

# Martyrs And Missing Leaders and activists of BSO-Azad



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## 13 November Baloch Martyrs Day



Today, on November 13, we commemorate the martyrdom of our heroes. Today we remember those thousands of men, women, children and elderly Baloch – some of them we know by name and others are our unsung heroes laid in unmarked graves – who sacrificed their lives for a better future where

their fellow countrymen will not face persecution, and will not be deprived of their social, political and economic rights. A future of self-rule, a future without fear, a future without religious fanaticism, a future without oppression.

Every human being should strive for such ideals and no one deserves to be killed for demanding these ideals. But the world is an unjust place, and Pakistan the most. Yet, injustice has to be fought out.

In Baloch history our people have fought against aggressors with bravery and dignity, no matter how strong the oppressive forces were. In the 19th century, the same day Mir Mehrab Khan, the ruler of Balochistan, refused to surrender against the much powerful British forces, knowing he will be eventually defeated. He fought until death, but didn't surrender his country's sovereignty to foreign invaders. His heroic decision was defined by a collective Baloch trait: injustice should not be tolerated at any cost.

Today we face a new aggressor with old colonial motives of plunder and exploitation. The world has changed and empires vanished since World War II with most of humankind enjoying relative peace and prosperity. Yet there are states like Pakistan that are employing the same old tactics of colonial aggression and exploitation on the pretext of delivering peace and prosperity. But we can identify the ill motives of an aggressor, as did our ancestors. We have fought against them

in the past, we are still fighting them and will fight against them in the future.

Today we are faced with the chauvinistic Punjabi military of Pakistan. Today, our sons and daughters, the heroes of our nation, are still shown their uncompromising resolve to resist oppression through unsurmountable sacrifices.

Our sacrifices are not led by blind heroism or bravery. Like any other people, we cherish life and mourn death. Yet, as we weep, we also celebrate the death of our heroes, as their act of sacrifice is motivated by the aspirations of a better human society where we can freely live our lives according to our own values and without persecution.

Let us remember our heroes. All of them. Those who we know by names and those buried in collective unmarked graves. Let us light a kindle in their memory and cherish their sacrifices. Let us mourn and celebrate at the same time.

Let us honor our heroes by following in their footsteps and carry on the torch of resistance they lit with their sacrifices. We cannot afford to discontinue our struggle in the face of sheer brutality, as it will be tantamount to letting go the sacrifices of our heroes. Stopping the struggle in the middle means to justify Pakistan's brutal use of force against our people.

Let us honor our heroes by an act of resistance, no matter how small it is. Let us show Pakistan's military establishment we will not break in the face of tyranny and will not submit to the illegitimate occupation of our land. We will fight on, like our heroes.

November 13 is the day of remembrance and allegiance to those sons and daughters of the soil who knew they could not see a free Balochistan in their life, yet they sacrificed the precious lives for the future of our nation. What makes their sacrifice so great is their understanding of the significance of human freedom. Let us cherish the memory of those men and

women who fought for this idea that humans cannot be deprived of their inherent right to be born free and remain free. Our heroes were born free and they died free. They chose death over life for our free future. Let us honor them by refusing to surrender to slavery.

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## Memorandum



Memorandum



To:

The Right Honourable Justine Trudeau

Prime Minister of Canada

House of Commons

Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0A6

From:

[Ms. Karima Mehrab](#)

Chairperson, Baloch Students Organisation – Azad

Toronto, Ontario

September 29, 2017

Subject:

Urgent entreaty to assert diplomatic pressure on Pakistan to stop the ongoing, month-long military operation against innocent civilian population in Kolwa, Balochistan.

Dear Prime Minister:

People of Balochistan are facing the worst kind of human rights abuses, social injustice, sectarian violence, enforced disappearances, targeted killings, torture and the “kill and dump” policy carried out by the Pakistani state security forces against Baloch political activists with impunity. The indigenous people of Balochistan are being systematically marginalized through methods employed by the state that involves cultural genocide, ethnic cleansing, militarization, and promotion of religious extremism as a tool to control and radicalize the society and to rid it of all humane and democratic values.

Currently, a month-long Pakistani military operation is underway in Kolwa, the most poverty-stricken region of Balochistan. More than fifty military vehicles and six helicopter gunships with hundreds of soldiers are taking part in this campaign of death and destruction. Villages in this area have been cordoned off and none of the Pakistani or international press is permitted access to the locals for independent reporting. According to the local sources medical aid is being denied to several of the residents who are in urgent need of it. Pakistan Army soldiers are committing

heinous crimes that include beatings, torture, arbitrary arrests, disappearing arrested villagers to undisclosed locations and shooting civilians in public view. There are reports of soldiers torching homes and burning down villages, destroying local means of livelihood of the people. Many are feared dead or in critical need of medical attention.

Dear Prime Minister:

We have lost all hope from the Pakistani government, judiciary and civilian authorities to save us from this barbarism unleashed upon us by its own army that rules supreme and unchallenged in the country. Our only hope is the western democracies and the international community that has the means to put an end to these Pakistani war crimes in Balochistan.

