copper-Gold Deposit; Duddar Lead-Zinc Deposit; Dilband Iron Ore Deposit. A senior government official told Daily Times that the contribution of mineral sector to the GDP has increased on commercial exploitation of Saindak copper-gold Deposit. (Sajid.2007).GCP made a pre-feasibility report in collaboration with RCD and pointed out estimated reserves of various minerals in which:

- Estimated reserves are 400 million tons out of which estimated reserves of copper are 0.4 % with 1.7 million tones.
- GSP primary survey report shows that large deposits of Lead Zinc are situated in Gunga and Surmai.
- Geological Survey of Pakistan has reputed the successive places of commercially available minerals in Balochistan. Baluchistan holds abundant unexplored potential of metallic and non-metallic minerals. Some of these are:
 1. Baluchistan's coal reserves have potential to supply the present and future energy demands of our country to a great extent.
 2. Excessive reserves of chromite are at Muslim Bagh ,KillaSaifullah. Lasbela, Khuzdar, Kharan and Chaghi districts. Private sector is also engaged to extract this mineral.
 3. The main deposit of barytes is found near Khuzdar having a total reserve of over 2.00 million tones.
 4. The core deposits of sulphur are located in Chaghi District where three main reserves met around the Southern half of the extinct volcano, Koh-e-Sultan.
 5. The district of Chaghi also has vast reserves of marble. Enormous reserves of marble are found in Chaghi district, spreading from Dalbandin to the borders of Iran. Some deposits are located near to Pak-Afghan border areas. Bolan, Lasbela and Khuzdar are also famous areas for marble, mainly Onyx (dark green marble).
 6. A very small quantity of Uranium is found in Chaghai .
 7. Platinum is located in Lasbela, Khuzdar, Kaharan, Muslim Bagh and Zhob Districts.
 8. Geological Survey of Pakistan discovered iron Ore deposits in Dilband.The mineral rich area of Chaghi holds about 30 million tonnes of iron ore. Geological Survey of Pakistan has reported that there is at least 1 to 7 meters thick hematitic sedimentary ironstone bed of 150 million years old .Estimated reserves are at over 200 million tonnes.(tentative estimates).
 9. The main deposits of quartzite are found in Lasbela district.

10. Baluchistan has abundant reserves of limestone. Main reserves are located in Harnai, Sor Range and Spintangi.
11. RickoDek (a part of Chagi) has the world's 4th largest deposit of gold and copper. China is involved in gold and copper deposits of RecoDiq which are similar in size to those placed in Sarchesmeh (Iran, 2nd largest) and Escondida (Chile, 3rd largest) deposits of copper in the world. Tethyan and BHP Billiton come into joint project with the government of Baluchistan to mine these deposits.

