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Baloch Uprising Escalates as Armed Resistance Gains Momentum Against Pakistani Control

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A powerful wave of coordinated attacks under the name “Operation Baam” has reignited international focus on Balochistan’s decades-long struggle for independence. Spearheaded by the Baloch Liberation Front (BLF) and supported politically by the Baloch National Movement (BNM), this latest campaign signals a bold escalation in the fight against what the Baloch leadership calls Pakistan’s illegitimate occupation and exploitation of their region.

On Sunday, Qazi Dad Mohammad Rehan, Information Secretary for the **Baloch National Movement (BNM)**, declared in an exclusive interview with Asian News International (ANI) that Balochistan “will never be a part of Pakistan.” His remarks followed the launch of **Operation Baam**—named after the Balochi word for “Dawn” a coordinated series of attacks targeting Pakistan military installations across the districts of Panjgur, Surab, Kech, and Kharan.

Rehan described the operation as a pivotal moment in the broader national resistance, stating, *“This proves that the Baloch people are not only ready to fight, they are prepared to govern themselves.”* He emphasized that this marks a political and military shift led by the youth, rejecting both tribal elitism and Pakistan’s parliamentary framework, which he called ineffective and imposed.

The **Baloch Liberation Front (BLF)**, the armed wing behind the offensive, claimed responsibility for at least 17 separate attacks conducted in rapid succession late Tuesday. According to their spokesperson, Major Gwahram Baloch, the strikes targeted communication infrastructure, military checkpoints, and administrative offices, spanning from the coastal Makran region to the Koh-e-Suleman range. The BLF described the strikes as “synchronized and strategic,” reflecting a modernized resistance movement no longer confined to traditional tribal tactics.

While mainstream Pakistani media downplayed the scope of the damage, sources on the ground reported significant disruptions in communication services, particularly in Kech and Panjgur. In response, Pakistan’s security forces launched search operations in the affected zones. Yet the success of such crackdowns remains questionable, as similar past measures have failed to root out the growing insurgency.

Rehan also aimed at the **China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC)**, a multi-billion-dollar infrastructure project touted by Islamabad as a game-changer for regional development. He argued that the project is nothing more than economic colonization, enriching elites in Punjab while leaving ethnic Baloch communities impoverished and displaced. *“Billions have been poured into our land, yet we see no schools, no hospitals—just more soldiers and checkpoints,”* he said.

The historical roots of the conflict trace back to 1948, when Balochistan was annexed into Pakistan. Ever since, the region has been mired in resistance movements, most of which have been met with heavy-handed military suppression. According to Rehan, today’s

uprising represents a generational shift, a transition from tribal rebellion to organized political and armed resistance. *“This is not just a protest, it’s a modern national movement,”* he said.

With Islamabad’s current administration widely perceived as increasingly authoritarian and disconnected from the realities on the ground, critics argue that the central government’s policies continue to alienate peripheral regions like Balochistan. The state’s reaction to Operation Baam may further determine whether the conflict escalates into a broader crisis.

Rehan closed by calling on the international community to recognize Balochistan’s struggle for what it is: a fight for legitimate self-determination. *“The world stood with East Timor and South Sudan. It is time it stands with Balochistan.”*

The situation in Balochistan continues to evolve, but one fact remains clear: a population that has long felt ignored is now finding new ways to make its voice heard, through both diplomacy and armed defiance.