Conclusion:

People of Balochistan demand for an urgent international intervention to stop the Pakistan state atrocities, gross human rights violations and crimes against humanity committed against civilian populations. Suffering families ask for the return of thousands of Baloch missing persons illegally taken away by the Pakistan Army in the last several years. Canada should send a peace and human rights mission to Islamabad to independently inquire and find ways to put an end to the military operations in Balochistan.

Enclosed: Attached with the memorandum is a copy of a comprehensive human rights report on Balochistan that was presented at the UNHRC in Geneva.

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# China Pakistan Economic Corridor and Its Impacts on Balochistan

## China Pakistan Economic Corridor and Its Impacts on Balochistan

### Geographical Importance of Balochistan:



Balochistan has importance in the region due to its historical position. Balochistan helps to connect three regions simultaneously, and due to this quality Balochistan possess the strategic importance.

Balochistan is located at the junction of Southern Asia, Central Asia and Middle East. Balochistan is very important for these regions, because Balochistan is the only corridor where countries of these regions can access to each other by using land and maritime routes of Balochistan.

Historically, the northern border of Balochistan separates it from Helmand River (on the southern part of Helmand River), Kerman province of Iran on its western border, Iranian Port Bandar Abbas on its southwestern border and Khairtar, the mountainous range, Sind and Punjab on its eastern border. But the geography of Balochistan had been changed completely by the global scenario of politics during the last 100 hundred years. The western part of Balochistan came in occupation of Iran in 1928, and Jacobabad and Derajat to Sindh and Punjab respectively; is an example of geographical changes in Balochistan. But, today the geography of Balochistan is again under the threats due to change in political scenario.

Gwadar Port is located near the Strait of Hormuz which is the only maritime route for the oil supply of Gulf States. World's 40% oil is supplied from the Strait of Hormuz. Baloch Sea is suitable for shipping in entire year due to warm climate of Balochistan (Balochistan is a warm region climatically). While the seas of those countries which are in cold regions become unsuitable for shipping in whole year due to ice burgs in sea. This makes Baloch Sea important for these countries in order to do their trade activities constantly in entire year. Different civilisations could be seen staying on the coastal areas because maritime routes had been used for the trade activities, and the modern trade increased the need of trade through maritime routes. For this purpose, the importance of Balochistan is like a gateway or an important commercial door. Balochistan has borders with Afghanistan and Iran, and it had always played an important and central role in the regional politics of both neighboring countries.

Gwadar Port, an active and developing port in terms of an economic center, compelled the regional and global powers to prepare their infrastructure in order to get access to the energy resources of Central Asian states. The interests of Iran and Dubai (United Arab Emirates) Ports are to put the Gwadar Port out of the competition, because the surrounding countries of the Strait of Hormuz work as a gateway. Balochistan holds most important status in this region in terms of geostrategic position in the region due to Gwadar Port.

Not only Pakistan, but other countries of this region want to be a beneficiary of this port, among which China is on the top. Gwadar Port has great importance for the Chinese interests in terms of its defense, trade and regional development. China established the Coastal Highway by the investment of \$198 million which connects Gwadar Port to Karachi. China considers Gwadar Port very important because Kashgar to Gwadar corridor will be available on very small



cost for exports and imports from Central Asia, Europe and Africa as compared to South China Shanghai Port. Gwadar Port has one another quality; if U.S would close the Strait of Malacca, then maritime route of Arab sea will always be opened for both Pakistan and China for commercial activities due to Gwadar Port. Pakistan can monitor the transportation all oil supplying ships in Persian Gulf through Gwadar Port.

### **One Belt One Road (OBOR):**

It is said that the Silk Road is the first source of changing world into a global village. According to its history, it had been a source of transportation since 300-500 BC. Silk Road is a 4000 miles long highway, and it connects China, India, Central Asia, Egypt, Subcontinent Africa, Greece, Rome and Britain to each other. China wishes to get access to the markets of Africa, Russia and Europe through this road. China will establish its contacts with the entire world via Silk Road, land and maritime routes.



Before the beginning of 21<sup>st</sup> century, Silk Road had been a land route for China to get access to western countries. Commercial products and culture had been shifted from East to West by this road. Silk Road, one of the longest roads, couldn't fulfil the requirements of the modern era, and it doesn't give benefits to all other countries including China in this condition as compared to its reconstructed state. Therefore, fundamental changes were brought in the country policy after the arrival of President Xi Jinping in government. External Policy of China was extended, and implementation on the policy of "Go West and Leap East" was begun. On the basis of this policy, China will reconstruct the Silk Road in order to get access to the Western Markets. China

named this commercial policy executed via Silk Road as One Belt One Road (OBOR). Under this project, China will use Silk Road Economic Belt, land route, to gain access to Russia, Europe and African Countries, and will use Maritime Silk Road, sea route, from different countries to get access to African coasts. This project is named as One Built One Road (OBOR). This road begins from Xi'an, Chinese City, and reaches to Russia, Europe and African countries via land and maritime routes of different countries. It is the intercontinental project of China. China will be in need to build link roads for connecting Maritime Silk Road to land routes, therefore China is doing investment on Gwadar Port and Sonia Deep Sea Port of Bangladesh.

