

History of BSO

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The struggle for Baloch National freedom took an organized shape in 1960s. It was the time when many Baloch students went to Karachi for higher education from all over Balochistan. They gradually began their political activities there which later resulted into an organization named Baloch Warna Wanendah Gall or Baloch Students Educational Organization (BSEO) in 1962.

The first president of Baloch Warna Wanendah Gall was Changeez Alyani (1962-1963).

Names of other presidents of the Organization are given below:

- Sardar Muhammad Buzdaar — 1963-1964
- Ghaffar Nadeem —1964-1965
- Hakeem Baloch —-1965-1966
- Bizzan Baloch —1966-1967

In the end of 1950s General Ayoub Khan imposed martial law and banned all political activities in Pakistan therefore Baloch students added the word 'Wanendah", which relates to Education, to their organization so that the state of Pakistan and its institutions would consider their organization as a platform for educational struggle only.

The end of 60s witnessed the end of Ayub's Martial Law as well. This gave an opportunity to the Baloch students to begin pure political activities. Initially they started publishing a periodical organ titled as "Pajjar" and at the same time they began to conduct Balochi musical programs.

BSEO was very popular in those days, but till that time BSEO

was only active in Karachi. Baloch students did not have any other offices of BSEO functioning anywhere in Balochistan. They felt the need of an active political organization which could work in entire Balochistan. Therefore, the leadership of BSEO decided to remove the word 'educational' from the title of the organization to make it a pure and complete political organization. After the removal of the word 'educational', the name of the organization became Baloch Students Organization (BSO).

The genuine history of BSO begins from its first national council session, which was held on November 26, 1967.

Baloch students from all over the world attended this council session. It was announced in this council session that BSO would not only be active in Balochistan and Sindh but also anywhere in the world where there is a Baloch populace.

Abdul Hai was elected as the first chairman of BSO and Bizzan as first secretary general.

First council session was considered as the biggest development in the political history of Baloch students, but after the council session history witnesses an environment of opposition among the leadership of BSO.

The factor which contributed to the opposition among the leadership of BSO was due to the connection of few leaders to National Awami Party (NAP) and connection of few others to Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP). Among them were the former secretary general Abdul Rahim Zafar, Amanullah Gichki and Sabir Baloch.

After a few days of the council, PPP-linked leaders of BSO began blaming the chairman, secretary general and other senior leaders that they had overpowered BSO and compromised its powers in favor of tribal chieftain. Few days later, PPP-linked lobby announced division of BSO and established another faction and named it BSO-Anti Sardar.

The BSO-Anti Sardar faction blamed that Dr.Hai and his other companions conducted the 1976 council session on the call of tribal chieftain, and they had not taken the members into confidence, therefore, the independent status of BSO remained no more.

On the other hand the other faction, the Hai group (the faction led by Dr.Hai was called Hai group) blamed the leaders of BSO-Anti Sardar that they are the men of PPP and intelligence agencies who want to breakdown BSO, so that the Baloch youth could not participate in national freedom movement.

Hai group was satisfied with its link with NAP and other Baloch leaders. That link was so strong that the BSO chairman gained a ticket from NAP to fight election, and then he fought election and became a member of Pakistani Parliament. Though the Anti-Sardar faction never admitted their links with PPP, but the fact was that they were linked with PPP via underground means. The link exposed when all the former leaders of BSO Anti-Sardar faction joined PPP. The leader of Anti-Sardar faction Abdul Rahim Zafar acknowledges this fact many a times in his book ' Sing-e-Larzan'.

The diplomatic politics of BSO Anti-Sardar faction could never be strengthened and the policies of the organization (in that tense time) were not matching with the demands of the situation, either. Therefore that could not grow and started shrinking day by day till it was defunct. By the passage of time, the leaders of Anti-Sardar faction realized and got themselves away from PPP and reactivated the original nature of organization.

BSO (Anti-Sardar) conducted its national council session in 1972 and Taj Baloch was elected as chairman. The effects of PPP were neutralized completely till the council session, but organization's anti-sardar policy was strictly active.

