




Zoha Bibi Malik<sup>1</sup>, Misbha Batool<sup>2</sup> & Abid Hussain Nawaz<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Research Scholar, Department of Sociology, Thal University Bhakkar, Punjab, Pakistan

<sup>2</sup>Research Scholar, Department of Sociology, Thal University Bhakkar, Punjab, Pakistan

<sup>3</sup>Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, Thal University Bhakkar, Punjab, Pakistan

KEYWORDS	ABSTRACT
<p>Anti-Extremism National Harmony Baluchistan &amp; Sindh, Strategy Inter-Province Battles</p>	<p>The purpose of this study is to conduct an investigation on the current state of national harmony in Pakistan. In a nation that is home to people from a diverse range of the cultural and ethnic backgrounds, maintaining national peace may be a difficult and time-consuming task. The study discusses the difficulties associated with creating national harmony by conducting an in-depth examination of variety of theoretical method and conceptualizations, all of which are supplied by the various viewpoints of the relevant academics. Despite this, research suggests that most important factors in maintaining national peace in Pakistan are eliminating sectarianism and resolving conflicts between provinces on a variety of topics, such as the 18th amendment and the distribution of resources. In particular, when it comes to the provinces, Baluchistan and Sindh have been dealing with a wide variety of problems. In addition, the constructive role that the media and youth can play in the growth of national harmony is analyzed and addressed from a variety of perspectives. At the end, the policy recommendations are created in order to achieve greater national cohesion and harmony within Pakistan's diverse and multi-cultural society.</p> <p> 2023 Journal of Social Sciences Development</p>
Corresponding Author	Abid Hussain Nawaz
Email:	<a href="mailto:abid.hussain@tu.edu.pk">abid.hussain@tu.edu.pk</a>
DOI	<a href="https://doi.org/10.53664/JSSD/02-01-2023-08-97-108">https://doi.org/10.53664/JSSD/02-01-2023-08-97-108</a>

## INTRODUCTION

A state of agreement, synchronization, or equilibrium among various components or individuals is what actually meant when we talk about harmony. It suggests that there is a pleasant or cohesive consequence as a result of a relationship or combination of components that are in harmony with one another. The concept of harmony can be utilized in variety of settings, like music, interpersonal interactions, the natural world, and one's general sense of well-being. A sense of unity, coherence, and peace are fostered as a result of the absence of any disputes, discord, or dissonance that may have existed. The peace and progress are impossible to achieve in any nation or state without first

achieving national harmony (Raza, 2021). It is impossible for any nation in the world to flourish or succeed in the absence of it. A community that is multicultural reflects the presence of a number of different ethnic groups inside a country, which means that this type of community can have positive and negative effects. Equality, fairness, and tolerance are all stipulations of the Constitution. This indicates that nothing in the world can prevent a country from attaining distinction if the issue of the national harmony is addressed in an appropriate and strategic manner within a multicultural community; conversely, anything can stop country from destroying itself if there is a lack of national harmony (Sandhu, 2019).

Pakistan is one of those artistically rich countries that house people of many different ethnicities, giving country a staggering diversity and rich culture that is not normally found in other countries. As a result, Pakistan is one of those countries that is culturally rich. Because of this, Pakistan is considered to be one of the most culturally rich countries in the world. Despite the fact that there are obstacles that pose a risk to the idea of national peace, none of these obstacles can be overcome without some effort (Riaz, 2017). In this day and age, both printed and electronic forms of media have significant contributions to make to the society. The 21st century has been dubbed the "century of psychological warfare." This is due to the fact that modern conflicts are waged not on the ground but rather in cyberspace. The media can play possibly the most essential function in fostering national cohesion by playing role in the growing connectivity amongst individuals (Chaudhary, Usman & Farooq, 2022). It encourages people to treat one another well, learn from one another, and live in the peace with one another. In this regard, the youth population makes up 64 percent of Pakistan's total population, and this demographic has the potential to play a significant part in addressing this issue. Therefore, this massive influx of the young people has the potential to be a decisive force in Pakistan's future (Zaheer, 2018).

