

## ABSTRACT

Since 1947, the society and state of Pakistan had been caught in the whirlpool of divergent cross-cutting socio-political fiber. The country is fraught with multifarious problems of crucial and intricate nature but ethnicity has emerged as the most significant and delicate issue. The dilemma before Pakistan has to create a national identity out of diverse regional and linguistic loyalties.

Ideology was considered to be the suitable dough for the workable mould of Pakistan, but ideals were frustrated when the socio-regional, linguistic and racial realities began surfacing and ideological hegemony was being eroded. Right from the very inception, bureaucracy and military oligarchy grabbed control over the state structure that resulting in over centralization in the nascent state of Pakistan. In retaliation against the non-federal character of this military bureaucracy combine, strife for regional autonomy sprouted up instantly and simultaneously. But the oligarchy carved out a policy that aimed at putting down these regional movements as anti-Islamic, anti-Pakistani and foreign inspired.

Bengali language movement can be marked as the first sign of discontentment against the over emphasized state control. Sindhu-Desh, Pakhtun, Balochi and Siraiki ethno-nationalism also followed the suit. Every regime either military or civilian added complications in political and economic arithmetic of the society, hence witnessed extra ordinary vigor of regionalist movements, which based their claim on cultural, Political and economic discrimination. Political system of Pakistan faced a break down in the form of debacle of East Pakistan in 1971. Whatever were the reasons behind this, it is deemed necessary to evolve a strong system.

In order to have a smart look at the various dynamics, the whole analysis is divided in to six parts. The first part, 'introduction,' is aimed to provide a broader view about the existence of phenomenon of ethnicity in different parts of the world with special reference of Pakistan. In the second chapter the definition of ethnicity and various models and approaches are discussed. A new theory has been developed named "Blocs within Blocs Theory; Ethnicity and Conflict". In third chapter the causes of emergence of ethnicity in Pakistan are discussed. In fourth chapter it is described that how ethnic blocs come into conflict with each other and in fifth chapter Ways And Means are discussed to minimize ethnic tension. Conclusion and recommendations are in sixth chapter.