According to the history of Baloch student's politics, there was one more faction of BSO; it was called Baloch Students Organization (Awami).

History states that BSO (Awami) conducted its national council session in Urdu College Karachi, and Abdul Nabi Bangulzai was elected as the chairman.

It was the time of Zai-ul-Haq's martial law in Pakistan. PPP's Chairman Zulfiqar Ali was in prison against the accusation of Qausuri's murder case. Zia felt that Baloch are angry at Bhutto, because he had conducted military operations against Baloch nation in 1970, and he had jailed Baloch nationalists, therefore, Zia, intentionally, released all Baloch nationalists and announced amnesty for rest of the others. Zia held Bhutto responsible for the military operation on Baloch nation. But, Baloch nationalists understood that it is a conspiracy of army to make its ground for overpowering Balochistan, and Zia is doing politics with them. Despite it, Baloch nationalists had understood that Baloch nation is not ready for a Protracted Guerrilla War (As war in 1970 erupted unexpectedly, all Baloch leaders were arrested and war was the only remaining option with the Baloch nation), so that they considered Zai's suggestion as an opportunity.

The situation of post-prison was much changed, Nawab Khair Bakhsh, along with his ideological companions, went abroad and to Afghanistan. Attaullah Mengal went to England and stayed there. These leaders understood the intentions of Pakistani army. They knew that Zia will not let them work freely after having a strong hold in Balochistan, but there was a good point that they would get enough time for preparation. Among all Baloch leaders, Gous Bakhsh Bizenjo had changed his political direction, and had begun to do federal politics of Pakistan.

The self-exile of Attaullah Mengal and Khair Buksh and changed direction of Gous Bakhsh Bizenjo broke NAP and extinct it, but

BSO was still there on political field. In the history of Baloch politics, the self-exile of Baloch leaders and BSO's decision to take the responsibilities of Baloch Freedom Movement was one of the historical steps, and Baloch nation quickly accepted BSO as a national organization. Political ups and downs granted political maturity to the leaders of BSO. Both factions of BSO felt that the mutual top position is not in favor of Baloch Freedom Movement, and both factions should unite over the struggle of national freedom.

In 1974, after a long period of mutual understanding, both factions (Anti-Sardar and Awami) announced the national council session in Peer Gayib, an area of Balochistan which was headed by the Secretary General BSO (Awami) Fida Ahmed Baloch, and both the factions became united in this council. Ayub Baloch was elected as the chairman and Yasin Baloch as the secretary general. Fida Ahmed Baloch left BSO in that council session but supported the cause throughout his life.

BSO, after unification, was developing politically and was quite organized. Next council session was held in University of Balochistan in 1986, it was attended by Baloch students from all over the world. It is said that nearly 100,000 Baloch students participated in this council session.

The 212 councilors of the session elected Yasin Baloch as chairman, Kahoor Khan as vice chairman and Waheed Baloch as secretary general. Apparently, the council session was successful, but the first press conference expressed the contentions among the central leadership.

After the successful council session of 1968, former members of BSO asked Attaullah Mengal and other leaders to form a national based organization, Dr Hai and few others were included among them who had proposed it, and they were backed by the majority of the central leaders of BSO.

Without BSO, its consultation and cooperation, it was quite

difficult to establish a mass party; therefore, the former members of BSO consulted the present leadership of BSO to take measure for this purpose. In this regard BSO called a meeting of the central body in Shaal (Quetta), and after a five-day mutual consultation, the meeting could not reach to a conclusion. The five-day long meeting itself showed that there is serious level of contentions among the central leadership.

After the meeting of the central body, the chairman said that 'the tribal chieftains along with their political representatives want to finish the independent status of BSO.' and, this statement of chairman was expressing that there were two groups in central leadership.

Finally, the re-breakdown began after a few days; one group split with the Vice Chairman Kahoor Khan and Habib Jalib, and associated with the Afghan group. On the other hand, the Chairman Yasin Baloch's group made association with Dr.Hai and Dr.Abdul Malik, because they were already close to each other. The issues of both groups rose to its peak and became very serious that the members of the both groups were ready to kill one another. From Shaal to Makran, the leaders and members of both groups were in opposing position against each other.