Youth in Pakistan possesses the capacity to pull Pakistan out of the shadows and onto the path that leads to greatness if they are equipped with the innovative ideas and tremendous motivation. In addition to this, process of fast urbanization plays an essential role, and if it is managed effectively, it has potential to both facilitate and strengthen national unity (Ali, 2016). There are many obstacles that stand in way of national cohesion; these include deprivation, provincial grievances, corruption, poverty, a lack of education, as well as connectivity issues (Sathar et al., 2016). They host gatherings, discussions, and initiatives to foster mutual understanding and friendship among people of various backgrounds (Raza, 2022). Even yet, these hurdles are not insurmountable and, with right approach to management, they can be overcome; nonetheless, in order to accomplish objective, commitment and dedication to the service of country, in addition to the desire to do so, are the vital requirements. It encourages people to treat one another well, learn from one another, and live in peace with one another. Because there is always a way if there is a will, the people of Pakistan need to muster will to pave the way for greatness, so that Pakistan can become a prosperous, peaceful, and progressive nation (Ahmad & Azim, 2010).

### LITERATURE REVIEW

The term "harmony" is used to describe harmonious relationship between Pakistan's many different religious, cultural, and cultural communities. Although tensions and disputes between the different

communities in Pakistan are not unknown, steps have been taken to improve the relations between them (Rasool & Khurshid, 2023). The peace and mutual understanding can only be fostered by the combined efforts of civil society organizations, religious leaders, and schools and colleges. They host gatherings, discussions, and other initiatives to foster mutual understanding and friendship among people of various backgrounds (Raza, 2022). The constitution of Pakistan is a vital tool for fostering peace and cooperation between Pakistan many ethnic and religious groups. There is now structure in place to defend civil liberties of people of varying faiths, nationalities and cultural backgrounds (Naveed et al., 2021). Article 20 of the US Constitution ensures right of citizens to freely and openly proclaim, practice, and spread religion. It forbids bias against people because of religious beliefs and guarantees the right to practice their beliefs freely. Minorities' rights are protected by Article 21, which guarantees freedom to freely exercise their faith and preserve their unique cultural and religious character.

No citizen will be subjected to prejudice on the account of his or her religion, race, caste, gender/national/ ethnic origin. Fairness, fairness, easiness are all stipulations of the constitution. It inspires people to treat one another well, learn from one another, and live with the peace with one another (Naveed et al., 2021). This is a sense of belonging in which all ethnic and religious identities become submissive to the national identity. Thus, we Pakistanis are fortunate to be a part of a society and community that exhibits exceptional degree of harmony (Rasool & Khurshid, 2023). It is essential for the state to be supported and complimented by popular culture in order to realize the goal of achieving national harmony (Chaudhary, Usman & Farooq, 2022). These kinds of organizations, the reasons for which and the objectives of which are entirely political, utilize religion as a tool to grow their influence in society, so producing an entity that is like a state within a state. The primary objective is to exert mental dominance over people and to defeat the adversary without physically engaging them (Ahmad & Azim, 2010). Therefore, it is essential for the state to be supported and complimented by popular culture in order to realize the goal of achieving national peace. In spite of the fact that maintaining national peace is emphasized upon all fronts, there are a great many obstacles in its path.

### **Harmony Across the Nation**

When referring to the state of peaceful cohabitation, cooperation, and togetherness among various ethnic, religious, cultural, and socioeconomic groups that exist inside a nation, the term "national harmony" is used. It entails encouraging people to develop an awareness, respect, and acceptance of diversity; promoting equality and inclusiveness; and assuring the preservation of individual and collective rights for all citizens (Naveed et al., 2021). Encouragement of a sense of shared identity and common purpose among all parts of society is an important component of maintaining national harmony, which places an emphasis on absence of discrimination, prejudice, and societal divisions based on race, religion, ethnicity, or any other criteria. It is of the critical importance in ensuring the continued existence of social order, fostering long-term growth, and fostering a feeling of belonging among all people living inside a nation (Virk, 2020). The sensation of national harmony is the same as the emotion of oneness. There are various conditions that must be met before national harmony may be attained. These conditions include having shared historical figures and experiences, having the same legal

procedures, role and responsibilities, and subscribing towards the shared set of the principles and goals strategically (Kawangung, 2019).