**China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC):** *(Note: The following statistics are issued by the government of Pakistan. The government has hidden the original and dangerous projects from media and public due to their militarily and expansionist nature.)*

Chinese President Xi Jinping formally signed the China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) project on April 20, 2015 during his Pakistan visit. During this visit, both the countries signed 51 different projects of \$46 billion, among which 30 projects were related to CPEC. The Gwadar Port is under China since 2013. This project is aimed to connect the coastal city of occupied Balochistan Gwadar to the eastern region of China, Kashgar, passing from three corridors of four provinces of Pakistan which makes China in access with more than half countries of the world to China easily with small distance.

Those areas where this corridor passes will possibly pass, will be provided a motorway, railway line, economic zone, LNG line, gas, power house, fiber optic and other facilities under this corridor of 3,000 kilometer. While so-called Economic Zones will be established in Balochistan under this project. The Gwadar Special Economic Zone, Kech Economic Zone, Panjgor

Economic Zone and Khuzdar Economic Zones are included in this project (According to the government statement, these economic zones will be established in Balochistan, but the ground realities are contrary to the government stance). While the Gwadar International Airport (GIA), of 500 acres, is also planned to be established by the investment of \$230 million and it will be completed in 2018. Moreover 2,282 acres land has been allocated for Gwadar Special Zone. While local of Gwadar are being eliminated for the establishment of Gwadar Eastbay Road and \$800 million has been allocated for this project. Further \$150 million has been allocated for the upgradation of Gwadar Port, on which the construction work is continued.

***Three corridors have been suggested under the CPEC agreement which is as below:***

#### **Western Alignment:**

The Western Alignment begins from Gwadar, passes to Turbat, Panjgoor, Basima, Kalat, Quetta, Qila Saifulah and Zhob areas of Balochistan, then passes onto Dera Ismail Khan, Bannu, Tank and other surrounding areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, looping onto Mianwali and Hasan Abdal areas of Punjab and Gilgat-Baltistan and finally reaches to Kashgar, western city of China.

#### **Eastern Alignment:**

The Eastern Alignment starts from Gwadar, goes onto Karachi, Hyderabad, Sukkur areas of Sindh, looping onto Multan and Lahore areas of Punjab, passes onto Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Gilgit-Baltistan, and finally reaches to Kashgar, city of China (Pakistan's political and military governments are preferring Eastern Alignment instead of Western Alignment in order to create a direct contact with Balochistan and transfer of population would be easy).

#### **Central Alignment:**

The Central Alignment begins from Gwadar, passes onto Turbat, Panjoor, Basima, Khuzdar areas of Balochistan, then loops onto Sukkur, Sindh, and meets to Western Alignment in Punjab (Consensus couldn't be built on the routes of CPEC because the political parties of Pakistan want establishment of Economic Zone and road in their areas in order to gain political point scoring. Such type of investments can be beneficial for Punjab and other areas, because their geography and strategic identity are not on risk, but contrarily, such type any investment will be a cause of collective loss for Baloch nation which is being against the Baloch by Pakistan. Baloch youth has to be aware of causes of destruction by such investments. It is a reality that without the restoration of Baloch state, Pakistan plans such projects for maintenance of slavery of Baloch).

#### **Why CPEC is necessary for China:**

According to Al-Jazeera news channel, when a U.S delegation asked the Chinese authorities the reason of investment in Pakistan without a suitable environment, then they said, using taunting accent, that "Pakistan is our Israel". Pakistani intellectuals also agree on this point that China as much wants to give Pakistan, but in return it (China) wishes to take manifold from it (Pakistan). Pakistani governments exaggerate such projects for political point scoring, and stress that the completion of such projects result in the eradication of poverty. Pakistani media compare the arrival of China in Gwadar with a savior. However, the ground realities show an extremely different picture. The fact is that only three berths are available for anchoring of ships in Gwadar, while the construction of three more berths is under consideration. Although this project is beneficial for Pakistani rulers, but the completion of this project is only disastrous for Baloch nation.

It is said that Gwadar is important to China because it is safe and short route for Chinese commercial activities through

One Belt One Road project, but the fact is that China wants to establish its military base in Gwadar for the implementation of its expansionist policies. The border of India, Chinese revival, is situated at Gilgit-Baltistan, which is at the distance of less than an hour. If China is constructing CPEC project on the basis of economic reasons, then this looks very illogical, because the gain of economic interests from conflict regions like Balochistan and Gilgit-Baltistan is just a fraud.

