

QUETTA VOICE

Editor: Asim Khan

Saturday, May.10.2025

dquettavoice@gmail.com

IMF approves disbursement of \$1bn to Pakistan under \$7bn deal: PMO

NEWS DESK: The International Monetary Fund (IMF) on Friday approved the immediate disbursement of about \$1 billion to Pakistan under the ongoing Extended Fund Facility (EFF), according to the Prime Minister's Office (PMO).

"Prime Minister Shehbaz Sharif expressed satisfaction over the approval of a \$1bn dollar instalment for Pakistan by the IMF and the failure of India's high-handed tactics against it," the PMO said.

The approval of the IMF's executive board has led to an immediate disbursement of \$1bn, bringing total disbursements under the loan programme to about \$2bn.

On successful completion of seven half-yearly reviews, Pakistan is entitled to seven equal instalments of about \$1bn (SDR 760 million) under the loan programme.

Pakistan and the IMF had reached a three-year, \$7bn and package deal in July, with the new programme set to allow the country to "cement macroeconomic stability and create conditions for stronger, more inclusive and resilient growth".

The two sides had reached a staff-level agreement on March 25 on the first biannual review of the 39-month \$7bn loan programme, agreeing on a series of reforms including the introduction of a carbon levy,

timely revisions to electricity tariffs, increased water pricing and liberalisation of the automobile sector.

DG ISPR Lashes Out at India for Baseless Allegations and Killing Innocent Civilians



Dawood Ahmed, Qasim Shah, News Desk:

ISLAMABAD: Director-General Inter-Services Public Relations (ISPR) Lt Gen Ahmed Sharif Chaudhry on Friday strongly criticised India for making unfounded allegations against Pakistan following the April 22 Pahalgam attack, and condemned the continued killing of innocent civilians by Indian forces along the border.

Speaking at a joint press conference in Islamabad alongside Pakistan Air Force's DGPR Air Vice Marshal Aurangzeb Ahmed, and Deputy Chief of Naval Staff (Operations) Vice Admiral Raja

Rab Nawaz,

Lt Gen Chaudhry questioned how Indian authorities blamed Pakistan within minutes of the incident without any evidence. "Is this the first time India has blamed Pakistan without proof? This has happened before," he said.

"When you don't have evidence, you start military and media aggression to divert attention. He said India was using such tactics to cover up internal unrest and policy failures. "Instead of investigating facts, they resort to immediate accusations and start beating the drums of war," the

ISPR chief added.

Lt Gen Chaudhry also condemned Indian military actions targeting Pakistani civilians. "Women and children have lost their lives due to unprovoked Indian shelling along the Line of Control and working boundary," he revealed.

"These are not isolated incidents, but part of a consistent pattern of hostility." He urged the international community to take notice of India's provocations, disinformation campaigns, and cross-border violence that continue to threaten regional stability.

Balochistan CM Vows Action Against Security Officials Involved in Extortion

Manan Mandokhail,

News Desk:

QUETTA: Balochistan Chief Minister Mir Sarfraz Bugti on Friday assured the provincial assembly that any security personnel found involved in extortion or bribery would be brought to justice, urging lawmakers to provide concrete evidence. During a heated session of the Balochistan Assembly, Jamaat-e-Islami MPA Maulana Hidayat ur Rahman tabled a resolution alleging that law enforcement personnel were collecting illegal money from transporters on highways across the province.

The chief minister, while responding to the resolution, categorically rejected the blanket accusations but promised strict action against any individual found guilty.

"No one is above the law. If anyone has credible evidence, bring it forward—we will not spare the culprits," Bugti said from the floor of the house.

He urged Maulana Rahman to withdraw the resolution, assuring that the government was serious about addressing corruption and extortion. The chair then disposed of the resolution following the assurance.

Several lawmakers also voiced concerns over rising extortion incidents, poverty, and unemployment in Balochistan during the session. The debate reflected growing public frustration over lawlessness and economic challenges in the province.



وزیر اعلیٰ بلوچستان میر سرفراز بگٹی کی زیر سرپرستی
بلوچستان حکومت کا اہم قدم

کومت بلوچستان، پاک آری اور ایف سی بلوچستان کے انشور کے
کلی بار تین کھیلوں کے بڑے مقابلے ایک ساتھ!

