



RESEARCH PAPER

Interpretive Structural Model (ISM) based Analysis of Issues of National Integration in Pakistan: A Case Study of Balochistan

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ABSTRACT

Society of Pakistan is a plural society having four provinces with their own cultures, norms and traditions. Focusing on Balochistan, a backward and underdeveloped province with fewer facilities consisting the issue of national integration. National integration is a process in which divisive community and cultures are blends into complete unity. As far as Balochistan is concerned, it is a province that has enough strategic importance but lack of government policies creates the issue of national integration. The study examines the relations among different variables that affect the process of Nation Integration in Balochistan in light of Interpretive Structural Model (ISM) in form of diagraph. The objective of this study is to measure the intensity of relations among variable, i.e. two way relationships, a variable influence by the other variable and a variable influenced by the other variable. In order to achieve the main aim of the research, questionnaire has been designed comprising on twenty-four (24) variables, filled by the method "Expert Opinion". Main challenge for the government, is to overcome the fears and securities of Baloch, resource distribution, abolishment of the foreign involvement, control of the military, security of the "Sardari and Tribe System" since this system is identity and beauty of this culture.

KEYWORDS Balochistan, Interpretive Structural Model (ISM), National Integration

Introduction

Pakistan, since its creation, has been facing the serious challenge of national integration as a unified nation-state. Even after seventy-four years of independence, the debate surrounding the challenges of national integration is echoing at different forums. It is fact, that because of migration in 1947, the administrative body of newborn state Pakistan had to struggle hard to create identity and nationhood. National Integration is a "feeling which ties the citizens of a country". "National Integration is a job to inculcate knowledge of our county, pride in it, and respect for the best in our national environment, aspiration and traditions and a wish to improve our country"

Balochistan is a province with rich natural resources i.e. natural gas, coal, copper, gold, oil, precious stones, minerals, Deep-Sea Port Gwadar, and many more. The province has remained economically deprived since the independence of Pakistan. Its people have not been given any share in the government jobs, military and bureaucracy. The study has its aim to examine and analyze the numerous factors that influence the process of national integration in Pakistan, especially in Balochistan (Muzaffar, Karamat & Saeed, 2018).

Literature Review

A considerable amount of literature has been published on Issue of Balochistan but no one uses the Interpretive Structural Model (ISM) to elucidate the issues faced by Balochi People. The detail of published research is as:

Shamila Tabssum, Mehwish Aslam, Ghulam Mustafa (2023) agree in "Nation and National Integration: Conceptual Perception" that National integration connects all facets of society regardless of language, racial background, religion, race, or belief. It is a process based on harmony, interdependence, and most importantly, national awareness. National integration is a sentiment that unites a nation's population.

Majeed, (2014) discussed the connection of national integration with national unity. Somehow or the other, there was a strong relationship between these two variables. She narrates about the introduction, variables/factors responsible for national integration in Pakistan. Furthermore, she illustrates in detail about the solution of the problems of national integration.

Hutchinson, (2005) censures the contemporary procedure of clashes occurred due to various beliefs, large scale growth of conflicts, a wide gap in business/ matters or settlements. Hence, he illustrates that several disputes occurred due to ethnicity among diverse organizations. He makes critical notes on contemporary idea of "Nation". Hutchinson draws an attractive sketch of contemporary and old combination about the concept of nation. He denies the theory of supremacy of west and Christian dominance. There comes a new pattern of civilization by revivalists that consist on realistic bases. In this book he also narrates about clashes between nations and the organization of fiscal, societal and state affairs plans or their formation. To focus the current study, nature of the people of Balochistan, tribalism and Sardari system was also highlighted.

Kamboh, Mustafa and Rasul, (2021) explained the concept of National Integration in Pakistan in paper titled "5th Generation Warfare and Issues of National Integration in Pakistan" This study makes one thing clear that our state needs to be more vigilant and cautious than ever in order to avoid its disintegration in the hands of its foes that are trying their utmost to tarnish state's image in the eyes of its citizens.