The sensation of national harmony is described as feeling of oneness, which is a sense of belonging in which all ethnic and religious identities become submissive to the national identity. In order to achieve national unity, there are a few conditions that need to be met first. These conditions include having shared historical figures and experiences, having same legal procedures and responsibilities and having connection to shared set of principles and long-term objectives (Bethelmy & Corraliza, 2019). There are several other significant communities that call Pakistan their home, including Sindhi, Punjabi, Baluchi, Kashmiri, Pashtun, and Gilgiti. Pakistan is home to individuals of diverse ancestries, which, when united, produce a lovely bouquet of flowers. Pakistan is also home to one of world's oldest civilizations, making it one of world's most historically significant countries (Fayyaz & Khan, 2021). It is essential for the state to be supported and complimented by popular culture in order to realize goal of achieving national peace. As states have a certain organizational structure and adopt measures over institutions, bureaucratic channels, such measures need to be consistent, just, and do not favor or target a certain section of society so as to prevent sentiments of alienation from developing in population.

The state is not only a resource in its own right but also a provider of other resources. In a state as diversely populated as Pakistan's, it is of the utmost importance to evaluate manner in which these resources are parceled out. It is essential that such efforts be done in an open and honest manner in order to create social cohesion and stability. Failing to do so could lead to the emergence of internal conflicts, which, in turn, could undermine social cohesiveness as a whole (Le Billon, 2001). Because states have a certain organizational structure and carry out their policies by way of institutions, bureaucratic channels, and so on, the policies that they enact have to be consistent, fair, and non-discriminatory so that they do not benefit or target a specific segment of society and so that they do not provoke feelings of the alienation. The state serves as both a resource in and of itself and as a distributor of other resources. It is essential to conduct an investigation of the manner in which these resources are parceled up in a state as multi-ethnic as Pakistan. It is essential that such efforts be performed in a transparent manner in order to create social cohesion and stability. Failing to do so may result in the occurrence of internal disagreements, which, in turn, may disrupt the overall social cohesiveness (Sulaiman, 2015).

### **Value of Unity at National Level**

According to what was discussed earlier, peace and growth of a state are only possible when there is the national harmony. If this is not present, then anarchy would run rampant across the society. Throughout its history, Pakistan has faced a sufficient number of obstacles to national peace, and the country is aware of the cost of deviating from the national route (Chaudhary, Usman & Farooq, 2022). The regrettable separation of East Pakistan, now known as Bangladesh, from West Pakistan is good example of what may happen when personal grievances take precedence over the interests of the nation as a whole (Estrada et al., 2012). It is essential to recognize the relevance of how state power may be used against a particular ethnic group or in favor of that group, which may prove to be harmful to others and increase the feeling of alienation within the community. It is necessary to

perform an analysis of interaction that exists between a state and many parts of society, including the junction of the social class and ethnicity, while simultaneously working to maintain national harmony (Estrada et al., 2012).

It's possible that these communities are as dissimilar to one another as chalk and cheese, but it's not unreasonable to suppose that we live in a society that has an exceptionally high level of diversity. The state of Pakistan has characteristics of neocolonial state. In this type of state, certain institutions have more authority than democratic ones because they are better organized, while democratic institutions have always been intrinsically weak (Chaudhary, Usman & Farooq, 2022). Thus, this disparity has resulted in a certain tilt in governmental authority, where elites have been able to wield power for their own purposes and intentions, which has increased the feeling of alienation among the general populace (Fayyaz & Khan, 2021). When the common people, in particular the laborers, peasants, and members of other subservient classes, have the impression that they are being pushed to the side line to reward, they lose interest in the affairs of the state, which in turn weakens the existence of federation (Naveed et al., 2021). As a result, the function that a state plays in the creation of national cohesion is extremely important. In its absence, the continued existence of the state may be put in danger.

