

The Constitutional Status of Gilgit Baltistan: Factors and Implications

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**National University of Modern Languages,
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ABSTRACT

Constitutional Status of Gilgit Baltistan is not clear and there are many factors that are affecting this status. Politics of this region is complex due to its political history and its cultural diversity. Its basic design is defined by local cultures. Furthermore, this design has been altered and manipulated by several federal governments. Individuals of Gilgit and Baltistan have not been capable to attain legitimate position and rights as a citizen of Pakistan since independence in 1947 that leads dis-satisfaction and sense of political deprivation amongst the people. This paper is an attempt to understand the constitutional status of Gilgit-Baltistan and is try to find out the factors that are affecting the political system of Gigit-Baltistan. The people of Gilgit-Baltistan have close religious, ethnic and linguistic ties with the people of Pakistan. The value of Gilgit Baltistan is important to Pakistan, China, India, and the United States due to its strategic location. CPEC passes through the Karakoram Highway and covers almost 600 kilometers distance in Gilgit-Baltistan. CPEC will bring a lot of changes in Gilgit-Baltistan because of infrastructure development, construction and hydropower stations. Some mega development projects have has already started. The people of Gilgit-Baltistan are concerned that they are getting little from CPEC. The constitutional status needs to be addressed by the government of Pakistan immediately, according to the wishes of the people of Gilgit-Baltistan. In August 2015, Gilgit Baltistan Legislative assembly passed a unanimous resolution which demanded federal government to declare Gilgit Baltistan as a constitutional province of Pakistan. There is a requirement of consultation with all political parties, civil society, lawyers and youth of the area to avoid misunderstandings/confusion on new order. Before giving a final shape to this order, it must be discussed in Gilgit Baltistan Legislative Assembly. This study will help the students of Pakistan studies to understand the issue of legitimate position of Gilgit & Baltistan in its entirety. The paper concluded that each district of Gilgit-Baltistan can be given one seat each in the National Assembly, making it a total ten seats and representations in the Senate as it is in occasion of other provinces. Political process in Gilgit-Baltistan remained a dream up to 1972, till the Agency System was abolished. Today, although there is organizational infrastructure of all the main stream political parties, yet the analysis of past four decades reveals that, the political associations are based on weak bondages. The elections for member ship of Gilgit-Baltistan Assembly are mostly contested on the basis of personal repute, caste and sect, rather than political party affiliations. This is because of the reason, that the individuals of Gilgit and Baltistan have not at

all representation in the Domestic Assemblies of Pakistan. Was it so, political parties of Pakistan would take the matter seriously and make earnest efforts to resolve the problems being faced by the people of Gilgit-Baltistan. It is imperative that Gilgit-Baltistan should be integrated in the main political stream of Pakistan. This is essentially important to defeat nationalist tendencies. There is a need to take appropriate measures to shun the notion of sectarianism. The prosperity of Gilgit-Baltistan is associated with better communication links with the main land, Pakistan. For this purpose Karakorum High Way which serves as life line artery, needs to be maintained. The progress can be achieved by Expansion of tourism, investigation of minerals as well as natural resources. Developing the huge possible of generation of hydro power, development plus marketing of small house business for example, fruit protection, juices, refreshments, crafted works.

Key words: Gilgit-Baltistan, accession, Gilgit Scouts, Kashmir Issue, Karachi Agreement, political deprivation, United Nations, Maharaja of Kashmir, British imperialism

DEDICATION

I dedicate this project to my beloved parents Mr. Syed Muhammad Ali Shah and Mrs. Syed Muhammad Ali Shah my husband Syed Suliman Ali and my brothers who have been a great source of inspirations throughout our lives and they have provided a lot of moral support to us and they have enabled us to become what we are today.

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ABBREVIATIONS

AJK	Azad Jammu & Kashmir
CPEC	China-Pakistan Economic Corridor
FCR	Frontier Crimes Regulation
GB	Gilgit Baltistan
KANA	Kashmir Affairs and Northern Areas
KKH	Karakoram Highway
LFO	Framework Order
LOC	Line of Control
NAAC	Northern Areas Advisory Council
NALC	Northern Areas Legislative Council
NALA	Northern Areas Legislative Assembly
NFC	National Finance Commission
POK	Pakistan Occupied Kashmir
PPP	Pakistan People Party
SSR	State Subject Rule
UNCIP	United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan
UNSC	United Nations Security Council
USSR	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
UN	United Nations

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CHAPTER 1

1. INTRODUCTION

In 1947 when we see the history of Indo-Pak Sub-continent, Gilgit & Baltistan to compliance of Pakistan is distinctive instance of its generous.¹ There was a common political movements for the freedom towards British imperialism generally & creation for homogenous nation in the entire sub-continent. Perhaps, due to the remoteness & harshness of terrain in Gilgit-Baltistan there was no visible mass political deployment. Conversely, about 28000 square miles of an area liberated by the Muslim multitudes of Gilgit Emissaries through the support of confined chiefs & helpers on the occasion of independence which forces the Maharajas of Kashmir to flee followed by the unrestricted succession to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.²

For about last 6 & half decades, the political & legitimate position of Gilgit & Baltistan in a stagnations was remained. According to its policy, resolution of Kashmir Issues has been connected with its future. This province enjoys a unique and special status below federation of Pakistan. In 1949³ it was squeal to the agreement of Karachi. However, in 2009 Gilgit and Baltistan has given a regional position.⁴ Apparently in the absence of representation in the Constituent Assemblies and right of vote. However, it verdures a big question mark concerning recognition of citizen, political rights & the fate future of about 1.3 million occupants⁵ of Gilgit-Baltistan. These all of them leads to identify crisis & sense of the political deprivation.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

¹ Wajal, "Gilgit Baltistan Liberation," *Pakistan Defense*, May 16, (2016): 22.

<https://www.google.com.pk/url?sa=t&source=web&rct=j&url=https://defence.pk/>

² Anwar Fayyaz, *Caught in a New Great Game? Report of a Human Rights Commission of Pakistan fact finding mission to Gilgit Baltistan* (Lahore: Human Rights Commission of Pakistan, 2014),22.

³ Government of Pakistan and Government of AJK, *Karachi Agreement* (Karachi:28, April 1949).

⁴ Government of Pakistan Ministry of Kashmir Affairs and Northan Areas, *Gilgit Baltistan (Empowerment and Self Governance) Order* (Islamabad: Government of Pakistan Ministry of Kashmir Affairs and Northen Area, 2009),9-47.

⁵ Gilgit-Baltistan, *Sustainable Integrated Community Development Project, Feasibility Study* (Japan International Cooperation Agency, December, 2011).

About 222,236 sq. km, the total area of Jammu & Kashmir was stated. of this, at present, 101,437 sq. km are under India's administrative control. The details of illegal Pakistani/Chinese occupation in the Jammu & Kashmir state. Azad Kashmir, which comprises of the so-called Azad Kashmir & Gilgit-Baltistan, covered area of 78,114 square kilometer. Of this, the Gilgit-Baltistan's territory, also known as Northern Areas, is more than five times the area of so-called Azad Kashmir. In addition, the area under Chinese control is 42,685sq. Km, which includes 5,180 sq. km illegally ceded to China by Pakistan in 1963. Presently GB covered an area of (72,971km²).⁶

Northern Areas is the name given after 1947 to the area comprising Gilgit- Baltistan. The capital is Gilgit. It has ten districts. The districts of the Baltistan region include Skardu, Kharmanu, and Shigar & Ghanche. The region of Gilgit is divided into the districts of Diamer, Astore, Gilgit, Hunza-Nagar and Ghizer. The spiritual assemblies in the Gilgit & Baltistan district comprise the Nurbakhshi (Twelvers), Shia (Twelves), Sunni, Ismailis, & Ahlehadith. Baltistan and Gilgit is a bilingual state-owned sociological, national & traditional assortment. The aforementioned is encircled by the Karakoram.⁷ According to 1998 survey, the inhabitants of Gilgit and Baltistan was about 870,347. Based on this figure, the current population is projected at 1,387,106. Between all of these, Shias establish thirty-nine percent, Sunnis twenty-seven percent, Ismailis eighteen percent and Noorbakshis sixteen percent. According to the same 1998 survey, the inhabitants of so called Azad Kashmir was 2,973 million. Based on this, the current population could be 4.59 million. As we have seen plenty of natural resources in Gilgit and Baltistan. ⁸Hydro-electric potential was then offered through Indus River.⁹ In this area, many of the different raw materials dumped. The major deposits are of cobalt, lead, tin, nickel, quartz, copper, mica.¹⁰ Here were also

⁶ Yousaf Hussain Abadi, *Tarikh-e-Baltistan*, 2nd ed.(Skardu: Baltistan Book Depot New Bazar Skardu, 2003), 15.

⁷ Omar Zain, "A Socio-Political Study of Gilgit-Baltistan Province," *Pakistan Journal of Social Sciences* Vol. 30 No. 1 (2010): 190.

⁸ Historical Perspective of Gilgit Baltistan www.gilgitbaltistan.gov.pk/sept 8, 2011.

⁹ Chandran Suba, "Will Pakistan integrate Gilgit-Baltistan? And what if?" *National Institute of Advance Studies, Bengaluru, India* 04 (February 2016), 5.

¹⁰ Saini Saroj, and .Shaheen Showkat, "Geopolitical Significance of Gilgit Baltistan of AJ & K State." *International Journal of Humanities and Social Science Invention* Vol. 2, No. 5 (May 2013), 48- 56. www.ijhssi.org.

further significant properties. Complaint of the local population is that there is no infrastructure development, and very little advance in potential growth areas like energy and mining. There is no transparent mechanism to assess the revenue earned from tourism. The Federal Government accumulates trekking fees, environmental defense fees & other taxes, but does not share it with the local community. In Hunza, a common complaint is that the Federal Government does not disclose details of the income it obtains from automobiles incoming from China. This has been attributed to the colonial mindset of the Federal Government.

The space of Gilgit and Baltistan consumed frequently below the regulator of the Maharaja of Kashmir. In 1842, Kashmiri troops took control of whole Gilgit region but in 1846, a person named Raja Gohar Aman from Yasil valley conquered the Gilgit after relentless struggle and strong resistance from the opponents. After 14 year of his rule, Gohar Araman died and once again the territory fallen in the holds of Kashmiri hands. During the reign of Kashmiri, British arm man, Colonel Biddulph established Gilgit Agency during the period of 1879-81. In 1889, British Agency reestablished and the region of Gilgit is control by both British and Kashmiri. This dual control ended in 1935, British lease this region in outsider's hands. November 16, 1947 Establishment of the Pakistani administration through political agent.

Gilgit and Baltistan tilts few vacationer fascinations involving 119 lakes, 101 peaks, 23 historical forts, 5100 glaciers, a host of other vacationer fascinations & 75 polo grounds. Local people have not capable to reward this assistances. On account of terrorism, corruption, sectarianism, poor domination and weakening order & law circumstances. Martin Sokefeld has written extensively about colonial rule in the area and about 'post colonialism' practices in the Northern Areas by Pakistan after 1947. The Arctic Zones in Pakistan take not at all permissible position. These are never jurisdiction of Pakistan and neither a portion of Kashmir. They are reigned straight through Pakistan.

Pakistani rule is undistinguishable to division of deficiency of people of the Arctic Zones.¹¹ Sometime ago, the Pakistani publication 'Herald' termed the Northern Areas as 'the last colony'. As early as August 14, 1964, the Karachi's Outlook wrote, the bumpy truth was that the affairs of Kashmir Ministry has developed interest of its own. Gilgit-Baltistan & Kashmir territory areas

¹¹ Martin Sokefeld, "From Colonialism to Postcolonial Colonialisms;changing Modes of Domination in the Northern Areas of Pakistan," *The Journal of Asian Studies* 64, no 4.(May 2005) : 94.

treated as its own domain. His over lordship runs highest & without such checks & balances as are appropriate to other areas of Pakistan.¹²

After 1947, the governance arrangement in Gilgit-Baltistan evolved on different lines as compared to in so called Azad Kashmir. On November of 1947 Muhammad Alam as a party-political mediator for federal government of Gilgit toward route native management. Fewer than 2 ages far along, below the excuse of environmental & organizational explanations, so called government of Azad Kashmir was enquired to submission organizational control to Gilgit and Baltistan. Conversely, on April of 28, 1949, the Karachi Contract was retained, offering concluded the organizational & authorized controller of Gilgit and Baltistan towards federal government of Pakistan.¹³ This also provided the Pakistan management the accountability for protection & imported matters of so called Kashmir. Hence forth, dogmatic & organizational activities of Gilgit and Baltistan were accomplished via the Frontline Tribal Regulation.¹⁴ The so called Azad Kashmir and Arctic Zones converted 2 diverse individuals, without consuming any recognized and approved relation. The NA Advisory Council was arranged in 1969, nonetheless the aforementioned never provide any resolution creating influence to native establishments.¹⁵ In 1970, Hunza and Nagar were amalgamated with Gilgit- Baltistan.¹⁶ On interpretation of complaints by the native inhabitants, Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto eradicated FTR & familiarized Arctic Zones Association Authorized Outline Demand in 1974 to 1975. It announced certain organizational and legal reforms but didn't in several way authorize the persons of Baltistan and Gilgit.

Throughout 1988-90 year, the chief occupancy of Benazir Bhutto by way of Prime Minister, she allotted native PPP spearhead, as consultant Qurban Ali to chief preacher for Arctic Zones. Trendy 1994 and administration of PPP presented Arctic Zones Permissible Agenda Order. According to this, all decision-making influences were conferred through the Federal Preacher of

¹² *Herald*, The Last Colony, August 14, (1964), 44.

¹³ Satinder Kumar, "The Tragic History of Gilgit-Baltistan since 1947," *Indian Foreign Affairs Journal* 11, no. 3 (2016), 27.

¹⁴ Khurshid Mahmud, *Neither a Hawk nor a Dove an Insider's Account of Pakistan's Foreign Relations* Islamabad: Oxford University Press, (17 September 2015), 20.

¹⁵ Asia Report, *Discord in Pakistan's Northern Areas*, (Islamabad: International Crisis Group.

¹⁶ Staff Reporter Islamabad High Court, "Petitioned to Make GB Fifth Province," *DAWN*, June 06, 2015, <https://www.dawn.com/news/>.

Kashmir Matters & Arctic Zones. He also doubled up as the foremost administrative of the Arctic Zones Governmental Association. His consultant was complete, & no regulation can be approved except it had previous endorsement.¹⁷ For answer to decision of Pakistani Ultimate Law court in 1999 in order to encompass essential liberty to Arctic Zone while the administration of Pakistan deputized more organizational & economic authorities to NALC. Afterward creating certain inconsequential modifications to Permissible Agenda Command of 1999. However these were all very insignificant.

In 2007 the NALC were elevated to Governmental Assemblage. The Pakistan Preacher of Matters of Kashmir performed as the ex-officio head of Judicial Assemblage. Federal Government controlled the PPP that familiarized the Baltistan and Gilgit Enablement of Self-Ascendancy Instruction in August of 2009.¹⁸ The aforementioned altered term of the district after Arctic Zones towards Gilgit and Baltistan & formed different offices of Director as well as Preacher. Gilgit and Baltistan were allowed to consume its individual Communal Amenity Contract, Voting Instruction & a General Assessor.¹⁹ The aforementioned also recognized a Higher Community in Council of Gilgit and Baltistan that contained of about fifteen associates through Chief Preacher of Pakistan as ex-officio Chair-person. The designated Lawmaking Assemblage was practical individually in appellation by way of altogether conclusions was successfully occupied through National Administration in Islamabad.

The Mandate of 2009 was on outlines of so called Azad Kashmir Components Actions in 1974 & together these proposition possess corresponding terrains fewer independence then what was approved towards 4 shires of Pakistan. It was stimulating, most of organizational fluctuations completed in 1974, 1988, 1994 & 2009 be situated & completed once here was government of PPP in Islamabad.²⁰ This one could revealed that changes in 2009 occurred below deliberation meanwhile 2006 and 2007. In recent time the people of GB have a lot of information about their constitutional status. The people are loyal to Pakistan after having deprived of constitutional and

¹⁷<http://analysingthedots.com/2018/05/30/history-of-gilgit-baltistan-from-british-rule-to-gb-order->
¹⁸ Ejaz Karim, "Main Streaming Gilgit Baltistan," *Daily Time*, March 7, 2016.

¹⁹ Razia Musarrat and Ghulam Ali, "Federalism in Pakistan Current Development," *International Journal of Academic Research in Business and Social Sciences*, (March 2012): 10.

²⁰ Satinder Kumar, "The Tragic History of Gilgit-Baltistan since 1947," *Indian Foreign Affairs Journal* Vol 11, no. 3 (2016): 27-28.

legal rights. If Pakistan has given them the constitutional rights then their loyalty will increase. Some of them argued that the implementation of law of Pakistan into the territory of GB is not legal as it is not a constitutional part of Pakistan.²¹

Zia -al-Haq and Northern Area: Earlier, General Zia wanted to mark the Arctic Zones which also a portion of Pakistan. He declared that the individuals of the Arctic Zones remained never share of the public of Kashmir & Jammu in 1982. He protracted his paramilitary rule to the Arctic Zones nonetheless not so call Azad Kashmir.

He was illustration a discrepancy among the two. In a conference to journalist of India, Kuldip Nayyar (on 1st April 1982), Zia-ul-Haq said Gilgit, Hunza, and Skardu of the Northern Areas were not part of disputed areas. While addressing the Majlis-e-Shoora on 3 April 1982, General Zia announced that 3 viewers from the Arctic Zones would be appointed to Federal Council or the Majlis-e-Shoora.⁵ This author was then India's Chargé d' affaires i. e in Pakistan, and was present at the Majlis-e-Shoora session, along with all Foreign Heads of Diplomatic Missions in Islamabad, when General Zia made this announcement. Two hours later, he lodged a protest and expressed India's concern at General Zia's announcement to the Additional Secretary of the Pakistan Foreign office. He was reminded that Arctic Zones, which designed portion of Indian Jammu and Kashmir government, cannot be represented in a Pakistani nominated Federal Council. Apparently, there were also some objections from the so named Azad Kashmir, and the proposal stood not put into practice.

Rendering to the endorsements of commission recently molded by the present Gilgit and Baltistan government aimed at representing in the Pakistan Council. This hopes to be careful was due to representation and recognition in the case of another federating units as an interim federating unit. Former ²² Foreign Minister Khurshid Mahmud Kasuri writes that during back channel discussions on Kashmir, Pakistan accepted Gilgit and Baltistan as a part of Jammu & Kashmir.

Before Independence, the Northern Areas including inter alia Gilgit-Baltistan, were fragment of the generous state of Jammu & Kashmir...during back channel negotiations also, the

²¹ Speaker Corner, "Political, Constitutional and Economic Situation of Gilgit Baltistan, Part 1." *YouTube*. March 22, 2016. <https://m.youtube.com/watch>

²² *Northern Areas of Pakistan-Facts, Problems and Recommendations*, Institute of Policy Studies (Islamabad: April, 2017) , 20.<http://www.ips.org.pk/northern-areas-of-pakistan-facts->

Indians made it profusely perfect that they could only admit an agreement regarding Jammu & Kashmir if the Arctic Zones were also comprised in the whole organization. We antagonized a dilemma... We therefore reached an agreement after many arguments and negotiations that there would be two units for the purposes of the agreement...comprising the areas respectively controlled by India and Pakistan.²³

Meanwhile, the issue of arbitrarily separating Gilgit & Baltistan from the so named Azad Kashmir by Government of Pakistan had caused concern to many. A writ petition challenging that the Arctic Zones were not a share of Pakistan filled in the Great Law court of Azad Kashmir in what came to be known as the Muskeen case.⁹ This happened during the period the author was India's High Commissioner in Pakistan (1992–95). The High Court of the so called Azad Kashmir decided that the Arctic Zones were a part of Azad Kashmir. Pakistan did not implement that decision and had it emptied by its Supreme Court, which maintained that Great Law court consumed not any authority towards matter any order in matter. It described the matter as a political rather than a legal issue.

In recent years for the reforming of politics in Gilgit and Baltistan there was more growing famous demands. Individuals were demanding a portion in the Economic Corridor of China and Pakistan. Just like the anti-taxation movements there were also different famous protests (no Tax with ought representation) where they increased a claim for up-progression of constitutional district like 5th province of Pakistan. Since September of 2012 this demand was increasing particularly. It is interesting that the reaction of both in the so named Azad Kashmir and of the Separatists in Jammu & Kashmir has been critical of the demand for a separate province of Gilgit-Baltistan.

Sectarianism in Gilgit-Baltistan: The three main communities in Gilgit-Baltistan - Shias, Ismaili's' and Sunnis - lived peacefully in communal harmony till the 1970's in the Kashmiri tradition prevalent before 1947. Differences started to emerge from 1975²⁴ onwards. Skardu has a predominantly Shia population. The Sunnis have lived mostly in Diamir, and the Ismailis in

²³ Khurshid Mahmud, *Neither a Hawk nor a Dove an Insider's Account of Pakistan's Foreign Relations* (Islamabad: Oxford Uuniversity Press, 17 ,September 2015), 29.

²⁴ Aziz Ali Dad, "The Sectarian Specter in Gilgit-Baltistan," *The News*, July 13, 2017.

Hunza. The first sectarian clash happened trendy 1975 when a Shia Muharrum demonstration was ablaze at from a Mosque of Sunni in Gilgit. The next major clash was in 1998 over the detection of the moon to mark the completion of Ramadan.²⁵ By this time, sectarian violence had become a Satinder Kumar Lambah common occurrence, and manifested itself after the killing of foreign mountaineers in 2014²⁶. The fact of Shias and Sunnis living in separate towns and areas has adversely affected cohesion.

The Karakoram Highway (KKH) linking Pakistan with Gilgit-Baltistan has resulted in influx of weapons and drugs and attacks by religious militia into the region,²⁷ leading to a change in demography. The decision to abolish SSR (State Subject Rule) was an attempt at upsetting the demography of the region. This paved the way for settling outsiders - mostly Sunni ethnic Pathans and Punjabis in Gilgit-Baltistan. The non-violent Ismaili community also started becoming targets of attack. The Agha Khan foundation has been active in developmental work in the area, and there were reports that even their workers have been targeted.

In the state of Kashmir & Jammu, residents or inhabitants of non-formal was not acceptable to buying. Nonetheless, Kashmir & Jammu government this rule was static appropriate. Technically, it is perhaps prevalent in the so called Azad Kashmir. A alteration were stimulated in esteem of Baltistan & Gilgit wherever non-inhabitants be able to currently buying possessions, become peaceful there, and also alteration the demographic configuration of the district.

Evolution of the Power System: Major developments in the governance system of Gilgit-Baltistan, since 1947 are appended below. Though a number of packages were offered from time to time. While many of these improvements are under contemplation as each native observations

²⁵ Izhar Hunzai “*Conflict Dynamics in Gilgit-Baltistan*,” United States Institute of Peace, (April 2013): 5-7.

²⁶ Anna Grieser and Martin Sökefeld, “Intersections of Sectarian Dynamics and Spatial Mobility in Gilgit Baltistan,” *Mobilizing Religion: Networks and Mobility*, no, 12. (March 2015), 4.

²⁷ Fayyaz Muhammad, “Sectarian Conflict in Gilgit-Baltistan,” *Pakistan Institute of Legislative Development and Transparency*, (2011): 1-3.

either missing in spirit & never lecturing its rudimentary rigid desire for example (legitimate position and gratitude).

Political Agency: The Political Agent from Pakistan, assuming control of the area on 16th November 1947, continued to administer the area on the pattern of an Agency, following the imperial model of centralized control.

Political Resident: In April 1948, the Governor of then NWFP, who was also the Political Resident for the adjoining tribal areas, remained concentrating to deed by way of Mediator towards Director Universal of Pakistan, for Agency of Gilgit. Baltistan liberated in February 1948, was merged with Gilgit in November 1949 and declared a sub-agency of the Gilgit Agency. As a result, entire Northern Areas were combined into a single unit which was named the Gilgit Agency.

Organization of Kashmir Matters : In 1950 regulator of Gilgit-Baltistan existed moved to Agency of Kashmir Matters upon guidance of Administrator of NWFP whose originate this one problematic to isometrics actual management above the area.

Baltistan Agency: To the equal of full fledge bureau Baltistan were advanced in 1964. Also dogmatic mediators were selected here. Although in the Gilgit and Baltistan these dogmatic mediators are administered through inhabitants of Islamabad. This arrangement remained trendy residence pending 1967 once the location of Dogmatic Occupant was created, with its headquarters in Gilgit.

Northern Areas Advisory Council (NAAC): NAAC were produced in 1969. While the familiar were lacking of creating pronouncements controls as well as assistants towards residence.

Abolishment of Agency System: FCR were produced in August of 1972 & Gilgit and Baltistan were converted into three regions named Gilgit, Baltistan and Diamer. At the same time the states of Nagar & Hunza was sustained by way of independent individuals through district of Gilgit.

Northern Areas Council (NAC): NAC was created & substituted with NAAC in 1974. Here associates were designated through mature permission.

Judicial Commissioner: In 1975, the Resident Commissioner was reassured of legal duties as an essential stage to departure of judges from the decision-making.

Permissible Agenda Direction 1975: In 1975 Administration of Pakistan broadcast the Arctic Zones Assembly Permissible Agenda Directive in 1975. The Council consisted of a

Chairman who was the Minister for Kashmir Affairs, a Vice Chairman elected by 16 elected members. The Council, however, was not a legislative body.

Commissioner ate System: In 1978, the whole terrain of Arctic Zones were likened with & assumed the position of a public Partition controlled through a Representative.

Permissible Agenda Direction in 1994: Under 1994 Direction the membership of Council was increased to twenty four and the offices of the Chief Executive, Deputy Chief Executive, and Advisers were created. The Centralized Preacher for Kashmir Matters & Arctic Zones were designated by way of Main Decision-making Gilgit-Baltistan & Chairman of the Council. The Chief Executive was empowered to assign after among associates of Assembly a member whose commanded majority of the members of the Council as Deputy Chief Executive.²⁸

Legislative Powers: In 1999, LFO was amended to empower NALC to legislate on 49 subjects.

Election of Deputy Chief Executive: In 2004 instead of nomination, NALC was empowered to elect its Deputy Chief Executive.

Addition of Advisors and Technocrats: In 2006, NALC associates were transported at par through associates of AJK Assemblage for wage & rights and six reserved seats for technocrats were created in NALC. Moreover, six Advisors were also appointed.

LFO 2007: In 2007, LFO 1994 was amended as Northern Areas Governance Order 2007. The salient of the compendium was as follows:

- Through new assembly & meeting the main decision-making could be designated.
- Through the managerial & economic consultant of assistant main decision-making could be the chairman of Artic zones of Government.
- These all affairs & matters could be conveyed towards government of Arctic zones²⁹

In Gilgit-Baltistan involvement of China

The significant purpose for that Gilgit and Baltistan were reserved not here after the Azad Kashmir below the regulator of Pakistan as well as direct supervision was that of china factor. In 1963, the area that belongs to Hunza ceded by Pakistan to China. While in 1963, the agreement of border altered the configuration of the border streak among contiguous area and domain of China

²⁸ Government of Gilgit Baltistan, *Northern Areas Governance Order*, 1994 (Islamabad: Secretary Law Northern Areas Gilgit, May 25, 2008), 12.

²⁹ Altaf Hussain, "Gilgit-Baltistan Reforms 2009," *Ministry of Foreign Affair Pakistan*, (2009):14-15.

under regulator of Pakistan. . In past GB was also the meeting point of three great empires, the British, the Tsars and the Chinese empires. As there is nature beauty and high peaks which attracted the mountaineers and Singh, Priyanka. "Gilgit Baltistan: Between the hope and despair." So it is famous for tourism. GB is very rich in natural resources³⁰

India confronted the above contract. In Gilgit & Baltistan, ceding territory to china was not discussed yet because it did not have any assembly of its own. In 1963, this agreement was accepted that declared area covered through the contract were doubtful. So India is not in favor in any constitutional changes in GB. Some of the Indian Scholars advised the Government of India that they should focus the GB as an alternative energy route³¹ Later this contract stated, both 2 gatherings were settled afterward settlement of Kashmir dispute among Pakistan & India. The independent consultant apprehensive will reopen negotiations through people of China republic.³²

In order to replacing the above given agreement, agreement of Kashmir was sign as a boundary treaty. As discussed above that the first agreement stated that the boundary between the contiguous areas, Sinkiang & China which was below the regulator of Pakistan whose will not ever bordered. Both of two parties agreed to delimit based on the traditional accustomed. While China acknowledges that the area is not under the control of Pakistan. This was the fact which became important when seen in the perspective of CPEC. There are transportation facilities too. The distance between GB and Islamabad is reduced due to CPEC. So GB can get a lot of advantages through constitutional reforms.³³

China-Pakistan Economic Corridor and Gilgit & Baltistan:

The CPEC passes through Gilgit and Baltistan which is a portion of the Pakistan. From Gwadar to Kashgar (a shortest route) running through Quetta, Zhob, Panjgur & Punjab through

³⁰ Chakravorty, "Conditions in Gilgit Baltistan and Its Impact on India,"(March 2012).

