



INTERNATIONAL LAW  
JOURNAL

---

**WHITE BLACK  
LEGAL LAW  
JOURNAL  
ISSN: 2581-  
8503**

*Peer - Reviewed & Refereed Journal*

The Law Journal strives to provide a platform for discussion of International as well as National Developments in the Field of Law.

[WWW.WHITEBLACKLEGAL.CO.IN](http://WWW.WHITEBLACKLEGAL.CO.IN)

### **DISCLAIMER**

No part of this publication may be reproduced or copied in any form by any means without prior written permission of Editor-in-chief of White Black Legal – The Law Journal. The Editorial Team of White Black Legal holds the copyright to all articles contributed to this publication. The views expressed in this publication are purely personal opinions of the authors and do not reflect the views of the Editorial Team of White Black Legal. Though all efforts are made to ensure the accuracy and correctness of the information published, White Black Legal shall not be responsible for any errors caused due to oversight or otherwise.

WHITE BLACK  
LEGAL

## **EDITORIAL TEAM**

### **Raju Narayana Swamy (IAS) Indian Administrative Service officer**



Dr. Raju Narayana Swamy popularly known as Kerala's Anti-Corruption Crusader is the All India Topper of the 1991 batch of the IAS and is currently posted as Principal Secretary to the Government of Kerala. He has earned many accolades as he hit against the political-bureaucrat corruption nexus in India. Dr Swamy holds a B.Tech in Computer Science and Engineering from the IIT Madras and a Ph. D. in Cyber Law from Gujarat National Law University. He also has an LLM (Pro) (with specialization in IPR) as well as three PG Diplomas from the National Law University, Delhi- one in Urban Environmental Management and Law, another in Environmental Law and Policy and a third one in Tourism and Environmental Law. He also holds a post-graduate diploma in IPR from the National Law School, Bengaluru and

a professional diploma in Public Procurement from the World Bank.

### **Dr. R. K. Upadhyay**

Dr. R. K. Upadhyay is Registrar, University of Kota (Raj.), Dr Upadhyay obtained LLB, LLM degrees from Banaras Hindu University & PHD from university of Kota. He has successfully completed UGC sponsored M.R.P for the work in the Ares of the various prisoners reforms in the state of the Rajasthan.



## **Senior Editor**

### **Dr. Neha Mishra**



Dr. Neha Mishra is Associate Professor & Associate Dean (Scholarships) in Jindal Global Law School, OP Jindal Global University. She was awarded both her PhD degree and Associate Professor & Associate Dean M.A.; LL.B. (University of Delhi); LL.M.; PH.D. (NLSIU, Bangalore) LLM from National Law School of India University, Bengaluru; she did her LL.B. from Faculty of Law, Delhi University as well as M.A. and B.A. from Hindu College and DCAC from DU respectively. Neha has been a Visiting Fellow, School of Social Work, Michigan State University, 2016 and invited speaker Panelist at Global Conference, Whitney R. Harris World Law Institute, Washington University in St. Louis, 2015.

### **Ms. Sumiti Ahuja**

Ms. Sumiti Ahuja, Assistant Professor, Faculty of Law, University of Delhi,

Ms. Sumiti Ahuja completed her LL.M. from the Indian Law Institute with specialization in Criminal Law and Corporate Law, and has over nine years of teaching experience. She has done her LL.B. from the Faculty of Law, University of Delhi. She is currently pursuing PH.D. in the area of Forensics and Law. Prior to joining the teaching profession, she has worked as Research Assistant for projects funded by different agencies of Govt. of India. She has developed various audio-video teaching modules under UGC e-PG Pathshala programme in the area of Criminology, under the aegis of an MHRD Project. Her areas of interest are Criminal Law, Law of Evidence, Interpretation of Statutes, and Clinical Legal Education.