### RESULTS OF STUDY

Pakistan is currently experiencing one of the hardest and difficult periods in its long and illustrious history. If appropriate action is not taken, these challenges have the potential to shake the very foundation of the state. Ethnic polarization and a sense of estrangement are particularly prevalent in the province of Baluchistan, which presents the nation with one of the greatest difficulties it has ever faced. The society, which was previously a model of ethnic brotherhood and its cooperation, has become deeply fractured as result of racial and ethnic polarization in recent years (Rehman et al., 2023). the primary reason for its occurrence is the deteriorating state of law and order as well as the growing sense of insecurity in province. They have the impression that their regional cultural history is being overlooked, which they fear poses a risk to their identity. As a result, function that a state plays in creation of national cohesion is extremely important. This poses another danger to nation ability to live in peace with one another. There are recurring events in which specific section of population is attacked, which ultimately leads to displacement of people and waste of billions of rupees (Huda et al., 2020).

Baluchistan is not alone in this regard; in 1995 one of deadliest ethnic clashes in Pakistan's history claimed the lives of more than 1700 individuals, including 200 law enforcement officers, in Karachi alone (Waseem, 1996) Disparities in resources, language, and culture, as well as centralization of authority, have all been shown to threaten national cohesion and should be addressed. The issue of self-restraint in Using one's province's rights is nothing new. This problem was greatly alleviated by 18th amendment, but tiny provinces continue to protest that they are not receiving their fair share. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, for instance, has consistently demanded its fair share of royalty from Centre and has initiated many protests regarding the energy royalty dilemma. When it comes to matters of language and culture, there is a sense of animosity that exists across many provinces and ethnic populations (Gazdar & Mallah, 2013). Despite their seeming insignificance, issues of this nature



have potential to sow division among nation and exacerbate feelings of isolation in remote districts (Shaikh & Chen, 2021).

Another significant component that presents a barrier is distribution of resources as there has been a protracted conflict between the central government and the individual provinces regarding this issue. The list of obstacles that stand in the way of maintaining national peace includes topics such as financial resources, a share in the irrigation water, a quota system for government positions, and many others (Gazdar & Mallah, 2013). The protection of their cultural rites and customs can be an effective step in overcoming this obstacle. The current rise in extremism, sectarianism, and militancy directly challenges very existence of the state and its authority (Rehman et al., 2023). All of these issues need to be dealt with in appropriate manner and eliminated as soon as possible before they develop into a serious problem as they have today and become tough to eradicate (Wrobel et al., 2020). People's faith in the state suffers as a direct result of the accumulation of all of these elements working together. The social compact is violated, and as a direct consequence, the bond that exists between the state and its citizens becomes more strained. In this connection, it is essential that these aspects be eradicated since they have a detrimental effect on the cohesion of nation and ultimate consistency in procedures.

### **Problems in Baluchistan Region**

Baluchistan is the most extensive of Pakistan's four provinces, covering an area of 347,190 square kilometers. This represents 43.6% of Pakistan's total landmass and makes it the country's largest province. Baluchistan is a large plateau consisting of rugged terrain, and it is physically split into basins by ranges that are of appropriate heights and severity. The region's population density is low per square kilometer. According to (Rezaei et al., 2013) research, Baluchistan is Pakistan's driest province and despite its abundance of mineral riches, it has very little irrigated land for farmland. The livelihood of the people has been dependent on: cultivating crops on comparatively tiny plots of land, caring for pastureland, raising cattle, engaging in commerce, labor, and mining (Javaid, 2010). They have the impression that their regional cultural history is being overlooked, which they fear poses a risk to their identity (Shaikh & Chen, 2021). As a result, function that a state plays in creation of national cohesion is extremely important (Rehman et al., 2023). In this connection, the social compact is violated, and as direct consequence, the bond that exists between the state and its citizens becomes more strained.