³¹ Sering Senge, "Expansion of Karakoram Corridor: Implication and Prospect," *Institute of Defence Studies & Analysis no, 27* (September 2012), 30.

³² Anita Raman, "of Rivers and Human Rights: The Northern Areas, Pakistan's Forgotten Colony in Jammu and Kashmir." *International Journal on Minority and Group Rights* 11, no.1 (March 2004): 18-28.

³³ Priyanka Singh, "Gilgit Baltistan: Between the Hope and Despair," *Institute for Defense Studies & Analysis* 14 (March 2013): 2-3.

Mianwali towards Islamabad and KKH towards Xinjiang. It was suggested the under the security considerations and of reservations expressed through the government of Baluchistan, Sindh, and KPK. Changes were taken in these routes of CPEC by the government. As a result of these the CPEC was being doubled as the economic corridor of China-Punjab. Here are the several reports which indicated that the china was not comfortable about the changing route regarding the protests against CPEC & security conditions in that areas. The Chinese Govt. might be forced to Pakistan to make it Constitutional part to legalize it multi-million projects. As like Gwadar part in Baluchistan is important for CPEC as like GB is also important for the implementation of CPEC because it is only the land of connection between Pakistan and China without GB, the CPEC is impossible.³⁴

Additionally, there have been gossips in broadcasting that China was concerned about systematic protests in Gilgit and Baltistan round CPEC. ³⁵However, gossips of press was not specify every specific feature nonetheless mentioned to the circumstance that 600 kilometer of the proposed 2,000 kilometer Kasghar-Gwadar strip permits by region. Consequently, there has nervousness that the stage of progress of implementation of the project that could get exaggerated. Nevertheless, the strip permit by Gilgit Baltistan. ³⁶There have been gossips in the broadcasting citing administrators that Government has seeing elevating the position of Gilgit and Baltistan to a domain of Pakistan happening Chinese persistence.³⁷ There are more than about 5,000 troops revealed by Indian media. Across the Asia & Middle East, Chinese troops protected the economic corridor of china. One of the largest number about 1800 was organized on the corridor of China & Pakistan. Many of them reason for anxiety happening in India and stationed in Pakistan. ³⁸. As the Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi said, in his independent speech 2015, that Gilgit Baltistan

³⁴ Wolf Siegfried, "China-Pakistan Economic Corridor and its Impact on Gilgit-Baltistan," *Sadf Focus*. Last Modified November 24, (May 2016): 4-5.

³⁵ Siddiqa Arhama, "Reforms in Gilgit-Baltistan," *Institute of strategic studies Islamabad* 37, no. 1 (Spring 2017): 123-24.

³⁶ Satinder Kumar, "The Tragic History of Gilgit-Baltistan since 1947" *Indian Foreign Affairs Journal* 11, no. 3 (June 2016): 27-28.

³⁷ Masud Ahmad, "Indian Iinterference in Gilgit Baltistan ," *The Nation*, June 04, 2018. <https://nation.com.pk/04-Jun-2018/indian-interference-in-gilgit-baltistan>

³⁸ Wolf Siegfried, "China-Pakistan Economic Corridor and Its Impact on Gilgit-Baltistan," *Sadf Focus* Last modified (November 24, 2016): 80-81.

plus Kashmir are the part of India and India is supporting these territories.³⁹ By having the constitutional part of Pakistan, the statement about GB is nullified.

In esteem of the South China Sea, China was founded its entitlements of sovereignty on the antique background. Although these seems to develop unimportant as well as secondary to china regarding the context of CPEC projects But here both these aspects do not favor these arguments. Afterwards they are using commercial arguments for their strategic as well as political investments in Pakistan by Kashmir for transiting.⁴⁰

All this goes to reveal that Pakistan has shown greater concern for the territory of Jammu and Kashmir it occupied in late 1947 than for the people living there. While Pakistan continues to grapple with the thorny issue of determining the legal status of the territory, the residents of the area have been consistently deprived of the benefits of autonomy generally associated with a federal set- up. This uncertainty has been abused by Pakistan to settle outsiders in the region to change its demography. What is also of concern is that the territory of Gilgit and Baltistan is existence used through China to determent of Indian interests. Gilgit and Baltistan has been neglected, isolated and disfranchised. Its status has been deliberately kept ambiguous.⁴¹ None of the Constitutions of Pakistan.1956, 1962, 1972 and 1973 - recognized the Arctic Zones as a portion of Pakistan.⁴² Equally, the 1974 temporary constitution of AJK also did not include Gilgit and Baltistan. The individuals of Gilgit and Baltistan have been denied basic rights & privileges. ⁴³K-2, the leading newspaper of the region, has always carried on its masthead the phrase Sarzamin-

³⁹ People of Baluchistan, Gilgit and Kashmir Thank Me: "Modi's on India's Independence Day," *DAWN*, August 15, 2016. [tps://www.dawn.com/news/](https://www.dawn.com/news/)

⁴⁰ Sumantra Bose, "Kashmir: Sources of Conflict, Dimensions of Peace," *Survival* 41, no. 3 (March 1999):14.

⁴¹ Masud Ahmad,"Indian Interference in Gilgit Baltistan,"*The Nation*, June 04,2018, <https://nation.com.pk/04-Jun-2018/indian-interference-in-gilgit-baltistan>

⁴² Choudhury Golam, Documents and Speeches on the Constitution of Pakistan, (Dacca: Green Book House; Vancouver: Distributed in North America University of British Columbia, 1967), 90.

⁴³ Alastair Lamb, Kashmir:A Disputed Legacy, 1846-1990, Oxford University Press, 1991.

Be-Ain Ki Awaz (Voice of the constitution-less land). This in itself explains the misery of the people.⁴⁴ It is time the world takes note of the sufferings faced by the people of Gilgit–Baltistan.

1.2 Problem Statement

Constitutional Status of Gilgit Baltistan is not clear and there are many factors that are affecting this status. Politics of this region is complex due to its political history and its cultural diversity. Its basic design is defined by local cultures. Furthermore, this design has been altered and manipulated by several federal governments. Individuals of Gilgit and Baltistan have not been capable to attain legitimate position and rights as a citizen of Pakistan since independence in 1947 that leads dis-satisfaction and sense of political deprivation amongst the people. This paper is an attempt to understand the constitutional status of Gilgit-Baltistan and is try to find out the factors that are affecting the political system of Gigit-Baltistan.

1.3 Objectives

1. To examine and comprehend the constitutional status of Gilgit Baltistan.
2. To determine its constitutional status to satisfaction of the people of Gilgit-Baltistan.

1.4 Significance of the Study

The people of Gilgit-Baltistan have close religious, ethnic and linguistic ties with the people of Pakistan. The value of Gilgit Baltistan is important to Pakistan, China, India, and the United States due to its strategic location. CPEC passes through the Karakoram Highway and covers almost 600 kilometers distance in Gilgit-Baltistan. CPEC will bring a lot of changes in Gilgit-Baltistan because of infrastructure development, construction and hydropower stations. Some mega development projects have has already started. The people of Gilgit-Baltistan are concerned that they are getting little from CPEC. The constitutional status needs to be addressed by the government of Pakistan immediately, according to the wishes of the people of Gilgit-Baltistan. In August 2015, Gilgit Baltistan Legislative assembly passed a unanimous resolution which demanded federal government to declare Gilgit Baltistan as a constitutional province of Pakistan. There is a requirement of consultation with all political parties, civil society, lawyers and youth of the area to avoid misunderstandings/confusion on new order. Before giving a final shape

⁴⁴ <https://urdu.pamirtimes.net/>

to this order, it must be discussed in Gilgit Baltistan Legislative Assembly. This study will help the students of Pakistan studies to understand the issue of legitimate position of Gilgit & Baltistan in its entirety. This research shall highlight all those political steps which have occupied by the administration of Pakistan address sense of the political deprivation and this study will be helpful for the policy makers for making a viable decision with respect to Legitimate Position of Gilgit & Baltistan.

1.5 Hypothesis

The research is based on following assumption:-

H: 1: The political deprivation of the people of Gilgit Baltistan can be reduced by determination of its constitutional status by giving an interim provincial status, right of vote and representation in Constitution Assemblies of Pakistan.

H: 2: The legal implications, particularly Kashmir issue, are the main hurdle in resolution of constitutional status of GB.

Research Gap

Constitutional status of Gilgit Baltistan remains in hang on since independent in 1947. A lot of research were done on the historical issues of Gilgit Baltistan but this research is an attempt to determine the Constitutional status of Gilgit Baltistan and will find out the factors and possibilities are to be chalked out for effective dispute resolutions.

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1.7 Research Questions

1. What is the current constitutional status of Gilgit Baltistan?
2. What are the hurdles in the way of giving Constitutional Rights to the people of Gilgit Baltistan?
3. How the sense of political deprivation of people of Gilgit Baltistan can be addressed without compromising Pakistan's principle stance on Kashmir Issue?
4. How the mile stone decision of Supreme Court of Pakistan 1999 covers a way for resolution of well-mannered decision on Gilgit Baltistan Political Status?

5. What are the sentiments and public opinion of local people of Gilgit Baltistan with respect to Gilgit Baltistan Constitutional Status?

1.8 Limitations

1. Sample size has to be restricted to limited and concerned respondents.
2. Being a complicated political issue, the knowledge of the respondents on the subject is likely to be sketchy; hence desired feedback may be difficult.
3. Time and resource limitations, in reaching to people to obtain a wholesome pulse feedback.
4. Personal bias of the writers and respondents may affect the findings, conclusions and recommendations.

CHAPTER 2

2. IMPORTANT HISTORICAL AGREEMENTS AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS WITH REFERENCE TO GILGIT BALTISTAN'S CONSTITUTIONAL STATUS

The literature covering the historical aspects of Gilgit Baltistan is a very rich, which include some very authentic books, providing first-hand information about the governance arrangements in the post-independence era and different administrative packages for GB are also available in the form of government documents. Historic treaties regarding the status of Gilgit Baltistan, verdicts of apex courts and literature covering.

Public opinion shall also be covered. The main sources consulted are as under:

2.1 Historical Perspective

- (1) History of Northern Area of Pakistan by Ahmed Hassan Dani 1991 is the most true and far reaching volume cover from pre-independence to post –independence.
- (2) The Gilgit Rebellion by Major William, A. Brown⁴⁵, which contributes the direct stretch to post autonomy action as the writer himself was commandant Gilgit Scouts all over time.
- (3) Where Three Empires Meet by E.F. Knight, a symbolic of Times of London who reveals his memories of his visit to Gilgit Baltistan in 1891⁴⁶.
- (4) Making of Frontiers by Cora Algernon Durand⁴⁷ who continued British Political Agent in Gilgit from 1894 to 1899.
- (5) Memories of Sir Muhammad Nazeem Khan⁴⁸, Mir of Hunza.
- (6) Sham sheer se Zanjeer Tak by Col Mirza Hassan Khan (Military Cross)

⁴⁵ William Brown, *the Gilgit Rebellion*. (IBEX, 1998). 17.

⁴⁶ Knight and Frederick, *Where Three Empires Meet: A Narrative of Recent Travel in Kashmir, Western Tibet, Gilgit, and the Adjoining Countries*. (Asian Educational Services, 1996), 15.

⁴⁷ Durand and George, A. *Making of a Frontier: Five Years' Experiences and Adventures in Gilgit, Hunza, Nagar, Chitral & the Eastern Hindu-Kush* (May, 1900), 19.

⁴⁸ Muhammad Nazim, *Memories, (Khud Noosht Sawana E Omree)*; (n.d.), Urdu Translation by Sher Baz Barcha. Hanisara Publishers, Gilgit., n.d.

(7) Gilgit Scouts by Mirada Muhammad Shah Khan⁴⁹

(8) From Colonialization to Post Colonialization: Methods of Dominance in Arctic Zones of Pakistan by Martin Sokefeld, Assistant Professor of social anthropology at university of Bern⁵⁰.

(9) Gilgit Baltistan –Historical and Constitutional Status by Muhammad Saeed Asad, 2004⁵¹.

2.2 Historical Pacts and Agreements

(1) Professor Manzoo Ali⁵² (Karakoram Hindukush 1985) mentions that geologically Gilgit and Baltistan or Chitral are rather portion of vital Asia slightly South Asia as Karakoram and Hindukush unqualified as border among South Asia and Central Asia elevation ranges, as well as Hindukush, Karakoram & Kunlun congregate at Pamir.

(2) Professor Dani (History of Northern Areas(Dani 1991)⁵³ transcribes the Gilgit & Baltistan continued crammed in the middle of high points of Hindokush Karakoram on North western Himalaya on the South mortality survived now is in separation & changed off from rest of the world.

(3) Trendy view of the best is the gathering theme of the regions in collision⁵⁴.

(4) Professor Dani⁵⁵ writes that geologically, climatically & geographically Arctic Zones existing principally a terrestrial of Tran Himalayan topographies i.e. rainy season. Arctic Zones also fluctuate after extra parts of Himalaya circumstances as it deceits within informal methodology from India, Dominant Asia, China and country the world.

⁴⁹ Mirzada Shah Khan , *Gilgit Scouts* (Islamabad: 2010), 21.

⁵⁰ Martin Sokefeld, "From Colonialism to Postcolonial Colonialisms: Changing Modes of Domination in the Northern Areas of Pakistan," *The Journal of Asian Studies* 64, no 4 (May 2005) : 940-942.

⁵¹ Muhammad Asad, *Gilgit Baltistan Historical and Constitutional Status*, (London: Institute of Kashmir Affairs, 2004, 80.

⁵²Manzoo Ali, *Karakoram-Hindukush* (1st Ed.) (Islamabad: Burq Sons Limited), 102.

⁵³ Ahmed Dani Hasan, *History of Northern Areas of Pakistan*. 2nd. (Islamabad: National Institute of Historical and Cultural Research, 1991), 80.

⁵⁴ John Miller, "The Glorious Revolution: 'Contract and Abdication 'Reconsidered,'" *The Historical Journal* 25, 3 (April 1982): 41-55.

⁵⁵ Ibid

(5) According to professor Dani, Gilgit Agency comprised the independent state of Hunza & Nagir, political regions of Yasin, Punial and Koh-e-Ghizer and as well part of Chilas and tribal regions of Darel Tangir. Kohistan known as Yagghistan of British time, their power was scarcely stroked. Baltistan also called as Tibet Khurd contained seven rings, one-to-one having its personal semi-autonomous head of state.

(6) Historically and ethnically more part of Arctic Zones. It supervised head of state of Swat who with the approval of British Chief invaded and took subordinate its administrative ruler as complete through British communication of 24 Feb in 1913.

(7) Chitral was distributed from Arctic Zone terminated Col Durand⁵⁶ in 1895 for administrative comfort.

2.3 Defining Boundaries of Gilgit Baltistan.

(1) Professor Dani in preface (Dani 185)⁵⁷ wrote that “Additionally It is thought that the state has been a supplement to Kashmir all over the record. The account accessible right here could make clarify the factor in abundance and display in clear regions how the area had its specific autonomous historical improvement -political culture al, linguistic, social, financial , and ethnographic along with imaginative and architectural”

(2) In keeping with professor Dani⁵⁸ as showed in a communication no. Y 103/27 passé January of 12 in 1924 since the president Kashmir and Administrator Frontline Loops Review of India in which they wrote, the terrain collected inside Gilgit Organization packed hooked on three groups as under :

(a) National Terrain of Kashmir: Gilgit tehsil with Bunji & Astor.

(b) Dogmatic Regions. : Hunza, Punyal, Koh e Ghizer, Nagar & republic of Chilas.

(c) Un-Directed Zones. Kandia, Darel, Sazin, Tangir, Jalkot, Herbun & Shatial.

⁵⁶ Durand, and George. *Making of a Frontier: Five Years' Experiences and Adventures in Gilgit, Hunza, Nagar, Chitral & the Eastern Hindu-Kush.* (May, 1900),100.

⁵⁷ Ahmed Dani Hasan,*History of Northern Areas of Pakistan.* 2nd. (Islamabad: National Institute of Historical and Cultural Research, 1991), 90.

⁵⁸ Ibid

(3) Professor Hassan Dani ²⁵ stated that boundary of the Hunza state as well as Arctic zones adjustments was the consequence of Anglo Russian Competition for describing the limitations of guidance in Hindokush in 19th centuries.

2.4. Treaties and agreements

Treaty of Lahore 1946

Background: Agreement of Lahore remained contracted on March of 9 in 1946 among the Administration of British India & Rulers of Sikh in Lahore, in aftermath of Anglo – Sikh War, leading to defeat of Sikhs.

The Treaty: It is a piece of document having 16 articles. Like any other treaty of such kind between a victor and loser in a war, the treaty while denouncing the Sikh Rulers of Lahore, being responsible for the war, the British Government imposed indemnification worth one and half crore Rupees, besides depriving it from better half of its territories and imposition of restrictions on maintenance of forces. Amongst the clauses, article 2, 4, 12 and 13 are particularly relevant with reference to status of Gilgit-Baltistan. The gist from the relevant part of the treaty is stipulated as below:-

Articles 2: The Maharaja of Lahore relinquishes, himself and his inheritors of entirely territory lying South of River Sutlej.

Articles 4: The Lahore State cedes to British Government, in continuous dominion, as corresponding to one crore Rupees and the lands in the hilly kingdoms, situated between River Indus and Beas, including province of Kashmir.

Articles 12: The recognition of facilities reduced through Raja Gulab of Jammu, towards restoration of associations between British Administration and Sikh Rulers of Lahore, the Ruler of Lahore will distinguish the autonomous dominance of Raja Gulab Singh in such terrains, as might be complete in excess of two Raja Gulab Singh, under a distinct contract among him.

Articles 13: In the occasion of any argument arising among Lahore State & Raja Gulab Singh, the case will be discussed to the arbitration of British Government, and the conclusion of British Government will be abided.

2.5 Implications of Treaty of Amritsar-1846

(Only red circled areas GB fall on East of River Indus)

The wording of articles 4, i.e. “the areas situated between the River Beas and Indus” are worth noticing. At the time of the treaty or even before that, the princely States of Gilgit-Baltistan were not under control of Maharaja of Kashmir or Sikh Rulers of Lahore. Amongst dozens of princely states, only state of Gilgit and Skardu were partially under influence of Sikh Dynasty, while state of Hunza, Nagar, Yasin and other areas were out of it.

Consequently in 1842, the Sikh Ruler sent 1000 Kashmir troops, under the command of Colonel Nathu Shah, a Punjabi commander from Gujranwala. Raja Gohar Aman was pushed back to Yasin. Raja Karim Khan was reinstated as Mir of Gilgit, who retained a small force of Kashmiri troops in Gilgit. Raja Gohar Aman recaptured Gilgit in 1852, forcing Mir of Gilgit to take refuge in Kashmir again. It was in 1860, after the death of Raja Gohar Aman when Dogra forces could reoccupy.

Explanations: Gilgit and re-install the ousted ruler of Gilgit. In case of Baltistan, it was Muhammad Shah son of Ahmed Shah (who fled to seek help of Zorawar Singh), who advanced towards Skardu, installed Muhammad Shah to throne, on promised payment of annual tribute of Rs 7000/-. It is worth mentioning that the Lahore Darbar was unable to pay huge indemnity imposed on it⁵⁹, and offered province of Jammu and Kashmir with District of Hazara to the British. It was fulfillment of this secession that treaty of Lahore was drawn up. According to Professor Dani⁶⁰, the zones of Chilas, Nagar, Gilgit, Hunza & all zones dropping Arctic and West of Indus River not ever designed portion of the treaty⁶¹. The region of Laddakh and Baltistan also never formed part of Sikh territory. From the above it is evident that the areas between River Indus and Beas did not include Gilgit & Baltistan. The above mentioned two incidents with reference to attack by Colonel Nathu Shah in Gilgit and Zorawar Singh in Skardu, can be attributed to the

⁵⁹ Ahmed Hassan, *History of Northern Areas of Pakistan*. 2nd. (Islamabad: National Institute of Historical and Cultural Research, 1991), 105.

⁶⁰ Ibid

assistance, rendered by the Sikh Darbar to ousted rulers of Gilgit and Skardu to regain their lost dynasties.

2.6 Treaty of Amritsar

Treaty of Amritsar was employed between Administration of British India & Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir State on Mar 16, 1946. It is a small documents consisting of 10 Articles. However, Article 1 and Article 6 are more important, with reference to the case under discussion. As per Article 1, the British Government transferred all the territories situated west of River Ravi & east of River Indus to Maharaja of Kashmir for seventy five lac rupees. As per article 6, Maharaja of Kashmir was bound to render military assistance to British Forces when employed anywhere within the domain or areas adjoining it. Likewise the British Government was bound to protect State of Jammu and Kashmir against external aggression

Explanations: The British Government, in a way had rewarded Maharaja of Kashmir for renders assistance to them in war against Sikh Ruler of Lahore. Besides this, as a policy, the British used to extend their influence and control by gaining sympathies of local chieftains. The same strategy was adopted here as they found Maharaja of Kashmir a suitable person to extend their influence, particularly in the difficult Frontiers regions of Gilgit, bordering Czarist Russia and China. If we go strictly according to the relation of wording of Article 1 and map of Gilgit-Baltistan, hardly any worthwhile area of Gilgit-Baltistan falls in the preview of this treaty. It is however, worth mentioning that the British Government and Dogra Raj both honored the articles of the treaty, which provides for their mutual military assistance.

Owing to peculiar geo- strategic conditions, i.e. threat from Czarist Russia, the British Government had established Agency in Gilgit to check the advance of Russians through defined passes, connecting State of Hunza, Ishkoman and Yasin with that of Russia. Till 1890, many attempts by Dogra forces to invade Hunza and Nagar States had bitterly failed. Meanwhile a worthwhile incident took place, when Mir Safdar Khan of Hunza collaborated with Russians, thereby blocking the British passage to China via Hunza. This move threatened the British Dogmatic Mediator stationed in Gilgit & accordingly in 1891, a combined military expedition by British, assisted by Dogra force was launched against State of Hunza and Nagar.

The State forces of Hunza and Nagar were for the first time defeated. Mir Safdar Khan fled to China. The British instated Muhammad Nazim Khan, the step brother of Safdar Khan as

Mir of Hunza. Besides this, Hunza State was deprived of its territories in Sinkiang province of China and Wakhan strip by British. Wakhan strip was later given to Afghanistan, thus creating a thin buffer zone between the State of Hunza and Czarist Russia. It was this event, which led to increase of influence of Dogra Raj over Positions of Hunza & Nagar. Consequently the Mir of Hunza and Nagar paid some nominal annual tribute to Maharaja of Kashmir. The above narration amply clarifies that Hunza and Nagar were subjugated in 1891, while Gilgit and principalities of Koh-eGhazer ruled by Raja Goher Aman were subjugated after death of Raja Goher Aman in 1860. This reality augments to the fact that areas East of Indus region as mentioned in the treaty did not include above mentioned areas.

2.7 Lease of Gilgit Wizarat – 1935⁶²

The Treaty: The Agreement regarding Lease of Gilgit was contracted among Administration of British India & Maharaja of Kashmir happening on 26 Mar 1935.⁶³ It is a one page document having five articles. As per provisions of this treaty, much of the Wizarat of Gilgit province was put under civil and military administration of Administration of British India, for a retro of about 60 years. However, the territory remained comprised inside the province of Maharaja of Kashmir, who kept on enjoining customary salutes and honors, including his flag was hoisted at the certified HQs of the Gilgit Agency, during the day.⁶⁴

Explanations: As discussed earlier, the British had established Agency at Gilgit, owing to the threat emanating from Czarist Russia, which had already taken many of Central Asian Republics under its influence during the decades of 1860s and 1870s.

In the process, Russia reached a point within striking distance of India. At that time British India was not prepared to face the growing Russian threat, hence the British government thought it appropriate to extend their influence over local chieftain of Gilgit and through Maharaja of Kashmir. Accordingly, Gilgit Agency was established in 1877 by Major John Biddulph. A militia force, later converted into Gilgit Scouts was created in early 1980s to check the Russian advance. As discussed earlier, the collaboration by Mir Safdar Khan with Russians was deterred by the joint

⁶² Ahmed Hasan, *History of Northern Areas of Pakistan*. 2nd. (Islamabad: National Institute of Historical and Cultural Research, 1991), 110.

⁶³ Kashmir » Lease of Gilgit, k4kashmir.com/? p=508, retrieved on September 6, 2011.

⁶⁴ Afsir Karim, *The Troubled Frontiers* (India: Lancer Publishers, 2013), 12.

attack of British under Colonel Algernon Durand⁶⁵ and Dogra Forces, the virtual opposition to the authority of British India and Maharaja of Kashmir had ended. It was the Russian Communist Revolution of 1917 and events of thereafter, that the British India found itself a harder and bitter threat as compared to Czarist Russia. They found Stalin, more harder and determined foe, under whom communism was spreading like wild fire. Aforesaid in view, the British India envisaged that the threat of communism will persist in times to come. That is why under the said agreement Gilgit Wizarat was leased to British India for 60 years. The said agreement further strengthened the suzerainty of Dogra Raj over the rulers of Northern Areas. However, complete internal autonomy was enjoyed by the rulers.

2.8 Karachi Agreement – 1949

Background. : Karachi Agreement was signed in March 1949⁶⁶. The signatories were, Minister without Portfolio, Mr. Mushtaq Ahmed Gurmani, President of Azad Kashmir, Muslim conference of Kashmir & Choudhry Ghulam Abbas. It is a simple and self-explanatory document, basically assigning the functions and responsibilities with regards to liberated part of Azad Kashmir, amongst Administration of Pakistan, Management of Azad Jammu & Kashmir and All Jammu and Kashmir Discussions of Muslims.

It was decided in principle that sensitive matters including defense, overseas strategy of Azad Kashmir discussions through United Nations Command for India & Pakistan (UNCIP), including promotional in connection with plebiscite, release & restoration of immigrants & matters of Gilgit and Baltistan will be will be administratively governed by Pakistan. The Government of Azad Kashmir will deal with administration of Azad territory, including advice to Minister without portfolio regarding negotiations with UNCIP. While All Jammu and Kashmir Muslim Discussion was vested with the responsibility of organization dogmatic activities in Azad Kashmir and occupied territories to mobilize the population for contesting of the plebiscite.

⁶⁵ Durand and George , *A Making of a Frontier : Five Years' Experiences and Adventures in Gilgit, Hunza, Nagar, Chitral & the Eastern Hindu-Kush* (May, 1900), 105.

⁶⁶ Government of Pakistan and Government of AJK, *Karachi Agreement*, (Karachi: 28, April 1949),20.

Explanations: It will be pertinent to review Karachi Agreement of 1949, in the perspective of initial years of Pakistan's independence confronted with enormous problem. Obviously, in the absence of any infrastructure to handle the State affair, it was an uphill task for the political leadership. Amongst the countless problems, including influx of refugees, total absence of bureaucratic and industrial base, financial problem, division of assets, etc, and the Kashmir issue was glaring one. A portion of it in the shape of Azad Kashmir and Gilgit-Baltistan was liberated while better half remained in the hands of India. Due to intervention of United Nations, both the parties ceased hostilities, linking the settlement of Kashmir issue with the plebiscite.

Hence, it was viewed that plebiscite will be held within few years, if not in months. It was with this motive that probably government of Pakistan took the stand "making Gilgit & Baltistan as portion of Jammu and Kashmir, probably considering that in case of plebiscite the 100% vote of Gilgit-Baltistan will be for Pakistan. The assumption was fairly correct also. However, at that very moment no one could imagine the actual motive of Indian leadership, i.e. trading for time. It is also worth mentioning here that at that time there was no exclusive ministry to deal with the Kashmir Affair that is why the Agreement was signed by Preacher without Portfolio.

It was later in 1951 that Agency of Kashmir Affairs and Arctic Zones was formed and the managerial control of Gilgit-Baltistan was removed from former Arctic West Border Province to Ministry of Kashmir Affairs. Another worth pondering point of this agreement is that the agreement was employed among Governments of Pakistan, Azad Kashmir and Muslim Conference, without consensus of people of Gilgit-Baltistan. Agreed that there was no dogmatic gathering existing in Gilgit and Baltistan at that time, but the Mirs (rulers) of princely States who represented the populace, had already opted for Pakistan, in November 1947.

The concern of the people of Gilgit Baltistan seems genuine, with regards to the fact that the people of the area have not ever been accessed and reserved into the self-confidence as what actually they want. Foregoing in view, the legitimacy of Karachi Contract can be questioned on the basis that the destiny of Gilgit & Baltistan was decided, situation aside the general support of its residents for Pakistan. The Indian Constitution delivers that Gilgit-Baltistan and Azad Kashmir are part of Indian Union and 25 seats are kept reserved in Indian Occupied Kashmir Assembly by them.