Baloch, Mustafa and Kakar, (2021) agree that Balochistan is the largest province of Pakistan, making about 45% of its territory. It is an important geo-strategic and geo-economic location. The enemies of country are sponsoring insurgencies, abetting terrorism, sabotaging development projects, and publishing misleading and fake media reports to influence the minds of local communities and incite them against its own state and its institutions. This research paper explores challenges of fifth generation warfare to Balochistan.

Imran, Mustafa, Saleem, Haider, and Arslan, (2021) explain Non-Traditional Security Challenges and its Threat to Regional Integration and Sovereignty of South Asian States. In this paper they said that Non-traditional security challenges are divided into three categories i.e., ecological problems, demographic challenges and transnational crimes and each challenge was discussed in terms of state's sovereignty and human security.

Nadeem, Mustafa and Kakar, (2021) discussed the challenges faced by the Pakistan specially in Balochistan due to 5th Generation Warfare.

Iqbal, Mustafa and Arslan, (2021) raised the issues of Balochistan and argued that The 18th amendment although addressed the concerns of people of Baluchistan yet there is a subtle distinction between to address and resolve the concern and the research abridged the gap.

“The Redefined Dimensions of Baloch Nationalist Movement” was written by Malik Siraj Akbar in 2011. The book critically analyzed the relations between Balochistan and Central Government. Even though it is also discussed that in some educational institutes of Balochistan they do not allow the students to recite national anthem of Pakistan. Balochistan Package, 18th amendment, NFC Award did not properly support this province. In this book he discussed about the increasing elements of secularism that exist in province and certain related elements too. He wrote that Baloch tries to concentrate the attention of international powers to establish a stable region within Pakistan although secularism exists surrounded Pakistan’s border in form of Iran and Afghanistan. Military involvement in this province creates mess that’s why revolt against center increased. Chapter of this thesis related to the central government relations, federalism and about the constitutional amendments highlighted the importance about all these issues.

Farhan Siddiqi illustrates in his book ethnic movements, i.e. Balochi, Sindhi, Mohajar. He starts work from separation of Bangladesh in 1971 then moves forward to the other ethnic movements. In this study most relevant ethnic movement is Baloch movement’s (1970’s) emphasis on tribalism. Military intervention in Balochistan leads the factor of lack of national integration. This book is an essay on the topic of nationalism and ethnicity. This book clearly mentions that the responsibility of ethnic issue and lack of nationalism is on government and state. When government urge the tribes to follow the national policies without giving them proper care and protocol it pilot the issues and instabilities generated. It is a fact that his work is not so modern but it focuses all the major and foremost movements initiated for self-identity in Balochistan. Further he discussed the ethnic-nationalist movements of Balochistan.

Strategic Importance of Balochistan

As far as the physical location is concerned, this region is bordered with India. In the North side, it is separated from India from Suleiman hills. In ancient period, Baloch state was distributed into following diverse states (Baloch, 1987):

- In 1871, a line named “Goldsmith line” was sketched or it separates in 1896. The west part of Balochistan has been conferred to Iran but having the east side of Balochistan remained in possession of British government.
- In 1984, Durand line, was dragged by the British government. This has separated Balochistan from neighboring state of Afghanistan. Being a part of British colonialism, the boundaries of Balochistan were innate to Pakistan, Iran and Afghanistan and it tries to distribute this state (Balochistan).

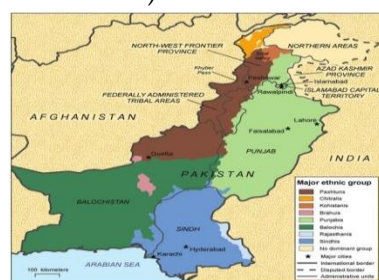


Figure 1 Location of Balochistan on Pakistan’s Map

Balochistan: A Province

When it was the end of the regime of “Ayub Khan” during 1969, General Yahya Khan imposed Martial Law in the country. All command and supremacy was also transferred to him. He declared the termination of “One Unit” on 22nd November 1969. Furthermore, “he announced for elections in the state on the basis of one man one vote” (Muzaffar, Khan, & Yaseen, 2021; Pasha, 1991). According to him, West Pakistan would be separated among distinct parts or they would work in their domain. The main control of these regions would be under Governor that must be nominated by the President and complete the tasks as per the guidance of the same (Zaman, 1970).