پاکستان کی پہلی بین الاقوامی پاکستانی بکسنگ
Boxing Without Borders
10 مئی 2025 کو کوئٹہ پورا پورے میل کلب میں
جہاں ہوں گے ناچار کے شہر کے کلب میں کئی کئی کھیلوں کے
پاکستان کے قومی ہیرو اور بکسنگ WBA اور کوئٹہ کلب کے لیے کلب میں تھیں گے:

بلوچستان پیرنگ - کرکٹ کا جوش
بلوچستان کی 16 ٹیمیں 4 ٹیمز اور میچز
23 اپریل سے 9 مئی تک - ایران، نیوزی لینڈ، انگلینڈ، آسٹریلیا، سری لنکا، بنگلہ دیش، جنوبی افریقہ اور نیوزی لینڈ

بلوچستان پیرنگ - فٹ بال کا جوش
8 مئی سے 11 مئی تک - پاکستان کی میزبانی میں کئی کئی کھیلوں کے
6 مئی سے 11 مئی تک - پاکستان کی میزبانی میں کئی کئی کھیلوں کے

بلوچستان کے کھیلوں کیلئے ہمالی اور تیرنصالی سرگرمیاں

آئیں کھیلوں کے انجانگت کا ہمیشہ | رہائی کریں بلوچستان اور پاکستان کا نام

محکمہ اطلاعات | حکومت بلوچستان

77 Israeli-Made Drones Sent by India Shot Down by Pakistan: Defence Minister

Monitoring Desk:

ISLAMABAD: Pakistan's armed forces have successfully shot down 77 Israeli-made drones launched by India near the border regions, according to Defence Minister Khawaja Asif and confirmed by state media.

Addressing the media on Thursday, Defence Minister Asif revealed that the drones, which entered Pakistani airspace yesterday, were primarily aimed at detecting sensitive locations inside the country. "This is why we initially avoided intercepting them — to prevent revealing our strategic positions," he explained.

He further added, "Our forces brought down the drones at safe zones, ensuring no sensitive information was compromised."

Khawaja Asif reassured the public that Parliament is being



regularly briefed on the evolving situation. "Let there be no doubt — our armed forces are fully alert and actively responding to Indian aggression," he said.

The minister affirmed the nation's readiness, stating, "We are 200 per cent prepared to defend every inch of our territory. Morale is high, and our response is firm." Security sources confirmed that the drones were flying

in different sectors near the eastern border when they were neutralized. The drones were reportedly of Israeli origin, supplied to India and used in reconnaissance missions.

Pakistan's state media also verified that 77 hostile drones have been shot down so far, showcasing the preparedness and swift action of the country's air defence systems.

Xi Jinping Calls for Stronger China-Russia Cooperation to Defend UN Principles and Developing Nations' Interests

Xinhua News Agency

MOSCOW: Chinese President Xi Jinping, during a meeting with Russian President Vladimir Putin on Thursday, emphasized the importance of China and Russia working together to uphold the authority of the United Nations and protect the rights of developing nations.

Speaking in Moscow, President Xi stated that both countries must continue to oppose unilateralism and global bullying, highlighting their shared commitment to multilateralism and international law. He reaffirmed that China stands ready to collaborate with Russia in defending their mutual interests and ensuring a fair global order.

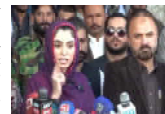
As permanent members of the UN Security Council, Xi stressed that China and Russia bear a unique responsibility to contribute to global peace and, economically balanced.



President Xi is currently on a state visit to Russia, which includes attending commemorative events marking the 80th anniversary of the Soviet Union's victory in the Great Patriotic War.

Sports Advisor Meena Majid Baloch Replies to Zabad Reki

QUETTA: Provincial Advisor for Sports and Youth Affairs, Meena Majid Baloch, has responded to Assembly Member Zabad Riki's recent remarks, stating that she has halted his alleged commercial activities, which has led to his frustration.



Speaking to Daily Quetta Voice, Meena Majid Baloch emphasized that Zabad Riki has been a member of the assembly for several years, but making baseless accusations without evidence is inappropriate. She asserted that he has no proof to support his claims.

Balochistan Mineral Act: A Path to Reform or a Threat to Provincial Autonomy? Continued to page 2

Comprehensive National Fisheries Policy to soon be introduced: Minister Continued to page 3

All airports resume normal operations as Pakistan reopens airspace Continued to page 4

EDITORIAL

Editor: Asim Khan

Balochistan Budget 2025: A People-Centric Vision or Just Another Promise?