2.9 Pak-China Border Agreement 1963 ⁶⁷

The boundary between China's Sing kiang province and Gilgit-Baltistan was never formally demarcated, as historically the State of Hunza enjoyed special relations and ties with the Sing kiang Kingdom for centuries. Till very late, the Mir of Hunza enjoyed grazing rights deep into the territory, now part of China and Wakhan strip, which is now part of Afghanistan. The State of Hunza at that time was known as "Kanjoot" and used to exchange annual tributes with China, as a mark of respect and acknowledgement of each other's sovereignty. The British Political Agents in Gilgit used good office of State of Hunza to develop relations with Chinese emissary in Kashgar, using passage through Hunza. It was Colonel Durand, the British Political Agent, based in Gilgit who sensing the threat of nexus of Mir of Hunza with Czarist Russia, invaded Hunza in 1891, forcing Mir Safdar Ali Khan of Hunza to flee to China.

After installing Mir Nazim Khan as ruler of Hunza, the British Government curtailed his sovereignty by depriving him of the territories in Sing kiang and Wakhan strip. Besides making Mir of Hunza, subordinate to Maharaja of Kashmir, the British government imposed restriction on Mir of Hunza in developing relations with the neighboring empires. The Mir of Hunza was stopped from the annual exchange of tributes with Sing kiang rulers and bound to brief and debrief British emissary in Kashgar, about his meeting with Chinese. Despite this trade and exchange of livestock and goods continued even after independence in 1947. The above narration amply signifies nature of relationship between State of Hunza and China.

The boundary demarcation was carried out keeping in view the outdated accustomed boundary lines and topographies, in the essence of equivalence, mutual advantage and responsive collaboration. In principle the water-shed forming tributaries of Indus River on Gilgit-Baltistan side and tributaries of Tashkurgan River on Sing kiang side were considered as boundary line. The boundary originated from Kilik pass (4828m) in the North - Mintaka Pass (4726m) - Khunjerab Pass (4763m)- Shimshal Pass- Muztagh Pass (5370m)- the peaks of K-2 (8611M)- Broad Peak (8047 M), Gasherbrum heights (8068M) – Sia Kangri (7422M) and ended at Karakorum Pass in the East. However, now the area East of Sia Kangri up to Karakorum Pass is under Control of India, since Indian occupation of Siachen Glacier in early 1980s.

⁶⁷ Pak-China Border Agreement 1963 ⁶⁷

The border agreements is a comprehensive document, consisting of 7 articles; article 5 and 6, as under are relevant with reference to the topic under discussion.

Article 5: Both of the parties agreed by regarding the frontier which would be rise afterwards demarcation of the frontier lines occurring among the 2 republics.

Article 6: Both of the gatherings decided after the payment of the argument of the Kashmir among the India & Pakistan. Then the independent consultant concern will redevelop cooperation with the people of nation of china above the frontier of the contract. As the occasion of independent specialist the endowment of current contract as well as above-mentioned etiquette would be preserved in the official frontier which will contracted among: republic individuals of Pakistan & China.

India launched a strong protest in United Nations, terming the border agreement as a violation of UN Resolutions on Kashmir. In response, Mr. Z.A. Bhutto, the then Extraneous Parson of Pakistan, referred to article 6 of the treaty. Although Sino-Pak Boundary Arrangement proved to be a milestone in development of Gilgit-Baltistan as soon after the agreement, the construction of Karakorum Highway commenced, which is considered as the actually the beginning of development and prosperity in the area, rendering its lines of communications open down country in Pakistan and towards China. Sequel to above, Pak-China border trade commenced through Silk Route in early 1970s. Leaving aside the development aspect, attached to Karakorum Highway, the fact remains that the consensus of people of Gilgit-Baltistan was not attained while making a decision regarding their fate. The provisions of this agreement further make Gilgit and Baltistan a doubtful terrain & portion of Jammu and Kashmir.

3.10 Gilgit-Baltistan Order 2018

Through the designation (Administration of GB Order) executive order was proposed by the federal authorities of Pakistan. The introduction of instruction was motivating as such it was relevant to reproduce the same here under:⁶⁸ With the other provinces Gilgit & Baltistan, it was convenient to offer better authorization and initiate necessary governmental, administrative & legal improvements for the above-mentioned determinations. I have entitled the planned instruction so called emperor order which will be protracted to GB afterward its improvement.

⁶⁸<https://pakobserver.net/gilgit-baltistan-order-2018/>

They will have a power a basis for the legislature, administration as well as adjudication there in Gilgit & Baltistan. For the reason of this emperor order, it was even divergence with its introduction & its t-shirts all influences of management through Main Preacher of Pakistan.

It will make the jurisdictional scheme of GB submissive towards PM. First this one could dared by way of extreme-viruses since under constitution of Pakistan the PM grips his agency. The Composition never authorize him to make regulation and basically he was the organizational crown in the federation of Pakistan. ⁶⁹The president of Pakistan almost have limited powers for passing the ordinance though the Assembly is the rule creation organization. After approval of the order, an assembly will be created for GB unconstitutionally. Under the proposed order, the symbolic as well as legislative powers of an assembly will be wasted with the PM. On PM no any powers confers with the constitution of Pakistan. As the designated legislatures of the GB with the representative influences comprised below the instruction of a local category of administration that will be established. For the representatives of the GB leading preacher and his cupboard will be selected.

Above facts keeping in view that when any unique spirits by the introduction of other by way of above duplicated it appears to be like ridicule with worried individuals. There is nonentity but camouflage although extra shires have individual gatherings. In respect of these provinces assemblies have full powers to make laws. These assemblies have independent high-courts because PM have no jobs or offers to engage the judiciaries of the high-courts. They have no apprehension with the compensation & other procedures of the facilities for the adjudicators of the high-courts.

Because of the Kashmir issues of the constitution GB does not indication inside the terrains of Pakistan GB has a special status. Above cited judgments used to introduce the proposed order transpires through the prepared summary for the unrestrained powers of administration because it authorize him to establish a submissive judicial or legal organization towards Gilgit and Baltistan while enclosing planned command which was distributed to alliance of Pakistan opposed relation of the equivalent. As to enforce the oppressive needs in contradiction of GB administrative

⁶⁹ Muzaffar Ali, "Gilgit Baltistan Order 2018," *Pakistan Observer*, May26, (2018): 1- 4.
<https://pakobserver.net/gilgit-baltistan-order-2018>

authorities in federation will be considered. The ultimate law court of Pakistan resolve not bear hopefully & protected the sovereignty rule.

Propositions: As recommended that the form of mandible which commending the managerial influences towards the designated legislatures of the individuals of GB,law division Islamabad was reformed. It will indicated the same reform for passing the bill before Parliament. Through the proposed order, central managerial establishments too protracted the composition of Pakistan towards GB. It was also accessible earlier the Ultimate Law court that are linking to the GB. Though the Ultimate Law court announced the individuals of GB are countries of Pakistan.

The authority of the Ultimate Court could protracted to the GB other than introducing the Supreme Appellate Court subservient towards PM. As it was above announced that the citizens of GB are below the Nationality Act of Pakistan in 1951. Relating to assurance of this agency of director GB, ministers of GB, speaker of GB and chief minister GB declared in the first schedule have been guaranteed to take assurance to expulsion their services performing purposes devotedly in agreement through composition of Pakistan. However, it was suggested that the fifth province of Pakistan is to be GB.

3.11 Area and Demographic Profile of Gilgit Baltistan

Before explain a glance of Gilgit Baltistan I would like familiarize you with area on the map:



Map of Gilgit Baltistan District Wise

Map of Gilgit Baltistan District Wise (Professor Manzooom,2017).

- In North is Tajikistan, in the East is China, in South is Indian held Kashmir and Ladakh and in the West is Afghanistan.
- Main towns in the area are Gilgit, Hunza, Gakuch, Chilas, Skardu and Khaplu on our side and Dras, Kargil, Thoise and Leh on Indian side.
- 646 Kilometer long Black Mountain⁷⁰, starting from Batgram, following the alignment along Thakot, Besham, Sazin, Chilas, Gilgit, Hunza, Sost and Khunjrab.
- Siachen glacier lies in the North East along the Saltoro Range.
- Host of world's famous mountain peaks are located in Baltoro, near the junction of borders of Pakistan, India and China.

Division of Gilgit Baltistan: Administratively GB has three divisions First, second and third for enhanced control which was announced by first CM Syed Mehdi Shah of GB every division has a commissioner to overcome the issues of the people like salaries of servants, and funds, maintenance of institutions, roads, health and education etc.⁷¹ Three Divisions:

- Gilgit Districts: Gilgit, Ghizer, Hunza, Nagar.
- Tehsil of Gilgit: Gahkuch, Aliabad, Nagar.
- Baltistan Districts: Ghanche, Doghoni, Balghar, Mashabrum, Skardu, Shigar, Kharmang,
- Tehsils of Baltistan: Khaplu, Shigar, Kharmang, Rondu, Gultari.
- Diamer Division: Diamer Districts: Diamer, Astor.
- Tehsils of Diamer: Chilas, Eidghah

Geography. Geography of the GB is as under⁷²

(1)	Mountain	-	68066 Sq Km (94 %)
(2)	Forest Area	-	3029 “ “ (4 %)
(3)	Cultivated Area	-	1405 “ “ (2 %)

⁷⁰ Mazoom Ali, *Karakorum-Hindukush* (Islamabad: Burq Sons Limited, 1985), 103.

⁷¹ “Gilgit Baltistan Divided Into Three Divisions,” *Express Tribune*, February 1st, 2012.

⁷² Kureshy, *Geography of Pakistan* (Lahore: 3rd edition, 1997), 20.

Ethnic Groups⁷³. Variety of clans are living in the GBs. The major clans are as under: - Shin

- (1) Yashkun
- (2) Baltee
- (3) Moghul
- (4) Kashmiri
- (5) Wakhi

d. Sectarian Composition in Northern Areas.

Sectarian composition of Gilgit Baltistan as under

S. No	District	Shia	Sunni	Ismaili	Nur Bakhshi
A.	Gilgit	54%	27%	19%	-
B.	Diamer	10%	90%	-	-
C.	Skardu	87%	3%	-	10%
D.	Ghanche	8%	5%	-	87%
E.	Ghizer	-	13%	87%	-
	TOTAL	39%	27%	18%	16%

.74

Languages: There are many languages spoken in the area. Main local languages which are commonly spoken are as under:-

- Shina
- Balti
- Broshaski Wakhi
- Khowar⁷⁵

⁷³ Mazoom Ali, *Karakorum-Hindukush* (Islamabad: Burq Sons Limited, 1985), 15.

⁷⁴ Muhammad Khan, *the Story of Gilgit Baltistan and Chitral* (Lahore: Eejaz Literary Agent, 2002): 9-10.

⁷⁵ Muhammad Yousaf Hussainabadi, Trans, *Tarikh-e-Baltistan*, 2nd ed. (Skardu: Baltistan: Book Depot New Bazar, 2003), 20.

Gilgit and Baltistan, were ruled by small chieftains until the beginning of the 19th century. They were in constant conflict amongst one another. Taking advantage of their weaknesses and mutual rivalries, the Dogra regime of Kashmir annexed these territories around the middle of the 19th century, even though; they found the control of the area difficult. Whereas, Baltistan was administered directly by the Kashmir Government as part of Ladakh district with HQ at Leh. The British Indian government got interested in the region following the political development in Russian and Chinese Turkistan during the late 19th century.⁷⁶

The Political Agency of Gilgit was established during 1877 under the charge of a British agent Lieutenant Colonel John Biddulph appointed as political officer in GB. It was withdrawn after a couple of years, later on recreated in 1892 sent Colonel Algernon Durand. The princely states of Hunza, Nagar and the small principalities of Yasin, Puniyal, Ishkoman and Gupis were made to pay allegiance to the British agent, leaving them nominally independent. In 1935 the British acquired the Gilgit Wazarat on lease for a 60 year period from the Maharaja of Kashmir⁷⁷.

Diamer District, except Astore sub-division, was administered like a tribal territory by the Assistant Political Agent at Chilas. His official residence known as “the Journey’s End” was appropriately named because the British Officers posted there, had to traverse a long distance by sea, road, horse-back as well as on foot before reaching Chilas, where their arduous journey ended after months of travel.

Political and Administrative Aspects: Northern Areas Legislative Council (NALC). In 1970 Advisory Council comprising of 14 elected and 7 nominated members was formed. In 1975 Advisory Council was renamed as Northern Areas Council. In 1994, Legal Frame Work Order was introduced in which numbers of seats were increased to 24 with power to legislate on local laws. In 1999 Legal Frame Work Order 1994 was amended and Council was re-named as Northern Areas Legislative Council (NALC) with powers to legislate 49 laws and the seats were increased to 29. Northern Areas Legislative Council headed by Minister for Kashmir Affairs and Northern Areas is the major policy making body. The council comprises of 29 members, elects Deputy Chief Executive and Speaker among the members. Five Advisors also form part of the Legislative Council. District wise seats are as under:-

⁷⁶ Muhammad Khan, *The Story of Gilgit Baltistan and Chitral* (Lahore: Eejaz Literary Agent and Publisher, May 2002): 2-3.

⁷⁷ Khan Dr. S, *Pakistan: Past, Present & Futur* (Lahore: Aalameen Publishing Press, 1995), 15.

a.	Gilgit	-	6	
b.	Skardu	-	6	
c.	Diamer	-	6	
d.	Ghizer	-	3	
e.	Ghanche	-	3	
f.	Ladies	-	5	(one from each districts)
	Total		<u>29</u>	

Civil administration of Gilgit Baltistan: GB is headed by Chief Secretary, assisted by 7 Secretaries and an IG Police beside a Deputy Commissioner in each district. Secretaries and their port folios are as under:-

S .No	Departments
a.	Secretary Home, Services and General Administration and Law
b.	Secretary Health and Local Government
c.	Secretary Food, Forest and Agriculture
d.	Secretary Finance and Revenue
e.	Secretary Northern Areas Legislative Council
f.	Secretary Works
g.	Secretary Education

Literacy: The literacy rate in GBs is 56%. Educational institutions existing in GBs are as under:-

S. No	Institutions	Number of Institutions		Total
		Male	Female	
a.	Primary School	459	176	635
b.	Middle School	108	69	177
c.	High School	75	19	94
d.	Public School	3	1	4

e.	Inter Colleges	5	3	8
f.	Degree Colleges	3	-	3
g.	University	-	-	2
	Total	653	268	923

Health: The health department is providing limited free med cover through the network of hospitals, dispensaries. Details are on the screen⁷⁸:-

<i>S. No</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Hospitals</i>	<i>Basic Health Units</i>	<i>Dispensaries</i>	<i>First Aid Posts</i>
a.	Gilgit	6 (269 Beds)	2	23	24
b.	Skardu	5 (231 Beds)	2	36	25
c.	Diamer	5 (95 Beds)	3	15	23
d.	Ghizer	4 (40 Beds)	2	11	29
e.	Ghanche	3 (40 Beds)	2	20	19
	Total	23 (675 Beds)	11	105	120

Judiciary: The Judicial Commissioner was replaced under the judicial reforms of 1994 by the Chief Court comprising of two members and one Chairman. Since there was no other forum in Northern Areas where the people could seek relief against the orders of Chief Court. Hence the government established “Court of Appeals” for Northern Areas consisting of the Chairman and two members. However, Court of Appeal has not yet been established. Organization of the judiciary is as under:-

a.	Chief Court	-	1
b.	Advocate General	-	1
c.	District / Session Judges	-	5

⁷⁸ Edward Knight, *Where Three Empires Meet: A Narrative of Recent Travel in Kashmir, Western Tibet, Gilgit, and the Adjoining Countries* (New Delhi: Asian Educational Services, 1996), 100.

d.	Registrar	-	1
e.	Assistant Registrar	-	1
f.	District Attorneys	-	5 ⁷⁹

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Gilgit Baltistan: There are no of NGOs in Gilgit Baltistan which are working for the uplift of the area. Some major NGOs are as under:-

- International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).
- Agha Khan Rural Support Programme (AKRSP).
- Agha Khan Health Support (AKHS).
- Agha Khan Education Support (AKES).
- World Wild Life Fund (WWF).
- International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).
- Building and Construction Improvement Programme (BACIP).

The NGOs are contributing their services in number of fields. Here, I would like to make special mention of AKRSP, which is contributing pronouncedly in up lifting of social and economic environment of GB.

Tourism: Gilgit Baltistan is full of scenic and natural beauty where varieties of landscape are found. It includes high snow covered mountains, green meadows, small sandy patches giving a look of desert, large plains above fourteen thousand feet, as Deosai Plains, Fairy Meadows etc. It is to be noted that people of are very Gilgit Baltistan friendly, peace loving and has lot of dependence on tourism, hence fullest security is provided to the trekkers and tourists by the local population, further strengthened by the civil administration. Moreover, the Army also ensures proper security and peaceful environment⁸⁰.

Peaks: Gilgit Baltistan has the greatest on centration of the highest peaks of the world.⁸¹ It has 5 peaks with heights of over 8000 meters including the world's second highest K-2, 29 peaks of over 7,500 meters and 121 of over 700 meters. Hundreds of peaks are still lying un-climbed. This is a great challenge for the mountaineers. Some famous peaks are as following:-

⁷⁹ (www.Pakinformation.com 2010-2016)

⁸⁰ Phunchok and Suba, *The Last Colony* (New Delhi: India Research Press, 2008), 35.

⁸¹ Afzal, "Baltistan the Land of Highest Peaks on Earth ," *Pamir Time*, July 20 , 2008.

S. No	Peaks	Height in Meters	Height in Feet
a.	K-2	8611	28251
b.	Nanga Parbat	8125	26660
c.	Gasher Brum-1	8068	26470
d.	Gasher Brum-2	8035	26360
e.	Broad Peak	8047	26400
f.	Masherbrum	7821	25660
g.	Rakaposhi	7788	25550
h.	Chogolisa	7654	25110
j.	Haramosh	7406	24299
k.	Golden Peak	7027	22838
l.	Trango Tower	6239	20277

Mountain Ranges: Gilgit Baltistan has the home of highest mounters covered with world's spectacular ranges Hamilas, Hindukush and Karakrum having world's largest peaks 6000to 8611 meters with 180 kilometers radios beyond sea level, Pakistan is the 2nd highest mountains of the world k-2. is located in Baltistan Shigar district with 28,251 feet,it's also known as godwin-austen, choqori and and sarikoli is local name of Balti language .k2 derived after the first trigonometric survey by Thomas Montgomery in Karakorum range from haramush ,than two proment peaks also label as k1 (Masherbrum)and k2. ⁸²Gasherbrum (K5) (beautiful mountain): It is the 11th highest peak on planet located in Gilgit Baltistan according to T.G Montgomery called as K5 in 1865 but William Martin Conway called as hidden peak, and part of Gasherbrum K5 as 5th peak of Karakorum.

Broad Peak: Located in GB with 8,051 meters which 12th number peak on globe known as broad peak.

Gasherbrum II (K4): 13 highest mountain on ground also located in Gilgit Baltistan, 8, 035 meters Karakoram Range

Masherbrum: Masherbrum K1 is, 7,821 meters high, located in GB, it's also called “ queen of peaks ”Rakaposhi: Rakaposhi is in Nagar districts 100 kilometers “Snow Covered” peaks.

⁸² Member Profile Gilgit Baltistan GBDA, “*Unrepresented Nations and People Organization*,” (2017): 14. <http://unpo.org/downloads/2345.pdf>

Sia Kangri: 63rd in the world and 25th highest peaks in Pakistan, with 7,442 meters high .at tri-point territories India,Pakistan and China. Now chines controlled after 1963 Sino-Pak agreement.

Trango Towers: Trango Towers located in Baltoro Glacier which offered cliffs and climbing in the world.6, 286 meters above the sea level.

The Himalaya Range: Its popular peaks of Nanga Parbat extend Hindu Kush from Pamir Knot.

Nanga Parbat: Nanga Parbat known as Killer Mountain in world 9th Heights Mountain with 8,126 meters has three face.

Hindu Kush: The Hindu Kush is 800 kilometers long range in Gilgit Baltistan 7,708 meters in Tirich Mir,

Glaciers: Like the lofty peaks, some of the world’s largest glaciers are also situated here.

Siachen is only one of them. Other famous glaciers are as under:-

S. No	Glacier	Length (Kilometer)	Area (Square Kilometer)
a.	Siachen	71	685
b.	Baltoro	62	529
c.	Biafo	65	383
d.	Hispar	49	343
e.	Chogo Lungma	44	238
f.	Batura	56	200

Lakes: GB is are full of natural beautiful lakes. Some of them are as under:-

S.No	Lakes	Location	Heights (Feet)
a.	Kachura	Shangrila (Skardu)	7,500
b.	Sadpara	Skardu	8,000
c.	Shigar	Skardu	7,500
d.	Sheosar	Deosai (Skardu)	14,000
e.	Phunder	Ghizer	9350
f.	Khalti	Ghizer	9300
g.	Rama	Astore (Diامر)	10,00
h.	Kutwal	Haramosh	10720

j.	Snow Lake	Hispar	8600
k.	Fairy Meadow	Rai Kot	10499
l.	Shangrila & Shandur		

Rivers: The famous rivers flowing in the area are:-Indus, Gilgit, Hunza, Shyok, Shigar, Shingo, Astore

Trekking

The GB is a paradise for trekkers. Most of the trekking routes lie in the Karakoram, the Himalaya and the Hindukush ranges. For most of the treks, trekking season is between May to Oct. The Ministry of Tourism, Government of Pakistan, has designated three zones for trekking, open, restricted and prohibited. Foreigners may trek anywhere in open zone without a permit with the help of a licensed mountain guide. Some of the main treks include:-

- a. Shigar – Biafo – Hisper – Nagar
- b. Haramosh – Biafo – Aroundu
- c. Astore – Deosai Plains – Skardu
- d. Gopis – Teru – Shandur Pass
- e. Raikot– Fairy Meadows – Nanga Parbat
- f. Khaplu – Hushe – Concordia - Askole
- g. Shimshal – Khunjrab Pass

Passes: There are no of passes situated in Gilgit Baltistan which link Pakistan with Afghanistan, China and India:- Passes Linking GB with Afghanistan

S. No	Name	Height (Feet)
(1)	Barogal	17487
(2)	Lupsuk	17545
(3)	Khuraburt	15190
(4)	Irshad	16158
(5)	Dhelsang	18730

Passes Linking GB with China

S. No	Name	Height (Feet)
(1)	Kilik	15800
(2)	Mintaka	15450
(3)	Khunjerab	15420
(4)	Shimshal	15540
(5)	Karakoram	21346

Passes Linking GB with India

S. No	Name	Height (Feet)
(1)	Indra Koli	19360
(2)	Sia La	20120
(3)	Bilafond La	18111
(4)	Gyong La	13455
(5)	Chullang La	13700
(6)	Yarma La	19975
(7)	Chorbat La	16700
(8)	Marpo La	17560

In Land Passes

S. No	Name	Height (Feet)
(1)	Torgun La	16405
(2)	Burzil	13775
(3)	Kamri	9200
(4)	Shandur	12250
(5)	Darkut	15001
(6)	Babusar	14931

Trophy Hunting in Gilgit Baltistan: The concept of trophy hunting in Gilgit Baltistan appears to have developed only after the British entered into this area in 1819 and according to the records, it was a British hunter who first shot a Markhor in Astore area and named it as the Astore Markhor. Following the British occupancy, foreign hunters started pouring in, in an attempt to bag record trophies of wild animals from this mountainous region as specimens for their museums. The Ibex population started declining, being hunted indiscriminately by the local and outside hunters. In the, the concept of Gilgit Baltistan f organized legal trophy hunting was first developed by AKRSP and WWF, Pakistan. Bar Valley (Nagar) was selected for implementation of this program in view of its abundant population of Ibex. The limited success of this prototype trophy hunting program in collaboration with all the stakeholders helped evolve the sustainable trophy hunting initiative in the Gilgit Baltistan. As a result of improved control by the communities on poaching, the wild Ibex population was maintained in the hunting areas, the communities received sporadic but significant benefits from this program and it is likely that scheme may spread in other parts of in future Gilgit Baltistan . Trophy hunting has thus been recognized to be an effective and viable tool for conservation of wild life in the Gilgit Baltistan. Following wild life are found in Gilgit Baltistan

- Ibex
- Markhoor
- Marco Polo Sheep
- Urial
- Musk Deer
- Snow Beer
- Snow Leopard

Angling: Since quality trout fish is found in all fresh streams emanating from fresh snow, no of inland tourists are received every year to check their patience to have precious catch. Besides, numbers of hatcheries are encouraged for farming of brown trout.

Forts: There are number of historic forts in Gilgit Baltistan which are thousand years old. Altit Fort is nine hundred years old and Baltit Fort is almost seven hundred years old. Aga Khan Cultural Support program (AKCSP) is putting its best to restore all old forts to its original shape.

AKCSP has renovated Baltit and Shigar Fort, while Altit and Khaplu Fort are under renovation.

Some prominent old forts in Gilgit Baltistan are:-

- Altit Fort
- Baltit Fort
- Khaplu Fort
- Kharmang Fort
- Shigar Fort
- Kiris Fort
- KD Fort
- Kharpocho Fort

Historic Mosques: Beside forts, number of other historic mosques and places are also found in the GB, few of these are:-

- Ambriuq Mosque (Shigar)
- Kliringong Masque (Shigar)
- Chaqchand (Khaplu)
- Ganish Mosque (Hunza)
- Polo ground Mosque (Karimabad)

Inscriptions: Rock carvings reflecting unique historic and cultural heritage of the area are found all over a sour Gilgit Baltistan can of attraction for archeologists and history students. Few significant inscriptions are:-

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---|------------------------------------------|
| ● Bobur (Punial) | - | Buddha 8 th century AD |
| ● Kargah (Gilgit) | - | Buddha 8 th century AD |
| ● Manthal (Skardu) | - | Buddha 8 th century AD |
| ● Sacred rocks of Hunza | - | 444-454 AD |
| ● Chilas | - | 1 st century BC ⁸³ |

Mineral Exploration: Lot of minerals are found in the Gilgit Baltistan t owing to lack of resources and foreign investments these are still remain unexplored. The area is under-utilized in

⁸³ Ahmed Dani, *History of Northern Areas of Pakistan* (Islamabad: Historical and Cultural Research, 1991), 110.

this field and requires keen interest / investments and foreign investors to explore these. Some of mineral / metals found in the area:-

Base Metals:

Gold,Silver,Copper,Nickel,Cobalt,Bismuth,Zinc,Lead,Iron,Platinum,Chromium,Cadmim.

Gems / Stones: Ruby, Quartz, Topaz, Emerald, Moonstone. ⁸⁴

Roads / Tracks: Major roads and tracks which are constructed by the Army are shown on the screen.

- (1) Karakoram Highway (KKH) with the help of China.
- (2) Road Gilgit – Skardu
- (3) Road Gakuch – Shandur
- (4) Road Astore – Chilam – Deosai Plains – Skardu
- (5) Road Skardu – Khaplu – Dansum
- (6) Skardu-Tolti – Olding
- (7) Track Chilam – Burzil – Dumba Bhao

Tele Communication: Special communication organization (SCO) from Signals Corps is responsible for tele communication in GB. In recent years, there has been a revolutionary uplift in GB tele communication infrastructure. GB are now well connected through modern telecom system inland and overseas.

Siachen Conflict: In 1949, the cease fire line in Kashmir was delineated up to Point NJ - 9842. The line behind Point NJ - 9842 along glacier, was required to be determined / delineated by the military commanders of both the sides. However, since the area was inaccessible and there were no military forces in the area, the clause remained unimplemented. During our border agreement with China, the northern borders were mutually agreed up to Karakoram pass. However, no physical occupation of the area was done. In the delineation of 1972, following the 1971 war, the northern extremity of line of control was once again demarcated only up to NJ - 9842. There is no mention of the area beyond this point. The Line of Control was, therefore, assumed to run from this point to Karakoram Pass. It was shown in dotted line by our maps as well as major geographical publications of the world. The de-facto control of Pakistan over the area was also

⁸⁴ Mazoom Ali, *Karakorum-Hindukush* (Islamabad: Burq Sons Limited, 1985), 102.

accepted by the international mountaineering expeditions who sought permission of Pakistan, for scaling the famous peaks in the area. Without the special equipment and in the absence of

Lama Helicopters, the occupation or surveillance of the area was neither possible, nor was undertaken. However, the liaison officers from Pak

In 1982 / 83, there were reports of incursions by the Indian Army troops / mountaineering expeditions. An expedition of Army Commandos was sent by us in late 1983 which confirmed that Indians had established certain posts and maintained their presence during the summer months. Action was therefore initiated to procure special equipment for the troops and occupy the passes before the summers. However, the Indians pre-empted Pakistan's move and occupied the passes in late winters. On availability of equipment, we took up positions to stop further ingress of Indian troops. Exploratory missions were also sent, as a result, of which important passes of Gyong La and Yarmala were occupied. In 1984, the Indians sent circular to all the mountaineering clubs of the world, to seek their permission for scaling K-2 and other famous peaks. We pre-empted them by occupying Conway Saddle (21,300 ft) which is the highest post in permanent occupation of any army in the world. Since then, hundreds of expeditions have come in the area with the permission of Government of Pakistan and have safely scaled the famous peaks.