Here, it is significant to elaborate when there has been the end of the government of Ayub Khan. He agreed to the most of the demands of the political representatives but termination of One Unit. While “Yahya Khan decided to dissolve West Pakistan in the vain hope of satisfying political demands in both parts of the country” (Yusuf, 1999).

General Yahya Khan revived the supremacy and independence of remaining provinces: i.e. Punjab, Sindh, NWFP or established Balochistan. It was the day of July 1st, 1970 when Balochistan would get the position of separate province. Local mass accepted it and praised this initiative. A remarkable point is that “Shiekh Mujib-ur-Rehman” got participation in various gatherings held at Balochistan and he was confident that the legislative council would support the rights and securities of Baloch (Mazri, 1999). In return, Baloch leaders showed their sympathies and association with Bengali community who were in pathetic condition. “General Riaz Hussain” was nominated being 1st sovereign of the region. It proved a great turmoil in Baloch politics to create Balochistan as sovereign region and it was sure that “Baloch Muslim League” would not take any serious step for the betterment of progress of Balochistan. Local mass figured out that they showed dual policy: one was in support of One Unit and the other was to withdraw of one unit. It was known when some billboard of withdrawal of policy fixed at different places instead of support of one unit. It left disloyalty of Baloch Muslim League to Baloch (Bughti, 2003).

Leadership of former “Balochistan State Union (BSU)” conceded a plan on January 13th to revive the union. This plan had not enough acceptances among the people nor from the administrative body (Naseer, 1982). In this situation “National Awami Party NAP” appeared being a strong party in province while clashes raised between Pakhtoon and Baloch community on language issue. The Pakhtoon leadership under “Abdul Samad Achakzai” insisted that Balochistan will be distribute between Baloch and Pakhtoon border. National Awami Party did not show their willingness to this matter and this became the reason of separation of both parties i.e. National Awami Party and Achakzai group. Resultantly, he created his “Pakhtunkhaw National Awami Party (PNAP)” (Khan, 1988).

Purpose of this party was to embarrass pakhtoon border with NWFP and creates a strong Pakhtunkhaw region (Bughti, 2003). General Yahya made an initiative for one unit so that separatists might finish their enmity but all in vain. They neither demolished their leadership nor end their activities. They went for hard work to spread of their power and strength so that they might get strong position in Marri Bhughti and Jhalawan area (Dehwar, 1994).

Matter of Regional Sovereignty

The matter of regional sovereignty of Balochistan, their racial individuality, liberties, and privileges has been connected with one another. After 1971, Baloch

leadership lifted this matter. “They vow for confederation, maximum autonomy within federation, and demand for change in provincial boundaries to create a comparatively homogeneous province. Since Balochistan got the status of a province, it had never performed as an active federating unit” (Hashmi, 2013).

Since creation, whole administrative bodies i.e. civil or armed administration, was interested to relay on centralizing the authority to federal government. The racial issues rose when they denied to transfer power to the provinces. While Pakistan Peoples’ Party (PPP) settled the matter and abrogated the “Co-current List”. “It was an effort to ensure political autonomy of the provinces but the government of Balochistan was not satisfied” (Fair, 2012)

Material and Methods

This study is based on Interpretive Structural Modeling (ISM). This technique is especially use to analyze and evaluate more than 100 variables. That is why, this method is used to analyze the various factors. Interpretive Structural Model (ISM) analysis is one of the tools to identify the internal and external barriers and other factors. ISM approach starts with an identification of variables, which are relevant to the problem or issue. Then contextually relevant subordinate relations are chosen by using ISM. It also helps to classify the barrier depending upon the dependence power and the driving power. Standard steps are there to get a Final Reachability Matrix (FRM). Conclusion may attain through a diagraph from the dependence power and driving power.