At last, Dr. Kahoor Khan announced the division of BSO into two parts and conducted its council session in Karachi. The three-day, October 20-22, 1968, council session, which was headed by Dr.Kahoor Khan, named their faction as Baloch Students Organization (Sohb). After this session, hard war was getting down, but cold war propaganda and wall chalking against each other, raised to its peak.

Public was quite disappointed from BSO after martyrdom of Fida Baloch in May 1988. The leadership of both factions was getting away from revolutionary platform, and was going towards Pakistani parliament, provincial autonomy, property and business. Those who had love with the homeland, obviously, they were unable to do anything organizationally, but they did

not leave the Baloch Freedom Movement.

In 1988, public along with political activists was suffering from hopelessness because majority of the leaders of BS0 were corrupt. Few leaders of BS0 (Sohb) joined bureaucracy and others joined Peoples Party parliamentary (PPP) and Pakistani politics. Similarly, the leadership of BS0 (Awami) also left the revolutionary track and joined Pakistani politics. All factions of BS0, Anti-Sardar, Awami and Soh, became the students wing of those parliamentary parties. Bureaucracy, privilege and parliamentary politics, finished the revolutionary nature of BS0 in 15 years. BS0 received policies from the Parliamentary parties, and at that time, BS0 was going under a serious breakdown, but this breakdown was directly related with the breakdown of those parliamentary parties. As any party breaks, so BS0 also broke, but the effects of these breakdowns were not that much affective.

It could be judged easily that BS0 was quite away from revolutionary principles, but it was not like that BS0 was ideologically dead, its ideological status was active. There were few ideological activists who were struggling for the regain of revolutionary status of BS0, among those ideological friends one notable person was Dr. Allah Nizar Baloch.

Dr. Allah Nizar Baloch along with his ideological companions began a drive to regain independent status of BS0. Dr. Nizar was the senior vice chairman of one of the factions of BS0, called BS0 (Mehrab), was the student wing of Balochistan National Movement (BNM) (currently named as National Party).

In the council session of February 2002, which was held in Turbat, majority of the councilors decided that BS0, from that day, didn't work under any parliamentary party, nor it would consider the parliamentary politics as the platform for Baloch Freedom Movement struggle. Dr. Allah Nizar announced the independent status of BS0, and expressed his vision of

independence of Balochistan in clear words. On the other hand, the NP linked leadership of BSO (following its old tactics of faction creation) announced another faction of BSO. Thus, BSO (Mehrab) became divided into two parts. The part which was led by Dr.Allah Nizar Baloch was named BSO (Azad), second faction was led by Nadir Qudoos which was called as BSO (Nadir Qudos). At that time, there were two other factions of BSO, one was BSO (Mengal), it was the student wing of Balochistan National Party (Mengal), the second one was BSO (Star), which was apparently not linked with any political party, but its close links were seen with Balochistan National Democratic Party (BNDP).

The step taken by Dr.Allah Nizar Baloch affected other factions of BSO. One new discussion was started in the study circles of all other factions that 'would BSO be the wing of parliamentary political parties or not', and 'what was BSO's vision, national freedom or provincial autonomy?' Then the members of all other factions of BSO pressurized their leaders to express their clear vision like BSO (Azad), and leave working under any political parties.

In 2003, the leadership of BSO (Star), under the chairmanship of Hameed Shaheen, began meetings with BSO (Azad). Both factions resolved their all issues within two meetings and announced their unification. One secretary committee was formed till next council session; the members of the committee were Malik Baloch from BSO (Azad) and Wahid Rahim from BSO (Star). The new unification of both factions was named as BSO (Mutahida). Dr.Allah Nizar Baloch and Hameed Shaheen left BSO after the unification process.

After this step, ideological members of other factions of BSO forced their leadership to take measures about the unity with BSO (United). Initially, they were not ready for unification due to their association with parliamentary parties, but they were showing green signals for unity. However, in the starting months of 2003, three factions of BSO made an

alliance and named it BSO (Alliance). After alliance, BSO conducted public gathering and protest demonstration in different areas of Balochistan. It was realized that alliance had become good platform for the ideological members of BSO, and internal contentions were decreasing and were ending by the passage of time.