Editorial:

As the Chief Minister of Balochistan, Mir Sarfaraz Bugti, leads a high-level parliamentary committee to prepare the FY2025 budget and Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP), the province stands at a critical crossroads. Promising a shift from the past, Bugti vows this budget will prioritize transparency, merit, and good governance, with a strong focus on public welfare. But the key question remains—will these promises translate into real change for the people of Balochistan?

Breaking from the Past: A Collective Effort

For the first time in years, the formation of a cross-party parliamentary committee involving leaders from PPP, PMF, BAP, ANP, and JI signals a hopeful departure from political victimhood and partisan favoritism. With experienced lawmakers like Mir Zahir Ahmed Buledi, Bakht Muhammad Kakar, Engineer Zamarak Khan Akakazi, and Noor Muhammad Durrani at the table, there is a genuine opportunity to craft a budget that reflects collective interest rather than individual gains.

End of Individual Projects, Focus on Equal Development

Chief Minister Bugti has made it clear: "No room for corruption or nepotism." Only approved, people-centric development projects will be included—no pet schemes, no personal agendas. This approach must ensure that neglected and far-flung areas like Awaran, Washuk, Sherani, and Dera Bugti receive their fair share. For decades, these regions have remained on the margins of development; it's time the budget acknowledged their right to progress.

Health and Education: More Than Just Buzzwords

The CM's commitment to education and healthcare as priority sectors is commendable—but mere statements are not enough. What Balochistan needs is a real boost in primary and secondary school enrollment, teachers' training, rural health infrastructure, and medicine availability. If the province is to improve its Human Development Index (HDI), practical steps—not policy platitudes—must lead the way.

A Budget of Trust, Not Just Numbers

Bugti's declaration that this budget is "a roadmap to uplift every resident of Balochistan" is powerful. But the success of this budget will be judged not by spreadsheets, but by the smiles of students in rural classrooms, the relief of patients in functional clinics, and the roads that connect remote villages to opportunity. The people of Balochistan are watching closely. This budget must be another missed opportunity—it must become a blueprint of hope, equity, and real development.

Climate change and women

By Saira Samo:

Climate change has disrupted seasonal events, altered rainfall patterns, increased sea levels and caused droughts, all of which have affected both flora and fauna for a long time. In particular, humans have been faced with this natural disaster on a large scale. Heatstroke, one of the effects, results in a body temperature exceeding 40°C and includes symptoms such as dizziness, red skin and headaches.

According to scientists, climate change is mainly caused by human activities such as burning fossil fuels and the release of carbon dioxide and methane into the atmosphere—resulting in the greenhouse effect and warming. Deforestation also contributes significantly to global warming due to the excessive amounts of carbon left in the atmosphere.

The implications of climate change are severe, covering the entire planet in a blanket of heat. Women, particularly in developing countries, are among the most affected. Agriculture, which occupies 32% of the world's land area and is used for

cultivating crops, raising livestock and growing plants and trees.

Global climate change makes up approximately 43% of the agricultural labor force—about two out of every five workers in the sector. In rural areas, these women sustain their families alongside this natural disaster.

They lead flocks, work in the fields and provide food, water and fuel—often traveling long distances to fetch water.

In rural regions of Asia, Africa and Latin America, women are responsible for 60-80% of food production. When agricultural systems fail, these women and their families suffer the most.

Scarcity caused by climate change places a heavier burden on women.

For instance, during the Indian Ocean tsunami of 2004, approximately 40,000 to 45,000 women perished—more than men—partly because they stayed behind to care for children and relatives. Areas such as Cuddalore and Nagapattinam in India

experienced higher female casualties.

Women bear the brunt of climate change. They are disproportionately affected by heatwaves in summer and heavy rains in winter, due to the responsibilities placed upon them. Sadly, this leads to both physical and mental health repercussions—particularly in reproductive health.

Pregnant women working in fields some face such extreme conditions that they give birth on cultivated land.

Furthermore, in the face of climate disruption, gender-based violence increases, and women are often left at the mercy of men. Overall, resource scarcity caused by climate change places a heavier burden on women.

Despite their crucial role in agriculture and their contribution to economic development during the climate crisis, women often remain unrecognized.

The line of actual control is called "the global third nuclear age."

The opponents of AI-led technologies continue to presume that yet another revolution in military affairs is imminent. Amidst the growing body of literature

on emerging technologies, particularly on AI, many leading scholars appear to be concluding rather quickly that AI integration in the land, air and sea could transform the dynamics of warfare, endanger the survivability of retaliatory capabilities, transform the doctrinal posture, make the strategic rivals more offensive when it comes out of the box, create AI-led human weapon systems, swarms of drones, autonomous weapons, etc., and perceived to be the "game changer" for winning battles and wars quickly and decisively. The evolving AI-led world is called "the global third nuclear age."