Table 1
SSIM after Majority Voting

B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11	B12	B13	B14	B15	B16	B17	B18	B19	B20	B21	B22	B23	B24		
B1	V	O	O	O	O	O	X	V	X	V	A	O	O	O	A	O	V	A	X	O	O	V	A		
B2			O	O	O	V	O	V	O	A	V	A	O	A	A	X	O	V	O	O	A	O	A	O	
B3				O	A	V	X	O	V	O	V	V	X	O	V	A	O	O	V	X	V	X	A	O	
B4						X	O	X	O	A	X	V	A	O	O	O	X	A	V	X	O	O	A	V	O
B5							O	X	O	V	O	O	A	V	O	A	A	X	A	V	X	A	O	A	V
B6								O	A	V	A	A	O	X	V	X	O	A	O	O	O	V	V	A	A
B7																									
B8																									
B9																									
B10																									
B11																									
B12																									
B13																									
B14																									
B15																									
B16																									
B17																									
B18																									
B19																									
B20																									
B21																									

B22		V	V
B23			O
B24			

As mentioned above, in this table relationship among variables has been checked via, "A, O, V, X" as per given description:

- If right side variable influence/cause left side variable put "A"
- If both variables don't influence/cause each other put "O"
- If left side variable influence/cause right side variable put "V"
- If both variables influence/cause each other put "X"

Table 2
Initial Reachability Matrix (IRM)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		
1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0		
2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		
3	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	
4	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	
5	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	
6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	
7	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	
8	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	
9	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	
10	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	
11	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	
12	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	
13	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	
14	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	
15	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	
16	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
17	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	
18	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	
19	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	
20	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	
21	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	
22	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	
23	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	
24	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	

In this table, IRM has been obtained altering the association into "Binary Numbers 0 & 1". It has been observed that there is a certain connection in variables related to FRM. In this table, the data moves from upper triangle to lower triangle, "A & V" altered into 0 & 1.

- If left side variable influenced /caused right side variable, SSIM became "V", this value in IRM became 1 and when we inverted the same, value became 0.
- If right side variable influenced/caused left side variable, put "A", IRM value became 0 and when it was inverted, value became 1.
- If both variables influenced/caused each other, put "X", IRM became 1 and when it was inverted, value became 1.
- If both variables don't influence/cause each other put "O", IRM became 0 and when it inverts value became 0.

Table 3
Final Reachability Matrix (FRM)

	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11	B12	B13	B14	B15	B16	B17	B18	B19	B20	B21	B22	B23	B24	Driving power
B1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24
B2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24
B3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24
B4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24
B5	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	23
B6	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	23
B7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24
B8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24
B9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24
B10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24
B11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24
B12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24
B13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24
B14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24
B15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24
B16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24
B17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24
B18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24
B19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24
B20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24
B21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24
B22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24
B23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24
B24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24
Dependence Power	23	23	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	574

The table of Final Reachability Matrix (FRM) has been drawn after IRM. IRM has been monitored or moved towards FRM. Monitoring the transitivity, has been considered as a critical step to finalized the findings of ISM. In above FRM, “1” showed that there is direct relationship among variables, “1” shows the transitive relationship among the variables and “0” shows that there has been no relationship among variables. In FRM when we measure the transitive relation, it means that, “if a factor/variable “A” has relationship with “B” and “B” has relationship with “C”, “A” has relationship with “C” and “C” has relation with “A”. For example:

If:

$$A=B$$

$$B=C \text{ then}$$

$$C=A$$

$$A=C$$

In FRM we also find the “Driving and Dependence Power” of these variables. To sum the variables in vertical and horizontally, driving and dependence power will be calculated. It is necessary to clarify that driving and dependence power must be same.

Table 4
Driving and Dependence Power of Variables

Factors	Driving Power	Dependence Power
BN1 (Ethnicity in Baloch Community)	24	23
BN2 (Baloch Tribalism)	24	23
BN3(Role of leadership)	24	24
BN4 (Dilemma of Federalism)	24	24
BN5 (Balochi Culture)	23	24
BN6 (Balochi Language)	23	24
BN7 (Religious Intolerance)	24	24
BN8 (Political instability/issues)	24	24
BN9 (Economic and Social Issues)	24	24
BN10 (Political Autonomy)	24	24
BN11 (Sectarianism in Baloch Society)	24	24
BN12 (Water Resources)	24	24
BN13 (Lack of Nationalism)	24	24
BN14 (Role of Bureaucracy)	24	24
BN15 (Historical Factor)	24	24
BN16 (Feudalism or Sardari System)	24	24
BN17 (Weak Democracy)	24	24
BN18 (Extremism in Baloch Community)	24	24
BN19 (Central and Provincial Relations)	24	24
BN20 (Trend of Education in Baloch)	24	24
BN21 (Uneven Distribution of Natural Resources)	24	24
BN22 (Physical Location on Map)	24	24
BN23 (Governance in Balochi Community)	24	24
BN24 (Role of Media)	24	24