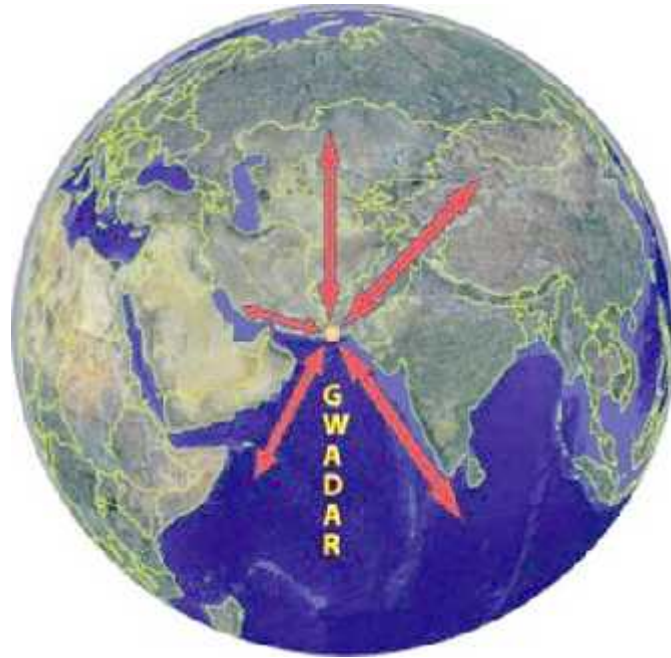
3rd Dimension: Gwader port

In Pakistan, Karachi and Qasim port are the key international deep-sea ports operating in Pakistan. In future, the development programmes for their capacity growth will not be able to keep pace the expected growth in demand. Thus there was a need for a third port to fill the gap. The deepest and longest coastline of Baluchistan laid emphasis on the place of 3rd port at Gwader. The Deep Sea Port of Gwadar is situated about 533 km from Karachi and 120 km from the Iranian border. Gwadar Port is situated in Baluchistan, at the mouth of the Persian Gulf, close to key shipping routes in and out of the Persian Gulf, in Baluchistan. In 1954; the US Geological Survey conducted a survey of Pakistan's coastline and identified Gwadar as an appropriate site for a seaport. Keeping this in mind, the government of Pakistan purchased the Gwadar land from Oman as this port was under the control of Omani state under a treaty with State of Kalat. The port was purchased for 3 million dollars in 1958. A small port was constructed at Gwader during the period 1988-1992.

With construction of Gwader port, Baluchistan has become significant in international arena due to deepest coast line of the Arabian Sea. Baluchistan is deliberated as the chief hub as it plays the role of junction between South Asia, Central Asia and the Persian Gulf. Gwader port acts as a gateway for CARs and China as it provides the shortest route, Quetta to Chaman to Central Asia. So, America has an eye on Gwadar for being its future "potential military base" while UAE thinks through it an unwanted challenge. With construction of CPEC, Baluchistan would play a significant role in invasion of Persian Gulf and south Asia. Today, the geoeconomic potential of Gwadar has transformed its national potential paradigm to an international potential treasure. The port has become focus of interests by regional and global powers since its construction started as sea port.

Gwader's most beneficial feature is its paramount geopolio-economic location, a link between East and west that can change the strategic atmosphere and economic status of the entire political community. The distinctive features which lead the port such benefits are natural; the port being a part of resourceful Baluchistan with deep and warm water coast located crossroads of various regions. The port having peerless geography is beneficial for almost all the countries in the region and the entire world with mainly reference to the trade contacts with Central Asian Countries, Persian Gulf, East Africa, UAE and North Western India. Moreover, Afghanistan is dependent upon Pakistan due to having no sea routes. The only way to link to the outer world and can gain access to international waters, Gwader port is beneficial for it.

Gwader Global Scenario



Source: <https://bolanvoice.files.wordpress.com/2013/06/gwadar2-300x293.jpg>

The project of Gwader port development was not given top priority in the agenda of the country. Its 1st phase is completed, yet the 2nd phase with many other parallel projects is incomplete such as the railway link, industrial and economic zone etc. After completion of Gwader port, Pakistan can become a commercial hub if Pakistan takes the following essential steps in developing Gwader port:

- 1- Pakistan should shape its foreign, domestic and economic policies in favor of Gwadar port.
- 2- Law and order situation in Baluchistan should be made better in order to secure the port of Gwader. Gwadar port can improve, flourish and boost Pakistan's economy and strategic position in the region only by giving priority to these steps and made efforts to establish close positive ties with neighboring along with the rest of international political system.

China has assisted Pakistan not only in construction of the port, yet also took part in developing infrastructure network and industrial complexes. There are many fears regarding Gwader port. The US and Indian concerns with regards to the Chinese involvement in Pakistan's interests has been grown and they considered it as a political threat. For this reason, the US has shaped many woe relation with some countries in the Middle East which have been further worsened due to the Global War on Terrorism (GWOT). The US has kept its military forces in the region to safeguard its own national interests. India views Chinese involvement in Gwader as a threat from three sides; Tibet, Myanmar and Pakistan.

Iran thinks the port can deprive its economic benefits by taking away trade from Iranian ports. To counter this prospect, Iran has developed its own port; Chabahar with Indian assistance and made a plan to provide smooth trade to and from Central Asia. The tribes of Baluchistan also think the advanced Gwadar as a threat to their cultural lifestyle.