This political development was a loss for the parliamentary political parties, they were in fear that those factions of BSO which were working under their leadership, might leave them and might be united with BSO (Mutahida). Due to this fear, the parliamentary parties started their conspiracies. At this time Wahid Rahim, the secretary general of BSO (Mutahida), was making plans with National Party at undergrounds. Then, Wahid Rahim had started propaganda against those principles which were made between BSO (Azad) and BSO (Star) at the moment of unification.

Wahid Rahim along with few other friends had started visiting all zones and tried to convince members of BSO (Mutahida) in favor of National party's version of parliamentary politics of middle class. In April 2004, Malik Baloch called a meeting of Secretary Committee in Shaal (Quetta) in order to make Wahid Rahim accountable in terms of violation of those principles, but Wahid Rahim denied attending the meeting. The central leadership of BSO (Mutahida) had understood the conspiracies of Wahid Rahim and National Party, therefore, the central Secretary Committee disqualified the designation of Wahid Rahim and suspended his basic membership as a member of Secretary Committee, later Wahid Rahim joined National Party linked faction of BSO along with few other members, and in this way their conspiracy was made unsuccessful.

BSO (Azad), after the alliance, had held the first council session of Mutahida in Panjgur. In this council session, Dr.Imdad was elected as chairman and Yousaf Aziz was elected as secretary general. This council session was attended by 95% of councilors and companions of BSO (Mutahida). In the same

era, Wajah Gulam Muhammad Baloch and his ideological friends were in favor of Mutahida's version, and they left National Party and established Baloch National Movement (BNM).

Their political environment was quite changed by the clear vision of Baloch independence of BSO (Mutahida), BNM and struggle of armed organization for Baloch national freedom. In July 2004, Pakistani army started operation in the mountainous areas of Dasht, Turbat. BSO (Mutahida) called shutter down and wheel jam strike in all regions of Balochistan, which was successful. In the reaction of this successful step, Frontier Corps (FC) arrested Mutahida's Turbat zone president Samad Baloch along with 12 other members, later disappeared them. After a huge protest demonstration of BSO (Mutahida), FC handed over Samad Baloch and other 12 members to Turbat police station and had put charges of treason against them. This reaction clarified one thing that Pakistan army and other underground security agencies of Pakistan would start crackdown then.

The underground agencies of Pakistan raided a flat in Karachi in March 24, 2005, and abducted former chairman of BSO Dr. Allah Nizar Baloch, chairman Imdad Baloch, Central Press Secretary Dr. Yousaf Baloch, Central Committee Member Dr. Naseem Baloch, former Central Committee Member Akhtar Nadeem Baloch, Gulam Rasool Baloch and younger brother of Dr. Allah Nizar Baloch, Ali Nawaz Gohar. In reaction of this incident, BSO carried out protests and demonstrations in entire Balochistan, and common people and families of abducted leaders also participated in those demonstrations. After two months, underground agencies released Chairman Dr. Imdad Baloch, Dr. Naseem, Dr. Yousaf and Gulam Rasool in a city of Punjab, but Dr. Allah Nizar along with his younger brother and Akhtar Nadeem were still disappeared. After release of Chairman Dr. Imdad and other leaders, BSO (Azad) accelerated its protest demonstrations for the release of its former chairman along with his missing colleagues, and, for this purpose, other

factions of BSO announced the assistance of BSO (Mutahida). In the end of July, the leadership of BSO (Alliance) gave ultimatum in a mega press conference that if Dr.Allah Nizar along with his mission colleagues would not be released, then BSO (Alliance) would begin a long march from Shaal on August 14, 2005, and warned that the long march would be continued till their release. All zones and units of BSO (Alliance) began preparation for the long march of 14th August, and, in this regard, people in a large number started arriving in Shaal. Between those moments, on night of 12 August, Pakistani agencies released Dr.Allah Nizar Baloch, Ali Nawaz Gohar and Akhtar Nadeem. This was a wonderful achievement for BSO (Mutahida).