CHAPTER 3

1. KASHMIR ISSUE AND GILGIT BALTISTAN'S CONSTITUTIONAL STATUS AND DECISIONS OF THE COURTS

Powers, rights and empowerment have become buzzwords in Azad Jammu & Kashmir or Gilgit & Baltistan, two region of Pakistan-Administered Kashmir. To empower local governance structure in GB several interventions mainly advanced by the local civil society and to some extent by the political parties have failed to persuade policy makers sedentary in Islamabad. The geopolitical position of GB has augmented to the superficial when over exactly since it is unique key factors of the financial feasibility of China and Economic Corridor of Pakistan, which permits via GB. It further appeals the importance and existence of actual & authorized native supremacy constructions in this region.

The present discussion below technique showed Gilgit and Baltistan a regional position stimulate essentiality to explore ancient evidences concerning the Kashmir battle and the determinations approved below United Nations Refuge Assembly and UN Contract for India & Pakistan. It also demands to propose a feasible short-term explanation for addressing control-allocation predicament in AJK & GB deprived of damaging topographical sovereignty of erstwhile Public of Jammu and Kashmir and source of the accurate of the nature-government of the people of all the districts of this State counting GB at ambassadorial front⁸⁵.

The separated states of Kashmir & Jammu are identified disputed territory through the United Nations controlled through Pakistan and India as it occurred on august 15th 1947. Although these are the part of the Kashmir and Jammu state and these are also stakeholders in transformation of Kashmir & Jammu fight. GB became a part of Kashmir and Jammu by the Amritsar Treaty in 1846. However, the interpretations of Amritsar Treaty could be variant. These was under the

⁸⁵ Sumit Ganguly, *The Kashmir Question: Retrospect and Prospects* (Oxford: Psychology Press, 2003), 15.

control of Maharaja Singh with his Director Ghansara Singh which are posted towards Gilgit. Though it developed the portion of Kashmir problem.

The state of Jammu and Kashmir boundaries of former princely are well defined. But they have not been interrogated to that for latter about 68 years. Nevertheless pardon is unrecognized as well as undefined though the sovereignty status of the Kashmir & Jammu state. Liberation 'war of GB, which was fought in 1947.⁸⁶ However, history establishes that the individuals in Gilgit and Baltistan protested & recognized an indigenous managerial through over throwing the administrative control of the Governor Ghansara Singh in the GB region and formed the new Republic of Gilgit, which could sustained itself for only 16 days⁸⁷. This indigenous public revolts in AJK and GB against their ruler provided an occasion for Pakistan, India to mediate in internal matters of this State through distribution in ethnic services & Militaries in October 1947. Since then sovereignty of the State is suspended and contested between India and Pakistan. Consequently, United Nations intervenient and the UNSC passed resolutions and established.

The Composition of Pakistan 1973 dissimilar other independent extents below the preview of Pakistan does not indication Gilgit & Baltistan by means of share of terrains of Pakistan. Gilani Manzoor (a retired main fairness of AJK Great Court) claims that the terrains of AJK and GB can be considered as otherwise of Pakistan's constitution⁸⁸. However, this is a misinterpretation does not make any reference, which meetings around a potential affiliation between Government of Jammu and Kashmir when the Kashmir battle will be determined. GB should must be a given status of provincial through altering the Pakistan constitution by keeping in view this statement.

This is to secure the investment of Chinese for the project of CPEC in another route. For giving the provincial change of GB there was not issue to change the constitution of Pakistan which is done reportedly below the appearance of generous the précises. But the issue is that in Kashmir

⁸⁶ Shuaib, "A Nation Sold," *Greater Kashmir*, March 16, 1846: 30.

⁸⁷ Zulfiqar Ali, "Almost' Pakistan: Gilgit-Baltistan in a Constitutional Limbo," *DAWN*, January 19, 2017.

⁸⁸ Akhter Ezdi etal, *Proposals for Enhanced Autonomy and Empowerment of AJ&K and G-B*, (Islamabad: *Association for the Rights of the People of Jammu and Kashmir*, 2012), 25.

and Jammu the mechanisms of control allocation with the administration of Pakistan that providing enough space for forming democratic as well as autonomous structures of the governance in those areas.

Although GB was considered the legitimate jurisdiction of the Pakistan. This will consequence in immersing of these zones geographically towards Pakistan. These type of actions will produce a political dilemma for the Pakistan & also it will become a dreadful threat to the projects of CPEC viability as it cannot be altered or changed the status of GB by the government of Pakistan under the responsibilities as well as assurances of UNCIP determinations that passed timely on the encounter of Kashmir. ⁸⁹Additional suggestion came forward by the some quarters in which GB will give a system which is similar to AJK.

⁸⁹ Ershad Muhammad, "Gilgit-Baltistan: A Province or Not," *The News*, January 24, 2016.
<http://tns.thenews.com.pk/gilgit-baltistan-province/>

3.1 AZAD JAMMU KASHMIR HIGH COURT DECISION

3.2 Background: The summons supplication No. 61 of 1990 were marched in Great Law court of Azad Jammu and Kashmir through Malik Muhammad Miskeen & Haji Amir Jan, residents of Tangir valley, Region Diamer, Gilgit & Baltistan and Sheikh Abdul Aziz, Advocate, resident of Muzaffer Abad, where in it was prayed that the petitioners were citizens of Public of Jammu & Kashmir, making them eligible to approach the High Court of Azad Jammu & Kashmir to redress of their grievances.

3.3 The Decision: The Court headed by Abdul Majeed Malik, the Chief Justice and other two member judges opined on March 8, 1993 that, “nope authentic cause has been revealed through the defendants of Administration of Pakistan to save Arctic Zones and their inhabitants, disconnected from Azad Jammu & Kashmir below distinct & indiscriminate organizational scheme & remove them of important privileges. We accordingly accept the petition and direct.”⁹⁰

- ✓ Satisfactory support & capability to Government of Azad Kashmir in order to attaining of the supposed objectives all are provided by the Administration of Pakistan.
- ✓ Government of Azad Kashmir quickly accept administrative control of Arctic zones & extension with Kashmir and Azad Jammu.
- ✓ Many of the steps that will take for the establishments of the legal, judicial administration in Arctic zones inside the agenda of the composition act of the interim.

3.4 Influences in Maintenance of the Conclusion.

Following some of the evidences that should be considered in support of the conclusion.

These are given below:

⁹⁰ Malik Miskeen, *Legal Decisions Azad Kashmir High Court* (Islamabad: Federal Law House, September, 1999).

- ✓ On the eve of 15 August 1947, Arctic zones of the Azad and Jammu Kashmir state will be formed and these were geographically divided into Laddakh, Gilgit, Kashmir and Jammu provinces.
- ✓ The agreement on account of Azad Kashmir and Jammu constitution act 1974 subsequently enforced the act of 170 constitution of Kashmir and Azad Jammu.
- ✓ It was declared that the province of Gilgit leased out for about 60 years.
- ✓ On account of August 1st 1947 all parts and zones reinstated in Azad Jammu & Kashmir government.
- ✓ The administrators of Gilgit and Baltistan were to be considered as Kashmir & Brigadier Ghansara Singh through the Maharaja of Kashmir.
- ✓ As considered the strategic importance of the zones the agreement among the Jammu Kashmir state & British India was to be affected in 1877.
- ✓ These zones were divided into different states like Hunza, Poonch, Koh-e-Ghizer, Nagar and Chilas. These all are the parts of the agreement.
- ✓ Letter numbers of the leader of Azad Jammu & Kashmir were addressed to leader of Pakistan where they clarified positions of Arctic zones.
- ✓ The record of the Arctic zones and British India were carried out in year 1925 which also shows the different states of the Kashmir and Jammu.
- ✓ The agreement of the border among Pakistan & China does not disturb the territory position of the Kashmir and Jammu.
- ✓ Throughout the recent historical, ensign of the Kashmir & Azad Jammu lifted in the Gilgit as their rights of minerals were consigned with the Maharaja of Kashmir.
- ✓ As we considered that the treaty of Lahore and the agreement of Amritsar was employed among the Maharaja Gulab Singh & British India. Arctic zones were formed at the Jammu & Kashmir state.
- ✓ The foreign minister of Pakistan professed in his speech the position of state of Gilgit. Although it is the region of high mountain in the Arctic west.

3.5 Explanations: It is a comprehensive and logically developed leading case. The evidence is supported by historical events, treaties, pact and agreements, produced in the shape of documents. The proceeding provides a good rundown of events relevant to Gilgit Baltistan,

covering the period from year 1846 onwards, i.e., the developments in British era, after Anglo-Sikh war of 1846. The petition launched by Mr. Malik Muhammad Miskeen and Haji Amir Jan, can also be viewed in peculiar environments, i.e., in the aftermath of worst sectarian riots of May 1988. It is pertinent to view that the majority of the population of Gilgit- Baltistan is predominantly Shia. After above mentioned incident, the general orientation of people of Gilgit-Baltistan was changed. It is generally viewed, that the petition in Azad Jammu and Kashmir Great Law court by above named supplicants (belonging to Sunni dominated Diamer District) was a bid and attempt to annex Gilgit-Baltistan with Azad Jammu and Kashmir, thereby balancing the sectarian domination of Shia community.

After the year of 1846 most of the historical procedures have not mentioned which was not correct or accurate in its perspective. From the customs, caste, traditions and culture diversities could be emanating. Terrain imposed the different hardships and other geographical realities. For example Due to heavy snow, for the betterment half of the year the traditional that is passes between Baltistan and Gilgit was remain blocked. The individuals of Gilgit and Baltistan was wholly overlooked when natural populace is eventual guardian of territory that belongs to. After 1947 the chronicles does not estimate an only indication where in the people of Gilgit and Baltistan was elected for the Kashmir & Jammu as well as Kashmir state. In 1947, by the Ghansara Singh and Major W.A. Brown many of occurrences have been mentioned moderately.

From the above discussion it was cleared that the agreement of Karachi in 1949 were employed among Management of Azad Jammu, Management of Pakistan and Administration of Kashmir without any representation which makes validity of the agreement doubtful. In 1947 later redeeming the Gilgit and Baltistan the innovative grasp assembly of Gilgit was elected not for Azad Jammu & Kashmir but it was done for Pakistan by asking to the administration of Pakistan for taking area in managerial control. No any consensus of Gilgit and Baltistan was determined during the Sino Pak Border agreement of 1963.

3.6 Decision of Supreme Court Azad Jammu and Kashmir

Background: The petition in Azad Jammu and Kashmir Supreme was lodged by Association of Pakistan over the Administrator Agency of Kashmir Matters and Arctic zones, against the decision of the judgment and order of Azad Jammu & Kashmir High Court. The

circumstance known as Federation of Pakistan versus Malik Muhammad Miskeen, civil appeals No. 37 and 43 of 1993 was decided on 14th September 1994.⁹¹

3.7 The Judgment: As we considered that the Arctic zones are the part of Kashmir & Jammu public however they was not the portion of the Azad Jammu and Kashmir by way of indicated temporary performance of constitution of 1974. ⁹²Their high courts does not have the important jurisdiction or legal to matter a summons opposite the government of Pakistan for offering ended regulator Arctic zones towards Kashmir and Azad Jammu. With the result of the summons application in the high court their appeals are accepted or approved & the challenged conclusions of the high court. No any order was made as to the costs regarding the view the circumstances of the case.

3.8 Argument in Support of the Decision

In the light of Azad Jammu and Kashmir Temporary Composition Act 1974, only an individual acting functions in linking through dealings of Azad Jammu & Kashmir can be directed abstain after liability an act which they were not allowable through rule to organize. Thus no liberation in the form of a writ could be granted, even if it could be justified on moral, historical and political considerations, until and unless it has a sanction of law behind it. Thus contractual obligations cannot be enforced by resorting to writ jurisdiction. Arctic Zones remained factually and constitutionally portion and parcel of Jammu & Kashmir State before 14th August 1947, but definition of expression (Azad Jammu and Kashmir) given in its Temporary Composition Action 1974, does not include Arctic Zones, therefore Arctic Zones are part of Jammu and Kashmir, but not part of Azad Jammu and Kashmir as well-defined Temporary Components Action 1974.

Territorial writ influence of Azad Jammu & Kashmir High Court is confined to limits as demarcated of the Temporary Components Act 1974 and Arctic Zones do not fall in the said jurisdiction, hence writ against a person not residing within territorial jurisdiction of the High Court, as a general rule was not competent. Arctic Zones are administered through Pakistan as a result of a contract among Administration of Pakistan & Administration of Azad Jammu and

⁹¹ Azad Kashmir High Court, *The All Pakistan Legal Decisions* (Islamabad: Federal Law House, March 10, 1993), 50.

⁹² Gibran Pashimam, "Where's the 'Azad' in Azad Jamu and Kashmir?," *The Express Tribun*, June 22, 2011.

Kashmir dated 28 April 1949. Gilgit-Baltistan remains to be administratively controlled by Government of Pakistan, till the time the said agreement is brought to an end by the signatories.

As Arctic Zones were traditionally portion of Jammu & Kashmir on 14th August 1947, and entire Jammu & Kashmir is a doubtful area & underneath consideration with United Nations, it cannot be said with surety the all those territories which formed fragment of Jammu & Kashmir and presently not forming part of Azad Jammu & Kashmir might at a time future come under administrative control of Kashmir & Azad Jammu.

3.9 Analysis: The decision of High Court of Azad Jammu & Kashmir is of no consequence as it has been held null and void. The High Court did not possess the authority and jurisdiction to comment on administrative and governance aspects of Northern Areas. Hence, the actionable aspects of the High Court's decision including directing Azad Jammu and Kashmir Government to take administrative control of Gilgit-Baltistan and provide representation to its people in the Government, Assembly, the Council, in civil services and other institution is annulled.

3.10 Decision of Supreme Court of Pakistan

The legitimate requisition No. 11 and 17 of 1994 of the Composition of Islamic Republic of Pakistan was lodged in Supreme Court of Pakistan by Al Jihad Trust through Habib-ul-Wahab Al Khairi, Advocate & nine other petitioners. In its land mark decision of 28 May 1999, the Supreme Court gave following judgment. As we considered that the topographical location of the Arctic zones was very penetrating because it was bordering different countries like Tibet, India, Russia & China. But in the past decades they have treated differently because court was not decided that what sort of Government should be provided for the endurance agreement with the directive of the constitution.

Representation should be given by the peoples of arctic zones in the Parliament. As it might not larger concentration of country since the reason below sponsorships of Combined States (a survey) was apprehended. Many of inquiries arise via parliament & their administrators. For ensuring that the people of Arctic zones adore the above privileges under the structure, legal, judicial as well as administrative steps should be taken properly in this regard. It was also pragmatic that Arctic zones has main law court that is equivalent to ultimate law court though it was provided through the individuals of the eminence. Its territory was to be enlarged by way of

comprise influence for diverting legitimate requisitions put in the ground for implementing the essential privileges preserved in the composition & deliver right to method, a higher forum through a request for leave to petition and by way of an appeal in contradiction of decisions of overhead main law court.⁹³

Although similar requirement for the amendment of Azad Jammu & Kashmir. As therefore we also allow the aforementioned entreaties & direct the defendant association to pledge apposite legislative as well as administrative procedures for about 6 months in the structure to make essential modifications for ensuring that individuals of Arctic zones relish the essential privileges that administered via representatives.

Since, the petition was filed under article 184; it is pertinent to examine the contents of the article which is regarding Unique Dominion of Supreme Court, which says, “The Supreme Court shall, to prohibiting of each extra court, have innovative authority in any disagreement between two or further governments. Deprived of prejudgment to provisions, the Ultimate law Court if deliberates that query communal prominence through allusion to implementation of every Essential Privileges deliberated through the Constitution is complicated, have the power to make an instruction of the mature.

⁹³ Malik Miskeen, *Legal Decisions Azad Kashmir Supreme Court*, (Islamabad: Federal Law House, September 14, 1994).

CHAPTER 4

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

As this is based on survey method. In a more detailed sense, it is an analysis of historical and legal point of view: according to Lijphart, when resources were limited the study can be examined intensively. He debated that the single study technique was somewhat vague but it was necessary to recall that the science is to be considered the generalizing activity. An every individual case could constitute neither the source for a legal simplification nor the ground for contradicting a conventional overview. Ultimately a considerable amount of single study research is expressive. It anticipates to explain procedures & dealings & other considerable document & opine of the people them for readers to know what happened at a specific era. It offers a long process examination but generalization of conclusions is incomplete in scope. Conversely, significances of outcomes are long term.

This discussion works non- opportunity selection which delivers superior control the process of collection. This possibility selection involve also arbitrary selection where the purpose is to be deduce a comprehensive generalization of the sample in order to attaining an illustrative sample. However, this study or discussion did not reduce a demonstrative sample rather it attained the evidence of the persons who are closely intricate in the process itself.

4.1 THE VARIABLES AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP

DEPENDANT VARIABLE

The Constitutional Status of Gilgit Baltistan factors and implications

INDEPENDENT VARIABLES

Historical Perception

Legal implications

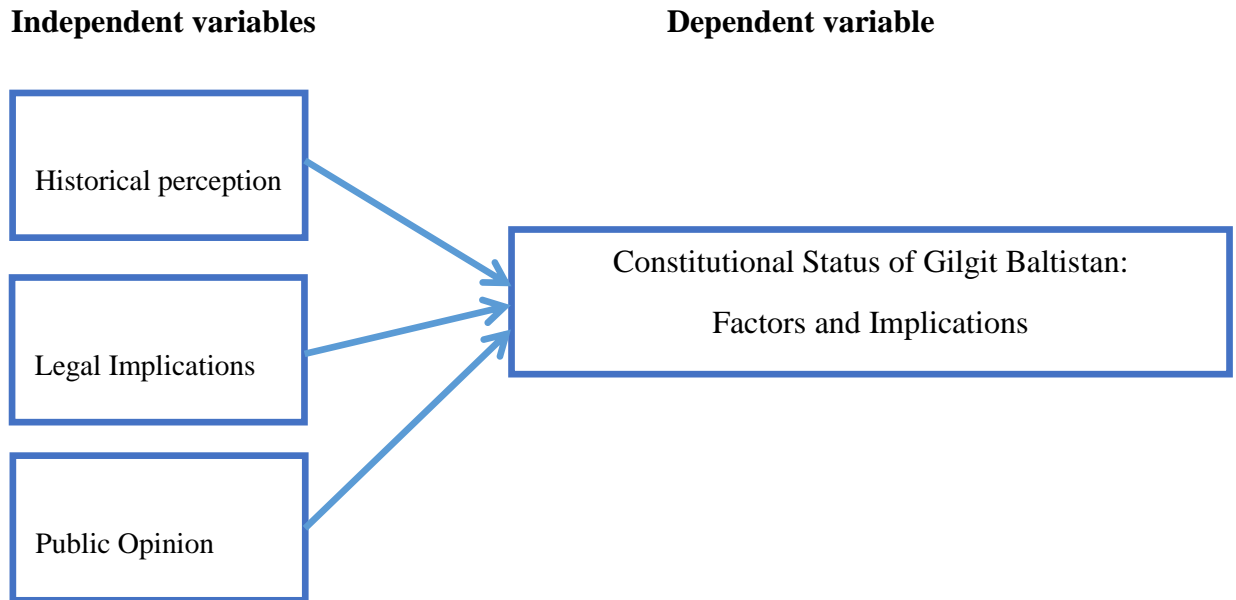
Public Opinion

It will be qualitative and analytical research, with emphasis on following factors, co related to the subject:-

- i. **Historical Perspective**, including pre-partition and post partition political status, governance arrangements and administrative packages

- ii. **Legal Implications**, comprising Kashmir issue, chronological agreements, treaties, cease-fires, memorandums and court decisions on the problem.
- iii. **Public opinion**

4.2 THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK



HYPOTHESIS - 1. There is an important consequence of historical perception on the legal position of Gilgit and Baltistan.

HYPOTHESIS - 2. There is an important consequence of Legal Implications on constitutional status of Gilgit and Baltistan.

HYPOTHESIS - 3. There is a substantial consequence of Public Opinion on constitutional status of Gilgit and Baltistan.

RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRE

- **RQ 1.** Do you know that there are provisions in the Constitutions of Pakistan for the Defense of the Privileges of the Individuals of Gilgit-Baltistan?
- **RQ 2.** Do you know that there is Protection of Fundament Human Privileges for People of Gilgit and Baltistan in Constitutions of Pakistan?
- **RQ 3.** Is people of Gilgit-Baltistan has full rights to freedom of gathering (assembly, rally) everywhere in Pakistan?
- **RQ 4.** Is people of Gilgit-Baltistan has full rights to freedom of association (union, corporation) everywhere in Pakistan?
- **RQ 5.** Is people of Gilgit-Baltistan has full rights to freedom of trade, business, or profession everywhere in Pakistan?
- **RQ 6.** Is people of Gilgit-Baltistan has full rights to freedom of speech (Expression) everyplace in Pakistan?
- **RQ 7.** Is people of Gilgit-Baltistan has full rights to freedom of religious practices everywhere in Pakistan?
- **RQ 8.** Is people of Gilgit-Baltistan has full rights to get education in educational institutions of the whole country?
- **RQ 9.** Is people of Gilgit-Baltistan has full rights to protection of property everywhere in the homeland?
- **RQ 10.** Is people of Gilgit-Baltistan has full rights to access of public places (Parks, National Institutions, Museums and Zoo etc) in the motherland?
- **RQ 11.** Is people of Gilgit-Baltistan has full rights of appointment in the Federal Civil Services of Pakistan?
- **RQ 12.** Is people of Gilgit-Baltistan has full rights to keep Computerized National Identity (CNIC) issued by Government of Pakistan?
- **RQ 13.** Is people of Gilgit-Baltistan has full rights to keep passport issued by Government of Pakistan as a citizen?
- **RQ 14.** Is people of Gilgit-Baltistan has full rights to move and settle freely throughout the country?

- **R Q15.** Is people of Gilgit-Baltistan has full rights to cast vote for members of Gilgit Baltistan Legislative Assembly (GBLA)?
- **RQ 16.** Is people of Gilgit-Baltistan has full security rights under the law of Federal Government?
- **RQ 17.** Is individuals of Gilgit and Baltistan who are established in other provinces has full rights to registered as voter for the respective Provincial Assembly?
- **RQ 18.** Is individuals of Gilgit and Baltistan who are established in other Provinces has full rights to registered as voters for members of Parliament?
- **RQ 19.** Is Gilgit-Baltistan presently a part of Pakistan under 1973 Constitution?
- **RQ 20.** Is the individuals of Gilgit and Baltistan who are established in Federal Capital has full rights to registered as voters for members of Parliament?
- **RQ 21.** Is the people of Gilgit-Baltistan has full Rights to cast vote for members of Parliament?
- **RQ 22.** Is the people of Gilgit-Baltistan has Rights to become judges of Supreme Court?
- **RQ 23.** Is the Gilgit-Baltistan people has Rights to become judges of High courts?
- **RQ 24.** Is the people of Gilgit-Baltistan has Rights to establish their own political parties?
- **RQ 25.** Is the people Gilgit-Baltistan has Rights to have representation in the State bodies i.e. Assembly of Mutual Welfares, Countrywide Financial Meeting, Countrywide Economics Instruction, Indus River System Consultant and Joint Coordination Committee?
- **RQ 26.** Is Gilgit-Baltistan an integral part of Kashmir?
- **RQ 27.** Are you satisfied the current constitutional Status of Gilgit-Baltistan?

4.3 RESEARCH DESIGN

Broadcasting information, library archives, encyclopedias, governmental as well as non-governmental administrations are all the municipal gossips which are the main bases of this revision. Causes which are founded on the identified questionnaires however designated reviews & interviews. Here, dogmatic frontrunners, political culture actions, representatives, newspapers and through panel group negotiations are all involved in the selected questioning.

Organizational triangulation denotes to usage of numerous qualitative & measureable procedures comprising outcomes from reviews, consultations & consideration clusters. To improve the consistency & profounder identifications of the diverse perceptions about the set enquiry questions & conventions, this review primarily relied on bureau scrutiny founded on subordinate capitals & arena research founded on familiar meetings & quantified surveys. However, organizational, facts & philosophy of triangulation procedures have been recycled.

4.3.1 PURPOSE OF STUDY

Hypothesis analysis

4.3.2 TYPE OF INVESTIGATION.

It is a qualitative research aimed at ascertaining the cause and effect, i.e. Whether constitutional position of Gilgit and Baltistan is main cause of dogmatic /rigid deprivation of the people and to discover as to whether sense of dogmatic deprivation is co-related to undetermined constitutional status or otherwise.

4.3.3 POPULATION.

1.8 Million Inhabitants⁹⁴ of Gilgit-Baltistan.

4.3.4 SAMPLE SIZE.

One hundred and two respondents from GB Selected as politicians belonging to various political parties of Gilgit Baltistan Legislative Assembly Members, intellectuals, lawyers, clergy, common publics, journalists, technocrats and university students of Gilgit-Baltistan from different universes of Pakistan filled opened questions through questioners.

DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

Study of relevant literature, obtaining public opinion from individuals as mentioned in sample size through interviews and questionnaires. Use SPSS software to analysis the collected data.

⁹⁴Gilgit-Baltistan, *Sustainable Integrated Community Development Project*, Feasibility Study (Japan: International Cooperation Agency, December, 2011), 88.

CHAPTER 5

DATA ANALYSIS & PRESENTATION

As it was noted here that many researchers' suggested the realistic method for the qualitative investigation of research. It was the amalgamation of together qualitative & measurable approaches. In the research of this study more or less is participating in this agreement. It could be contingent or may be diverge from situation to situation. But participating rudiments are noticeably elaborate in practically all kinds of investigation. As discussed above, from primary as well as secondary possessions the statistics was strained. Like survey practices have been recycled as share of a participating research approach. However, data inquiry was founded on 3 con-current drifts of happenings specifically data lessening founded on particular scheme of code, drawing results and conclusions & displaying the data. Conversely, all these phases and periods are to be considered acceptable techniques for qualitative analysis.

5.1 Historical Importance and Governance Problems of Gilgit-Baltistan analysis

Governance Issues: The Governance problems of Gilgit Baltistan are multifarious in nature. The glaring governance and administrative problems are, as under:

Undetermined of Constitutional Status: Gilgit Baltistan is constitutionally disadvantaged and neglected part, as there is no reference of Gilgit Baltistan in the Composition. As Composition, republic of federal territories include, four provinces, the federal capital, FATA and conditions and terrains, provides that legislature might be edict, acknowledge into the alliance new conditions and zones on such relations and circumstances. Instrument of accession was a provision of Indian Independence Act 1947 for states and territories. Gilgit-Baltistan region having carried out successful revolt against Dogra rule willingly acceded to Pakistan on 7th November 1947.

Legislature has control to brand rules with reverence to substance aimed at such areas with federation, not including in any province. Gilgit Baltistan is administered by Pakistan under LFO and ordinances, which are executive orders and not legislative verdict. As tribal areas (FATA), have representation of 12 members in National Assembly and 8 members in Senate, while Gilgit Baltistan has no depiction in the represented assemblies of Pakistan. (Rendering to Hominid

privileges Directive of Pakistan Explosion 2005 “one method or the other entirely difficulties are related to the matter of the indeterminate legitimate position. There is dichotomy and double standards in treatment, in comparison to tribal areas, i.e. Federally Administrated Tribal Area

Sectarian Problems: Unfortunately for the last four decades, the small population of Northern Areas is in the firm grip of sectarianism. Although, there are four sects, distinctly disposed of in different regions, however due to Sunni-Shia strife in the heart of Northern Area’s i.e., Gilgit, has fully paralyzed entire Gilgit- Baltistan. Origin of the problem can be traced back in early 1970’s, where Sunni and Shia main mosques in Gilgit City, being in close proximity to each other, used harsh tone against each other. Moreover, there used to be problem over the procession route of Ashura-e- Muharram, which passed through the main road besides Sunni Jamah Masjid, where the procession used to halt and deliver speeches. At that time the population of proper Gilgit city was predominantly Shia who had a say in the local circle, but no use of fire arms and bloodshed. The event of May 1988, in which Sunni Lashkar from Diamer and Kohistan Districts invaded and plundered Jalalabad, the first Shia inhabited Village. They killed in hundreds and took women along. 114 graves remained in the village as the sore memory.