The opponents of AI-led technologies continue to presume that yet another revolution in military affairs is imminent. Amidst the growing body of literature

on emerging technologies, particularly on AI, many leading scholars appear to be concluding rather quickly that AI integration in the land, air and sea could transform the dynamics of warfare, endanger the survivability of retaliatory capabilities, transform the doctrinal posture, make the strategic rivals more offensive when it comes out of the box, create AI-led human weapon systems, swarms of drones, autonomous weapons, etc., and perceived to be the "game changer" for winning battles and wars quickly and decisively. The evolving AI-led world is called "the global third nuclear age."

The opponents of AI-led technologies continue to presume that yet another revolution in military affairs is imminent. Amidst the growing body of literature

on emerging technologies, particularly on AI, many leading scholars appear to be concluding rather quickly that AI integration in the land, air and sea could transform the dynamics of warfare, endanger the survivability of retaliatory capabilities, transform the doctrinal posture, make the strategic rivals more offensive when it comes out of the box, create AI-led human weapon systems, swarms of drones, autonomous weapons, etc., and perceived to be the "game changer" for winning battles and wars quickly and decisively. The evolving AI-led world is called "the global third nuclear age."

The opponents of AI-led technologies continue to presume that yet another revolution in military affairs is imminent. Amidst the growing body of literature

on emerging technologies, particularly on AI, many leading scholars appear to be concluding rather quickly that AI integration in the land, air and sea could transform the dynamics of warfare, endanger the survivability of retaliatory capabilities, transform the doctrinal posture, make the strategic rivals more offensive when it comes out of the box, create AI-led human weapon systems, swarms of drones, autonomous weapons, etc., and perceived to be the "game changer" for winning battles and wars quickly and decisively. The evolving AI-led world is called "the global third nuclear age."

The opponents of AI-led technologies continue to presume that yet another revolution in military affairs is imminent. Amidst the growing body of literature

on emerging technologies, particularly on AI, many leading scholars appear to be concluding rather quickly that AI integration in the land, air and sea could transform the dynamics of warfare, endanger the survivability of retaliatory capabilities, transform the doctrinal posture, make the strategic rivals more offensive when it comes out of the box, create AI-led human weapon systems, swarms of drones, autonomous weapons, etc., and perceived to be the "game changer" for winning battles and wars quickly and decisively. The evolving AI-led world is called "the global third nuclear age."

The opponents of AI-led technologies continue to presume that yet another revolution in military affairs is imminent. Amidst the growing body of literature

on emerging technologies, particularly on AI, many leading scholars appear to be concluding rather quickly that AI integration in the land, air and sea could transform the dynamics of warfare, endanger the survivability of retaliatory capabilities, transform the doctrinal posture, make the strategic rivals more offensive when it comes out of the box, create AI-led human weapon systems, swarms of drones, autonomous weapons, etc., and perceived to be the "game changer" for winning battles and wars quickly and decisively. The evolving AI-led world is called "the global third nuclear age."

The opponents of AI-led technologies continue to presume that yet another revolution in military affairs is imminent. Amidst the growing body of literature

on emerging technologies, particularly on AI, many leading scholars appear to be concluding rather quickly that AI integration in the land, air and sea could transform the dynamics of warfare, endanger the survivability of retaliatory capabilities, transform the doctrinal posture, make the strategic rivals more offensive when it comes out of the box, create AI-led human weapon systems, swarms of drones, autonomous weapons, etc., and perceived to be the "game changer" for winning battles and wars quickly and decisively. The evolving AI-led world is called "the global third nuclear age."

The opponents of AI-led technologies continue to presume that yet another revolution in military affairs is imminent. Amidst the growing body of literature

on emerging technologies, particularly on AI, many leading scholars appear to be concluding rather quickly that AI integration in the land, air and sea could transform the dynamics of warfare, endanger the survivability of retaliatory capabilities, transform the doctrinal posture, make the strategic rivals more offensive when it comes out of the box, create AI-led human weapon systems, swarms of drones, autonomous weapons, etc., and perceived to be the "game changer" for winning battles and wars quickly and decisively. The evolving AI-led world is called "the global third nuclear age."