Above shown table has been designed to classify the Driving and Dependence Powers of the variables/factors that create hurdle in National Integration in Pakistan. "Driving Power of every variable is sum of variables (Included that Variable) that affect (for example, total of rows). On the other hand, Dependence Power of variables is sum of variable (Included that Variable) in which it has been affected (for example, total of columns)".

On the basis of this Driving and Dependence Power, it would be categorized in "Autonomous, Dependent, Linkage or Independent Quadrants". FRM drive towards reachability or "Antecedent Set" for all variables.

Table 5
Iteration Levels (Level Partition)

Factors/ Variables	Reachability Set	Antecedence Set	Intersection Set	Level
B1	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14 ,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24	1,2,3,4,5,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14, 15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24	1,2,3,4,5,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14, 15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24	II
B2	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14 ,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24	1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14, 15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24	1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14, 15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24	II
B3	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14 ,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14 ,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14 ,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24	I
B4	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14 ,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14 ,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14 ,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24	I
B5	1,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14, 15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14 ,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24	1,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14, 15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24	I
B6	2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14, 15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14 ,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24	2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14, 15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24	I

B7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14 ,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14 ,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14 4,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24	I
B8	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14 ,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14 ,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14 ,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24	I
B9	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14 ,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14 ,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14 ,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24	I
B10	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14 ,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14 ,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14 ,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24	I
B11	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14 ,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14 ,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14 ,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24	I
B12	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14 ,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14 ,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14 ,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24	I
B13	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14 ,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14 ,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14 ,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24	I
B14	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14 ,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14 ,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14 ,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24	I
B15	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14 ,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14 ,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14 ,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24	I
B16	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14 ,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14 ,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14 ,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24	I
B17	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14 ,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14 ,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14 ,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24	I
B18	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14 ,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14 ,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14 ,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24	I
B19	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14 ,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14 ,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14 ,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24	I
B20	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14 ,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14 ,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14 ,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24	I
B21	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14 ,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14 ,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14 ,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24	I
B22	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14 ,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14 ,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14 ,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24	I
B23	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14 ,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14 ,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14 ,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24	I
B24	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14 ,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14 ,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14 ,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24	I

Level II

Factors/ Variables	Reachability Set	Antecedency Set	Intersection Set	Level
B1	1,2	1,2	1,2	II
B2	1,2	1,2	1,2	II

After FRM, “Reachability Set (RS), Antecedent Set (AS) or Intersection Set (IS)” has been made. “RS comprises the variable (Itself) or other variables that can assist to achieve while AS comprises variable (Itself) and other variables that assist to achieving it” and IS of the AS and RS for whole variables has been calculated”. The Variables, comprising RS and IS are equivalent are placed on the top level in ISM’s scale (Hierarchy). When high ranked variable is recognized, it becomes split with the entire variables. Here, occurs the repetition of the same procedure and treasure the further rank. The procedure remained ongoing till the ranks of all variables are found out. With the help of these ranks, Diagraph becomes structured or sketched the diagram.