The abduction of BSO (Mutahida)'s leaders, their release after a long struggle and alliance of factions of BSO had created an environment for the integration of all factions. Therefore, in September 2005, Dr.Imdad had published an article in Daily Aasap, in which he had invited all heads of other factions of BSO for integration. So, in the end of that month, for integration of all factions of BSO, Secretary General BSO (Aman) Mohideen and BSO (Asif) Senior Vice Chairman Gunguzar Baloch had their first meeting with the leaders of BSO (Mutahida) in the hostel of Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Center (JPMC), (commonly known as Jinnah Hospital). After two other meetings in Shaal, three factions of BSO announced their integration in January 2006.

The 17th council session of BSO was conducted in Degree College Shaal in 2006, in which Bashir Zaib was elected as chairman, Sangat Sana as vice chairman and Gulzar Baloch as secretary general. In this council session, after a long discussion, the word "Independence" was added in the constitution.

After the council session, National Party (NP) and Balochistan National Party-Mengal (BNP-M) divided BSO into two parts, NP made BSO (Pajjar) and BNP-M made BSO-Mohideen. But BSO (Azad)

sustained its independent status and continued its activities with its clear vision of Baloch National Independence. In this mid, leaders and members of BSO (Azad) were arrested and kidnapped, during which Chairman Bashir Zaib was arrested including arrest of central Secretary General Zakir Majeed from Khuzdar for the first time, but they were released after a long protest demonstration.

In 2008, the 18th council session of BSO was held in University of Balochistan (UoB) Shaal in the memories of Rahim Zard Kohi was entitles by Ustad Wahid Kambar, in which Bashir Zaib (for the second time) was elected as the chairman and Zahid Baloch as secretary general. After the announcement of election's result, Sangat Sana Baloch held a press conference and accepted his defeat and he introduced a new culture for BSO (Azad), on the other hand, Banuk Karima Baloch, as a Baloch woman, was elected as a member of Central Committee (CC).

After 2008 national council session, BSO was a source of fear for state of Pakistan, which is the reason the state began crackdown against it violently. In June 8, 2009, Senior Vice Chairman Zakir Majeed was abducted including other leaders and members of BSO (Azad) in a large number. In this mid, leader of the Center Body Kambar Chakar, Qayum Baloch and central cabinet's Junior Joint Secretary Shafi Baloch was kidnapped and martyred including a large number of members. BSO (Azad), according to its constitution, could not hold national council session after two years due to continuous atrocities of Pakistan in entire Balochistan. After the duration of four years, the central body decided to form a central organizing body in leadership of Banuk Karima Baloch for organizing 19th national council session of BSO (Azad).

After six months, in June 2012, BSO (Azad) held its 19th national council session, entitled by name of prisoners of freedom and in memories of martyrs of freedom, in Mashkey, Balochistan. In this council session, Zahid Baloch (Baloch

Khan) was elected as chairman and Banuk Karima Baloch as senior vice chairperson and Raza Jahangir (Shay Mureed) as secretary general.

In 19th national council session of 2012, BS0 (Azad) made strictness in the conditions of membership and new policies were made. Among those policies, one was the hiding of identity of members, underground continuation of activities. The identity of members was not necessary, only their activities were termed necessary. The decision of hiding the identity of members was taken due to crackdown and atrocities of Pakistan. It was also decided to activate the inactivated zones. According to the new policies, BS0 (Azad) was doing its activities normally and strictly, did lots of work in a small time period and reactivated the all inactive zones.

On March 15, 2013, before Pakistan's 2013-general election, the state declared BS0 (Azad) a militant group and officially banned its activities. After declaration of ban, the state started finding ways for demolishing BS0 (Azad). During this period one new apolitical trend began in the history of Baloch politics. The internal issues and secrets of organizations were made public on Social Media that no one knew before. This apolitical act was started as a process of analysis, this act grew rapidly and BS0 (Azad) also could not be saved from it.