The opponents of AI-led technologies continue to presume that yet another revolution in military affairs is imminent. Amidst the growing body of literature

on emerging technologies, particularly on AI, many leading scholars appear to be concluding rather quickly that AI integration in the land, air and sea could transform the dynamics of warfare, endanger the survivability of retaliatory capabilities, transform the doctrinal posture, make the strategic rivals more offensive when it comes out of the box, create AI-led human weapon systems, swarms of drones, autonomous weapons, etc., and perceived to be the "game changer" for winning battles and wars quickly and decisively. The evolving AI-led world is called "the global third nuclear age."

The opponents of AI-led technologies continue to presume that yet another revolution in military affairs is imminent. Amidst the growing body of literature

on emerging technologies, particularly on AI, many leading scholars appear to be concluding rather quickly that AI integration in the land, air and sea could transform the dynamics of warfare, endanger the survivability of retaliatory capabilities, transform the doctrinal posture, make the strategic rivals more offensive when it comes out of the box, create AI-led human weapon systems, swarms of drones, autonomous weapons, etc., and perceived to be the "game changer" for winning battles and wars quickly and decisively. The evolving AI-led world is called "the global third nuclear age."

The opponents of AI-led technologies continue to presume that yet another revolution in military affairs is imminent. Amidst the growing body of literature

on emerging technologies, particularly on AI, many leading scholars appear to be concluding rather quickly that AI integration in the land, air and sea could transform the dynamics of warfare, endanger the survivability of retaliatory capabilities, transform the doctrinal posture, make the strategic rivals more offensive when it comes out of the box, create AI-led human weapon systems, swarms of drones, autonomous weapons, etc., and perceived to be the "game changer" for winning battles and wars quickly and decisively. The evolving AI-led world is called "the global third nuclear age."

The opponents of AI-led technologies continue to presume that yet another revolution in military affairs is imminent. Amidst the growing body of literature

on emerging technologies, particularly on AI, many leading scholars appear to be concluding rather quickly that AI integration in the land, air and sea could transform the dynamics of warfare, endanger the survivability of retaliatory capabilities, transform the doctrinal posture, make the strategic rivals more offensive when it comes out of the box, create AI-led human weapon systems, swarms of drones, autonomous weapons, etc., and perceived to be the "game changer" for winning battles and wars quickly and decisively. The evolving AI-led world is called "the global third nuclear age."

The opponents of AI-led technologies continue to presume that yet another revolution in military affairs is imminent. Amidst the growing body of literature

on emerging technologies, particularly on AI, many leading scholars appear to be concluding rather quickly that AI integration in the land, air and sea could transform the dynamics of warfare, endanger the survivability of retaliatory capabilities, transform the doctrinal posture, make the strategic rivals more offensive when it comes out of the box, create AI-led human weapon systems, swarms of drones, autonomous weapons, etc., and perceived to be the "game changer" for winning battles and wars quickly and decisively. The evolving AI-led world is called "the global third nuclear age."

The opponents of AI-led technologies continue to presume that yet another revolution in military affairs is imminent. Amidst the growing body of literature

on emerging technologies, particularly on AI, many leading scholars appear to be concluding rather quickly that AI integration in the land, air and sea could transform the dynamics of warfare, endanger the survivability of retaliatory capabilities, transform the doctrinal posture, make the strategic rivals more offensive when it comes out of the box, create AI-led human weapon systems, swarms of drones, autonomous weapons, etc., and perceived to be the "game changer" for winning battles and wars quickly and decisively. The evolving AI-led world is called "the global third nuclear age."

The opponents of AI-led technologies continue to presume that yet another revolution in military affairs is imminent. Amidst the growing body of literature

on emerging technologies, particularly on AI, many leading scholars appear to be concluding rather quickly that AI integration in the land, air and sea could transform the dynamics of warfare, endanger the survivability of retaliatory capabilities, transform the doctrinal posture, make the strategic rivals more offensive when it comes out of the box, create AI-led human weapon systems, swarms of drones, autonomous weapons, etc., and perceived to be the "game changer" for winning battles and wars quickly and decisively. The evolving AI-led world is called "the global third nuclear age."

The opponents of AI-led technologies continue to presume that yet another revolution in military affairs is imminent. Amidst the growing body of literature

on emerging technologies, particularly on AI, many leading scholars appear to be concluding rather quickly that AI integration in the land, air and sea could transform the dynamics of warfare, endanger the survivability of retaliatory capabilities, transform the doctrinal posture, make the strategic rivals more offensive when it comes out of the box, create AI-led human weapon systems, swarms of drones, autonomous weapons, etc., and perceived to be the "game changer" for winning battles and wars quickly and decisively. The evolving AI-led world is called "the global third nuclear age."