This unfortunate incident changed the socio-political dynamics of Northern Area’s and resulted in the formation of militant sectarian organization, collection of arms and ammunition and hatred for each other. Since then, the sectarian clashes have almost become a routine feature, resulting into hundreds of fatal victimization and imposition of curfew. Now, over a period of two decades, since 1988, the demographic features of Gilgit city have almost changed with the influx and settlement of people from different areas of Gilgit- Baltistan, including people from down country in business and employment capacity.

Communication Problems: Gilgit-Baltistan is linked with mainland in Islamabad via Karakorum Highway, the 8th wonder of the world, which so called all weather roads, but frequently blocked due to landslides, especially during rain/ snow. The highway completed in 1978, has gradually deteriorated due to natural calamities and poor maintenance. It used to take 12 - 14 hours by a public transport bus to reach Gilgit from Islamabad, now it takes over 20 hours. The reconstruction of the highway with the funding and assistance of China is under way, but at a low pace. Moreover, due to the construction of Diamer-Basha Dam, over 100 kilometer road will submerge under the water; the highway will have to be re-aligned and reconstructed in that portion. The other two alternative routes, i.e. via Kaghan - Narran- Babusar Pass and via Shandur-

Chitral, are seasonal, as the road get blocked in the winters due to heavy snow at Babusar pass (4663 meter) and Shandur Pass (3800 meter) . With regards to in land roads, a fairly developed communication infrastructure exist linking Gilgit to the remote areas of the region, yet certain areas remain cut off during winters due to heavy snow fall. For example, Tehsile Gultari of District Skardu and Sub-Tehsile Minimarg of Astor District remain cut off for almost six months from main land due to closure of Burzil Pass (4199 meters). For air link, there are two functional airports, one at Skardu and another at Gilgit, while airstrip at Chilas is not functional. Flights from Islamabad are subject to weather which mostly disturbs the flight schedule. Moreover, the Gilgit Airport being small in size, cannot afford landing of huge capacity aircrafts. Above mentioned communication problem obviously adversely affect the administrative and governance system, especially the tourism industry is worst affected due to these communication problems.

Climatic and Weather Effects: Habitation is mostly along the valleys, with height ranging from 3500 feet to 1200 feet. The weather is severely cold in winters and remains below freezing point for almost three months, i.e. from November to February. This severity adversely effects the development projects, as no construction work can be carried out, thus reduces the construction period. It can be safely concluded that three months of severe winters is just like a hibernation period, mainly affording survival only.

Health and Education and other Civic Facilities.: As the population of the area is thinly held and dispersed widely, along valleys, in far flung and in accessible areas, provision of health and education and other facilities, is neither possible nor feasible. This is coupled with the severely cold winters which adversely affect the health with reference to diseases of joints and the education institution remain closed for three months in the winter. There are no quality educational and health institution in Gilgit-Baltistan. Cadet College Skardu and recently instituted Karakoram University, are the only worth mentioning institution in their infancy. There are no other professional and technical educational institutions in this area which invariably has adverse effects on the growth and grooming of the youth, who are the future. Due to this problem, for quality education and health facilities people of Gilgit-Baltistan have to come down to cities.

Lack of Economic Activity: There is no economic activity, as there is no industry or any other worthwhile activity as source of income generation. The scale of economic activity in shape of trade and business with neighboring China or production of fruits, handicrafts and agricultural

products i.e. potatoes, is at a very low yield. However, there is a dire need to initiate steps for institution of small scale industries especially for fruit preservation, mining and handicraft industry, to generate economic activity.

Unexplored and unexploited potentials: The potential of Gilgit-Baltistan i.e. construction of dams for storage of water and generation of hydro-electricity, the tourism, mining and promotion of handicraft and fruit preservation etc. remain un-ventured and unexploited. The correct utilization of these resources can generate enormous employment and economic activity, besides addressing the vital national issue of shortage of water and power.

Beauacratic Attitude: Unfortunately, for last six decades, Gilgit-Baltistan has been governed on typical bureaucratic lines with control of the strings in the hands of bureaucracy at KANA Division in Federal Capital Islamabad. The local elected representative have neither been trusted nor empowered to run their affairs. The people of this area have to look towards Islamabad for petty solutions, involving bureaucratic procedures and formalities, resulting unnecessary delay and also leading to lot of inconvenience and corruption.

Institutional Issues: The performance of the main institutions, including legislature, judiciary, executive and administrative department, remain much below the desired standards. This is partially because of aphorism and neglect on the part of Federal Government and partially due to employment and evaluation of inefficient, biased, undeserving and incompetent individuals in these departments. Government institutions are infested with the sectarian, parochial, ethnic and linguistic evils. Accumulative effect of all these factors is, the weak and unstable institution. The offices of Community Facility Directive, Assessor Universal & Determination Contract have been created in Gilgit and Baltistan Authorization and self-Supremacy Regulation, but yet not institutionalized. In the absence of above mentioned institutions, thus have adverse effects on good governance.

Judicial Issues: Besides legal and constitutional issues relating the institutionalization of judiciary, the institution itself remains far behind in efficiently handling its affairs. Despite of hundreds of killings in sectarian violence since 1988, not a single culprit has been severely sentenced by the courts, hence there is a lack of trust in the public about efficiency of this institution.

Financial and Budgeting Aspects: The area is completely running on grants and aids, with no source of income of its own. There is no taxation or other worthwhile source of income to make

it stand on its own feet. The meager income from Sots Dry Port and other sources like, tourism and registration of locomotives, etc., goes to Federal Government. Hence, it is deemed necessary to take appropriate steps to make Gilgit-Baltistan to stand on its own feet. This is possible by following:

Royalty/ due share of Diamer-Bhasha Dam and Bunji Hydel Project in future.

Share of Sost dry port.

- (1) Imposition of taxation, as applicable in rest of country.
- (2) Taxation consequent to installation of small scale industries, tourism and exploration of minerals.

Development of the Governance System.

The key issues are:

Undefined constitutional status, No voting right in the national elections. No access to and jurisdiction of Pakistan's superior judiciary. Unlike other provinces and AJ&K, little administrative or fiscal autonomy. Lack of constitutional cover for Governance Orders.

Need for Reform: Some of the cascades small ambitions through the Supremacy scheme. They also have caused towards intelligence of deficiency. Famous sentiments exist aimed at an independent regional states. In this grave locality the prominence of geo premeditated activities were not approved but they must be sewed fine on period.

5.2 Analysis from Historical Perspective

The history of Gilgit-Baltistan⁹⁵ can be divided into distinct phases as, pre-history up to 7th century, medieval history up to 1840 and modern history from 1840 onwards, including post-independence history after 1947. The area though remained isolated due to inaccessible and difficult topography, yet has remained epicenter of politico- military rivalries amongst races of Central Asians, Chinese, Tibetans, Russians and British. The area has been at cross road of conquerors and raiders. The earlier history of Gilgit-Baltistan is not much known, however, the traces of rock carving provide sufficient information to assume the life style, customs and

⁹⁵ Ahmed Dani, *History of Northern Areas of Pakista* (Islamabad: Historical and Cultural Research,1991), 110.

traditions of people. Generally, the people of Gilgit-Baltistan and those living along Eastern bank of Indus River in Kohistan District up to Thakot were known as “Dardiac People”. Prominent amongst earlier rulers are Psycho-Parthian from Central Asia who had established their rule around 1st Century BC, which lasted till 1 AD. This was followed by the rule of Kushan’s who had already established in Central Asia and China, followed by rule of Sassanid from Persia in the beginning of 3rd Century AD. During this period, Buddhism flourished in the area, and many of Buddha’s carved scriptures are witness to the fact. The Huns warrior tribes from Central Asia have also ruled better half of Gilgit-Baltistan. From 612 to 750 AD, the areas were ruled by Portal Shahi Dynasty who were Buddhist and had close relations with Chinese empire. It is worth mentioning here that from racial point of view and from rule point of view, the area has remained divided between Gilgit region and Baltistan region. In early ages, the Baltistan region had been ruled by Chinese and Tibetans. The present Baltee race is believed to be a mix breed of Aryo-Tibatans, which happened sequel to their inter marriages. The medieval history between 7th century and 19th century was indicated through law of various empires including, Tara khans in Gilgit, Maghlots in Nagar, Ayashoo in Hunza, Burshai in Puniyal, the Maqpons in Skardu, Archans in Shigar and Yabgos in Khaplu. Islam came in the area from Central Asia and Badakhshan in 725 AD. The preaching of four distinct sects of Islam, namely Sunni, Shia, Ismaili and Nurbuksh, by saints continued till 1825.

During this period the main princely States were that of Yasin, Koh-e-Ghizer, Puniyal, Gilgit, Hunza, Nagar, Astor, Rondu, Skardu, Shigar, Khaplu, Kharmang and Shinaki Democratic Republics of Diamer district. Amongst these the States of Yasin, Gilgit, Hunza, Nagar and Skardu were relatively more powerful. These States had complete internal and external autonomy. The relation between these princely States varied, i.e. hostilities leading to battles and cordial leading to inter marriages amongst royal families. The princely States of Baltistan are believed to have influence of Mughal Empire after Emperor Akbar’s occupation of Kashmir. The State of Hunza had a long drawn history of its relation with China.

The modern history starts with the ingress of Sikh Rulers of Lahore in Skardu in 1838 and in Gilgit in 1842, while rest of the princely States remained intact. The influence of Sikh Ruler, in the above mentioned two States, cannot be termed as capture with intention to rule. As the feuds among the princely States and within royal families continued to gain power, the ousted rulers of

Gilgit and Skardu sought military assistance of National of Jammu & Kashmir which was province of Sikh Rulers of Lahore. Wazir Zorawar Singh in Skardu and Colonel Nathu Shah in Gilgit, having re-instated the ousted rulers, had returned bulk of the forces, leaving the affairs of the State to the native rulers.

Significant turn came in the history of Gilgit-Baltistan, when after Anglo-Sikh war of 1846; the British India signed Treaty of Lahore, depriving the Sikh Rulers of its territories between River Beas and Indus, including State of Jammu and Kashmir⁹⁶. This was followed by Treaty of Amritsar between British India and Maharaja of Kashmir, i.e., British India selling out State of Jammu and Kashmir towards Maharaja Gulab Singh the ruler of Jammu and Kashmir. The detailed analysis of these treaties, aimed at finding their implications on political status of Gilgit-Baltistan, is carried out in subsequent part. However, it is pertinent to note that the British in a way rewarded Maharaja Gulab Singh by authenticating him the ruler of State of Jammu and Kashmir.

The British administration further, desired extend their influence over the princely States of Gilgit-Baltistan, known as Frontier Region States. With the help of British, Maharaja of Kashmir was able to subjugate most of the area. Chilas was subjugated in 1852, Gilgit in 1860, Puniyal, Koh-e-Ghizer and Yasin 1863, Skardu and surrounding in 1838-1842 and Hunza and Nagar around 1866. In case of Hunza and Nagar, only a truce was enacted and no physical invasions were carried out, till 1891, when joint force of Maharaja and Government of British India jointly attacked Nagar and Hunza. During the period from 1840 – 1892, the princely States of Gilgit-Baltistan enjoyed complete internal and to some extent external autonomy. Maharaja of Kashmir only enjoyed suzerain status, and received annual vassalage/tribute as mark of the Mir's allegiance to him. Meanwhile, consequent to expanding influence of Russian Empire to Central Asia and Chinese Turkistan in the decades of 1860 and 1870s, the British in collaboration with Maharaja of Kashmir, established office of the Political Agent in Gilgit, to keep a watch on Russian advancement into British India through the passes, entering in the area via Wakhan strip. For this purpose initially a small force and later a militia known as Gilgit Scouts, comprising of local youth was raised to guard these passes. In 1935, it was appreciated by British that a full

⁹⁶ Ershad Mahmud, "Status of AJK in Political Milieu," *Institute of policy studies Islamabad* no.3, (2017): 22.

military control of Gilgit Agency was required owing to spreading communism, and accordingly Gilgit Agency was taken on lease for 60 years from Maharaja of Kashmir.

It is worth to pointing out that during the period after 1891; all the local chieftains remained loyal to Maharaja of Kashmir and British government. Meanwhile, as the movement for freedom of Subcontinent was gaining impetus and the British had decided in principle to give independence to Sub Continent after world War II, leading to independence of Pakistan and India on 14/15 August 1947. Due to remoteness of the area and monarchic rule, no worth white political movement was witnessed in Gilgit- Baltistan. However, the population and rulers both had only one ambition, i.e. to join Pakistan. The same manifestation was translated into reality by troops of Gilgit Scouts, on 1 November 1947, later joined by rulers and volunteers. This led to coupe against Dogra Ruler, ousting Maharaja's forces out of Gilgit – Baltistan, and announcing accession to Pakistan.

5.3 Analysis of Legal Prospective

Post-Independence Governance Pattern: Soon after liberation of Gilgit-Baltistan in November 1947, the local Provisional Government requested the Administration of Pakistan to income the area under managerial controller. Sardar Alam Khan, was an Establishment Officer, designated as Political Agent Northern Areas, took charge of his appointment on 16 November 1947. The Political Agent was answerable to the Resident Commissioner Arctic West Border Area (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa), based in Peshawar. In a way initially Gilgit-Baltistan was annexed with North West Frontier Province for administrative and governance purposes. The Political Resident was to act as advisor to Director Universal of Pakistan on matters relating to Gilgit Agency and princely states. Since the Resident Commissioner based in Peshawar was dealing with the Tribal Areas bordering Afghanistan, consisting of Agencies under peculiar environments and governed by British Law for Tribal Areas, known as “Frontier Crimes Regulations (FCR), it was deemed convenient to extend the same law to Gilgit Agency as well, contrary to the fact that the societal dynamics and on ground situation in Gilgit Baltistan altogether differed to that of Tribal Areas, bordering Afghanistan⁹⁷.

⁹⁷ A Joint Publication by Government of Gilgit-Baltistan, *Economic Report Broadening the Transformation* (Islamabad: Asian Development Bank and the World Bank, 2011), 16.

The arrangement continued till 1950, when Agency of Kashmir Matters & Arctic Zones were recognized under Federal administration and affairs of Gilgit Agency were transferred to KANA Division. In 1952, the post of Political Agent was up graded and a District Management Group officer of the level of Joint Secretary was appointed as “Resident Northern Areas”. The shift of administrative and governance affairs of Northern Areas from the then NWFP to Ministry of KANA can be because of the fact that by then, the blurred picture about status of Gilgit-Baltistan had become quite clear as Gilgit-Baltistan in principle was taken as share of state of Jammu & Kashmir, thus making this disputed area, recognized as such by India, Pakistan and United Nations. The other significant event was Karachi Contract 1949, among the Administration of Azad Jammu & Kashmir which declared Gilgit-Baltistan by part of Jammu and Kashmir, but provisionally placed under Federation of Pakistan for administrative purposes. Gilgit-Baltistan has been ruled and governed by Federal Government through the bureaucratic machinery throughout, till the promulgation of reforms of 2009.

The analysis of the governance pattern reveal that though the Political Agent exercised all administrative and judicial power under the provisions of FCR, till its abolition in 1972, yet the fact remains that he had minimal effect, as better half of the Northern Areas was divided into princely states. The rulers (Mir) of the princely states enjoyed internal autonomy and the managed the affairs through the Jirga system, in accordance with their customs and traditions. It was only in proper Gilgit, Skardu, Astor and Chilas, where political functionaries had to play a role.

Although a representative body called Arctic Zones Advisory Assembly comprising sixteen associates through controls to permission expansion scheme was established in 1970 but the real change was witnessed when through Presidential Order of 1972. Gilgit, Baltistan and Diamer Activities converted in political regions through employing Assistant Representatives. All the princely states, less the state of Hunza, were abolished. The State of Hunza was abolished in 1974. The FCR was replaced by common law, and two additional political districts namely Ghizer and Ghanche (making total five districts) were created later. It was also envisaged to develop the

administrative infrastructure within a period of ten year, in a way that Gilgit-Baltistan could be transformed into a Provincial Setup. However, Bhutto Reforms remained a dream due to imposition of Military Rule in 1977 and Gilgit & Baltistan were acknowledged by means of Military Rule (Zone E). The gradual facilitations continued. In 1985, a representative from Northern Areas was appointed as Advisor to Minister Kashmir Affairs. Later elected representative from Gilgit-Baltistan through position of Preacher of Government was appointed like Advisor for Prime Minister.

The next marked changed was witnessed in 1994, when the Federal Cabinet under the direction of Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto, approved a Reform Package known Permissible Agenda Mandate 1994. Over this package Guidelines for Commerce outlined political secretariat was recognized the column of Legal Administrator were replaced by 3 members. In 1999, the LFO 1994 were edited through authorizing Arctic Zones Governmental Assembly to establish on forty-nine topics that spelt out agenda II of LFO. Trendy 2005 Arctic Zones Law court Appeal were recognized. Moreover, 6 reserve seats for techno crates and one additional seat for women in Northern Area Council were created. In 2006, six advisors were appointed from Northern Areas Legislative Council members and the members were brought at par with those of Azad Jammu And Kashmir Assembly for pay and privileges. In 2007, the NALC was renamed as Northern Areas Legislative Assembly⁹⁸.

A chronological survey of administrative and governance reforms relating to Gilgit Baltistan from 1947 till today reveal that the area remained totally neglected till early 70s. However, from 1970s onwards, the concessions have steady & fragments however none the total satisfaction of the masses because the bureaucracy dominated the elected representatives. No government has been able to endure a political solution to the best satisfaction of the people of Gilgit-Baltistan due to its so called linkage with Kashmir Issue

5.4 Gilgit Baltistan Empowerment and Self-Governance 2009

⁹⁸ Bansal , "Gilgit Baltistan: The Roots of Political Alienation." *Strategic Analysis* no.32,1 (2008):

Gilgit and Baltistan Order 2009 was introduced on August 28, 2009. This document finds its traces in the landmark conclusion of the Supreme Court of Pakistan of May 29, 1999⁹⁹, directing Administration of Pakistan to recruit suitable managerial or governmental procedures within an era of about 6 months, after the date of decision, enabling people of Gilgit and Baltistan to appreciate their essential privileges that to be administered by their selected legislatures, and to have admission to impartiality via sovereign judges.

The package has been promulgated through Presidential Order. Through this package a special status, in line to that of Azad Jammu and Kashmir Government and provincial set ups of Pakistan has been extended to Gilgit-Baltistan. The package is outcome of hectic efforts put in by a great motorized commission below the chairmanship Preacher for Kashmir Matters and Arctic Zones, with experts representing ministries of Foreign Affairs, Law and Justice, Cabinet Division, Interior, Inter-Services Intelligence and Intelligence Bureau. The draft reforms duly examined by the Rule & Impartiality Separation, was permitted through the Federal Cupboard.

The package is a comprehensive document, containing the provision of fundamental rights to the people, the structure, functioning and control the institutions of the Director the Chief Preacher the Baltistan & Gilgit Government, an Association, Government, monetary process, alternative requirements and the services including the office of the PSC, the CEC & the Universal Assessor.

Besides a fact that the term of zone changed after (Arctic Zones) to (Gilgit and Baltistan) Main Minister & other offices as mentioned above have been produced. The Association has controls and authorities to establish on fifty five matters; including passing of annual budget. The legislative powers of Gilgit-Baltistan Legislative Assemblage have been enlarged since forty nine to sixty one subjects.

Gilgit-Baltistan Legislative Assembly: It contains of about 33 associates of whom 24 associates were designated straight on source of mature permission. Seven spaces have been earmarked for females at rate of one woman per District and 3 seats have been reserved for

⁹⁹ Law Department Gilgit Baltistan, *The Gilgit-Baltistan (Empowerment and Self Governance) Order* (Islamabad: LAGB, 2009), 3.

technocrats. The Assembly has Chief Minister as leader of the House, the Lecturer and Deputy Lecturer, designated by the house¹⁰⁰.

Gilgit-Baltistan Council: This consists of Major Preacher of Pakistan and Director of Gilgit and Baltistan as Deputy, 6 associates designated through Chief Preacher of Pakistan after among the Ministers and associates of the Assembly of Pakistan while 6 associates are designated through Gilgit-Baltistan Governmental Assemblage on basis of proportional representation. The Minister Kashmir Matters & Gilgit and Baltistan acts as ex officio associate & the priest in custody of the Assembly.

Stake Holders Views: The package as a whole is generally viewed as a comprehensive draft, addressing most of the issues relating to self-governance, internal autonomy, judicial relief and provisions of services. In the opinion of the masses, the reforms package is a right and timely step, bringing the individuals of Gilgit and Baltistan with other shires of Pakistan. However, a small segment of the people view that the reforms are eye wash, because they do not provide the required relief, with reference to integration of Gilgit-Baltistan with Pakistan. Most of the Kashmir management on equally margins of the Streak of Controller interprets the reforms equivalent to delinking Gilgit-Baltistan from Kashmir issue.

The Indian Administration also retaliated; subpoenaed Pakistan Assistant Great Administrator of Pakistan Mr. Rifat Masood and listed its strong objection. The fact of the matter is that, the internal autonomy and self-governance has been ensured through provision of provincial setup required institutions and infrastructure. The monopoly and influence of Bureau of Kashmir Matters & Arctic Zones and bureaucracy has been considerably reduced. The Gilgit-Baltistan Council by virtue of its composition, i.e. 50% members from Gilgit-Baltistan and 50% from amongst the members of the Federal Cabinet and Parliament of Pakistan, provide forums for interaction and sharing of views on matters linking to Gilgit and Baltistan. However, the question illustration of Gilgit and Baltistan in Constituent Assemblies of Pakistan yet remains an unfilled

¹⁰⁰ Jamil Niazi, “Constitutional status of Gligit-Baltistan,” *DAWN*. April 11, 2018.

dream. The bundle does not guarantee better incorporation of Gilgit and Baltistan through the main stream radical system of Pakistan¹⁰¹.

Apprehensions: Apparently there is no opposition to the package, however, apprehensions with respect to following aspects definitely prevail: The package has been promulgated via a Constitutional Direction, duly approved through National Cupboard. The references are not consequent to legislation by the Parliament. The managerial direction of the Premier has no permissible & legitimate requisite on upcoming administrations to endure it. Between 1972 and 2009, Gilgit and Baltistan has been progressively promoted to position of a province, through references and packages. All these references are additional legitimate and out of outline of clearing of Kashmir issue, providing below Joint States Contract for India & Pakistan determination. As special administrative unit, Gilgit-Baltistan has to function like other provinces of Pakistan but deprived of depiction in National Assembly and Senate. The Main Preacher of Gilgit and Baltistan can be asked to participate in meeting of Central Cupboard as viewer, which is token representation.

The reforms provide the provision for establishment of Gilgit-Baltistan Consolidated Funds and encourage imposition of taxes, thereby generating own revenues. So for Gilgit-Baltistan is run on grants, provided by Federal Government. In the absence of any reasonable source of income and totally missing industrial infrastructure, the imposition of taxes is going to be an unpopular step. Hence, Gilgit-Baltistan Government apparently seems reluctant to impose taxes, as there is already a strong demand for removal of custom duty on Chinese imports for Gilgit-Baltistan consumption. We may suggest one seat each for every District of Gilgit-Baltistan.

Merits

- The sense of dogmatic deficiency of the individuals of Gilgit and Baltistan through esteems uniqueness & depiction that will be lectured & upcoming of Baltistan and Gilgit will resolute by way of each requirements.

¹⁰¹ Akhter Ezdi etal, Proposals for Enhanced Autonomy and Empowerment of AJ&K and GB (Islamabad: Association for the Rights of the People of Jammu and Kashmir, 2012), 25.

- Decision guarantees superior incorporation of Gilgit and Baltistan with the normal dogmatic scheme of Pakistan.
- Kashmiri management India be able to gratify as it will be “temporary or momentary” position, for example remembering doubtful position of Gilgit and Baltistan as share of Jammu and Kashmir.
- In circumstance the referendum in which third selection is planned, the individuals of Gilgit and Baltistan stagnant election for Pakistan.
- Decisions necessitate lowest administrative and essential fluctuations.
- The revolution separatist programme & centrifugal propensities will overwhelmed.
- Decision ended whelming maintenance of individuals of Gilgit and Baltistan obvious after response attained by survey.

Demerits

- Dogmatic position of Baltistan and Gilgit remained in fluctuation and innovative ultimatum or wish of individuals for agreement towards Pakistan.
- Through community estimation that kept change might become hostage multiplicative for the independence of Baltistan & Gilgit.
- This one might name in the direction of acknowledgement of eminence where this was other from craving of India.

5.5 Ending Karachi Agreement and Merging Gilgit Baltistan With Azad Jammu & Kashmir

Merits

- Individuals of Baltistan & Gilgit fitting to Kashmiri status might be wanted these stages.
- Proceeding mutually verges of Streak of Regulator of dogmatic managements also comfy these stages.
- Pakistan main department complements that regarding the tenacity of Kashmir matters by referendum.

Demerits

- Constitutional Sense deprived of the individuals of Baltistan & Gilgit would be increase.

- The problems of distances through Kashmir that produce further managerial flagon necklines
- Pro-autonomy & individuality would encouraged
- Posture of India around Baltistan & Gilgit implicit & defensible

5.6 Providing status Akin to Azad Jammu & Kashmir

a) Merits

- Least structural & organizational changes will compulsory by way of prevailing infrastructure that was virtually on alike outlines receive alteration of designations
- The matters connecting to self-ascendancy & interior independence would superior lectured by means of Gilgit & Baltistan will achieve position similar to Azad Jammu & Kashmir consuming provisional Composition, Leader, streamer, Preacher, Get-together & legal substructure.

b) Demerits

- The elementary request of individual for example incorporation with Pakistan would endure un- spoken
- No incorporation through countrywide dogmatic scheme of Pakistan
- The choice established unenthusiastic reply as per the reaction established via review
- Independent Government position never been a request of individuals of Gilgit & Baltistan.
- The pro Pakistani Kashmiri management on together borders of streak of regulator will severely compete with it
- Public for 1.3 million individuals of Gilgit & Baltistan might not be a feasible managerial & monetary selection
- India will mark numerous shout
- Separatist gatherings determined for independent Public will stimulated
- It will problematic for Pakistan to validate opinion posture in UN

5.7 Fifth Constitutional Province of Pakistan

a) Merits

Admissible under Art. 1 (2) (d) of 1973 Constitution which says,

(Terrains of Pakistan will comprise such Statuses & terrains as or might be involved in Pakistan whether through, agreement or otherwise)¹⁰²

- Issue of GB political future settled once for all.
- To the best satisfaction of people of GB.
- Pakistan has a justified reason to do it, when see in historical perspective.

b) Demerits

- Difficult to justify because of Karachi Agreement and Sino – Pak Border Agreement 1963
- U turn on principle stance and Kashmir Policy
- Unacceptable to Kashmiris on both sides of LOC, amounting to annoying them and losing their support for accession to Pakistan

¹⁰² Ministry of Law and Justice, *The Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan article 1*.

Government of Pakistan, Islamabad: December 26, 2017.