Those policies of BS0 (Azad) which were formed during the 19th national council session and the central leaderships were made public, who were hidden according to the strategies. BS0 (Azad) was observing this apolitical act which was directly effecting the Baloch national freedom movement. These issues were always brought in the meetings of Central Body for discussion. BS0 was in a struggle to unite all pro-freedom parties in order to give a move to the freedom movement together and they could save them from the apolitical act.

BS0 (Azad) felt the distance among all pro-freedom parties during the worsened condition of Balochistan. In forth Central

Body meeting of BSO, which was headed by Zahid Baloch (Baloch Khan), it was decided that BSO (Azad) would communicate with all pro-freedom parties and would struggle for the formation of a united front for the united struggle of Baloch freedom movement. In the same meeting, the Draft Committee was formed. For the sake of Baloch national freedom movement, the duty of Draft Committee was to contact all pro-freedom parties through drafts, and send the message that they all should sit together and begin a formal discussion on their weak points and end up contentions amongst them. Through that discussion they could defeat the anti-freedom conspiracies created by Pakistan to counter Baloch national liberation movement. Because, the state wanted to know the internal weaknesses of all pro-freedom parties in order to weaken and crush the Baloch national liberation movement. The continuation of distance among all pro-freedom parties would badly effect the movement. Draft Committee of BSO sent that draft under the decision of central body to all pro-freedom parties. Among them, few parties responded the draft and favored the suggestion of BSO, but the other few rejected this suggestion of BSO (Azad) and BSO was seen as an individual party of a lobby. The apolitical act was underway and was worsened by each passing day. During this period Pakistan took benefit from the apolitical act and handled the overall ongoing propaganda at social media through its agents. Unfortunately, few representatives of Baloch Liberation Army (BLA) were, either consciously or unconsciously favoring that apolitical act of Pakistani agents on social media. The members of all parties were worried due to the worsened conditions. It was quite natural for the new comers who had joined politics recently to leave politics after seeing this face of it as they were not fully aware of the depth of the issue. So that, few members of BSO (Azad) were also confused due to lack of awareness about the depth of the issues. But the central and zonal leadership of BSO were clear about the policies and the depth of the issues therefore they continued their activities together. The propaganda group was putting different kinds of allegations on the central

leadership of BS0. Chairman Zahid Baloch, Secretary General Raza Jahangir and Senior Vice Chairperson Banuk Karima Baloch were all under those accusations. But BS0 had decided that it would not respond to these allegation and propagandas on social media. Pakistan's old dream of disrupting members of BS0 (Azad) could not succeed. The attention of the members was diverted by that propaganda and those who were not fully aware of the situation, their focus was deviated. That lobby made a draft, comprising name of 60 members, in order to force the central leadership of BS0 (Azad) to accept their vision and gave an ultimatum. As the draft was not containing any logical points, names of those members were mentioned who had no link with the organization for a long time, and names of such members who were not fully aware of the matters. Despite this, the leadership of BS0 talked with the representatives of that draft, then they came to know that the draft contains names of such members who had no know how of the draft at all. The lobby was to mention names of 60 persons only in order to fulfill the constitutional demands of a draft.

On July 18, 2013, central Secretary General Raza Jahangir started visiting all zones of Makran during the worst conditions of Balochistan in order to clarify the self created confusion among the members. Raza Jahangir had planned to return from Makran on August 15 after meeting all members, but Pakistani army raided residence of BNM leader Imdad Bojair and killed both, Raza Jahangir and Imdad Bojair.