Chinese Interests

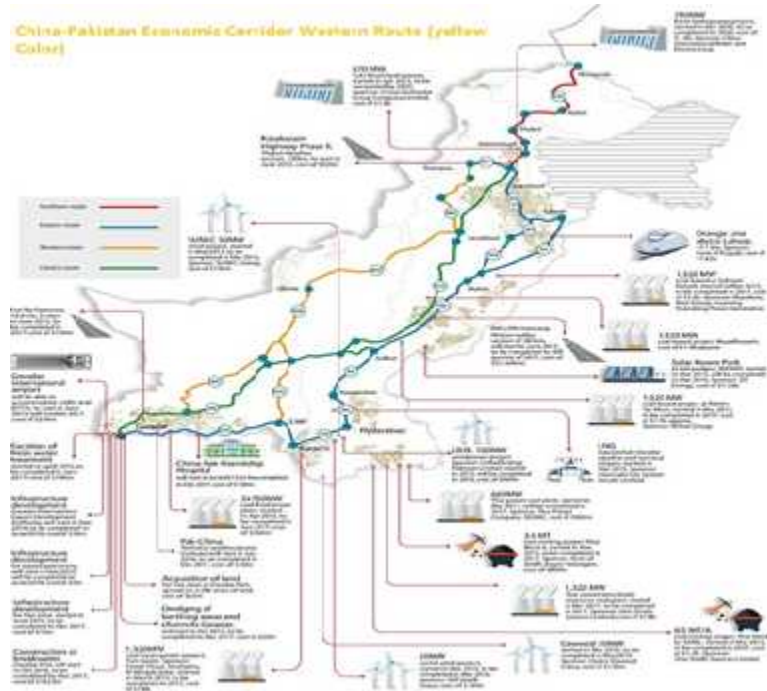
Gwadar is a doorway to the oil rich Persian Gulf and placed at the face of the Iranian Plateau. The port also provides an easy access to the mineral and power resources of Central Asian States & Chinese western part. Gwadar's geostrategic location has potential to develop Pakistan as regional hub for trade and economic activities. Pakistan can attain triumph such an imperative status in the international community. The major areas of interests for China are:

- 1- Though having a vast area of world' land, China doesn't have any port of warm waters, which can be used for the whole year.
- 2- The distance of Chinese industrial approach to the Shinghai port is nearly 16000 km and the sea travel of 2-3 months are further added. This costs them a lot in the form of taxes and duties as well. On the other hand, Gwadar port is only on a distance of 2500 km from China (Xinjiang, western part) yet the port is working for the whole year because of the hot waters here.
- 3- Chinese economy depends on Gulf's oil which passes through a long route to Shanghai then it is transported to western china after crossing thousands of miles with huge cost. By using Gwadar port and then KKH, it will cost less, safe and short route for China.
- 4- China wants to corner the global powers from Baluchistan. (Kemp, 2010, p.4).
- 5- China can develop its western area (Xinjiang province) and can overcome the insurgency atmosphere prevailing in Xinjiang.

4th Dimension: Pak-China Economic Corridor

Nobody can live alone in this era of globalization. Economic corridors join economic means along a clear energetic geographic location. These routes offer vital links between commercial nodes or hubs that are generally concentrated in urban areas. Their role in regional economic growth can be realized in terms of the network effects that they nurture. The mega project of Pak-China economic corridor will be a milestone in fostering Sino-Pak ties. The CPEC extending from the port of Gwadar, (Pakistan) to Kashghar, (China) will boost the magnitude scope of old, strong bilateral ties between Pakistan and Chinese relations. Pakistan stands at a crossroad where it can exploit all means and assistance through CPEC that would lead to countless advantages for the modern and future prospects. This corridor will create new job opportunities by developing new towns, trade centers and industries. In future perspective, it will develop in shape of economic

community, energy corridor, linking Asian continent (China) to the Indian Ocean and will extend Chinese influence to neighboring East, South, Central and Western Asian regions & will change the Geoeconomic trade patterns in this region that will get benefit from this project. China wants to use its “Belt and Road” as profitable growth strategy for Pakistan to boost Pakistan toward economic growth.