The opponents of AI-led technologies continue to presume that yet another revolution in military affairs is imminent. Amidst the growing body of literature

on emerging technologies, particularly on AI, many leading scholars appear to be concluding rather quickly that AI integration in the land, air and sea could transform the dynamics of warfare, endanger the survivability of retaliatory capabilities, transform the doctrinal posture, make the strategic rivals more offensive when it comes out of the box, create AI-led human weapon systems, swarms of drones, autonomous weapons, etc., and perceived to be the "game changer" for winning battles and wars quickly and decisively. The evolving AI-led world is called "the global third nuclear age."

The opponents of AI-led technologies continue to presume that yet another revolution in military affairs is imminent. Amidst the growing body of literature

on emerging technologies, particularly on AI, many leading scholars appear to be concluding rather quickly that AI integration in the land, air and sea could transform the dynamics of warfare, endanger the survivability of retaliatory capabilities, transform the doctrinal posture, make the strategic rivals more offensive when it comes out of the box, create AI-led human weapon systems, swarms of drones, autonomous weapons, etc., and perceived to be the "game changer" for winning battles and wars quickly and decisively. The evolving AI-led world is called "the global third nuclear age."

The opponents of AI-led technologies continue to presume that yet another revolution in military affairs is imminent. Amidst the growing body of literature

on emerging technologies, particularly on AI, many leading scholars appear to be concluding rather quickly that AI integration in the land, air and sea could transform the dynamics of warfare, endanger the survivability of retaliatory capabilities, transform the doctrinal posture, make the strategic rivals more offensive when it comes out of the box, create AI-led human weapon systems, swarms of drones, autonomous weapons, etc., and perceived to be the "game changer" for winning battles and wars quickly and decisively. The evolving AI-led world is called "the global third nuclear age."

The opponents of AI-led technologies continue to presume that yet another revolution in military affairs is imminent. Amidst the growing body of literature

on emerging technologies, particularly on AI, many leading scholars appear to be concluding rather quickly that AI integration in the land, air and sea could transform the dynamics of warfare, endanger the survivability of retaliatory capabilities, transform the doctrinal posture, make the strategic rivals more offensive when it comes out of the box, create AI-led human weapon systems, swarms of drones, autonomous weapons, etc., and perceived to be the "game changer" for winning battles and wars quickly and decisively. The evolving AI-led world is called "the global third nuclear age."

The opponents of AI-led technologies continue to presume that yet another revolution in military affairs is imminent. Amidst the growing body of literature

on emerging technologies, particularly on AI, many leading scholars appear to be concluding rather quickly that AI integration in the land, air and sea could transform the dynamics of warfare, endanger the survivability of retaliatory capabilities, transform the doctrinal posture, make the strategic rivals more offensive when it comes out of the box, create AI-led human weapon systems, swarms of drones, autonomous weapons, etc., and perceived to be the "game changer" for winning battles and wars quickly and decisively. The evolving AI-led world is called "the global third nuclear age."

The opponents of AI-led technologies continue to presume that yet another revolution in military affairs is imminent. Amidst the growing body of literature

on emerging technologies, particularly on AI, many leading scholars appear to be concluding rather quickly that AI integration in the land, air and sea could transform the dynamics of warfare, endanger the survivability of retaliatory capabilities, transform the doctrinal posture, make the strategic rivals more offensive when it comes out of the box, create AI-led human weapon systems, swarms of drones, autonomous weapons, etc., and perceived to be the "game changer" for winning battles and wars quickly and decisively. The evolving AI-led world is called "the global third nuclear age."

The opponents of AI-led technologies continue to presume that yet another revolution in military affairs is imminent. Amidst the growing body of literature

on emerging technologies, particularly on AI, many leading scholars appear to be concluding rather quickly that AI integration in the land, air and sea could transform the dynamics of warfare, endanger the survivability of retaliatory capabilities, transform the doctrinal posture, make the strategic rivals more offensive when it comes out of the box, create AI-led human weapon systems, swarms of drones, autonomous weapons, etc., and perceived to be the "game changer" for winning battles and wars quickly and decisively. The evolving AI-led world is called "the global third nuclear age."