### **Dr. Navtika Singh Nautiyal**

Dr. Navtika Singh Nautiyal presently working as an Assistant Professor in School of law, Forensic Justice and Policy studies at National Forensic Sciences University, Gandhinagar, Gujarat. She has 9 years of Teaching and Research Experience. She has completed her Philosophy of Doctorate in 'Inter-country adoption laws from Uttarakhand University, Dehradun' and LLM from Indian Law Institute, New Delhi.

### **Dr. Rinu Saraswat**



Associate Professor at School of Law, Apex University, Jaipur, M.A, LL.M, PH.D,

Dr. Rinu have 5 yrs of teaching experience in renowned institutions like Jagannath University and Apex University. Participated in more than 20 national and international seminars and conferences and 5 workshops and training programmes.

### **Dr. Nitesh Saraswat**

E.MBA, LL.M, PH.D, PGDSAPM

Currently working as Assistant Professor at Law Centre II, Faculty of Law, University of Delhi. Dr. Nitesh have 14 years of Teaching, Administrative and research experience in Renowned Institutions like Amity University, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Jai Narain Vyas University Jodhpur, Jagannath University and Nirma University. More than 25 Publications in renowned National and International Journals and has authored a Text book on CR.P.C and Juvenile Delinquency law.



### **Subhrajit Chanda**



BBA. LL.B. (Hons.) (Amity University, Rajasthan); LL. M. (UPES, Dehradun) (Nottingham Trent University, UK); PH.D. Candidate (G.D. Goenka University)

Subhrajit did his LL.M. in Sports Law, from Nottingham Trent University of United Kingdoms, with international scholarship provided by university; he has also completed another LL.M. in Energy Law from University of Petroleum and Energy Studies, India. He did his B.B.A.LL.B. (Hons.) focussing on International Trade Law.

## ***ABOUT US***

WHITE BLACK LEGAL is an open access, peer-reviewed and refereed journal provide dedicated to express views on topical legal issues, thereby generating a cross current of ideas on emerging matters. This platform shall also ignite the initiative and desire of young law students to contribute in the field of law. The erudite response of legal luminaries shall be solicited to enable readers to explore challenges that lie before law makers, lawyers and the society at large, in the event of the ever changing social, economic and technological scenario.

With this thought, we hereby present to you

# **WHY BALOCHISTAN WANTS FREEDOM FROM PAKISTAN?**

AUTHORED BY - ISHITA TYAGI & ANMOL DAHIYA

## **Abstract-**

A history that still hurts- The seeds of resentment were sown in 1948, when the princely state of Kalat was forcibly integrated into Pakistan. Resources taken, benefits denied- the discovery of Sui gas in 1952 should have been a blessing. Instead, it became a symbol of exploitation. Massive infrastructure projects like the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) and Gwadar port promised development, but locals were often displaced without compensation, watching from the sidelines as outsiders reaped the rewards. Politics without a voice- Balochistan's political representation is often seen as hollow. Leaders allege rigged elections, puppet governments, and frequent military interventions. The true Baloch leadership is unwelcome in the corridors of Islamabad. This fuels further distrust and alienation. Fear, Disappearances, and Silence- when Baloch voices rise, many are met with force rather than dialogue. Enforced disappearances, torture and extrajudicial killings. The term missing persons echoes across homes and universities in Balochistan. Identity lost in a larger narrative- the Baloch language, history and culture are central to the community's pride. The fight that still burns- despite its fragmented nature, the Baloch freedom movement persists. Groups like the Baloch Liberation Army (BLA) and Baloch Republican Army (BRA) carry out attacks on state infrastructure. In exile, leaders such as Mehran Marri and Brahmadagh Bugti rally for international support.