China has already paid the price of investment in Balochistan in the form of killing of seven Chinese engineers in Balochistan. Despite that, it is quite risky for China to cross the Oil Pipeline above mountains, which are higher in altitude than sea level, and transfer raw material via roads. On the basis of such circumstances, it is quite clear that China has its dangerous military ambitions behind its baseless slogans of economic development. China has desires to use other parts of Pakistan in general and coast of Balochistan in particular for the completion of its plans of military and economic supremacy. The axis of Chinese investment is aimed to get access of Baloch coast. That is the reason that China is working rapidly on different projects for the facilitation of its investors and their security (by Pakistan Army personnel along with their families) with the help of Pakistan since last decade.

Moreover, the process of buying of land from locals and plating of land has started under Gwadar Mater Plan. Before the Chinese investment, a company of Singapore was doing investment in Gwadar. Beneath the umbrella of this investment, Pakistan had started implementation on plans of shifting its population in Balochistan, as it was an old desire of Pakistan. Under this investment, it was planned to expel the local population of Gwadar from the city and to settle 2 million investors and families of army personnel in Gwadar; the number of small traders and labors accompanying them was

apart from it. When the Port of Singapore Authority (PSA) withdrew from its agreement of Gwadar Deep Seaport, it affected the Pakistani projects for a limited time. Right after the withdrawal of PSA, China showed interest of investment in Gwadar.

In April 20, 2015, Chinese authorities formally signed this project after the inspection of Chinese engineers. The on-going freedom movement in Balochistan was proved to be an obstacle in front of this project, while this danger was hidden from media and public. Chinese President Xi Jinping had given a threatening message while his departure from Pakistan that all obstacles in front of this project will be controlled at any cost. Then the army operations under the National Action Plan (NAP) and Pakistan Protection Ordinance (PTO) in Balochistan proved that the threatening message of Chinese president was for Balochistan. The civil and military leaderships of Pakistan are using this project for their personal interest. Once again, the suspended-plan of settlement of investors and families of army personnel in Balochistan is under consideration. After the failure of projects like Gwadar Master Plan, an artificial crisis of basic needs of life has been created in order to expel Baloch from Gwadar.

In Gwadar, two personnel of state forces, in civil dress or uniform, are deployed for one person. Despite that, the open business of drugs shows the intentions of state institutions towards local Baloch. During the water shortage drama in Gwadar, the availability of water for security forces and engineers at the working fields is a question mark on the announced water shortage situation in Gwadar. On the other hand, the artificial water crises for the local population, provision of limited basic facilities of life like schools, hospitals etc, are the tactic of the state institutions under a pre-planned project for the evacuation of the local population by compelling them for displacement along with

selling their land. The trader's community of Pakistan is extremely happy after the announcement of this project, CPEC, that they can protect their interests by corruption and other sources.

China is implementing on its expansionist policies using Pakistan as a proxy and a tenant. Despite the exposure of the dangerous ambitions of China behind this project, Pakistani government and the media call Pakistan-China friendship a sweetest relationship. If the Chinese investments would be analyzed on the basis of factual grounds, then that analysis will expose the truth that Chinese investment in Pakistan is not based on their friendship, but it is based on the gain of those Chinese interest for which China is bearing a loan of \$46 billion to Pakistan in order to hide them from the public.

Chabahar Port (CP) already possess 10 berths of 20 meter deep as compared to Gwadar Port (GP). Apart from them, one more deep water berth is under construction at CP in which Very Large Crude Carriers (VLCCs) also can anchor. Mumbai Port (MP) possess 26 berths, Karachi Port 10, India's Jawaharlal Nehru Port (JNP), also known as Nhava Sheva, has 10 berths. Moreover, the Jebel Ali Port (JAP) and Port Rashid of Dubai have 102 berths.

On the basis of above mentioned statistics, we can say that capability of Dubai's ports (nearest port to Gwadar Port) and Chabahar Port is much better than that of Gwadar Port. If China only needs the gain of economic interests, then it could use Chabahar Port, via Pakistan, or Karachi Port for its commercial purposes. But China needs the protection of its military interests at a great extent as compared to its economic interests by using Pakistan as a colony. The Baloch Coast has great importance in terms of military purposes, which is the reason that China, ignoring all easy sources, has focused on the war-torn Balochistan's Gwadar.

China is the biggest importer of oil in the world. For the

transfer of oil from Gulf and African states via Balochistan to China, the route of oil transfer can be shorten by China till 6,000 kilometers. But only the arguments of short routes for Chinese investment are illogical on the basis of above mentioned causes. Because the addition of 200 kilometers distance in 6,000 kilometers gives China the option of Chabahar Port, which is a safer and easy route as compared to Gwadar Port (Chabahar is at the distance of 200 kilometers from Gwadar Port). China, despite of buying oil from Iran, is doing investment in Gwadar Port instead of Chabahar Port, because its interests are greater than economic. If the construction of military base and other military projects in Balochistan wouldn't be the part of Chinese policies, then it would use Chabahar Port via Pakistan or Karachi Port for its commercial activities, and would protect its investment in a conflict zone Balochistan's Gwadar, the coastal city.