### **Problems Associated with 18th Amendment:**

Article 172 of the 18th amendment is the most significant and should be highlighted in this context because it pertains to the current situation in Baluchistan. According to this, the federating units, in addition to the federal government, are now joint proprietors of the minerals, oil, and gas that are found inside the provinces. Prior to this, the federal government was the only entity that laid claim to ownership of these assets. Because the people of Baluchistan have, for a considerable amount of time, been agitating for the right to hold their own natural resources (Adeney, 2012) this specific amendment addresses one of the provinces and its people's most significant reasons of resentment. The consensus of experts is that the 18th amendment did not bring about any significant changes. Following the ratification of the 18th amendment, there has not been the discernible change in the

federating units. It's possible that the 18th Amendment may present the challenge for the federal government and parliament in the number of crucial areas that call for coordinated national action. Thus, the expansion of provincial autonomy was the primary aim behind the introduction of this amendment (Javaid, 2010).

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In qualitative research, the analysis and synthesis of results from many qualitative investigations is known as a "meta-synthesis." (Greenland & O'Rourke, 1998). Paying close attention to the quality and applicability of the included studies is essential when doing a meta-analysis. To ensure the reliability and validity of the measures synthesized findings, it is essential to critically analyses the methodology, data collection, and analysis methodologies utilized in each study (Greenland & O'Rourke, 1998). In this research collected data from literature studies and to find common themes, patterns, or concepts across chosen research about the concept of harmony regarding in Pakistan (Wang & Bakhai, 2019).

### DISCUSSION

#### Issue related to Resources

The question of profiting from Baluchistan's abundant natural riches is, without the shadow of a doubt, the most important subject that needs to be addressed in this region. Baluchistan now has a greater sense of insecurity as a direct result of this problem. One of the most significant concerns is that their resources will be mismanaged, and that they would lose the ground in their customary territory. The gas fields, which account for almost one third of Pakistan's total energy production, have been focal point of Baloch complaints. Some individuals have the impression that the central government does not treat them in accordance with the proportion of the provinces that is specified in the constitution. They believe that the government in the center is exploiting the most valuable resource in Baluchistan, which is natural gas, which was discovered in 1952 (Ahmad et al., 2021). Even if the inhabitants of Baluchistan do not have the facilities necessary to use their own energy for domestic purposes, the gas is nevertheless delivered to other parts of the country (mostly Punjab), and its contribution accounts for 54 percent of the total. The wealthy businessmen from Punjab and other provinces gained billions of the rupees off of the natural gas that was found in Baluchistan (Williams et al., 2014).

#### Concerns with Respect to Sindh Province

From any angle, Sindh, along with Baluchistan, is seen as being located on Pakistan's "soft belly," and there are two primary reasons for this perception. To begin, there is the presence of a number of different ethnic-nationalistic groups, all of which are working hard to establish their identities and are occasionally contesting the authority of the state. Second, there has been a growth in number of religious extreme groups, which has led to more attacks on more moderate and liberal parts of the society (Sanjrani et al., 2017). It is clear that Sindh is Pakistan's most diverse province when one considers concerns of national harmony and cohabitation in the context of Sindh. This realization comes about when one deliberates about the issues in the context of Sindh. In the province of Sindh, there is a significant population of people belonging to all of the most important indigenous ethnic

groups, including Sindhis, Baloch, Punjabese, Saraikis, Pashtuns, Kashmiris, and people from Gilgit and Baltistan. In addition, the sizeable portion of most important indigenous ethnic population of Sindh is referred to as "New Sindhis," and this group has a significant representation in metropolitan areas of Sindh. In this connection, this group is comprised of people whose ancestors originally came from India (Sanjrani et al., 2017).