5.8 Survey/ Public Opinion through Questioners: Analysis

Table 5.1: Professional Wise Analysis

Professional	Gender			
	Male		Female	
	Number of Respondents	Percentages	Number of Respondents	Percentages
Politician	7	5.4 %	1	1.4 %
Bureaucrat	9	6.9 %	3	4.2 %
Govt. Servants	23	17.7 %	13	18.1 %
Journalists	9	6.9 %	1	1.4 %
University Students	54	41.5 %	36	50%
General Publics	28	21.5 %	18	25%
Total	130	100 %	72	100 %

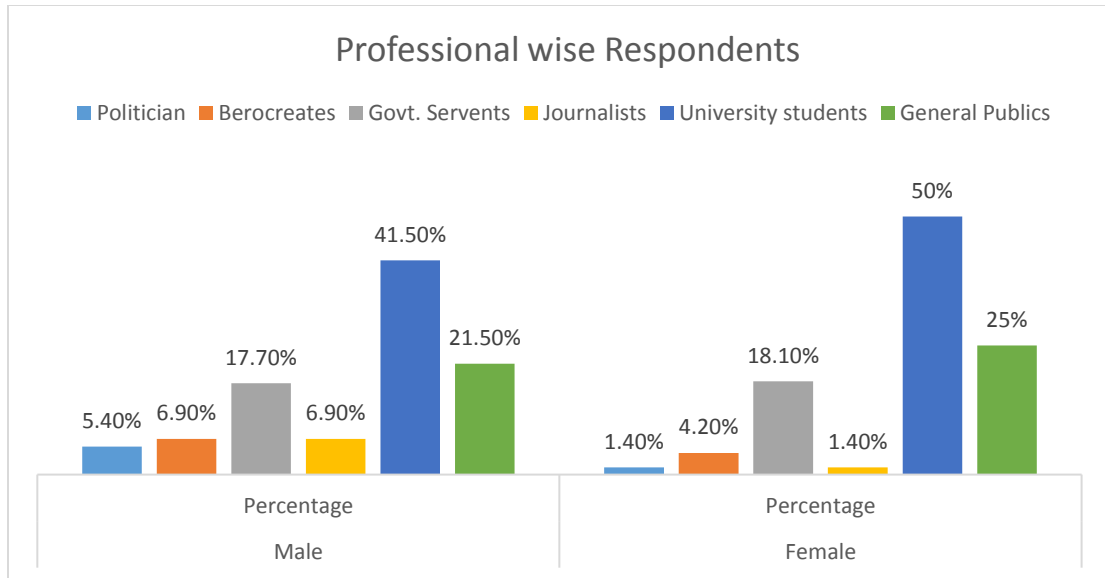


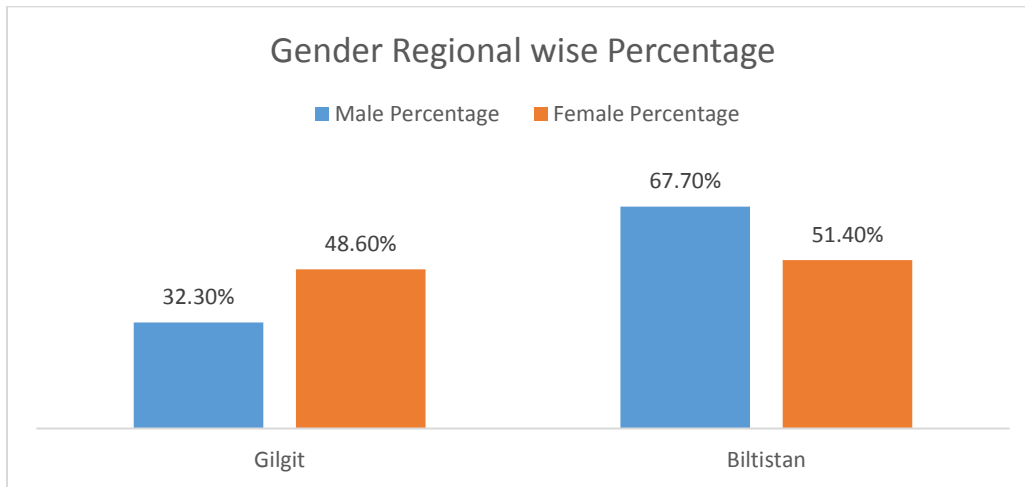
Figure 5.1: Professional wise Respondents.

From the above table it is stated as in this study Male 7 (5.4%) respondents were politician, 9 (6.9%) were Bureaucrats, 23 (17.7%) were Government, Servant, 9 (6.9%) were journalist, 54 (41.5%) were university students and 28 (21.5%) were general publics. Its means majority male were university students' participants in this study. Total 130 male participate in this study.

From the above table it is stated as in this study Female 1 (1.4%) respondents were politician, 3 (4.2%) were Bureaucrat 13 (18.7%) were Government, Servant, 1 (10.4%) were journalist, 36 (50.%) were university students and 18 (25%) were general publics. Its means majority female were university students' participants in this study. Total 130 female participate in this study.

Regional Wise Analysis

Gender		Gilgit	Baltistan	Total
Male	Number of Respondents	42	88	130
	Percentage	32.3%	67.7%	100%
Female	Number of Respondents	35	37	72
	Percentage	48.6%	51.4%	100%



From the above table it is stated as in this study Male 42 (32.3%) respondents were belongs to Gilgit and 88 (67.7%) were belongs to Baltistan its means majority male were belongs to Baltistan in this study. Total 130 male participate in this study.

From the above table it is stated as in this study Female 35 (48.6%) respondents were belongs to Gilgit and 37(51.4%) were belongs to Baltistan its means majority female were belongs to Baltistan in this study. Total 130 female participate in this study.

Table 5.1: Do you know that there are provisions in the Constitution of Pakistan for the Protection of the rights of the people of Gilgit-Baltistan?

Options	Yes	No	Neutral	Don't Know	Total
Percentage	40.1%	42.6%	6.4%	10.9%	100%
Number of Respondents	80	86	14	22	202

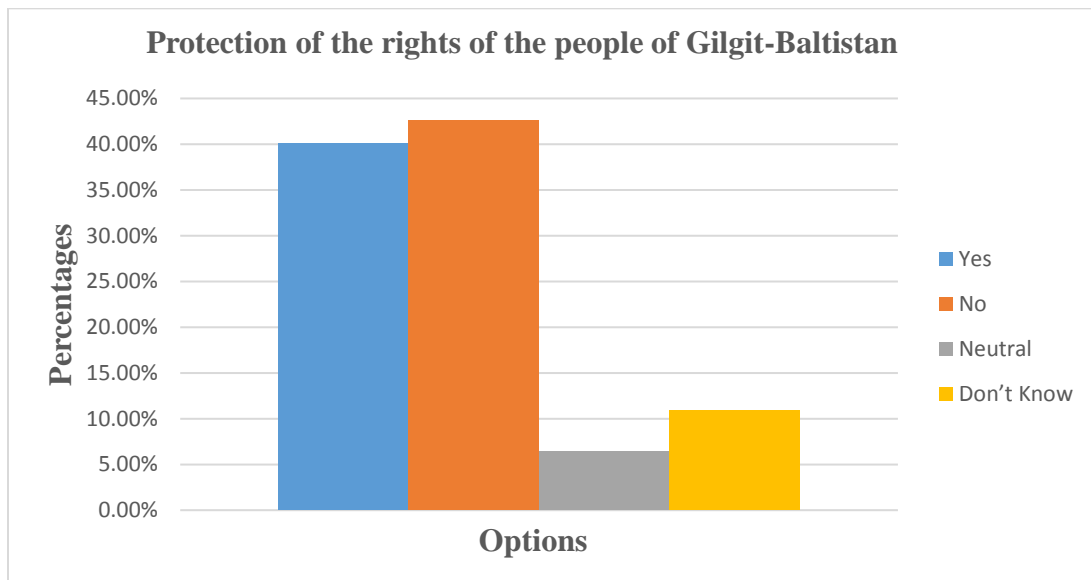


Figure 5.1: Protection of the rights of the people of Gilgit-Baltistan

This was a basic question aimed at getting information from public to assess their knowledge about constitution of Pakistan. Out of 202 respondents (80) 40.10% responded with yes, about (86)42.6% responded no, while (14) 6.45% stayed neutral and (22)10.9% responded that they don't have knowledge of the subject. Majority of people were of the opinion that they have knowledge about legal provisions of the constitution. The above data also show in bar graph as follows.

Table 5.2: Do you know that there are provisions for protection of fundamental human rights of people of GB in Constitution of Pakistan?

Options	Yes	No	Neutral	Don't Know	Total
Number of Respondents	72	94	14	22	202
Percentage	35.6%	42.6%	6.4%	10.9%	100%

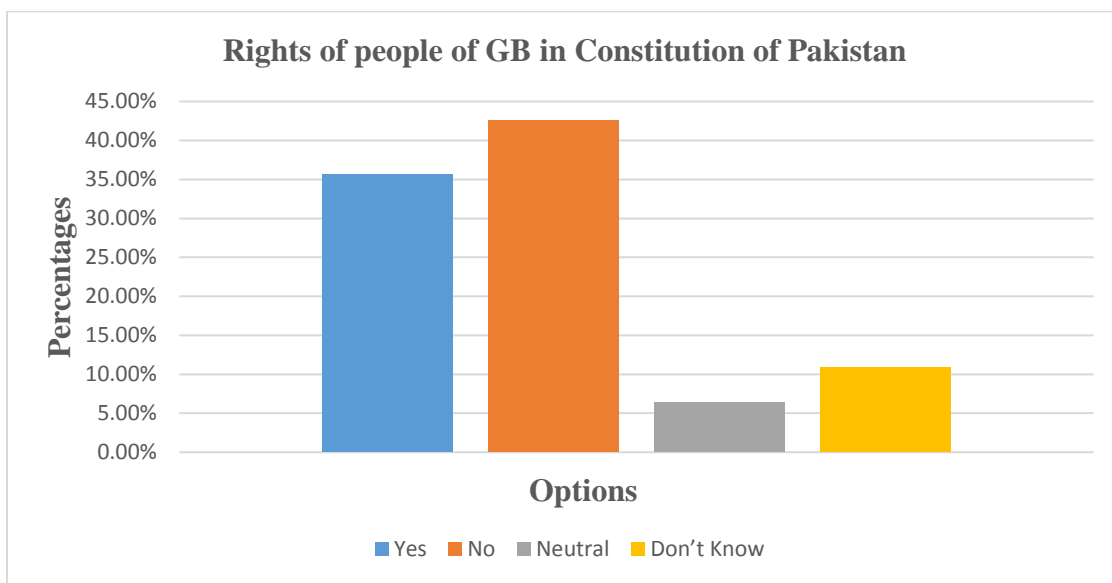


Figure 5.2: Rights of people of GB in Constitution of Pakistan

This question was aimed at acquiring the knowledge about fundamental human rights of people of GB in the constitutions of Pakistan. Out of 202(72) respondents 35.6% responded with yes, about (94) 46% responded no, while (14) 6.9% stayed neutral and (22)10.9% responded that they don't have knowledge of the subject. Result suggested large majority of people were of the opinion that they have knowledge about legal provisions of the constitution

Table 5.3: Do the people of Gilgit-Baltistan have rights to freedom of gathering (assembly, rally) everywhere in Pakistan?

Options	Yes	No	Neutral	Don't Know	Total
Number of Respondents	142	39	14	7	202
Percentage	70.3%	19.3%	6.9%	3.5%	100%

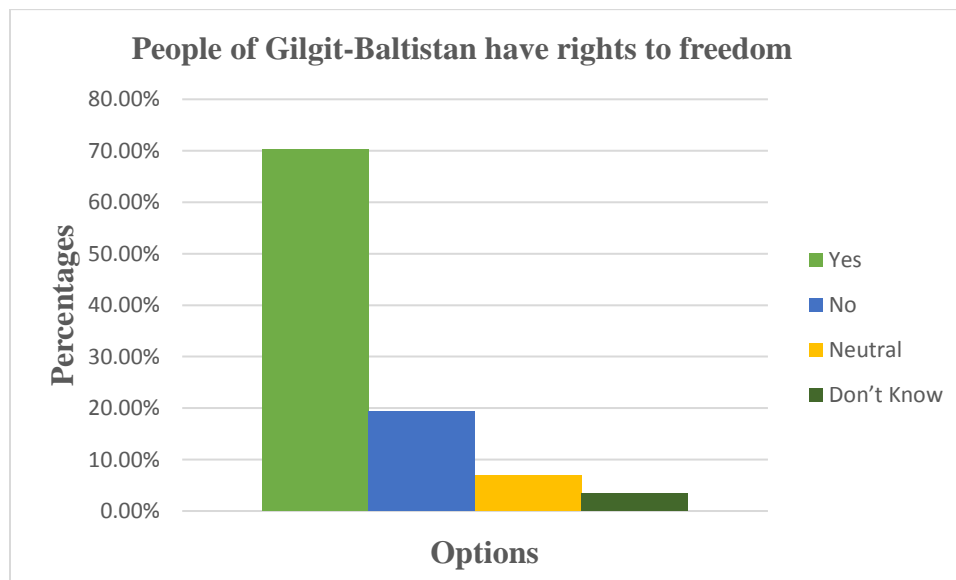


Figure 5.3: People of Gilgit-Baltistan have rights to freedom

This question was aimed at acquiring the knowledge of people about their right of rally etc. in any part of Pakistan. Out of 202 respondents (142) 70.3% responded with yes, about (39)19.3% responded with no, while (14) 6.9% stayed neutral and (7)3.5% responded that they don't have knowledge of the subject. Result suggested large majority of people were of the opinion that they have right to carry any movement, as it was more general question more people responded positively or negatively than previously.

Table 5.4: Do the people of Gilgit-Baltistan have freedom of association anywhere in Pakistan?

Options	Yes	No	Neutral	Don't Know	Total
Number of Respondents	142	39	14	7	202
Percentage	70.3%	19.3%	6.9%	3.5%	100%

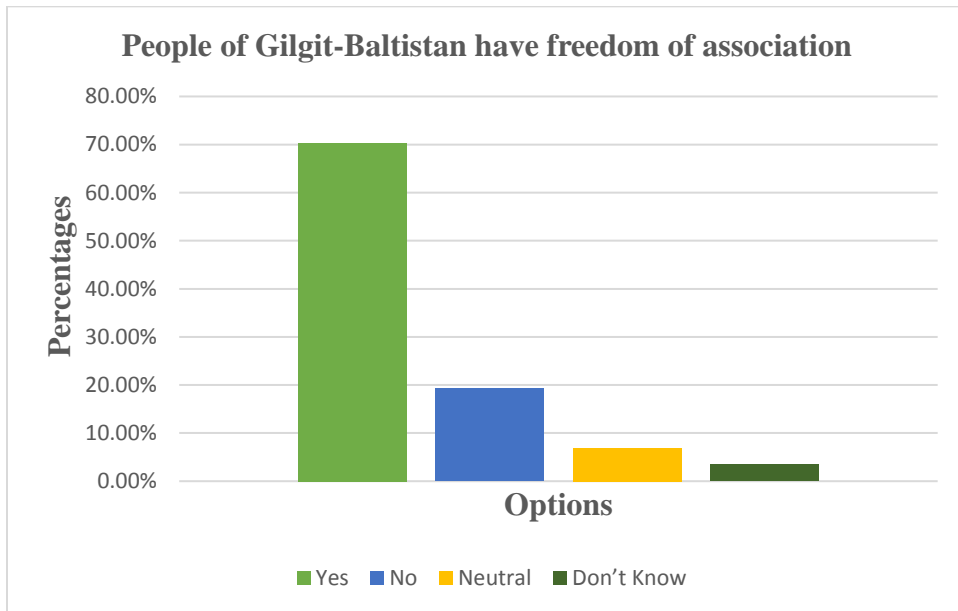


Figure 5.4: People of Gilgit-Baltistan have freedom of association

This question was aimed at acquiring the knowledge about freedom of association of people of GB in Pakistan. Out of 202 respondents (142) 70.3% responded with yes, about (39)19.3% responded with no, while (7) 3.5% stayed neutral and 0.5% responded that they don't have knowledge of the subject. Result suggested large majority of people were clear about the subject.

Table 5.5: Do the people of Gilgit-Baltistan have freedom of trade, business, or choosing a profession anywhere in Pakistan?

Options	Yes	No	Neutral	Don't Know	Total
Number of Respondents	172	13	13	4	202
Percentage	85.1%	6.4%	6.4%	2%	100%



Figure 5.5: Freedom of trade, business, or choosing a profession anywhere in Pakistan

This question inquired people of GB's right to do business, trade or adopt any profession in Pakistan. Out of 202 respondents (172)85.1% responded with yes, (13)6.4% responded with no,

while (13)6.4% stayed neutral and (4) 2% responded that they don't have knowledge of the subject. Result suggested large majority of people were clear about the subject.

Table 5.6: Do the people of Gilgit-Baltistan have freedom of speech anywhere in Pakistan?

Options	Yes	No	Neutral	Don't Know	Total
Number of Respondents	137	41	19	5	202
Percentage	67.8%	20.3%	9.4%	2.5%	100%

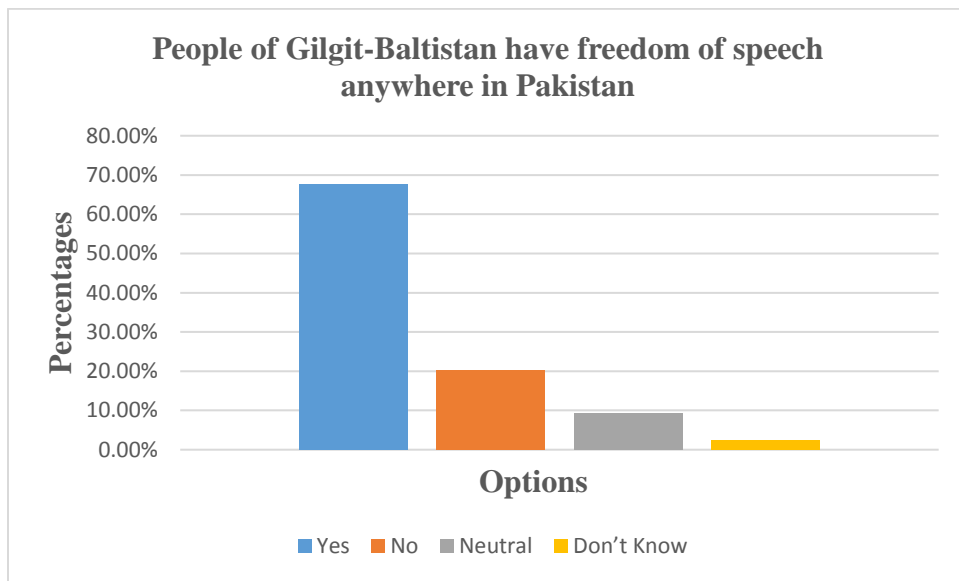


Figure 5.6: People of Gilgit-Baltistan have freedom of speech anywhere in Pakistan

This question is about freedom to express for people of GB anywhere in Pakistan. Out of 202 respondents (137) 67.8% responded with yes, (41)20.3% responded with no, while (19)9.4% stayed neutral and (5) 2.5% responded that they don't have knowledge of the subject.

Table 5.7: Do the people of Gilgit-Baltistan have freedom of religious practices anyplace in Pakistan?

Options	Yes	No	Neutral	Don't Know	Total
Number of Respondents	174	10	16	2	202
Percentage	86.1%	5%	7.9%	1%	100%

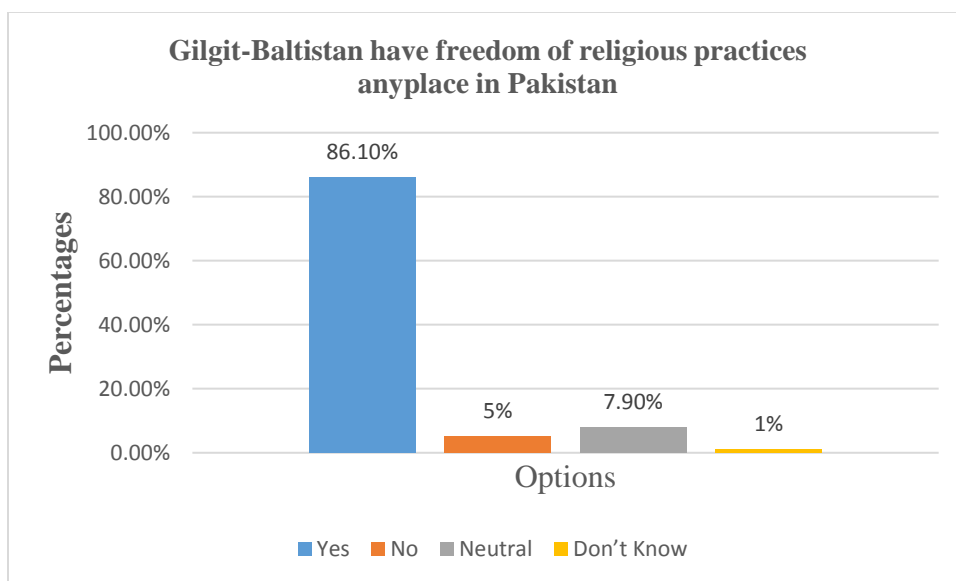


Figure 5.7: Gilgit-Baltistan have freedom of religious practices anyplace in Pakistan

This question is about freedom of religious practices for people of GB in Pakistan. Out of 202 respondents (174) 86.1% responded with yes, (10) 5% responded with no, while (16)7.9% stayed neutral and (2)1% responded that they don't have knowledge of the subject. As there is complete freedom of religious practices in Pakistan result suggested large majority's awareness of the fact.

Table 5.8: Do the people of Gilgit-Baltistan have full rights to get admission in educational institutions of whole country?

Options	Yes	No	Neutral	Don't Know	Total
Number of Respondents	170	21	11	0	202
Percentage	84.2%	10.4%	5.4%	0%	100%

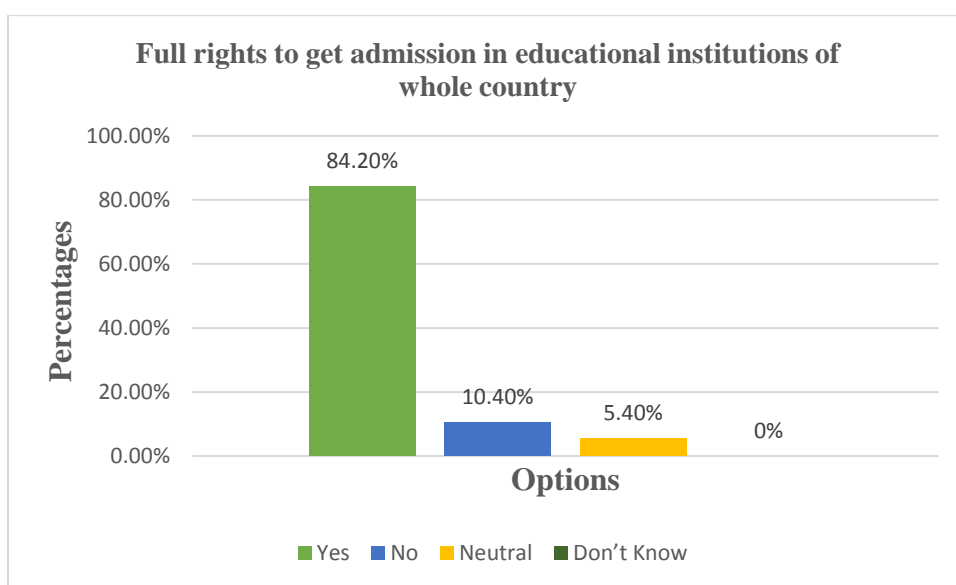


Figure 5.8: Full rights to get admission in educational institutions of whole country

This question is related to the educational right of people GB in Pakistani institutions. Out of 202 respondents (170) 84.2% responded with yes, (21)10.4% responded with no, while (11) 5.4% stayed neutral and. As there is complete freedom of admission in any institute of Pakistan for people of GB result suggested large majority's awareness of the fact.

Table 5.9: Do the people of Gilgit-Baltistan have protection of property anywhere in home land?

Options	Yes	No	Neutral	Don't Know	Total
Number of Respondents	160	21	11	10	202
Percentage	79.20%	10.4%	5.4%	5%	100%

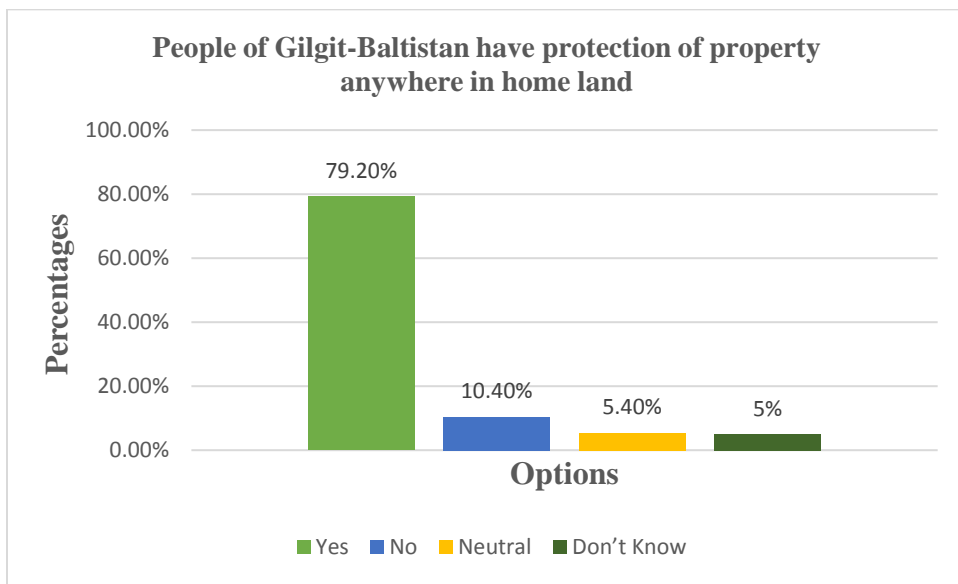


Figure 5.9: People of Gilgit-Baltistan have protection of property anywhere in home land

This question is about safety of property in homeland for people of GB. Out of 202 respondents (160)79.2. % responded with yes, (21) 10.4% responded with no, while (11) 5.4% stayed neutral and (10)5% responded that they don't have knowledge of the subject. Result suggested satisfaction of large majority of people.

Table 5.10: Is the people of Gilgit-Baltistan has full right to access of public place (Park, National Institution and Zoo etc.) in mother land?

Options	Yes	No	Neutral	Don't Know	Total
Number of Respondents	160	21	11	10	202
Percentage	79.20%	10.4%	5.4%	5%	100%

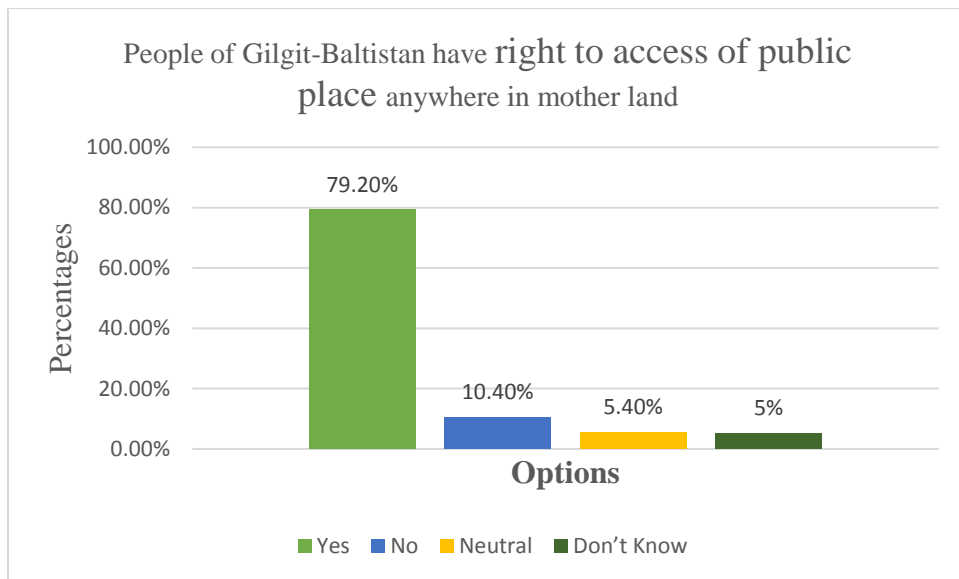


Figure 5.10: People of Gilgit-Baltistan have right to access of public place anywhere in mother land

This question is about safety of property in homeland for people of GB. Out of 202 respondents 79.20% responded with yes, 10.40% responded with no, while 5.40% stayed neutral and 5% responded that they don't have knowledge of the subject. Result suggested satisfaction of large majority of people

Table 5.11: Do the people of Gilgit-Baltistan have right to appear in Federal Civil Services of Pakistan?

Options	Yes	No	Neutral	Don't Know	Total
Number of Respondents	144	32	16	10	202
Percentage	71.3%	15.8%	7.9%	5%	100%

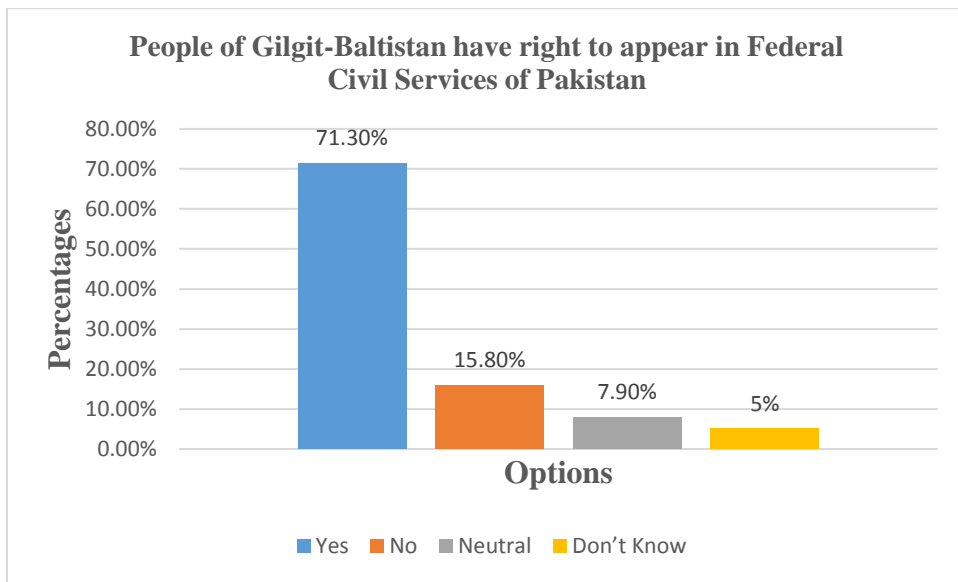


Figure 5.11: People of Gilgit-Baltistan have right to appear in Federal Civil Services of Pakistan

This question is about jobs opportunities for people of GB in civil services of Pakistan. Out of 202 respondents (144) 71.30% responded with yes, (32)15.8% responded with no, while (16)7.9% stayed neutral and (10) 5% responded that they don't have knowledge of the subject. Result suggested satisfaction of large majority of people about the opportunities.