U.S and India are seeing all these situations as the increasing influence of China. According to US-India perspective, China gets easy access to Central Asia, Indian Sea and Gulf States and increases its political and economic power.

### **Gwadar Port versus Chabahar Port:**

Chabahar is the coastal city of western Balochistan, which went in Iranian occupation in 1928. Today, world is developing in terms of trade, so its focus is on Balochistan. It is the geographical importance of Balochistan that Iran government is also constructing a harbor on Baloch land, because it has become very important for Iran to develop Chabahar in Balochistan and divert the attentions of the capitalist world towards it. Due to its location, Chabahar is at the distance of three hours from Gwadar.

As compared to three berths of Gwadar, Chabahar Port already possesses 20 berths of 20 meter deep. Iran is drawing the focus of western countries, China and Central Asian states and Far



East states by the help of Chabahar. A western intellectual says that the power that will rule on Central Asia will have greater influence on the world. Gwadar Port is the source of gaining the access to sources of the Central Asia.

Today, China is the second economic power of the world, and is making plans of economic ruling on the world. The Silk Road of China is the source of economic dominance on the world, and China can spread its products to entire world through it. China is going to be linked with all countries through land and maritime routes of the Silk Road for the fulfillment of Chinese energy needs. China will use Gwadar as its military base in order to control the big sources of Oil, and Strait of Hormuz is just 30 miles away from Gwadar. Not only with Gwadar; China has made agreements with Sri Lanka and Bangladesh in Indian Sea for the construction of harbor. Moreover, China is constructing its base in South China Sea, and making base for long lasting commercial projects with Latin America and African countries.

On the other hand, India intends to invest \$500 million for the construction Chabahar harbor. India is waiting for the completion of Chabahar harbor situated in Indian Sea since one decade, which can fulfill the its energy needs. India will get passage to Chabahar harbor without entering in its revival country, Pakistan. The Chabahar harbor will make India able to play a role in Central Asia in terms of economy and diplomatic relations. In May 23, 2016, Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi visited Iran and announced the deal of many agreements, among them the agreements of Chabahar harbor construction was included.

Chabahar harbor is at the distance of 300 Km from Gwadar. The establishment of factories, construction of railway tracks and roads in Afghanistan and other countries are also added in Chabahar related projects. By the completion of Chabahar harbor, India will get an opportunity to make strong relations with resource rich countries of Central Asia like Turkmenistan

and Uzbekistan without the help of Pakistan. Afghanistan also will get access to ocean through Chabahar harbor, which will give an opportunity to the trade of this war-torn country to grow. The harbor and railway tracks will make it possible that India like excessive consumer of oil will get access to Iran and natural resources of Central Asian countries, which will make the approach of Indian trade till far flung countries like Russia. According to Indian government, it is the matter of economy and energy for India. Chabahar related projects of India were under consideration since a long time, but international sanctions on Iran were the obstacle.

On the other hand, India and Iran has close relations to each other. When the U.S sanctions made the export of Iranian oil limited, India was one its big customers at that time. Now, Iran is free from international sanctions due to nuclear deals, and India is actively stepping forward to gain benefit from the removal of international sanctions on Iran.

U.S has concerns over the developing steps of China particularly in South China Sea and Indian Sea. On the basis of this scenario, India and U.S made defense-cooperation agreements, in which naval cooperation has a great importance. The State Department said to Congress that United States of America has kept focus on Indian investments in Iran. According to the Deputy Secretary of State Department to South and Central Asian Affairs *Desai Baswas*, India made agreement of economic access, not the expansion of its military powers, therefore it will not be a factor of concerns. It will be good news for India that is in search of alternative options for the fulfillment of its energy needs.

Now, India got the alternate of \$10 billion dangerous project, Turkmenistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran (TAPI) pipeline construction. Tapi projects made good development, but it is under the threats of terrorism, instability in Afghanistan and Pak-India enmity. By Chabahar, India will be in a good position to get access to the extensive natural reserves of

Central Asian gas without passing its gas supply from the borders of Pakistan and war-torn Afghanistan. Despite that, India has made investment in steel factories of Central Asia, and India began construction of dam and road under these projects. On the other hand, India is making its position extremely strong in Indian Sea in order to stop the Chinese development.

Political analysts are seeing the Narendra Modi's Bangladesh visit in this scenario, in which India resolved 45-year-old border conflict, and dealt on many agreements. While India, through Chabahar Port, wants to finish Afghan trade's dependency over Pakistan. This Indian development will let Afghan trade to become more stable, and will increase investment from India. Afghanistan has a great importance in this agreement, because it is the door of Central Asia, and a source for India to trade with the entire world. Other countries also have their interests in this region including India and China, and they are also struggling to have their influence in this region.