After the passage of Sindhi language bill by the majority members of the Sindh Assembly in July 1972, Sindh became first province in post-1971 Pakistan to experience violent ethnic riots (Siddiqi, 2012). Second, there has been a growth in the number of religious extreme groups, which has led to more attacks on more moderate and liberal parts of society. This occurred shortly after the passage of bill. In his book titled "The Idea of Pakistan," the American expert on South Asian Affairs Stephen Cohen noted that "it is often forgotten that Pakistan is one of the world's most ethnically and lingual complex states." Every one of its provinces is known for being affiliated with a different ethno-linguistic community. The province of Punjab is populated by Punjabis, the province of Sindh by Sindhis, province of Baluchistan by Baloch, and what was formerly known as the North-Western Frontier Province (NWFP), now the province of KPK by Pashtuns (Sanjrani et al., 2017). Ethnical and linguistic communities that have been recognized by cultural producers frequently assert that they are "people" or "nations" (Cohen, S. P., 2004). Cohen believes that friction that exists between native Sindhis, Urdu-speaking migrants (known as Mohajirs) may be traced back to idea that "migration creates strange bed fellows."

After decades of migration, historically multicultural but Sindhi-dominated metropolis of Karachi is no longer considered to be a Sindhi city. As is case with many other cities in Sindh, it has become a byword for competition, social dislocation, and vengeance (Siddiqi, 2012). The most industrialized city in Pakistan, Karachi also serves as the country's economic and industrial hub and is home to two ports. Its current population of 12 million to 14 million people is expected to reach 20 million by the year 2015. Therefore, slums and temporary settlements are home to around 50 percent of Karachi's population. The original residents of the city, the Sindhis and Balochs, the migratory Mohajir group, and the Punjabis and Pashtuns who came later live in the stark contrast to one another in the city. Ethnical and linguistic communities that have been recognized by cultural producers frequently assert that they are "people" or "nations." (Cohen, 2004). Second, there has been the growth in the number of religious extreme groups, which has led to more attacks on more moderate and liberal parts of society. There are around 5 million to 6 million Mohajir people, almost 3 million people make up coalition of Sindh-Baloch and Punjabi-Pashtuns and there are 2 million people in country illegally (Siddiqi, 2012).

### Media Effects on National Cohesion

"The pen is mightier than the sword" is an old saying that accurately represents the power in media in the 21st century, and strength of media in today's time and age cannot be denied. "Pen is mightier than Sword" the media has become increasingly powerful throughout the course of time (Rehman et al., 2023). The impact of the media, particularly in the form of electronic methods, has resulted in a tenfold rise in coverage of news. Johan Galtung, a Norwegian sociologist and the major pioneer of field of peace and conflict studies is credited as being the individual who first developed the idea



of "Peace Journalism." Journalism that focuses upon finding solutions to conflicts, journalism that is sensitive to conflicts, constructive conflict coverage, and reporting on the world are all concepts that fall within this expansive definition of peace journalism (Rehman et al., 2023). Media is often called the fourth pillar of state because of its position as facilitator, disseminator, and propagandist tool. Mass media is a modern phenomenon. In a true democracy, the term "Peace Media" refers to the use of the media such as radio, television, and print journalism to advocate for the peace, distribute accurate information or alternative opinions, and encourage peaceful conflict resolution among the general public (Afshin et al., 2019).

The media has an even greater responsibility when matters of national harmony are at stake. It acts as a link in the chain of communication between Khyber region and Karachi. Over time, a society becomes homogenous when its members are all exposed to same language, culture, problems, laws, and difficulties. Even in country like Pakistan, where people come from different backgrounds, the role of media is especially important because it fosters a sense of national unity and pride. Although the media in Pakistan is free to operate independently, it nonetheless has a responsibility to perform role that is both good and constructive (Hasan et al., 2015). And if it were to take a more negative turn, it might be used to smear reputation of anyone or spread propaganda to hilt against anyone; however, rather of engaging in such behavior, the media in Pakistan has a lot of work to do when it comes to issues concerning national harmony (Sanjrani et al., 2017). As a result of the fact that it is a double-edged sword that may be wielded in either direction, it is extremely important to verify the news, particularly when it comes to subjects of significant national concern. In this drive, regulations governing the press ought to be completely functioning so that they can protect subjects of national interest while simultaneously eradicating racism and division and putting an emphasis on national cohesion (Sanjrani et al., 2017).