Source: Home / Tourism / China-Pakistan Economic Corridor Road Western Route

Pak-China Ties/CPEC

According to an American researcher, (Matrix) “Economic corridors are culture or trade agreements and treaties, statutes, delegated legislation, and customs that govern and guide trading relationships, institutions and structures or movement of products, services and information in geographic vicinity among people in and across borders” . Pak-China friendship ties have a long history of strong bonds which is quite evident in the form of geographic proximity that lead to trans-regional trade acceleration to each other. Pakistan and China has nurtured sturdy mutual trade and economic bonds and collaboration over the years. China has progressively developed as Pakistan’s major trading partner in terms of exports and imports. Sino-Pak commercial trade and bilateral relations were established in January 1963 when both signed up the 1st joint long-term trade pact .A free Trade agreement was signed in 2006 yet it implemented from July 1, 2007 .By this pact, Pakistan gained market entry for numerous products of direct export concerns. The statistical data reveals that bilateral trade between Sino-Pak was

US\$ 4.1 billion in the period 2006-07 that upgraded to US\$ 9.2 billion in 2012-13. The most significant momentous agreement signed between Pakistan and China till now is known as CPEC. In Pakistan, during the President Musharraf regime, the idea of economic corridor was conceived. The project was to link Kashgar to Gwadar by the new and current road networks of Indus and Karakoram, and promote further linking it across the border with Central Asian states providing the cost and time efficient chain of supply for trade within the region.

. It is said that CPEC will promote and reinforce trade and economic assistance between Pak-China and the region. In future, this corridor will serve as a primary gateway for trade not only for China yet the entire region. This Economic corridor can be considered as future of the regional cooperation between South, Central Asia and China as well as with the entire world. This project has prospective to empower half of the world's population of Asia, by increasing remarkable trade routes between China and Pakistan and entire Asia and adjacent regions. To continue traditional friendship and strengthen friendly ties with China, Prime Minister of Pakistan visited China in July 2013. In 2013, Li Keqiang, (the Chinese Premier) during his visit to Pakistan revealed much zeal for this mega project. During his visit, the signboards placed in Islamabad were indicating Pak-China friendship by highlighting these words, "Pakistan-China friendship is higher than the mountains, deeper than the oceans, sweeter than honey, and stronger than steel." During the visit made by Chinese President, Nawaz Sharif Government not only tried to discuss on regional issues, CPEC's geostrategic location in strengthening communication with construction of that economic corridor, yet also tried to consolidate the bilateral strategic relations with 'all weather friend, China. A major uplift was received in Feb, 2013 when Gwader port was given under Chinese control and various agreements were signed. Some paramount projects were:

1. Construction of international airport at Gwader port.
2. Up gradation of KKH section from Rajkot to Islamabad covering the distance of 1300km.
3. Construction of Cross-border Optical Fibre Cable System between China and Pakistan.
4. The EngroThar Coal Fired Power Plant.
5. Agreement on Sukhi-Kinari Hydro Power Project.
6. Construction of motorway from Karachi to Lahore,
7. Construction of Hawaiian Dry Port.

Both Zardari and Nawaz Sharif Government are strong supporters of this mega project. If Pakistan properly hunts this potential, it will be able to yield the economic benefits by this trade corridor. This corridor will substantially reinforce Pakistan's regional power and will provide evidence for more priceless long-term ally for China. Pakistan can develop a futuristic regional economic bloc by applying Chinese vision in developing economic corridor.