### **Impacts of China Pakistan Economic Corridor on Balochistan (CPEC):**

As discussed above that investment in Balochistan cannot bring any sort of betterment for Baloch. According to the media and yellow journalists/writers that China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) project will be a cause of prosperity for Baloch nation. But the fact is that as Saindak Copper-Gold Project, Reko Deq, Gadani and other mega exfoliating-projects became the reason of economic and social murder of Baloch, and CPEC project is manifold dangerous than all others. CPEC project is not affecting only one city of Balochistan, but its affects has begun appearing in all those areas of Balochistan, where this corridor possibly passes, in terms of internal displacement and external migration, massacre and forced disappearance **(kill-and-dump and forced disappearance is state policy in entire Balochistan for crushing Baloch liberation**

**movement).**

Gwadar's local population is being made compelled by the state institutions through creating such conditions that they sell their land to non-Baloch and be withdrawn from their land. The future of Baloch faces multiple dangers due to this project, neither these dangers can be hidden by false claims nor by pleasant promises. Even, they cannot silent those writers and speakers who are against the destructions created by CPEC. If few pro-establish political parties or tribal chiefs (Sardar, Takri and Mir) who are representatives of establishment consider this project for the better well of Baloch, so they are doing so in order to increase their salaries.

It is well known fact that the natural gas Sui, discovered in 1950 in Dera Bugti area of Balochistan, had reached till the sub-urban areas of Punjab, but couldn't reach in that area of Balochistan which generates. All projects, Pakistani, international, Sandek, Gaddani power plant, have only resulted in the spread of poverty and massacre in Balochistan. According to a recent research, 71 percent people of Balochistan are passing their life under the line of poverty. This research is enough for proving the deadly results of arrival of those projects in Balochistan.

No one can deny the fact on the basis of past experiences and relationship between oppressor and oppressed that Balochistan cannot tolerate more such investments. Particularly, CPEC like projects are causes of danger for the Baloch identity, because a big part of Pakistani population will move towards Balochistan in the form of completion of this project, which will be enough for converting Baloch in minority. An effective source of keeping any nation slave in the world is the conversion of population, in which the occupier states settle their big part of populations in land of the subjugated nations in order to convert their local populations into minority. Such examples are available in U.S and Australia, where the local populations were converted in minority, and

today they are deprived from their identity and language.

The plan to put all areas of Gwadar, Awaran, Kech and Panjgoor in military siege is in the top priority of the Pakistan government and army in order to make life of Baloch people difficult. It has become quite necessary for the government of Pakistan and Pakistan Army to protect and reach CPEC projects till its completion. The Baloch populations of CPEC route have to pay its price in the form of their evacuation from those areas or by Baloch massacre. The Frontier Corps (FC) has been divided into two parts in January 2017 for this said purpose. The deployment of Frontier Corps (FC) has already resulted in the formulation of dozen of armed proxy groups and forced disappearance of common people. In order to expand this policy, the Pakistan Army is going to establish the second FC headquarters in Turbat, Kech, which will be under an IG command. Apart from these policies of the state institutions, lots of dangerous plans have been made for making CPEC project successful, end political activities and accelerate Baloch genocide in Balochistan. Despite this, the entire area of Gwadar, the center of CPEC, has been converted into an army zone. Apart from the deployment of FC, Coast Guards and Pakistan Navy, 10,000 personnel of regular army have been deployed under the command of a brigadier in first phase in Gwadar.

Similarly, district Kech is also included in the future plans Pakistan Army. According to the local administration of Kech, Pakistan Army will use land of 50,000 acres from D.Baloch to Merani Dam (areas of Turbat) for the establishment of FC headquarters. It is quite clear that the army will not buy it from the local population, definitely snatch it and keep its occupation on it. Pakistan army wishes to establish an army camp in Luri-e-Jangjah, a mountainous area of Dasht, which is adjacent to Merani Dam. According to personnel of the administration, army authorities considered the location of Luri-e-Jangjah camp an ideal one.

Advertisements of allocation of nearly 1,000 acres land of the northern area of Tehsil Turbat, Kallagh Sohrani to Ghenna, for military use of Pakistan Army, have been given in newspapers on the behalf of the Deputy Commissioner Kech. The army is already present in Talaar and D.Baloch. If to assess the military camps and check posts only in district Kech, these are enough for surprising people, which shows that there are plans to shift a large number of military personnel than the local population.

The details of camps of army and paramilitary forces in future at Kech and its surrounding areas are as below:

- FC Headquarters Turbat
- FC Camp Turbat
- FC Camp Absar
- FC Camp Tump
- FC Camp Mand
- FC Camp Hushab
- Army Camp Herroonk
- Army Camp Geshkor
- Army Camp Balgitar
- Army Camp Talaar
- Army Camp D.Baloch
- FC Camp Dasht (Luri-e-Jangjah)
- FC Camp Zarreen Bugh Dasht
- Army Camp Sohrani Kalagh Turbat
- Navy Camp Turbat (no sea in Turbat)
- Navy Camp Dasht (no sea in Dasth)

While two camps of Pakistan Navy are present in Turbat and Dasht. The Pakistan Navy Camp, adjacent to Turbat Airport, was established in 2016 (the fact is that Turbat doesn't possess any ocean), and it has been fully enabled this year. Along with that, the second other navy camp, comprises land of approximately 30 to 40,000 acres, was established in Dasth Kunchatti by occupying the land of locals of the area. Possibilities are there to enable this navy camp very soon for

CPEC security, because it is situated near to CPEC project and already established M8 road. It is said that the M8 road will be expanded till Ratho Daro, and the area can be monitored easily. The M8 project was started in the era of former Army-President General Pervez Musharraf.