### **Effects of Urbanization on Young People**

According to (McLoone et al., 2016) "Neither good citizenship nor democracies are static states, but rather dynamic processes that develop over time. Isolating a society from its youth is like cutting off its own oxygen supply. It is doomed to bleed to death (Kofi Annan, Secretary-General of the United Nations, address to World Conference of Ministers Responsible (Rathore & Ghani, 2022) need to be included from the moment they are born. According to there are currently more than one billion young people (aged 15-24) living in the world. This represents around 18% of the entire population of the world. The current position of young people all over world is marked by stunning paradoxes. These paradoxes take form of huge discrepancies in terms of economic, technological, social, and cultural resources. These disparities vary greatly between areas, countries, locales, and population groups. Nearly 85 percent of the world's youth is concentrated in underdeveloped nations, with approximately 60% residing in Asia alone (Rathore & Ghani, 2022). When it comes to maintaining national peace, the part that young people play in society is one of the most crucial considerations. With 63 percent of its total population being younger than 25 years old, Pakistan has one of largest youth bulges in the world.

It would not be incorrect to state that if this youth bulge is correctly utilized, then it would prove to be a big potential for the country; on other hand, if it is not utilized, it might prove to be a destructive

element with potential to jeopardize existence of the country (Azhar & Hassan, 2014). It is essential that young people from different parts of Pakistan be integrated into the national discourse so that they do not have feelings of estrangement or resentment toward one another. What is required of all policies is that they be firmly and unambiguously rooted in a national awareness of the situation that people occupy. How they possibly be successful to any other criteria if they are not successful according to that one (Hennink et al., 2005). The trend of urbanization is still another aspect that has potential to make a significant contribution toward cultivation of a sense of national harmony. Projections, by year 2050, around seventy percent of Pakistan will consist of urban areas. It shows that there will be reduction in connectedness between metropolitan centers and rural communities. This process of urbanization has the potential to be beneficial to promotion of national peace since it will facilitate an increase in number of opportunities for cultural engagement and relationship-building (Huda et al., 2020).

### **CONCLUSION**

A standardized educational system is necessary for the formation of the Pakistani nation as well as the maintenance of national peace. This requirement must be addressed immediately. Inculcating stronger work ethics, obedience to rule of law, tolerance, harmony, and commitment for the country would be necessary to ensure this happens. It is also important for the government to pay special attention to educational institutions that are located in or around a conflict or violent zone. Because this is only way that it will be feasible to design policies that have any possibility of being effective for young people who are being considered here. This is due to the fact that a shared understanding of topics, problems, laws, languages helps bring people together. It is able to concentrate people's attention on vital social concerns and current events, which ultimately leads to shared experience of national integration. In the modern era, the function of the media is extremely important in this regard as well because it can identify the causes that undermine national peace and unity of the country. This is necessary in order to stop spread of aggressiveness, intolerance, and violence among students and young people.

### **Policy Recommendations**

1. The following are some of recommendations that, if implemented, might assist in releasing the procedure of national harmony and integration. For the sake of equity and the primacy of individual merit in all spheres of life. The elimination of corruption and favoritism could be aided by a more equitable distribution of resources at the province, divisional, city, and district levels.
2. Upgrading divisions to create new provinces is another suggestion. This would promote Pakistani culture that reflects its subcultures. Using Urdu in official functions and ensuring stakeholder ownership. In this connection, the provincial and regional languages should also be promoted.
3. Prioritize human development so that everyone has access to clean water, good schools, and safe roads. Transportation and healthcare. Courts that deliver fast, fair, and corruption-free justice to regular people must be guaranteed.

4. Eliminate centre-province share discrimination immediately. The hub should distribute to all provinces. Finally, the government must supervise and empower media to show society's true issues rather than just propaganda.

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