## **Major Details:**

Topic	Details
Region	Balochistan, Pakistan's largest province
Major Resources	Natural gas, coal, gold, copper
Historic Event	Kalat accession to Pakistan in 1948
Major Insurgency Years	1948, 1958, 1962, 1973, 2004–present
Key Movements	BLA, BRA, Baloch Nationalist Movement
Major Projects	Sui Gas Field, CPEC, Gwadar Port
Territorial Grievances	Economic exploitation, lack of autonomy
Human Rights Concerns	Enforced disappearances, extrajudicial killings
Cultural Issues	Marginalization of Baloch identity
Notable Exiled Leaders	Mehran Marri, Brahamdagh Bugti

### **Introduction-**

Balochistan covers 44% of the area of Pakistan, but only % of country population. Balochistan is situated in strategically important location. Has 750km long track along the Arabian sea. The area is rich in natural resources such as gas, gold, coal, marble and other precious minerals. Despite this, this is most underdeveloped region in Pakistan. and whenever, Baluch mases asked for ownership of their resources. They have been brutally pressed through military operations. 5 major operations since 1947, 5<sup>th</sup> military operation started in 2000s- expanded to every corner of Balochistan. Nawab Akbar Bugti died on august 26, 2006, during a military operation in the kholu area of Balochistan, Pakistan. Nawab Akbar Bugti was the leader of Baluch people and giant political figure in Balochistan. He believed in political struggle and spent years behind bars for his political ideas during military dictatorship since the birth of Pakistan. Survived several assassinations by Pakistani army in (2005-2006). On march 17<sup>th</sup>, 2005, majority of women and children from Hindu community were killed when Pakistani army bombarded Nawan Akbar Bugti township. Finally assassinated on 26<sup>th</sup> august 2006, where Pakistani forces used full military force including fighter jets. Dead bodies were never shown to the relatives. Since then Balochistan become land of human tragedy by Pakistani

forces on daily basis, barely mentioned in international or local media and unnoticed by international communities and human rights groups. Baluch people revolted, stop torture against human rights activists, ISI terrorist organization, Pakistan + China =Baluch genocide, stop forced disappearances. Military operations enforced disappearances extrajudicial notices, killing and dump mass graves and human rights abuse became normal. Some abducted by secretive agencies and dead body of person found. More than 20,000 Baluch civilian including teachers, lawyers, political activists were abducted by military forces and forced disappearances. Mass graves were found on 25<sup>th</sup> January 2014. There was continuous protest by victims relatives. Enjoying impunity from international community and getting financial gain from western powers. Baluch became no go zone for journalists, complete backout from media. Recent example, Political activists Sabeen Mahmud was killed within an hour on talking Baluch missing persons in Karachi. Universities in Lahore and Karachi were threatened by secretive agencies to end discussing human rights violation in Balochistan. International communities remained silent on crimes against humanity by Pakistani forces. Baluch republic and party leadership activists and media itself have been regularly trying to contact western powers and international NGOs through different means including protest demonstration, press releases email, letter for information about ongoing genocide in Balochistan but unfortunately they have been completely unresponsive to the situation. Baloch nation questioned international media and human rights NGOs and western powers that there is no place for unrepresented nation like Balochistan. Why Baloch genocide is unheard and unseen by world community? This indifference which gives more confidence to Pakistan forces to carry out these abuses because unfortunately international community remain silent on the matter of Balochistan.

The south-western province of Balochistan remains one of Pakistan's biggest security headaches after many decades of an armed rebellion seeking independence for the mineral-rich region. The latest in a series of bloodshed is a train hijack by the balochistan liberation army (BLA), the strongest rebel group active in the region bordering Iran and Afghanistan.

The hijacking marks a new episode in the Baloch movement, which has been raging since Pakistan gained independence and was carved out of a unified India. At the root of the rebellion is a betrayal by Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the founder of Pakistan, despite accepting the autonomy of one of the princely states that didn't want to merge with them.

### **Ancient history-**

The earliest evidence of human occupation but is now Balochistan is dated to the paleolithic era. Evidence includes hunting camps, lithic scatter, and chipped and flaked stone tools. The region now known as Pakistani Balochistan had become part of the Indus Valley civilisation cultural orbit, providing key resources to the expansive settlements of the Indus-river basin to the east. It comprised of classical period, medieval period, tribalism and nomadism, british occupation and post-colonial history.