Interpretative Structural Modeling (ISM)

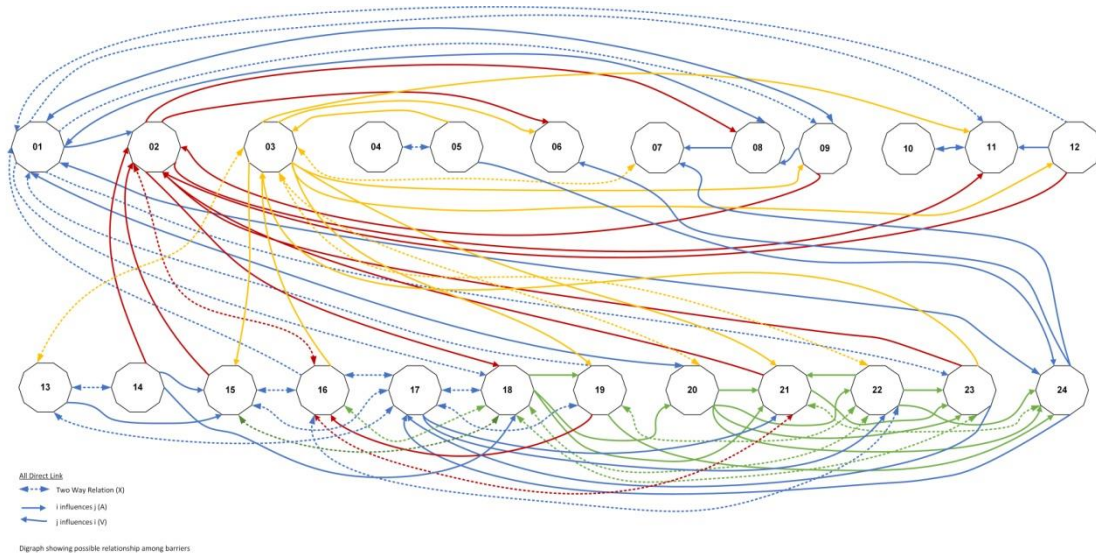


Figure No. 2(Relationship between the Variables)

In ISM relationship between both levels (Level-I and Level-II) has been defined according to the collected data as per given detail:

- Arrows in two ways (\leftrightarrow) shows the two-way relation in variables
- Arrow (\rightarrow) shows that the concern variable influence to the next
- Arrow (\leftarrow) shows that the variable influenced

Conclusion

Using ISM approach, the present work is able to distinguish the variables/ barriers which are the hurdles in process of national integration in Balochistan. Political system of Balochistan is too complicated as in real picture Sardari System has its deep roots, in ancient history, Feudalisms or Sardars' rule the Baloch. Basically, Baloch community is very extremist, violent and aggressive in their nature. Many extremist, nationalists and ethnical movements have been initiated by local Baloch for the sake of their rights and protection of sardari system. The digraph of ISM makes a sense of relationship among variables that are the barriers in process of national integration. Various factors have been discussed in research but most important and leading factors that are hurdle in national integration are "Ethnicity and Tribalism" in Balochistan. Main challenge for the government, is to overcome the fears and securities of Baloch, features of equality in resource distribution, introduction on modern reforms in Balochistan, abolishment of the foreign involvement in region, control of the military, security of the "Sardari and Tribe System" since this system is identity and beauty of this culture. Ups and downs can come in nations but to tackle the situation, wise and technical decisions may uplift the state.

Recommendations

Following are few suggestions to make the system strong and stability of NI in Pakistan:

- There must be planned policies to enhance the division of resources among federating units.
- Discourage the foreign involvement in state affairs as it leaves long-lasting and unsafe environment to local mass.

- Media should cover the real picture of the story not depicts the situation that is provided by the authoritative bodies.
- Strategically there must be strong security in Balochistan so that province would be secure from terrorist attacks.
- Planned polices should be initiated so that Balochistan would be able to keep its position strong
- Boost up the performance of CCI, NFC to bring clear and positive aspects of their origin and relationship among federal government and federating units may be pleasant
- There is requirement to launch such social system that would not biased and original in formula of consultation
- There is need to make Baloch a part of main political and social system of state as they want to serve as responsible citizen
- Main defense bodies are needed to be responsible for Balochistan too, instead of occupying their area for other sake
- When federal government will provide maximum support to province there must be decreased the ratio of clashes
- When there are clashes between federal government and federating units, they must be solve through proper channel and minimum interference of foreign states
- Reduce “Anti-State Actors” from Pakistan
- Division of natural resources and revenue must be equally divided among federating units
- Assurance of worth of humans, as Balochistan faced the situation of Internally Displaced Persons (IDP’s)

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