Table 5.12: Do the people of Gilgit-Baltistan hold Computerized National Identity Card (CNIC) issued by Government of Pakistan??

Options	Yes	No	Neutral	Don't Know	Total
Number of Respondents	196	2	4	0	202
Percentage	97%	1%	2%	0%	100%

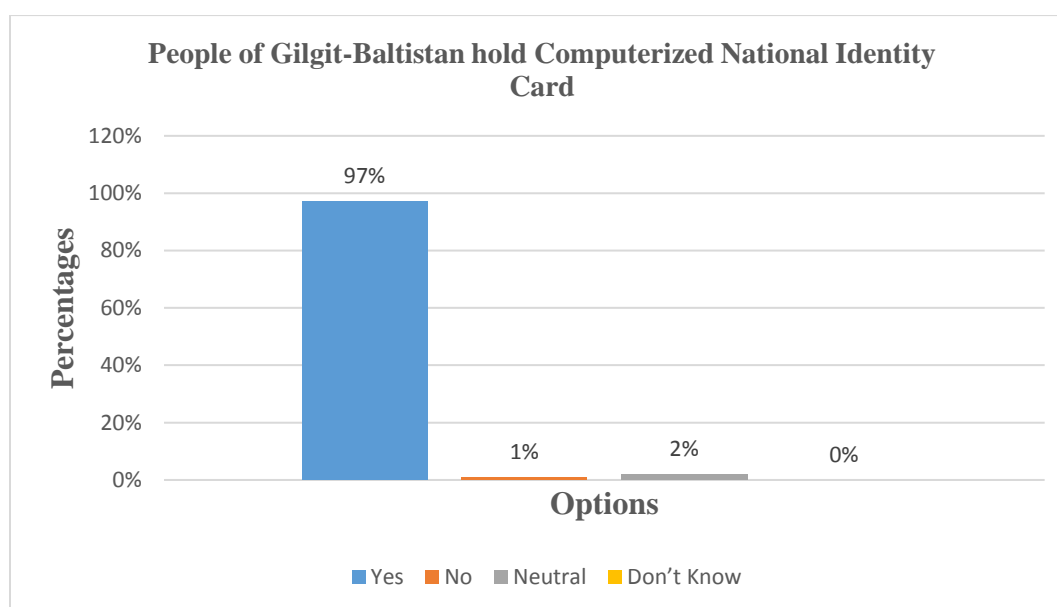


Figure 5.12: People of Gilgit-Baltistan hold Computerized National Identity Card

This question is about holding of CNIC of people of GB. Out of 202(199) respondents 97% responded with yes, (2)1% responded with no, while (4) 2% stayed neutral. As it is general information a majority of people have CNIC there is well.

Table 5.13: Do the people of Gilgit-Baltistan have rights to hold passport issued by Government of Pakistan as a citizen?

Options	Yes	No	Neutral	Don't Know	Total
Number of Respondents	185	10	5	2	202
Percentage	91.6%	5%	2.5%	1%	100%

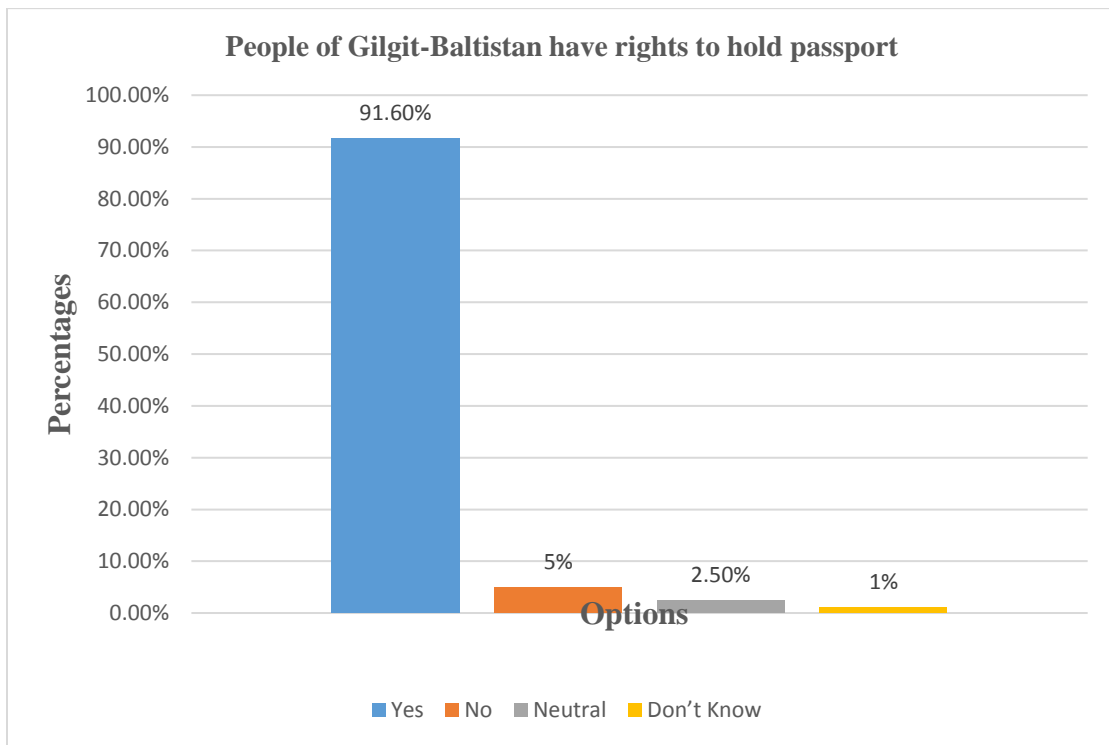


Figure 5.13: People of Gilgit-Baltistan have rights to hold passport

This question is about green passport for people of GB. Out of 202 (185) respondents 91.6% responded with yes, (10)5% responded with no, while (5)2.5% stayed neutral and (2)1% responded that they don't have knowledge of the subject.

Table 5.14: Do the people of Gilgit-Baltistan have rights to move and settle anywhere in the country?

Options	Yes	No	Neutral	Don't Know	Total
Number of Respondents	181	8	9	4	202
Percentage	89.6%	4%	4.5%	2%	100%

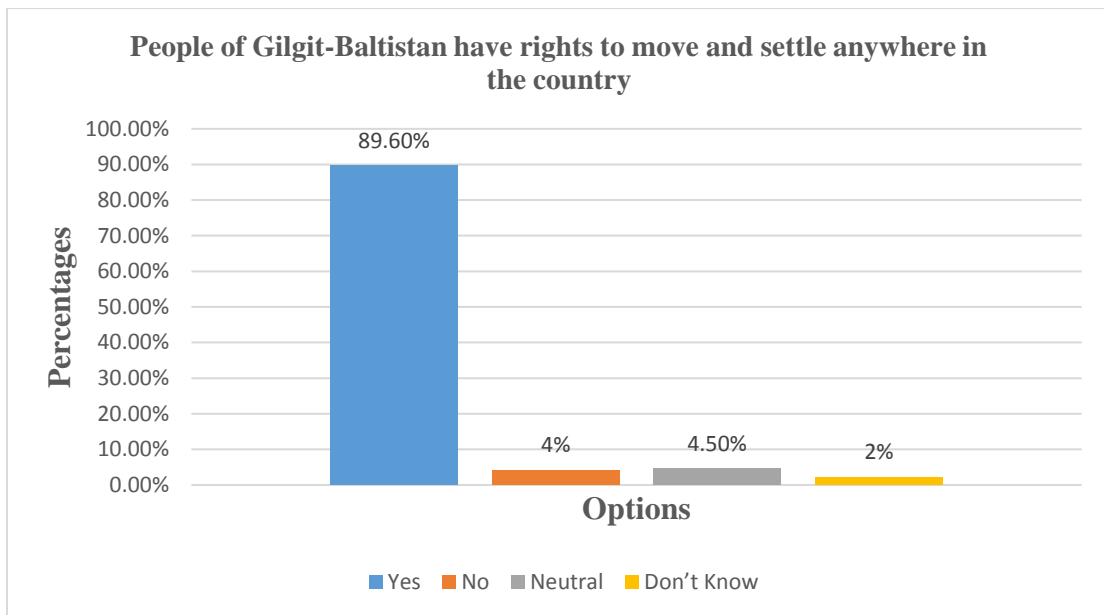


Figure 5.14: people of Gilgit-Baltistan have rights to move and settle anywhere in the country

This question is about movement and settlement for people of GB in Pakistan. Out of 202(181) responses 89.6% responded with yes, (8)4% responded with no, while (9) 4.5% stayed neutral and (4) 2% responded that they don't have knowledge of the subject. Result suggested satisfaction of large majority of people in this regard.

Table 5.15: Do the people of Gilgit-Baltistan have rights to cast vote for Gilgit Baltistan Legislative Assembly (GBLA)?

Options	Yes	No	Neutral	Don't Know	Total
Number of Respondents	177	10	10	5	202
Percentage	87.6%	5%	5%	2.5%	100%

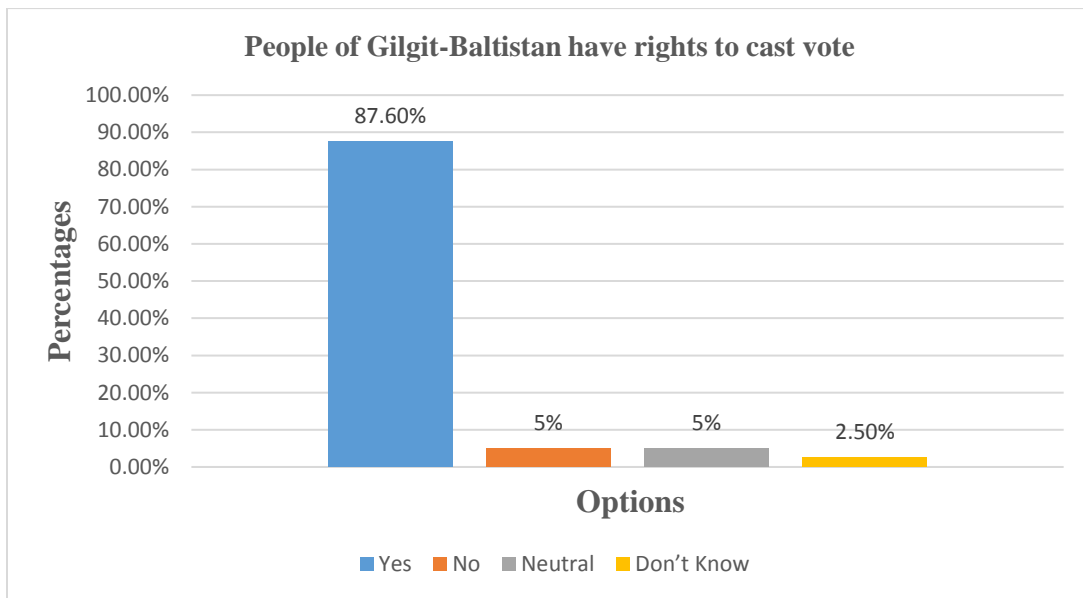


Figure 5.15: People of Gilgit-Baltistan have rights to cast vote

This question is about election and the right of people of GB regarding vote casting. Out of 202 responses (177)87.6% responded with yes, (10)5% responded with no, while (10) 5% stayed neutral and (5)2.5% responded that they don't have knowledge of the subject. Result suggested satisfactory knowledge of respondents in the matter.

Table 5.16 Do the people of Gilgit Baltistan enjoy complete security under laws of Federal Government?

Options	Yes	No	Neutral	Don't Know	Total
Number of Respondents	177	10	10	5	202
Percentage	87.60 %	05.0%	05.0%	2.50%	100%

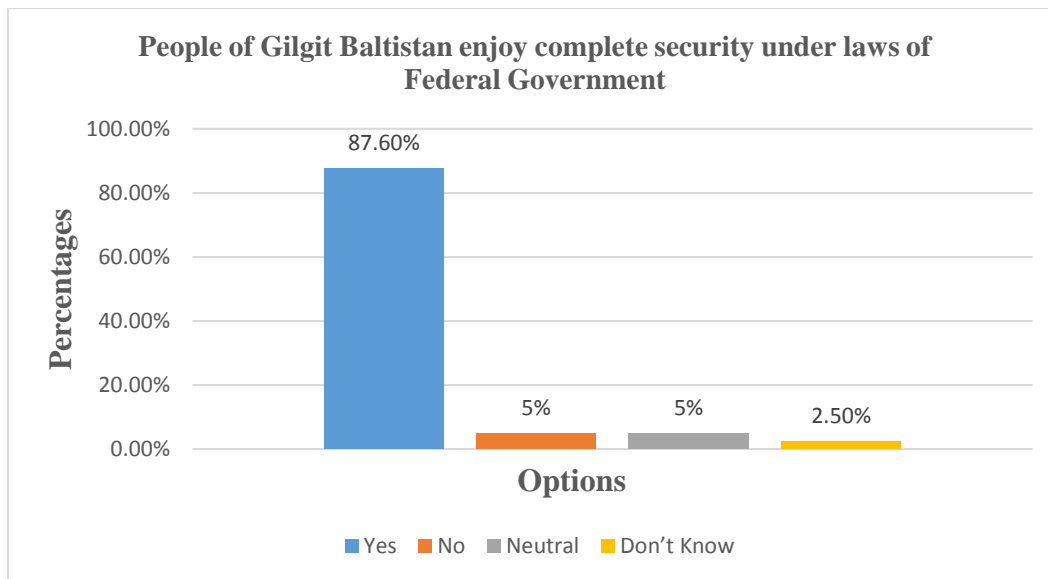


Figure 5.16: people of Gilgit Baltistan enjoy complete security under laws of Federal Government

This question is about complete security under laws of Federal Government for people of Gilgit Baltistan. Out of 202 responses (177)87.6% responded with yes, (10)5% responded with no, while (10) 5% stayed neutral and (5)2.5% responded that they don't have knowledge of the subject. Result suggested satisfactory knowledge of respondents in the matter.

Table 5.17: Do the people of Gilgit-Baltistan who are settled in other provinces have full rights to registered as voter and cast vote for members of the respective Provincial Assembly?

Options	Yes	No	Neutral	Don't Know	Total
Number of Respondents	104	47	20	31	202
Percentage	51.5%	23.3%	9.9%	15.3%	100%

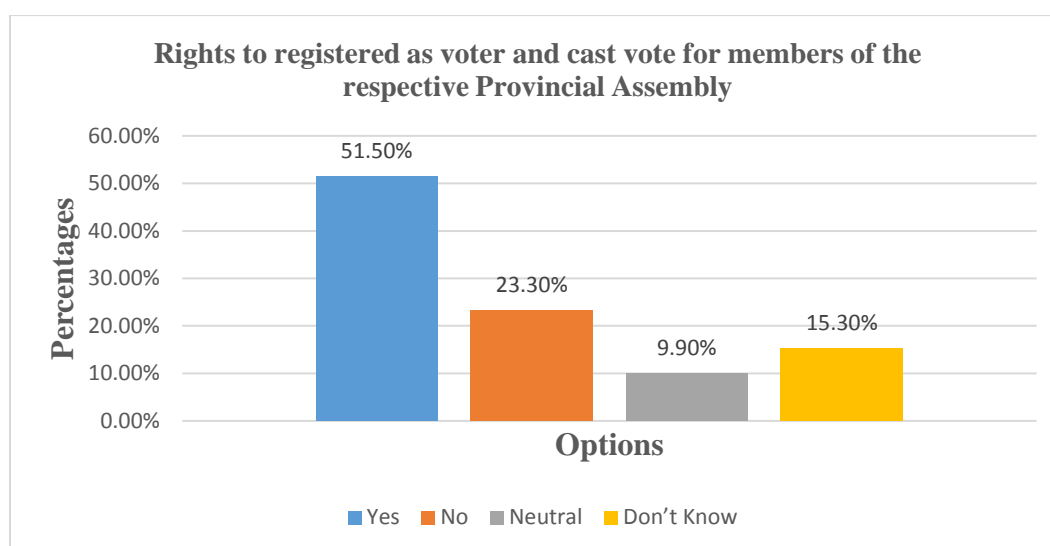


Figure 5.17: Rights to registered as voter and cast vote for members of the respective Provincial Assembly

This question is about right for people of GB to caste vote in other provinces of Pakistan. Out of 202 responses 51.5% responded with yes, 23.2% responded with no, while 9.9% stayed neutral and 15.30% responded that they don't have knowledge of the subject

Table 5.18: Do the people of Gilgit-Baltistan who are settled in other Provinces have full rights to registered as voters and cast vote for members of Parliament?

Options	Yes	No	Neutral	Don't Know	Total
Number of Respondents	71	88	9	34	202
Percentage	35.1%	43.6%	4.5%	16.8%	100%

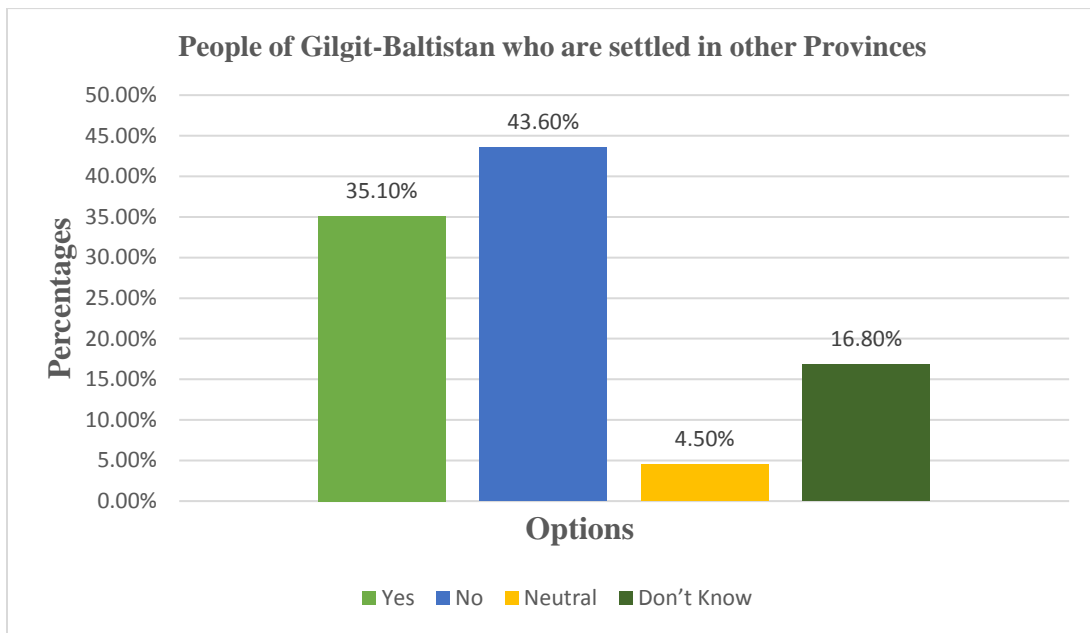


Figure 5.18: People of Gilgit-Baltistan who are settled in other Provinces

This question is about right for people of GB to caste vote in selection of parliamentarians in Pakistan. Out of 202 responses (71) 35.1% responded with yes, (88)43.6% responded with no, while (34)16.8% stayed neutral and (9)4.50 % responded that they don't have knowledge of the subject.

Table 5.19: Is Gilgit-Baltistan presently a part of Pakistan under 1973 Constitution?

Options	Yes	No	Neutral	Don't Know	Total
Number of Respondents	41	115	15	31	202
Percentage	20.3%	56.9%	7.4%	15.3%	100%

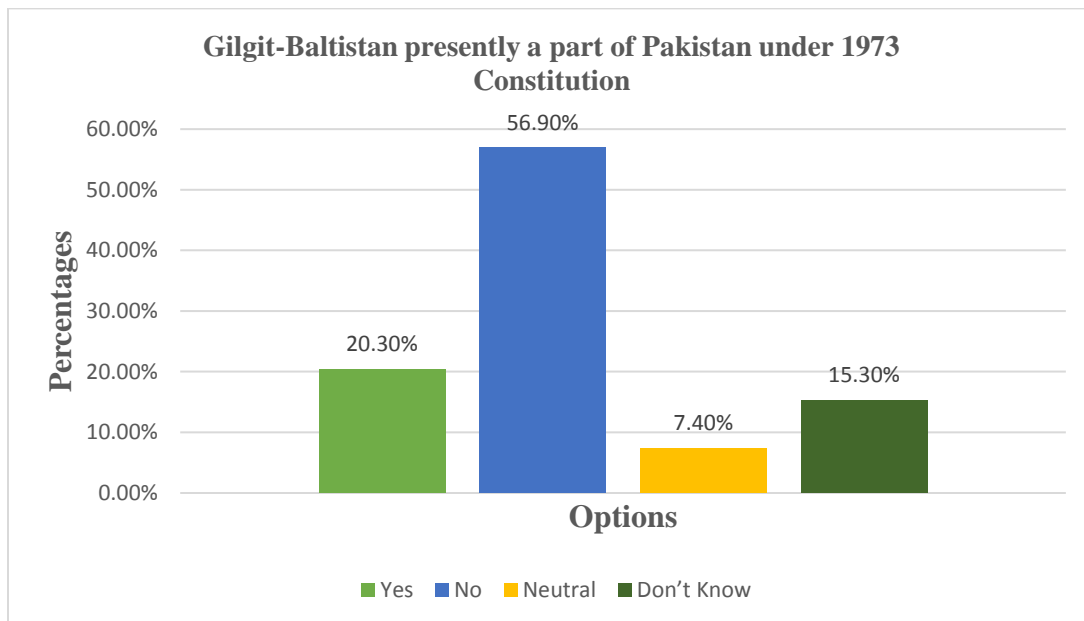


Figure 5.19: Gilgit-Baltistan presently a part of Pakistan under 1973 Constitution

This question is about status of GB according to constitution of Pakistan 1973. Out of 202 responses (41) 20.3% responded with yes, (115)56.9% responded with no, while (15)7.4% stayed neutral and (31)15.3% responded that they don't have knowledge of the subject. Result suggest lack of knowledge of the respondents.

Table 5.20: Do the people of Gilgit-Baltistan who are settled in Federal Capital have full rights to registered as voters and cast vote for members of Parliament?

Options	Yes	No	Neutral	Don't Know	Total
Number of Respondents	72	80	19	31	202
Percentage	35.6%	39.6%	9.4%	15.3%	100%

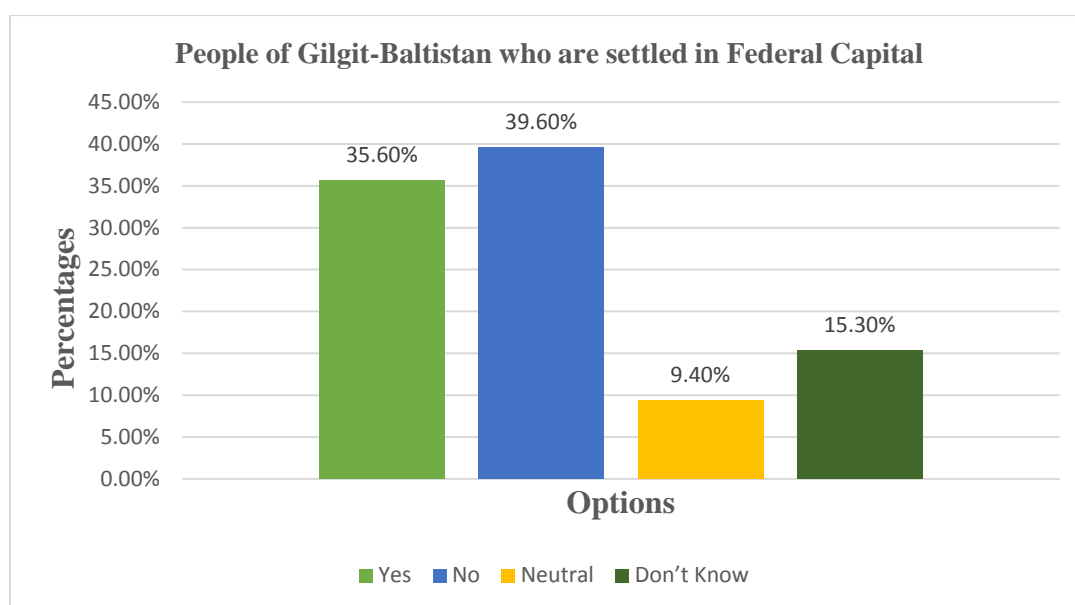


Figure 5.20: People of Gilgit-Baltistan who are settled in Federal Capital

This question is about right for people of GB who are settled in Islamabad to caste vote in selection of parliamentarians in Pakistan. Out of 202 responses (72)35.6% responded with yes,(80) 39.6% responded with no, while(19) 9.4% stayed neutral and (31)15.3% responded that they don't have knowledge of the subject

Table 5.21: Do the people of Gilgit-Baltistan have full Rights to cast vote for members of Parliament?

Options	Yes	No	Neutral	Don't Know	Total
Number of Respondents	41	131	6	24	202
Percentage	20.3%	64.9%	3%	11.9%	100%

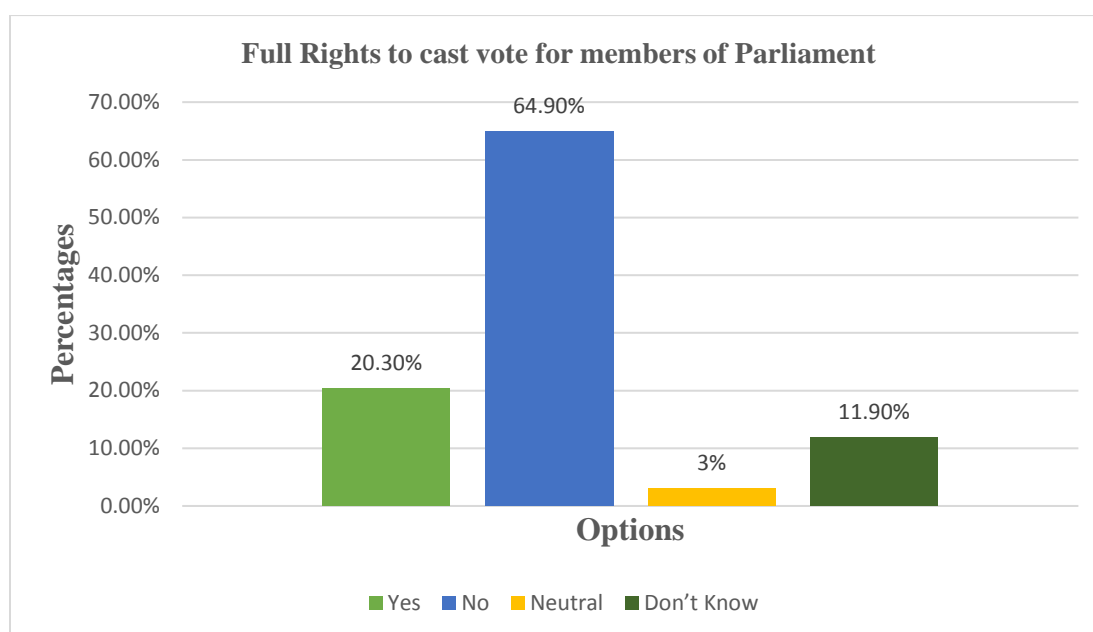


Figure 5.21: Full Rights to cast vote for members of Parliament

This question is about right for people of GB to caste vote in selection of parliamentarians in Pakistan. Out of 202 responses (41)20.3% responded with yes, (131)64.9% responded with no, while(6) 3.0% stayed neutral and (24)11.9% responded that they don't have knowledge of the subject.

Table 5.22: Do the people of Gilgit-Baltistan have Rights to appoint as judges of Supreme Court ?

