

Pakistan Baloch Insurgency: When Mongol Lessons Meet America's Plan to Redraw the Muslim World

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In late January and early February 2026, militants from the Balochistan Liberation Army (BLA) launched coordinated attacks across Quetta, Noshki, Gwadar and other districts, targeting security installations, highways and workers' colonies. After roughly forty hours of fighting, Pakistani officials said 145 militants, 31 civilians and 17 security personnel were killed — one of the deadliest episodes in years.

What appears as a low-intensity insurgency is fast morphing into geopolitical game stretching from the Levant to the Arabian Sea, with China, Russia, India and the Jewish entity all in the frame. At play is America's grand ambition to reshape the Muslim world to strengthen the Jewish entity and India, and at the same time counter China and Russia. In widely cited remarks, retired U.S. General Wesley Clark recalled being shown a Pentagon memo after 9/11 outlining a plan to "take out seven countries in five years": Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Libya, Somalia, Sudan and, finally, Iran. Two decades later, the US is contemplating the balkanization of Iran - thereby sacrificing the regime that has faithfully served Washinton since the revolution- to achieve new strategic goals.

In fact, in 2006, retired U.S. Army Lt. Col. Ralph Peters published his controversial "Blood Borders" map, sketching a "better" Middle East by breaking large, unwieldy states into ethnically and sectarian-aligned mini-states.

Today America's pressure on Iran and the constant fires in Balochistan, suggest that Washington could be moving into its next phase to redraw the old European colonialist borders by breaking existing power structures and giving birth to new countries. For American strategists, the concern is not only Iran's nuclear programme or Pakistan's instability; it is the possibility that, together with China, they could form a continuous energy and a trade infrastructure spine from the Gulf to East Turkestan (Xinjiang). A stable Iran selling large volumes of oil and gas to China, and a coherent Pakistan moving those flows through pipelines and ports linked to CPEC, would give Beijing an overland route that bypasses sea lanes under the control of America. By contrast, a balkanized Iran and an insurgency-wracked Pakistan are unreliable corridors for energy imports to China and severely undermine China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI).

Seen alongside the U.S. backed removal of Maduro in Venezuela and Trump's push to control Greenland, Balochistan's insurgency illuminates Washington's grand strategy. American dominance over Venezuelan oil, and Greenland's rare earths and critical minerals blocks China's energy and resource access in the Americas. Coupled with new security ties across the GIUK Gap (Greenland-Iceland-UK), this creates choke points to counter Chinese and Russian Arctic Sea routes, fortifying America's hemispheric fortress.

There is also a Russian subplot. A weakened Iran and a Pakistan consumed by insurgency and economic distress converts Russia's southern flank — from the Caucasus through Central Asia to the Gulf — into a sea of volatility. Such instability could rapidly engulf Turkey and could fuel independence movements to establish Kurdish and Balouch states amongst others. This nightmare scenario is likely to force the Kremlin to divert military resources from the Ukrainian front to quell the unrest in the South, which provides NATO with the opportunity to gain the upper hand and push for a ceasefire on America's terms.

Another important piece in America's strategy is the quiet triangulation linking the Jewish entity, the Gulf countries and India. Over the past decade, the Jewish entity has moved from discreet contacts to open security, intelligence and technology partnerships with certain Gulf countries and India. Furthermore, emerging schemes like the India–Middle East–Europe corridor are marketed as connectivity projects but function as partial alternatives to China's BRI. By empowering the Jewish entity as Washington's primary Middle East enforcer—tasked with policing the region—and elevating India as a robust counterweight to China across the subcontinent and broader Eurasia, the U.S. is strategically cementing its long-term dominance over these critical geopolitical theaters.

Trump seeks to leverage this geopolitical reengineering to prevent China from fully decoupling its economy from the dollar system, ensuring continued international trade settlements flow through SWIFT. Simultaneously, Washington aims to trade America's raw material dominance—securing Venezuelan oil and other hemispheric resources—for uninterrupted Chinese supplies of Rare Earth Elements (REEs) essential to U.S. industry and military needs, buying time to rebuild its own REE production verticals.

From this strategic vantage, U.S. war drums against Iran beat louder, paired with overt support for Baloch resistance spanning both sides of the Iran-Pakistan border. Some neoconservative circles now advocate for Iran's total dismantling, echoing what the Mongols did 800 years ago—complete and utter annihilation, leaving nothing but scorched earth in its place. Back then, the Seljuk, Khwarazmian, and Delhi Sultanates failed to transcend their rivalries, allowing the Mongols to annihilate the Khwarazmians, subjugate the Seljuks, sack Baghdad, and leave the Delhi Sultanate critically weakened and isolated.

Today, Turkey, Iran, and Pakistan cannot afford that same fatal error—lest they invite a modern repeat of history's merciless verdict and enslave their people to American-Jewish-Hindu Khanates.