In order to last its occupation on Baloch homeland, Pakistan had desire from the beginning to shift its population in this vast region. Pakistan merged Balochistan in one unit after its occupation in order to finish its independent status. When Balochistan was given the status of province in the decade of 1970, [Nawab Akbar Khan Bugti](#) became its governor after 1971 elections. Prime Minister Pakistan Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, of that era, said to give permission for the settlement of Bihari, an ethnicity of India, at the coastal stripe of Balochistan, but Nawab Akbar Bugti did not give permission of resettlement. The construction of Gwadar Port was announced in era of General Musharraf, since then settlement was started for conversion of local population in minority. As Israelis bought land of Palestinians evicted them from there, and today Palestinians are passing their lives under the barbarism of Israeli.

All these projects were quite unsuccessful due to intensity of war in Balochistan after 2004, but Pakistan rapidly started implementation on all those projects again by the help of China since 2013. On the basis of speed of implementation on these projects, there are possibilities that millions of people from Karachi, Punjab, Sindh, Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa will come to Balochistan. Balochi language, culture and civilization will not be saved due to the shift of a big part of Pakistani population to Balochistan, finally Baloch nation forever will stuck in the chains of slavery. China, the emerging international imperialist, is on the same page with Pakistan in the implementation of these projects, which is making plans of investment in entire world using Baloch homeland as its base. China, in its own territory, is

converting the population of Uighur ethnicity in minority. China is implementing on its policies of genocide in Shenyang, the place where those projects were started, and forcing Uighur ethnicity into permanent slaver. The Uighur ethnicity is raising their voice for their rights like Baloch nation.

We can estimate by these crystal clear facts that Baloch is going to pay a horrible price in future for the trade between China and Pakistan. All areas of Balochistan, particularly those areas where projects of this investment are under construction, are under the extreme military operations. Now, the adjacent areas of CPEC road will keep the right for military operations. The necessary step should be taken by the journalist who claim to be the champions of humanity and other relevant international institutions that they should take notice of serious condition of Balochistan and destructive condition produced due to Chinese investments in Balochistan, and send their teams in Balochistan and expose the false propaganda of the state and its controlled media and worst condition of Baloch people on international level.

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**The negative impacts of CPEC project are appearing in the form of migration, massacre**



# and enforced disappearances of Baloch people, BS0-Azad



Military offensive in Awaran

The media outlets and columnists, those who are praising China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) project for the sake of money and fame, are arguing that CPEC will bring prosperity to Baloch people, But the fact is, as other exploiting mega projects like, Saindak Copper-Gold Project, Reko Diq and Gadani Power Plant, have become the reason of economic and social genocide of Baloch nation, CPEC project is much more dangerous than these projects. CPEC project is not only affecting a city, but entire Balochistan, particularly those areas where this corridor is passing. The negative impacts of CPEC project are appearing in the form of migration, massacre and enforced disappearances of Baloch people. Such circumstances are deliberately being created for the local population of Gwadar that they are compel to sell their land to non-Baloch and are withdrawing from their lands and properties. In the shape of this project, the Baloch nation, in future, will face multifaceted challenges, which cannot be

hide by false claims and beautiful promises, nor they can silent the speakers and writers by force, who are speaking and writing about the devastations, caused by CPEC project.

Those projects in Balochistan which were forcefully succeeded by Pakistan, their outcome were received in the form of Baloch genocide, economic exploitation of Baloch and evacuations of large number of Baloch populations. However, the destructions of CPEC project will be more horrible as compared to Saindak project, Reko Diq or Sui Gas because China is involved in this project as an important partner who have Pakistan army and its own advanced technology for the completion of this project. China is going to begin Baloch genocide with their support, where Pakistan army will play the role of a contract killer and China, with its advanced technology can easily target anyone in such a dispersed population.



According to estimation, CPEC project will take 20 years for its completion. The functionality of CPEC's western route is conditioned with the evacuation of Baloch population,

who are residing around western route of CPEC, from their ancestral land by creating most horrible condition there. China, with the help of Pakistan army, has already begun strict aerial and ground military operation from Gwadar to Turbat till Awaran. Due to which, the residents on the western route of this project are compelled to leave their ancestral lands and properties and migrate empty handed. Currently, majority of small villages from Gwadar to Awaran have been evacuated by force. Local population has been dispersed to

other cities for the safety of their life. While the aerial monitoring and barbarism of Pakistan army is continued with all its intensity. Even the houses, majority of them are huts, of people who could not migrate have been burnt down, and their residents are compelled to migrate at any cost.