### **Classical period-**

From the 1<sup>st</sup> century to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century CE, the region was ruled by the Paratarajas (lit, Parata Kings), a Hindu dynasty of Indo-Scythian Kings. During the war between Alexander the Great (356-323 BCE) and Emperor Darius III (380-330 BCE), ruled 336-330 BCE). The Baloch were allied with the last Achaemenid emperor.

### **Medieval period-**

During the reign of Arab dynasties, medieval Iran suffered the onslaught of Ghaznavids, Mongols, Timurids, and the incursions of Guzz Turks. The relationship between the Baloch and nearly all these powers were hostile, and the Baloch suffered enormously during this long period. The Hindu Sewa Dynasty ruled parts of Balochistan, chiefly Kalat. The Sibi Division, which was carved out of Quetta Division and Kalat Division in 1974, derives its name from Rani Sewi, the queen of the Sewa dynasty.

### **British Occupation-**

Beginning from 1840, there began a general insurrection against the British rule throughout Balochistan. The Baloch were not ready to accept their country as part of an occupied afghsnistan and to be ruled under a puppet khan. The mari tribe rose in revolt and the British retaliated in force. A british contingent under the command of major brown on 11 May 1840, attacked the Mari headquarter of Kahan and occupied Kahan Fort and the surrounding (Masson, 1974). The mari forces withdrew from the area, regrouped and in an ambush wiped out a whole convoy of British troops near Filiji, killing more than one hundred.

During the time of the Indian independence movement, “three pro-congress parites were still active in Balochistan politics”, such as the Anjuman-i-Watan Baluchistan, which favoured a



### **History of Baluchistan-**

Balochistan is also spelled as bluchistan and bluchestan. The balochistan is divided into three countries Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan. Iran- the Iranian province of sistan and Bluchistan Afghanistan- southern areas of Afghanistan, which includes Nimruz, Helmand and Kandahar provinces. It borders the pashtunistan region to the north, Sindh and Punjab to the east and persian region to the west. Its southern coastline, including the makran coast, is washed by the Arabian sea, in particular by its western part, the gulf of oman.

Balochistan lies mostly in western Pakistan but also extends into southeastern Iran. It is the traditional homeland of the Baloch people, after whom it is named. The Pakistan province named Balochistan covers an area of 347,190 sq.km. It is the country largest but least populated province. Its capital is Quetta. The Baloch and Pashtun people make up the two major and more distinct ethnic groups. The third major group consists of people who are of mixed ethnicity but mainly of Sindhi origin. Most of the people practice islam, most speak the languages of the Iranian branch of the Indo-Iranian language family. The main languages are Balochi, Brahui, Pashto and Sindhi. The largest towns and main trade centers in Balochistan are Quetta, in Pakistan, and Zahendan, in Iran. It was ruled by the greeks after being conquered by Alexander the Great in 330 bc. Arabs held most of the region from the 7<sup>th</sup> to the 10<sup>th</sup> century. The British annexed most of Balochistan to India in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. When British rule ended in India in 1947 and the colony was divided, much of Balochistan became part of Pakistan.<sup>12</sup>

### **Jinnah's Betrayal-**

Balochistan was declared an independent state alongside India and Pakistan. The region comprises four former princely states- kharan, makaran, las bela, and kalat. Ahead of partition, the princely states were given three choices- accede to either India or Pakistan or stay independent. Khan mir ahmed yar khan- khan of kalat- chose the last option while the first three went with Pakistan.

---

<sup>1</sup> khan, p (2023) *R/Pakistan on reddit: Do people in Balochistan want independence from Pakistan*, reddit. Available at: [https://www.reddit.com/r/pakistan/comments/18enuqe/do\\_people\\_in\\_balochistan\\_want\\_independence\\_from/](https://www.reddit.com/r/pakistan/comments/18enuqe/do_people_in_balochistan_want_independence_from/) (Accessed: 07 July 2025).