Options	Yes	No	Neutral	Don't Know	Total
Number of Respondents	33	134	10	25	202
Percentage	16.3%	66.3%	5%	12.4%	100%

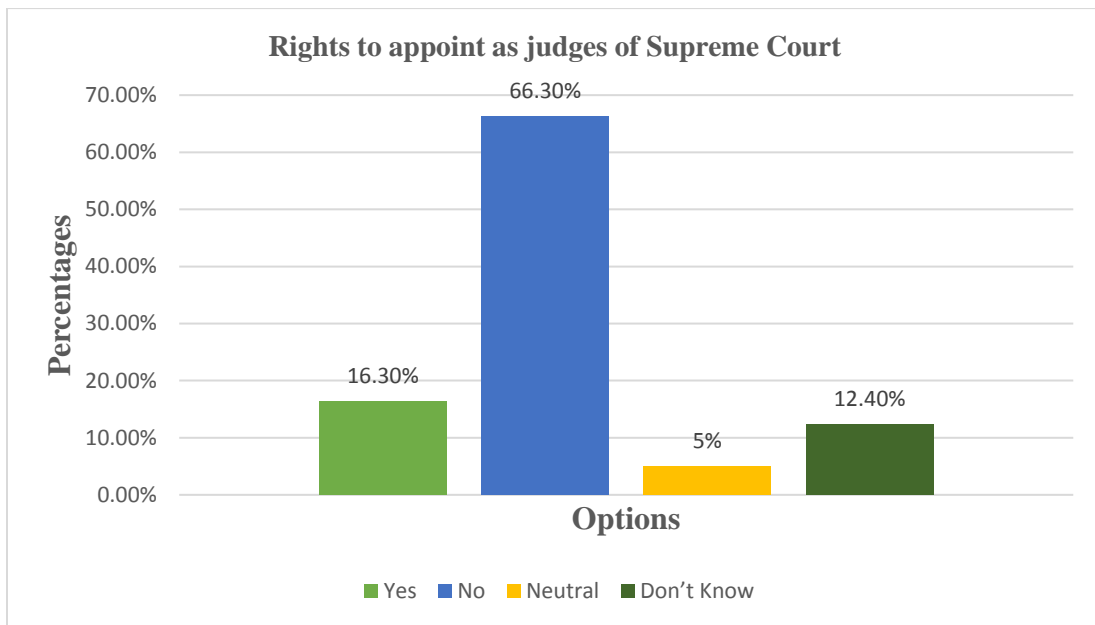


Figure 5.22: Rights to appoint as judges of Supreme Court

This question is about right for people of GB to become judge in Supreme Court of Pakistan. Out of 202 responses (33)16.3% responded with yes,(134) 66.3% responded with no, while (10)5% stayed neutral and(25) 12.4% responded that they don't have knowledge of the subject.

Table 5.23: Do the people Gilgit-Baltistan have Rights to appoint as judges of High courts of other provinces?

Options	Yes	No	Neutral	Don't Know	Total
Number of Respondents	49	109	16	28	202
Percentage	24.3%	54%	7.9%	13.9%	100%

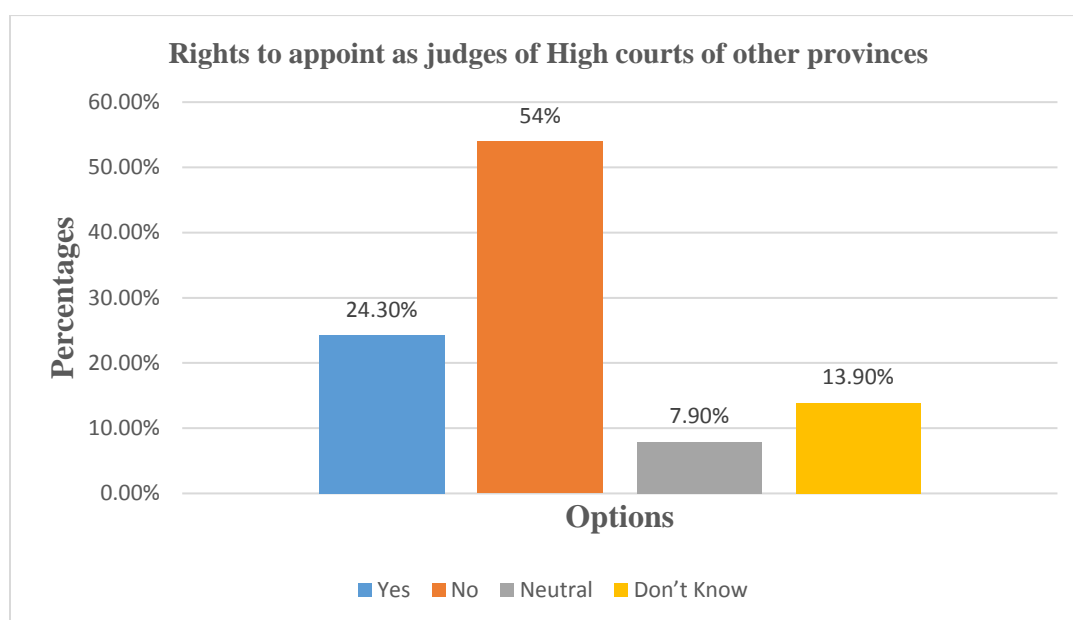


Figure 5.23: Rights to appoint as judges of High courts of other provinces

This question is about right for people of GB to become judge in provincial high courts of Pakistan. Out of 202 responses (49)24.3% responded with yes, (109)54% responded with no, while (16)7.9% stayed neutral and (28)13.9% responded that they don't have knowledge of the subject.

Table 5.24: Do the people of Gilgit-Baltistan have Rights to establish their own political parties (Like PPP, N-League and ANP)?

Options	Yes	No	Neutral	Don't Know	Total
Number of Respondents	125	41	17	19	202
Percentage	61.9%	20.3%	8.4%	9.4%	100%

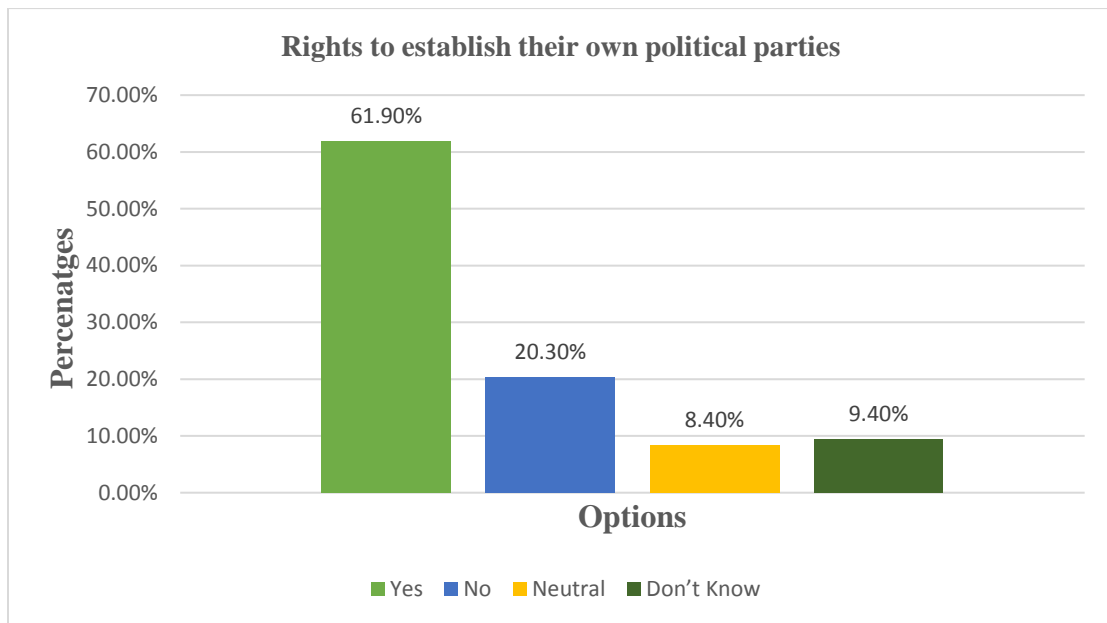


Figure 5.24: Rights to establish their own political parties

This question was about right for people of GB establish political parties. Out of 202 responses (125) 61.4% responded with yes, (41) 20.3% responded with no, while (17) 8.4% stayed neutral and (19) 9.4% responded that they don't have knowledge of the subject

Table 5.25: Do the people Gilgit-Baltistan have rights of representation in the State Bodies i.e. Council of Common Interests (CCI), National Economic Council (NEC), National Finance Commission (NFC), Indus River System Authority (IRSA) and Joint Coordination Community?

Options	Yes	No	Neutral	Don't Know	Total
Number of Respondents	41	97	18	46	202
Percentage	20.3%	48%	8.9%	22.8%	100%

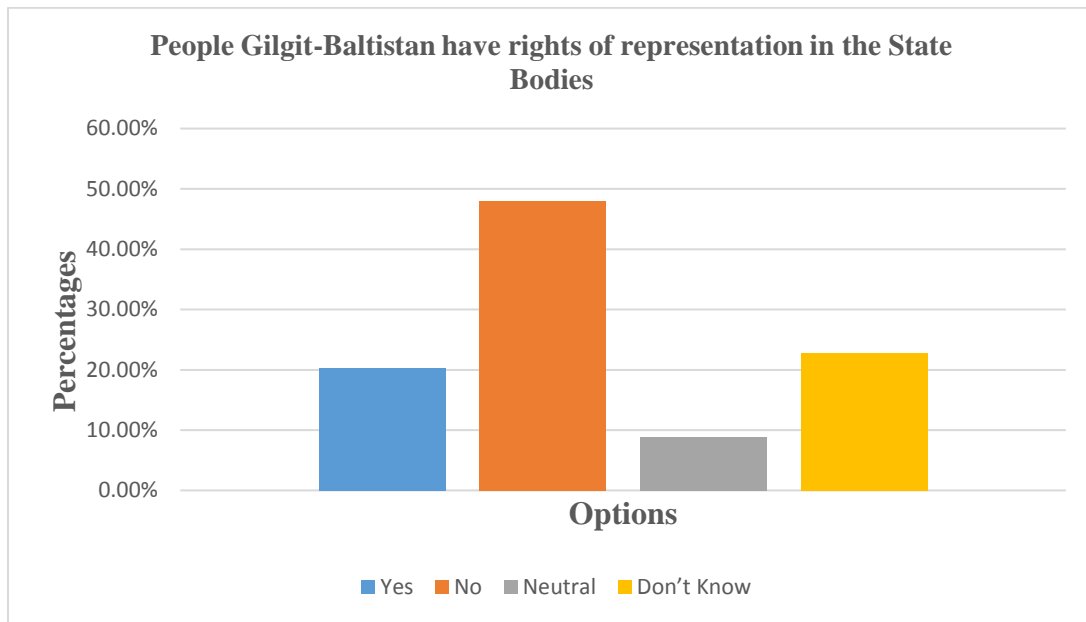


Figure 5.25: People Gilgit-Baltistan have rights of representation in the State Bodies

This question is about right for people of GB to participate state agencies of Pakistan. Out of 202 responses (41) 20.3% responded with yes,(97) 48% responded with no, while(18) 8.9% stayed neutral and(46) 22.8% responded that they don't have knowledge of the subject.

Table 5.26: Is Gilgit-Baltistan an integral part of Kashmir?

Options	Yes	No	Neutral	Don't Know	Total
Number of Respondents	30	159	7	6	202
Percentage	14.9%	78.7%	3.5%	3%	100%

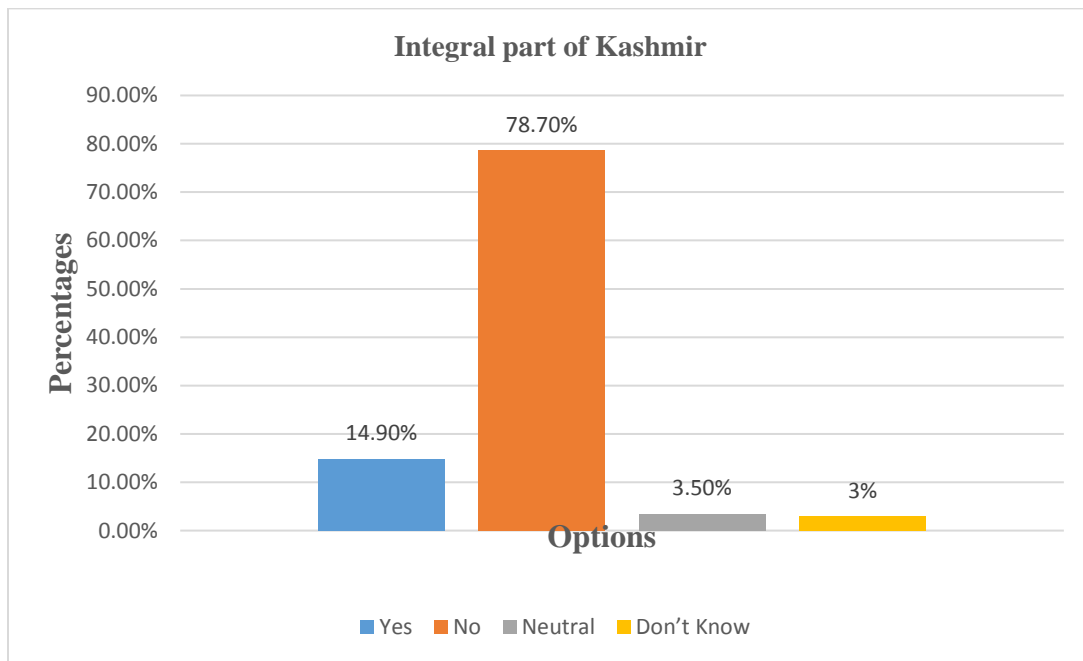


Figure 5.26: Integral part of Kashmir

This question is about association GB to Kashmir. Out of 202 responses (40)14.9% responded with yes, (159)78.7% responded with no, while (7) 3.5% stayed neutral and (6)3% responded that they don't have knowledge of the subject.

Table 5.27: Do you satisfy the current constitutional Status of Gilgit-Baltistan?

Options	Yes	No	Neutral	Don't Know	Total
Number of Respondents	21	173	7	1	202
Percentage	10.4%	85.6%	3.5%	0.5%	100%

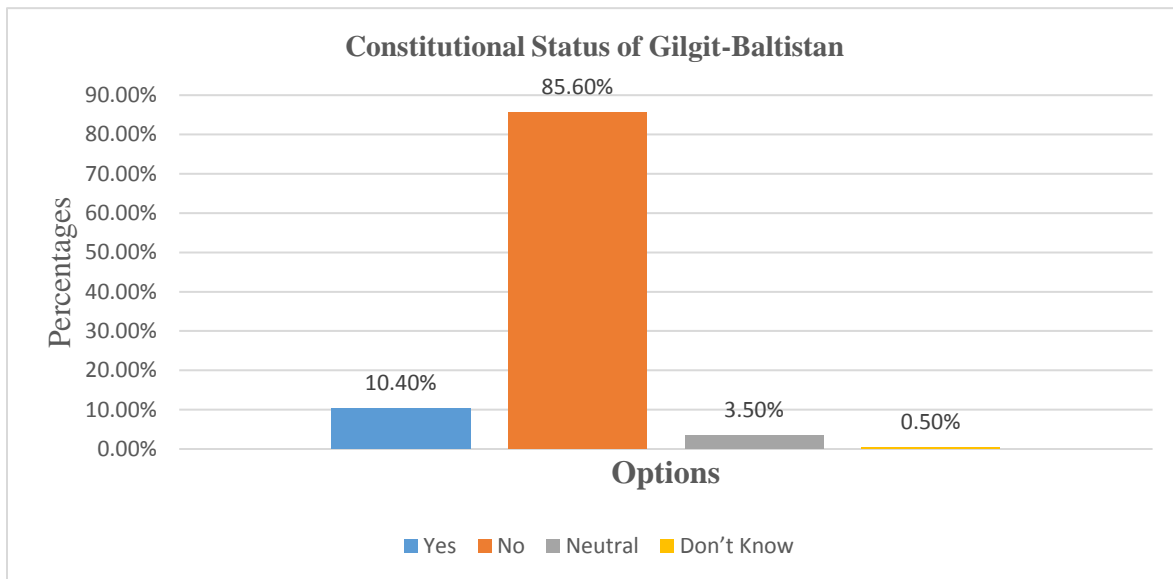


Figure 5.27: Constitutional Status of Gilgit-Baltistan

This question is about satisfaction of people of GB about constitutional status of the GB. Out of 202 responses (21)10.4% responded with yes, (173) 85.6% responded with no, while (7)3.5% stayed neutral and(1) 0.5% responded that they don't have knowledge of the subject. Result suggested very little satisfaction of people on the subject

CHAPTER 6

RECOMMENDATIONS & CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Conclusions

6.1.1. Historical Perspective: As we concluded that there is no too much earliest antiquity of Baltistan and Gilgit in logged procedure. From China & Central Asia these regions were ruled through the imperial powers. Conversely, in respective valleys, medieval age was signified through the rule of selected local families that will continued till Independence Day 1947 & even also after. Later in the nineteenth half century, British will take interest in these regions while in 1846, squal to the Amritsar treaty the Maharaja of Kashmir appreciated world power position above sovereigns of Baltistan and Gilgit.

De-facto of Maharaja Law happening not any technique validates entitlement of Maharaja of Kashmir ended Baltistan and Gilgit. In 1947 the occasion of independence British offered ended Arctic zones to maharaja of Kashmir in eve of 1935 as it was a lease agreement where discounting the famous thoughts of local populations that was not approved or accepted to the masses. This will lead to the fight of freedom of Gilgit and Baltistan on November of 1947 & its succession to Pakistan.

The legal or administrative reforms and supremacy provisions in post-independence duration has endured far below the opportunities of people. In the order of 2009 self-governance Gilgit and Baltistan authorization was an inclusive bundle. However compendium never endure incorporation of Baltistan and Gilgit through the Pakistan. Unsettled legitimate position of Baltistan and Gilgit for latter 6 & partial years & connecting with Kashmir Matter stemmed into intellect of legal deficiency in masses. Community judgment of people of Gilgit & Baltistan neither attained nor agreement was industrialized to firmness the matters concerning purpose of its political status and community privileges moderately this area so distant was administered over governmental utensil. Moreover undecided managerial position, denominational divide, poor statement infrastructure, financial dormancy and non-manipulation of its natural possessions remain major domination issues confronted through Gilgit-Baltistan.

6.1.2 TREATIES AND AGREEMENTS

In 1846 treaty of Lahore & Amritsar: The terrain located among River Beas & Indus, yielding to the administration of British India through Sikh sovereigns of Lahore. In no method comprise Gilgit and Baltistan by way of the monarchial families of at this time appreciated self-governing prestige. Furthermore about eighty percent of Gilgit and Baltistan reclined in the direction of North & West of Indus River. Henceforth Baltistan and Gilgit was not custom share of agreement. Likewise, the agreement of this provision also do not make sense for the same reason as spelt out in agreement of Lahore.

In 1935 Lease of Gilgit on 26 March: As this agreement was below unusual geo-political atmosphere. The Kashmir Maharaja relished a de-facto superpower position at the period of commerce. Furthermore this contract was not mark Baltistan and Gilgit a community of Kashmir.

Agreement of Karachi on 1949: On handover duties by the orientation to dealings that are related to Kashmir with in the performance of the administration of Pakistan. Under the regulator of federal administration of Pakistan, Gilgit and Baltistan was managerially positioned. At the chief customary this contract was showed in principle recognition of Gilgit and Baltistan being share of Kashmir & Jammu. No compromise among individuals of Baltistan and Gilgit were required happening this esteem.

Resolutions of Integrated States: In all determinations UNCIP harassed on allotment of instantaneous conclude fire through Pakistan & India, lesser the level of forces in Kashmir & holding of referendum. In any entirely of the determination there was no definite indication of Gilgit and Baltistan.

In agreement of 1963 Sino Pak Border: As the subsequent authorized affirmation through Pakistan this contract was shown making Gilgit and Baltistan a share of Kashmir & Jammu. Although the 2 parties approved that since the clearance of Kashmir war among India & Pakistan. The independent expert disturbed will revive discussions through the republic people of Government of China on the boundary as discussed in this contract.

6.1.3. COURT'S VERDICTS

On March of 18 in 1993, also considered the ultimate law court ruling of Kashmir & Azad Jammu. Here this discussion founded on the ancient indications concerning design of regulation of Gilgit and Baltistan afterward 1846. However, the law court never take hooked on interpretation antiquity of Baltistan and Gilgit preceding that as the zone were governed on array around 1000 ages through native sovereigns.

Furthermore the demographics realisms & public estimation have been totally ignored. On Kashmir & Azad Jammu governing, the law court showed that the ultimate law court of Kashmir & Azad Jammu did not have legislative of enquiry the circumstance. Though the decision of ultimate law court did not up held through the Ultimate law court. However, the law court ordinance to managerial of Pakistan to recruits organizational & legal stages by creating important alterations in the composition & position for ensuring that the individuals of Gilgit and Baltistan relish important privileges. In the order of 2009 self-authority and authorization of Gilgit and Baltistan was the consequence of the mile of court grit conclusion.

6.1. PUBLIC OPINION

1. There were a lot of question was asked from the people of Gilgit-Baltistan. There are two type of questions, open-ended and close-ended questions. Following conclusion can be drawn from various public opinions:-
2. Majority of people were of the opinion that they have knowledge about legal provisions of the constitution.
3. Result suggested large majority of people were of the opinion that they have right to carry any movement, as it was more general question more people responded positively or negatively than previously.
4. In the response of the question about knowledge about freedom of association of people of GB in Pakistan, large majority of people were clear about the subject.
5. The question inquired from people of GB's right to do business, trade or adopt any profession in Pakistan. Result suggested large majority of people suggested that they must have right to do business in Pakistan.
6. The question is about freedom to express for people of GB anywhere in Pakistan. Out of 202 respondents 67.8% responded with yes.

7. The question about freedom of religious practices for people of GB in Pakistan. Out of 202 respondents 81.6% responded with yes.
8. The question related to the educational right of people GB in Pakistani institutions. Out of 202 respondents 84.2% responded that yes, they must have educational right.
9. The question about safety of property in homeland for people of GB. Out of 202 respondents 79.20 % responded in yes.
10. The question about access of people of GB in all parts of Pakistan. Out of 202 respondents 79.20%responded with yes.
11. The question is about jobs opportunities for people of GB in civil services of Pakistan. Out of 202 respondents 71.3 % responded with yes.
12. The question about holding of CNIC of people of GB. Out of 202 respondents 97% responded with yes, they must have Pakistani CNIC.
13. The question is about passport for people of GB. Out of 202 respondents 91.6% responded with yes that they must have passport.
14. The question is about movement and settlement for people of GB in Pakistan. Out of 201 responses 89.6% responded with yes, Gilgit be part of Pakistan.
15. The question about election and the right of people of GB regarding vote casting. Out of 202 responses 87.6% responded with yes, they have right to vote for Pakistani Government Process.
16. The question about security for people of GB. Out of 202 responses 51.5% responded with yes, people of Gilgit-Baltistan enjoy complete security under laws of Federal Government.
17. The question about right for people of GB to caste vote in other provinces of Pakistan. Out of 202 responses 51.5% responded with yes
18. The question about right for people of GB to caste vote in selection of parliamentarians in Pakistan. The response have different opinion i.e. Out of 202 responses 35.1% responded with yes, 43.6% responded with no, while 4.5 % stayed neutral and 34% responded that they don't have knowledge of the subject.
19. The question about status of GB according to constitution of Pakistan 1973. 56.9% responded with no Baltistan and Gilgit presently never portion of Pakistan under 1973 Constitution.

20. The question about right for people of GB who are settled in Islamabad to cast vote in selection of parliamentarians in Pakistan. Out of 202 responses 35.6% responded with yes, 39.6% responded with no, while 9.4% stayed neutral and 15.3% responded that they don't have knowledge of the subject.
21. The question about right for people of GB to cast vote in selection of parliamentarians in Pakistan. Out of 202 responses, 64.9% responded with no.
22. The question about right for people of GB to become judge in supreme court of Pakistan. Out of 202 responses 66.3% responded with no.
23. The question about right for people of GB to become judge in provincial high courts of Pakistan. Out of 202 responses 54% responded with no.
24. The question about right for people of GB establish political parties. Out of 201 responses 61.4% responded with yes,
25. The question about right for people of GB to participate state agencies of Pakistan. Out of 202 responses 20.3% responded with yes, 48% responded with no, while 8.9% stayed neutral and 22.8% responded that they don't have knowledge of the subject
26. The question about association of GB to Kashmir. Out of 202 responses 14.9% responded with yes, 78.7% responded with no.
27. The question about satisfaction of people of GB about constitutional status of the GB. Out of 202 responses 85.1% responded with no

6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

6.2.1 Core

Combination of Gilgit and Baltistan by way of Pakistan: On the resolution of landmark that underscored the sequence of act to resolve the matter by ultimate law court of Pakistan. In the order of 2009, the implementation of Gilgit and Baltistan a fragment of ultimate low court order of judgment has been fulfilled. Conversely, some of the matters related to illustration of Gilgit and Baltistan in the Legislature of Pakistan that ensures best combination of Gilgit and Baltistan through the stream policies of Pakistan.

In this direction, the council of Gilgit and Baltistan was to be recognized but more of the representative in environment. The union of Gilgit and Baltistan by way of Pakistan by means of 5th domain can pass to the individuality disaster formerly for preferably. Nonetheless the opinion of strategy of administration accepted so distant a whole strategy change may not be a feasible selection. This research therefore suggested: (temporary interim position to Gilgit and Baltistan with accurate of division & depiction in Legislature of Pakistan). For this aim important lawmaking & alteration in 1973 composition can completed.

Each district of Gilgit-Baltistan can be given one seat each in the National Assembly, making it a total seven seats and representation in the Senate as it is in occasion of other provinces. Pakistan can validate it, as India has previously protracted its legitimate authority to the portion of Jammu & Kashmir below managerial regulator, comprising Laddakh district.

Political Process: Political process in Gilgit-Baltistan remained a dream up to 1972, till the Agency System was abolished. Today, although there is organizational infrastructure of all the main stream political parties, yet the analysis of past four decades reveals that, the political associations are based on weak bondages. The elections for member ship of Gilgit-Baltistan Assembly are mostly contested on the basis of personal repute, caste and sect, rather than political party affiliations. This is because of the reason, that the individuals of Gilgit and Baltistan have not at all representation in the Domestic Assemblies of Pakistan. Was it so, political parties of Pakistan would take the matter seriously and make earnest efforts to resolve the problems being faced by the people of Gilgit-Baltistan. It is imperative that Gilgit-Baltistan should be integrated in the main political stream of Pakistan. This is essentially important to defeat nationalist tendencies.

6.2.2. SUBSIDIARY

- ✓ Because of representation of GB in assembly of mutual attention, NFC honor & extra general equal opportunities having depiction of central components.
- ✓ Allowance of form of Ultimate Law court of Pakistan transporting GB below extensive legal cover.
- ✓ Protection monetary attention of GB in Pak-China, financial strip scheme.
- ✓ Formation of organizations alike agency of temporary community facility instruction, regional Regulator, agency of regional combined account etc as allowable below the composition of Pakistan in 1973.
- ✓ Fortitude of owing portion or royals of schemes of general enormousness, like Diamer Basha Dam & inanimate, travel & possessions of water.

Fighting Menace of Sectarianism: There is a need to take appropriate measures to shun the notion of sectarianism. The awareness to the fact that individuals of Gilgit and Baltistan have to live in an environment of mutual co-existence is of utmost important. Whereas, the overall responsibility of handling the issue rests with the Government, the clergy and civil society also need to play their role. There is a need to realize that the diversity is a hard fact of modern societies. It is with the sense of accommodation and tolerance that people of Gilgit-Baltistan can have a prosperous life. The performance of Law Enforcing Agencies and Judiciary need mark improvement.

Communication Infrastructure Improvement: The prosperity of Gilgit-Baltistan is associated with better communication links with the main land, Pakistan. For this purpose Karakorum High Way which serves as life line artery, needs to be maintained. This portion needs to be linked on priority. The portion of the road likely to be submerged under water due to the construction of Diamer Basha Dam need to be realigned and re constructed. The alternative road to Gilgit- Baltistan via Kaghan- Narran- Babusar-Chilas, which is a short cut of about 100 kilometer to Gilgit from Islamabad, requiring finishing touches be completed on priority. As the flight schedule to Gilgit and Skardu are often disturbed by inclement weather, there is a need to upgrade the existing airports and arrange for passenger aircrafts capable of operating in all weather. This will tremendously boost tourism in Gilgit-Baltistan.

Exploiting Potentials of Gilgit Baltistan: The unchanged can be achieved by Expansion of tourism, investigation of minerals as well as natural resources. Developing the huge possible of generation of hydro power, development plus marketing of small house business for example, fruit protection, juices, refreshments, crafted works. Than social progress by means of institution like, a medical college, a poly technical college and a cadet college with in territory.

6.3 SUMMARY OF THE CONCLUSION

Intelligence of conditional deficiency of individuals of Gilgit and Baltistan is a bitter national and international issue and have need of fast attention of political direction. An earnest effort has been put in to identify the nature and gravity of the problem and suggest measures to address the issue. All relevant factors, including historical aspect, pertinent treaties and agreements, the court's decisions and public opinion, have been analyzed before drawing conclusions and recommendations. Besides literature review, public opinion has been obtained through questionnaire. It is hoped that this academic research helps the readers in general and people at the helm of affair in particular to understand the complexity of the subject and get a fair idea about the available options to address the issue of intelligence of dogmatic deficiency of individuals of Gilgit and Baltistan ensuring its better future integration with Pakistan.

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