The opponents of AI-led technologies continue to presume that yet another revolution in military affairs is imminent. Amidst the growing body of literature

on emerging technologies, particularly on AI, many leading scholars appear to be concluding rather quickly that AI integration in the land, air and sea could transform the dynamics of warfare, endanger the survivability of retaliatory capabilities, transform the doctrinal posture, make the strategic rivals more offensive when it comes out of the box, create AI-led human weapon systems, swarms of drones, autonomous weapons, etc., and perceived to be the "game changer" for winning battles and wars quickly and decisively. The evolving AI-led world is called "the global third nuclear age."

The opponents of AI-led technologies continue to presume that yet another revolution in military affairs is imminent. Amidst the growing body of literature

on emerging technologies, particularly on AI, many leading scholars appear to be concluding rather quickly that AI integration in the land, air and sea could transform the dynamics of warfare, endanger the survivability of retaliatory capabilities, transform the doctrinal posture, make the strategic rivals more offensive when it comes out of the box, create AI-led human weapon systems, swarms of drones, autonomous weapons, etc., and perceived to be the "game changer" for winning battles and wars quickly and decisively. The evolving AI-led world is called "the global third nuclear age."

The opponents of AI-led technologies continue to presume that yet another revolution in military affairs is imminent. Amidst the growing body of literature

on emerging technologies, particularly on AI, many leading scholars appear to be concluding rather quickly that AI integration in the land, air and sea could transform the dynamics of warfare, endanger the survivability of retaliatory capabilities, transform the doctrinal posture, make the strategic rivals more offensive when it comes out of the box, create AI-led human weapon systems, swarms of drones, autonomous weapons, etc., and perceived to be the "game changer" for winning battles and wars quickly and decisively. The evolving AI-led world is called "the global third nuclear age."

The opponents of AI-led technologies continue to presume that yet another revolution in military affairs is imminent. Amidst the growing body of literature

on emerging technologies, particularly on AI, many leading scholars appear to be concluding rather quickly that AI integration in the land, air and sea could transform the dynamics of warfare, endanger the survivability of retaliatory capabilities, transform the doctrinal posture, make the strategic rivals more offensive when it comes out of the box, create AI-led human weapon systems, swarms of drones, autonomous weapons, etc., and perceived to be the "game changer" for winning battles and wars quickly and decisively. The evolving AI-led world is called "the global third nuclear age."

The opponents of AI-led technologies continue to presume that yet another revolution in military affairs is imminent. Amidst the growing body of literature

on emerging technologies, particularly on AI, many leading scholars appear to be concluding rather quickly that AI integration in the land, air and sea could transform the dynamics of warfare, endanger the survivability of retaliatory capabilities, transform the doctrinal posture, make the strategic rivals more offensive when it comes out of the box, create AI-led human weapon systems, swarms of drones, autonomous weapons, etc., and perceived to be the "game changer" for winning battles and wars quickly and decisively. The evolving AI-led world is called "the global third nuclear age."

The opponents of AI-led technologies continue to presume that yet another revolution in military affairs is imminent. Amidst the growing body of literature

on emerging technologies, particularly on AI, many leading scholars appear to be concluding rather quickly that AI integration in the land, air and sea could transform the dynamics of warfare, endanger the survivability of retaliatory capabilities, transform the doctrinal posture, make the strategic rivals more offensive when it comes out of the box, create AI-led human weapon systems, swarms of drones, autonomous weapons, etc., and perceived to be the "game changer" for winning battles and wars quickly and decisively. The evolving AI-led world is called "the global third nuclear age."

The opponents of AI-led technologies continue to presume that yet another revolution in military affairs is imminent. Amidst the growing body of literature

on emerging technologies, particularly on AI, many leading scholars appear to be concluding rather quickly that AI integration in the land, air and sea could transform the dynamics of warfare, endanger the survivability of retaliatory capabilities, transform the doctrinal posture, make the strategic rivals more offensive when it comes out of the box, create AI-led human weapon systems, swarms of drones, autonomous weapons, etc., and perceived to be the "game changer" for winning battles and wars quickly and decisively. The evolving AI-led world is called "the global third nuclear age."

The opponents of AI-led technologies continue to presume that yet another revolution in military affairs is imminent. Amidst the growing body of literature

on emerging technologies, particularly on AI, many leading scholars appear to be concluding rather quickly that AI integration in the land, air and sea could transform the dynamics of warfare, endanger the survivability of retaliatory capabilities, transform the doctrinal posture, make the strategic rivals more offensive when it comes out of the box, create AI-led human weapon systems, swarms of drones, autonomous weapons, etc., and perceived to be the "game changer" for winning battles and wars quickly and decisively. The evolving AI-led world is called "the global third nuclear age."