<sup>2</sup> *The balochistan story: Jinnah Betrayal, armed rebellion, bangladesh impact* (2025) NDTV. Available at: <https://www.ndtv.com/world-news/behind-balochistan-freedom-struggle-a-tale-of-pakistans-betrayal-and-british-insecurity-7909360> (Accessed: 07 July 2025).

According to historian Dushka H Sayyid, kalat never held as much importance as Kasmir or Hyderabad since it was in the periphery of the Indian subcontinent, due to which it never featured in large in the contest between india and Pakistan for the accession of princely states at the time of the partition.

Jinnah too accepted kalats independence initially. The khan trusted Jinnah- that he was a friend and would ensure kalats independence.

Kalat declared independence on august 15, 1947, but the british feared it was too risky to allow kalat to stay independent due to the threat from expansionist regime. It pressed Pakistan to bring kalat under its control and this is when Jinnah made a U-turn.

Read: No words To Describe”: Freed Pak Train Hijack Hostage Recounts Horror.

In October 1947, Jinnah advised the khan to expedite the merger with the Pakistan, but he refused.

“Since then, the Pakistani authorities not only started a campaign against the 9 khans to compel him to join Pakistan, but also prepared to use coercive methods for a forced merger of the state,” writes Taj Mohammad Breseeg in his book ‘Baloh Nationalism: its origin and development up to 1980’.

On march 18, 1948, Jinnah announced the accession of kharan, makaran, las bela, which left kalat landlocked and with less than half of its landmass. What worsened it for kalat was a fake news that the khan wanted to join the Indian dominion, leaving Pakistan furious. With no help from other international players, the Baloch leader was left with no choice but to accede to Pakistan.<sup>3</sup>

---

<sup>3</sup> *The balochistan story: Jinnah Betrayal, armed rebellion, bangladesh impact* (2025) NDTV. Available at: <https://www.ndtv.com/world-news/behind-balochistan-freedom-struggle-a-tale-of-pakistans-betrayal-and-british-insecurity-7909360> (Accessed: 07 July 2025).

## **Why Baloch want freedom?**



### **Historical roots of the conflict-**

When Pakistan was created in 1947, the princely state of kalat (which formed the core of modern balochistan) was technically independent. Its ruler, the khan of kalat, initially refused to join Pakistan. However, in 1948, under military pressure, kalat was annexed by Pakistan. This event is widely seen by Baloch nationalists as the beginning of forced integration and subjugation. Ever since, there have been multiple uprisings- in 1948, 1958, 1962, 1973, and the ongoing insurgency since 2004- driven by Baloch demands for self-rule and control over their natural resources.

There is BLA (Balochistan liberation army), BLF (Balochistan liberation front), BSO (Balochistan students organization) etc, each having a slightly different agenda, however, one thing is worth noting that people of Baluchistan are indeed aware of how they are being robbed of their resources and deprived of their basic human rights. Unfortunately, the state is also not serious in dealing with the issue seriously and only continues to use forces. I do think that matters might reach a boiling point in balochistan if this keeps going on. This is evident from the fact that there have been 5 insurgencies and the current one has been the longest that is going on.

### **Economic exploitation-**

Balochistan is rich in natural gas, coal, copper, gold and other minerals, yet it remains Pakistan's poorest province which makes Baloch communities underdeveloped and impoverished.

For example:

The Sui gas field, discovered in 1952, has supplied much of Pakistan with energy, but large parts of Balochistan still lack basic access to gas and electricity.

Projects like the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) and the development of Gwadar port have brought massive investments but little benefit to the local population, who often face displacement without adequate compensation.

### **Political marginalization-**

Baloch voices are frequently underrepresented in the federal government. Local leaders accuse Islamabad of manipulating elections and installing puppet governments to suppress genuine Baloch representation. Repeated dismissals of provincial assemblies and military interventions have eroded trust in the central political system.