According to government's announcement and our source's information, the future plans of civil and military government against local Baloch population are much dangerous. According to the future plan, the majority areas from Gwadar to Awaran will be under military siege. Balochistan government is inactive practically and Frontier Corps (FC) is a parallel government in Balochistan who has taken all affairs of state, even provincial affairs, in its hands. Along with administrative issues, FC controls the affairs of education, health and development schemes. The projects of provincial government which include the construction of roads are directly under the control of FC; Buleda to Turbat and Turbat to Tump road projects of district Kech can be taken as an example. Similarly, the Awaran Bazar Road to Tertej FC Camp Road's contract is also under the control of FC, and the labors are also non-Baloch. FC has achieved the contracts of dozens of projects of Panjgoor and Awaran from provincial government. The schools of majority of Baloch areas are under the control or in occupation of the FC. The primary schools, high schools of many cities including Mashkey, Awaran, Kolowa, Dasht, Paroom and Tump are under the occupation of FC. Even the Inter College Mashkey is also under FC occupation, where educational activities have been suspended after 2013 and 2014. The officers of education department are silent on these issues due to the threat to their job and life. The health units in suburban areas are under the occupation of army and FC. Even, the responsibility to monitor the duties of teachers and medical staff are supervised by these institutions of army. The educational activities of schools have been suspended due to the intervention of Pakistan army, and the education officers are instructed to participate in every

government celebrating day like August 14 and September 6.

The plan to put all areas of Gwadar, Awaran, Kech and Panjgur in military siege is top priority of the Pakistan government and army. The security and completion of this project have become very important for the government and army. The local populous have to pay its price in the form of evacuation and massacre. The Frontier Corps (FC) has been divided into two parts in January 2017. The deployment of FC has already become the reason of establishing of proxy groups which are involved in abduction and killing of people, the Pakistan army is going to establish a second FC headquarters in Turbat, Kech, which will be under IG's command. The entire area of Gwadar, the center of CPEC, has been converted into an army zone. Despite of the presence of FC, Coast Guard and Navy, 10,000 personnel of regular army have been deployed under the command of a brigadier in first phase. According to the local administration of Kech, Pakistan Army will use land of 50,000 acres from D-Baloch to Merani Dam (areas of Turbat) for the establishment of FC headquarters. Pakistan army has also notified the administration to establish an army camp in Lurie-Jangjah, a mountainous area of Dasht, which is adjacent to Merani Dam. The Pakistan Navy Camp, adjacent to Turbat Airport, was established in 2016 and it is made operational this year. Along with this, one other navy camp, comprises of 30 to 40,000 acres, was established in Dasth Kunchiti by occupying the land of locals of the area. Notification of allocation of nearly 1,000 acres land in the northern area of Tehsil Turbat, Kallag Sohrani to Ghenna, for military use of Pakistan army, have been published in newspapers on the behalf of the Deputy Commissioner Kech. The army is already present in Talaar and D-Baloch. Along with these if we look into army camps and check posts of District Kech only, they are enough to open eyes because it is planned to deploy more army personnel than the number of population.

The future number of army bases will be as follow: FC camp Turbat, FC camp Absor, Fc camp Tump, Fc camp Mand and FC camp

Hoshab, Army camp Herronk, Army camp Geshkor, Army camp Balgatar, Army camp Talar, Army camp D Baloch. These are relatively bigger bases, the check posts on the roads are other than these whereas, as per plans of next year, FC headquarter Turbat, Fc camp Dasht, Fc camp Zaren Bug Dasht and Army camp Sohrani Kalag are only among FC and Army plans while navy camp of Dasht and Turbat already exists which will be made operational for military use in 2017 whereas Dasht Kunchiti's naval base, comprised of 30 to 40,000 acres will be soon made operational for the security of CPEC because this CPEC project and current M8 road is adjacent to each other which will connect Ratho Dero and it will be easy to monitor these areas.

After the completion of these projects, aimed for military purposes, the majority areas of Makran division will convert into a military cantonment, and local population will be compelled to migrate. The initial phase of CPEC has yet not started, but, the local population is fully taken under military control. The military operations are continued with extreme intensity on daily basis which includes search operations, aerial monitoring, and abductions of unarmed Baloch residents, looting of homes during operations and burning of houses in suburban areas. Media is strictly banned in such areas which are under military operations. Pakistan army does not tolerate any news from war torn areas of Balochistan. In case of covering a single story, the journalist will face the treason charges, forced-disappearance for years or brutal death. On the basis of these enlightening facts, it can be estimated that the Baloch nation will pay the most horrible price in near future in the trade between Pakistan and China. Entire Balochistan, particularly those areas where CPEC project is under construction are already under intensified military operations and now the surrounding areas of CPEC project will also be punished very soon. It is quite necessary that human rights organizations, journalists and other related international institutions should take

notice of serious and devastating situation, developed due to these investments in Balochistan and send their teams to Balochistan in order to expose the fake propaganda of Pakistan and its controlled media including the worst condition of Baloch nation to the world.