It was the worst time of BS0 (Azad), during which, on one hand, leaders and members were being kidnapped and killed by Pakistani army and on the other hand, one group (pro-freedom) was doing propaganda against central leadership by violating organization's policy. Raza Jahangir's visit had clarified the issue and the confusions of the members since long. But one group, which was comprised of and led by Hassan Janan, Aslam Baloch and former Information Secretary BS0 (Azad) Salam Sabir, had left the struggle for national freedom, and was

working to create confusion among the members of BSO (Azad) and to divide it into two parts. This group was backed by few members of central body and central information secretary Yar Jan. They violated the policies of BSO under a conspiracy and finally announced their resignation. After their resignation, they began propaganda against the organization like pro-government groups who had worked against BSO (Azad). After a long struggle of organization's head, Yar Jan and other members of the central body did not stop working against organization. In the seventh meeting of central body Yar Jan's basic membership was terminated. The resigned group wanted to make BSO compromise under a group, but members and leadership of BSO were not ready to accept their demand. As a result, they established a block against BSO (Azad) and named it BSO-Azad-Constitutional Block in order to prove their vision correct. This block began propaganda against the announced division of organization into two parts and the current leadership, which was elected in 19th national council session, was termed unconstitutional, and constitutional issues were raised by apolitical and unconstitutional means.

In past, tribal chiefs and people of the other ideology were associated with the breakdown of BSO, but, this time the scenario was different, for division and breakdown of BSO those people were in association with pro-independence. Due to this issue, members of all Baloch pro-freedom parties including BSO (Azad) were in a confused environment. After sixth meeting of central body, Chairman Zahid Baloch began visiting Kharan, Shaal and other areas in order to end the confusion among the members. After visiting those areas for more than one month, Zahid Baloch was abducted by secret agencies of Pakistan on March 18, 2014. Despite all issues, the leadership of BSO (Azad) did not come under any pressure and was resisting the violator of constitution strictly. BSO was working ahead regularly despite the abduction of its central head, martyrdom of central general secretary, anti-organizational activities of central information secretary and

few members of central body and crackdown of BSO (Azad) by Pakistan.

For the release of Chairman Zahid Baloch, the central body of BSO (Azad) took a historical decision that Lateef Johar, a member of central body, would go for a hunger strike till death in front of Karachi Press Club. Then, Lateef Johar began hunger strike on April 22, 2014. Along with the strike, in Karachi seminars and protest demonstrations were held in many countries of the world including Balochistan. Due to this historical decision of BSO and abduction of Zahid Baloch, the world began discussing Baloch liberation movement and it put a positive effect on the national liberation movement of Baloch nation and this decision was one of the best decisions of BSO (Azad). After 46 days of hunger strike, due to request of Asian Human Rights Commission and Baloch intellectuals, BSO (Azad) ended Lateef Johar's hunger strike. Then, the organization was working and moving forward smoothly, but, the anti-BSO (Azad) group was still interrupting in internal affairs of organization. They contacted many members of central body and told them to work against organization and tried to confuse them, they had accelerated their activities against BSO (Azad). Due to intercommunication of BSO leadership with members, their each conspiracy became unsuccessful and the constitutional block was also shrinking day by day.

During this period BSO (Azad) sent Lateef Johar to Canada for organisational duties which include Chairman Zahid Baloch's case and other organizational issues, where organization would work for their development in foreign countries. Due to Chairman Zahid Baloch's abduction and few other issues, BSO postponed its 20th council session for one year. After one year, BSO (Azad), under the leadership of Banuk Karima Baloch, conducted its 20th council session on November 1st, 2nd and 3rd, 2015 in Dasht, Balochistan. The 20th council session was entitled with the name of Baba Khair Bakhsh Marri, Raza

Jahangir, Kambar Chakar, Comrade Qayum, freedom martyrs, Chairman Zahid Baloch, Zakir Majeed Baloch, Dr. Deen Muhammad, Mushtaq Baloch, Ramzan Baloch, Ghafoor Baloch, and freedom prisoners. After long discussions on different topics in council sessions, it was decided to increase the two years tenure of BSO to three years.

BSO gave roadmap to its three-year programs. For the leadership of BSO (Azad) Banuk Karima Baloch was elected as chairperson, Kamal Baloch as senior chairman, Dr. Suliaman Baloch as junior vice chairman, Izzat Baloch (Sanauallah Baloch) as secretary general, Jeeyand Baloch (Jawad Raees) as senior joint secretary, Adil Baloch as junior joint secretary and Lakmeer Baloch (Shabbir Baloch) as information secretary. Lateef Johar Baloch, who had gone to Canada before council session, was elected as the member of central body in council session.