### **Militarization and human rights abuses-**

The response of the Pakistani state to Baloch demands has often been military suppression rather than dialogue. Thousands of people- including activists, students, and journalists- have allegedly been victims of enforced disappearances, torture, or extrajudicial killings by security forces. Organizations like Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International have raised concerns over a "kill and dump" policy, where activists are abducted and later found dead. The term "missing persons" has become a painful hallmark of life in Balochistan.<sup>45</sup>

### **The freedom movement in Balochistan-**

The Baloch independence movement remains fragmented but persistent. Groups like the Baloch Liberation Army (BLA), Baloch Republican Army (BRA), and others carry out sporadic attacks on Pakistani military and infrastructure. Meanwhile, in exile, leaders like Mehran Marri

---

<sup>4</sup> Pulipaka, S. (2025) *What is happening in Balochistan?*, *The Hindu*. Available at: <https://www.thehindu.com/news/international/what-is-happening-in-balochistan/article69344365.ece> (Accessed: 07 July 2025).

<sup>5</sup> Arora, S. (2025) *Why Balochistan wants freedom from Pakistan?* *adda247*. Available at: <https://currentaffairs.adda247.com/why-balochistan-wants-freedom-from-pakistan/> (Accessed: 07 July 2025).

and Brahamdagh Bugti advocate for international recognition of the Baloch cause. While the movement lacks unified leadership and faces accusations of foreign backing (particularly from India, according to Pakistan), discontent on the ground remains deeply rooted and real.

The Baloch people have started hoisting their flags and taking down Pakistani flags. The time has come for the world to withdraw their diplomatic missions from Pakistani and relocate them to the newly emerging country of Balochistan. Goodbye to Pakistan welcome to Balochistan.

### **Regional Complexities-**

The geopolitical context, thus far, has not been conducive to the success of the Baloch insurgent movement. While the province accounts 44% of the country's population. It may be easy for security forces to contain the separatist movement, as they constitute a very small percentage of the population.

Additionally, the Balochistan independence movement has not received significant international support. The provinces not geographically contiguous to India, and therefore, India is not in a position to provide material support to Baloch armed groups. The Baloch nationalist imagination also incorporates the Sistan province of Iran, which consequently makes Iran reluctant to support the Baloch separatist movement. Further, with the deterioration of the security environment in Pakistan, Tehran is worried that anti-Iranian groups are finding a haven in the neighbouring Balochistan province. Last year, Iran conducted missile and drone strikes targeting 'Iranian terrorists' in Balochistan.

### **Could Pakistan break again like 1971?**

Pakistan Army chief general Asim Munir recently downplayed the unrest, claiming only 1,500 people were involved. But observers disagree.

Human rights activist Peter Tatchell compared the Baloch cause to Vietnam's struggle for independence, arguing that Pakistan might delay Balochistan's freedom but not prevent it. Mir Yar Baloch echoed this, drawing parallels to Bangladesh's creation in 1971.

That was begun as a protest movement in east Pakistan against political and cultural suppression. When Pakistan launched a military crackdown, India intervened. The result: Pakistan lost its eastern half, and Bangladesh was born after a 13 day war in which 93,000

Pakistani troops surrendered.

Today, Balochistan's situation carries some of the same ingredients- ethnic marginalisation, resource exploitation, military excesses, and rising rebellion. Whether it ends in another partition remains to be seen-but Islamabad is under pressure like never before.

### **Outcry in Baloch over killing of activist after forced disappearance-**

Outrage has exploded on Pakistan's Balochistan after the killing of activist Zeeshan Ahmed, allegedly by military personnel. Zeeshan, who sought the return of his forcibly disappeared father, was abducted on June 29<sup>th</sup> and his body was discovered the next day. The Baloch YakJethi committee reports Zeeshan's body showed sign of torture, including bullet wounds. The incident is the latest in a series of "forced disappearances" that has long plagued Balochistan. According to a human rights watch report, there are 8,463 documented cases of such disappearances between 2011 and 2024; the Pakistan commission of inquiry on Enforced Disappearances estimates atleast 10,078 cases.<sup>678</sup>