The massive project of CPEC have objective to connect Gwader port with Xinjiang (Kashghar, China) covering an area of about 3,000km, through mechanized transportation network, and transform it in energy and economic corridor. The FWO has completed 502 km out of 870 km road from Gwader port to western part of China. (www.youtube.com/watch?v=s-z91ceFjVk) This project is an annex of Chinese futuristic 21st century Silk Road proposal, may be said the biggest investment by China. This strategic project can be supposed to be a tool that can change strategic game in the region. This project will transform Pakistan into a regional economic hub/nucleus that will boost up and promote knots between Pak-China relations. The Government of Pakistan and media has entitled this project as "the Game and Fate changer" for the region. The Guardian reported,

"The Chinese are not just bestowing to build much-needed infrastructure but also make Pakistan a strategic partner in its striking economic and strategic goals."

The CPEC is a merger of manifold improvements in the global, regional, bilateral and domestic perspectives. The vital objective of which is peace, harmony, prosperity and good fortune of the people of Pakistan, China, the region and the world. AhsanIqbal, Pakistan's planning & development minister said,

"The trade corridor project would develop strong economic relations between the two countries. "The real prospect of CPEC is that it changes the scope of the relationship from geopolitics to Goeconomic,"

Sino-Pak Economic Corridor is a mega project, developed in the geopolitical regions will be beneficial for interconnected countries by opening new vistas of trade. Silk Road is one of the old economic corridors running from east to west. CPEC is a fruit of Pak-China friendship that will turn Pakistan into an industrial country and will provide prosperity and opportunity for becoming a stable country linked with the regional countries. The worldwide cost-effective scenario has been changed dramatically. The key drivers of this alteration have been skill, trade reforms, freer capital movements, mechanized communication and transport infrastructure and formation of cross border supply chains. The focus of gravity of the world economy has moved east with the evolving economies rising at a much quicker step than the advanced economies. The development of Gwadar port, airport and construction of eastern, western and central links of CPEC will provide link to all the provinces and areas of the country and would transfer the country into industrialized and trade hub.CPEC will also generate open trade routes for Western part of China and will offer direct approach to the Middle East (resource rich region), avoiding longer logistic routes at present through the Malacca Strait.

The traders of Gilgit are confident that CPEC will open business opportunities for the region's traders. They expect it a game changer for the region. Some experts believe that it will also boost tourism in the 73,000 square km region (Gilgit) that is a mountaineer's paradise also home as well as home to the world's second highest peak K2 and the Nanga Parbat. Some experts from Gilgit lamented it as a black hole.(Ebrahim.2016).The Indus River is well-known as the vital spark of Pakistan's economy. The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) will bring quick and perspective change. It will offer the alluring view of an Indus River

miracle to match those on the Yellow River of China and Han River of South Korea. ([http:// thediplomatplomat.com/2015/12/a-miracle-on-the-Indus-river/](http://thediplomatplomat.com/2015/12/a-miracle-on-the-Indus-river/))

Conclusion

God has gifted Pakistan in the shape of Baluchistan, the province whose multidimensional vital approaches has made it a nucleus for economic progress of Pakistan as well as the region. Baluchistan embraces an imperative location in the Gulf Region as it is placed at a strategic key point, 'Strait Of Hurmos, thus can play vital role in regional politics mainly for CARs. Baluchistan has an entree to Indian Ocean; the Middle East and South Asia thus its persisting significance lies in the fact that it offers new approaches and short routes for Afghanistan and CARs and opens in them the outer world. The excessive geo-strategic significance of Baluchistan depends on Gwader Port in which both the U.S. and China are tremendously interested in it as an energy terminal and a naval base. (<http://www.globalresearch.ca/>). The development of Gwadar Port as an energetic regional trade has again placed Baluchistan in regional as well as global scenario. This Port is intended to bring an economic revolution and prosperity for Baluchistan as well as Pakistan & has potential to develop the country as economic regional hub. The territory of Baluchistan is rich with different types of minerals, gas reserves and with gifted geographic location, mainly its geostrategic significance is certain. Sino-Pak Economic Corridor is a mega project, developed in the geopolitical regions will be beneficial for interconnected countries by opening new vistas of trade. Yet a powerful, sturdy and stable, Pakistan, particularly one that would be independent and influential is not looked at in good terms by the Pentagon and NATO. To sum up; stable Baluchistan is the need of hour which will bring prosperity for Pakistan as well as stability for the region.

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