### **Pakistan control limited to Quetta': Razzak Baloch makes explosive revelations about Balochistan independence movement-**

Razzak Baloch asserts Pakistans diminished control in balochistan, urging international support for the Baloch struggle, particularly from India and the United states. Mir Yar Baloch has declared independence from Pakistan, highlighting historical grievances and alleged exploitation. The Baloch independence movement traces back to 1947, fueled by claims of forced annexation and human rights abuses. The Baloch Liberation Army(BLA) under leaders like Bashir Zaib, has intensified armed resistance, targeting Pakistani military and Chinese projects linked to the China- Pakistan Economic corridor.

---

<sup>6</sup> *If Pakistan splits now, only Rajasthan-sized part may stay: What is Baloch Liberation Army, and why are they ready to kill or die for Balochistan?* (2025) *Bhaskar English*. Available at: <https://www.bhaskarenglish.in/originals/news/pakistan-balochistan-bla-rebellion-independence-movement-2025-134998838.html> (Accessed: 07 July 2025).

<sup>7</sup> TOI World Desk / TIMESOFINDIA.COM / Updated: May 17, 2025 (no date) *'Pakistan Control Limited to Quetta': Razzak Baloch makes explosive revelations about Balochistan independence movement - Times of India, The Times of India*. Available at: <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/world/pakistan/pakistan-control-limited-to-quetta-razzak-baloch-makes-explosive-revelations-about-balochistan-independence-movement/articleshow/121209291.cms> (Accessed: 07 July 2025).

<sup>8</sup> Raj Shekhar Jha / TNN / Jul 03, 2025 (no date) *Outcry in Baloch over killing of activist after forced disappearance - times of India, The Times of India*. Available at: <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/world/pakistan/outcry-in-baloch-over-killing-of-activist-after-forced-disappearance/articleshow/122215680.cms> (Accessed: 07 July 2025).

## **‘Balochistan is not Pakistan’**

A few days earlier, Baloch activist Mir Yar Baloch has claimed independence from Pakistan. “Balochistan is not Pakistan”. He wrote on social media, where hashtags like republic of Balochistan trended alongside photos of proposed national flags and maps.

Mir had also voiced support for India amid tensions with Pakistan and China. Referring to Indias Operation Sindoor after the Pahalgam terror attack, he said, “you are not alone, Narendra Modi. You have the backing of 60 million Baloch patriots”.

## **What is Indias stand on Balochistan issue?**

India denies involvement in Balochistans affairs and rejects Pakistan’s allegations of supporting Baloch militants, urging Pakistan to address its internal issues instead of blaming others. Indias stance on Balochistan is shaped by geopolitical considerations, regional stability, and its complex ties with Pakistan. India continues to raise the issue of minority rights and related concerns in Balochistan, in alignment with its democratic and secular values. In 2016, the prime minister raised Balochistan’s human rights situation in his Independence Day speech. The unrest n Balochistan, coupled with China’s CPEC involvement, poses security challenges in South Asia. India balances its strategic interests while advocating for Baloch rights within international norms.

## **Conclusion-**

The balochistan issue arises from historical grievances, economic exploitation, and political marginalization. Pakistanis military approach has been ineffective, highlighting the need for political reforms and fair resource distribution. India views the situation strategically, considering its regional security impact. Human rights violation and marginalization: enforced disappearances, extra-judicial killings, and fake encounters are frequently used as counter-insurgency tactics. The commission of inquiry on enforced disappearances constituted by Pakistan in 2011 recorded 2,752 cases, while civil society groups claim over 7,000 disappearances (2002-2024). Balochistan faces militant recruitment by groups like Al Qaeda, Tehrik-e-Talian Pakistan (TTP), and sectarian outfits, with the Hazara Shia community frequently targeted by sectarian violence.

Pakistan has alleged foreign support for militancy and separatist tendencies in balochistan, citing instability in Afghanistan and certain terror groups from Iran as contributing factors.