The opponents of AI-led technologies continue to presume that yet another revolution in military affairs is imminent. Amidst the growing body of literature

on emerging technologies, particularly on AI, many leading scholars appear to be concluding rather quickly that AI integration in the land, air and sea could transform the dynamics of warfare, endanger the survivability of retaliatory capabilities, transform the doctrinal posture, make the strategic rivals more offensive when it comes out of the box, create AI-led human weapon systems, swarms of drones, autonomous weapons, etc., and perceived to be the "game changer" for winning battles and wars quickly and decisively. The evolving AI-led world is called "the global third nuclear age."

The opponents of AI-led technologies continue to presume that yet another revolution in military affairs is imminent. Amidst the growing body of literature

on emerging technologies, particularly on AI, many leading scholars appear to be concluding rather quickly that AI integration in the land, air and sea could transform the dynamics of warfare, endanger the survivability of retaliatory capabilities, transform the doctrinal posture, make the strategic rivals more offensive when it comes out of the box, create AI-led human weapon systems, swarms of drones, autonomous weapons, etc., and perceived to be the "game changer" for winning battles and wars quickly and decisively. The evolving AI-led world is called "the global third nuclear age."

The opponents of AI-led technologies continue to presume that yet another revolution in military affairs is imminent. Amidst the growing body of literature

on emerging technologies, particularly on AI, many leading scholars appear to be concluding rather quickly that AI integration in the land, air and sea could transform the dynamics of warfare, endanger the survivability of retaliatory capabilities, transform the doctrinal posture, make the strategic rivals more offensive when it comes out of the box, create AI-led human weapon systems, swarms of drones, autonomous weapons, etc., and perceived to be the "game changer" for winning battles and wars quickly and decisively. The evolving AI-led world is called "the global third nuclear age."

The opponents of AI-led technologies continue to presume that yet another revolution in military affairs is imminent. Amidst the growing body of literature

on emerging technologies, particularly on AI, many leading scholars appear to be concluding rather quickly that AI integration in the land, air and sea could transform the dynamics of warfare, endanger the survivability of retaliatory capabilities, transform the doctrinal posture, make the strategic rivals more offensive when it comes out of the box, create AI-led human weapon systems, swarms of drones, autonomous weapons, etc., and perceived to be the "game changer" for winning battles and wars quickly and decisively. The evolving AI-led world is called "the global third nuclear age."

The opponents of AI-led technologies continue to presume that yet another revolution in military affairs is imminent. Amidst the growing body of literature

on emerging technologies, particularly on AI, many leading scholars appear to be concluding rather quickly that AI integration in the land, air and sea could transform the dynamics of warfare, endanger the survivability of retaliatory capabilities, transform the doctrinal posture, make the strategic rivals more offensive when it comes out of the box, create AI-led human weapon systems, swarms of drones, autonomous weapons, etc., and perceived to be the "game changer" for winning battles and wars quickly and decisively. The evolving AI-led world is called "the global third nuclear age."

The opponents of AI-led technologies continue to presume that yet another revolution in military affairs is imminent. Amidst the growing body of literature

on emerging technologies, particularly on AI, many leading scholars appear to be concluding rather quickly that AI integration in the land, air and sea could transform the dynamics of warfare, endanger the survivability of retaliatory capabilities, transform the doctrinal posture, make the strategic rivals more offensive when it comes out of the box, create AI-led human weapon systems, swarms of drones, autonomous weapons, etc., and perceived to be the "game changer" for winning battles and wars quickly and decisively. The evolving AI-led world is called "the global third nuclear age."

The opponents of AI-led technologies continue to presume that yet another revolution in military affairs is imminent. Amidst the growing body of literature

on emerging technologies, particularly on AI, many leading scholars appear to be concluding rather quickly that AI integration in the land, air and sea could transform the dynamics of warfare, endanger the survivability of retaliatory capabilities, transform the doctrinal posture, make the strategic rivals more offensive when it comes out of the box, create AI-led human weapon systems, swarms of drones, autonomous weapons, etc., and perceived to be the "game changer" for winning battles and wars quickly and decisively. The evolving AI-led world is called "the global third nuclear age."

The opponents of AI-led technologies continue to presume that yet another revolution in military affairs is imminent. Amidst the growing body of literature

Balochistan Mineral Act: A Path to Reform or a Threat to Provincial Autonomy?

By Fatch Shah Arif:

Peace, stability, and good governance are deeply intertwined. A dignified and progressive society thrives under strong legal frameworks that ensure rights, responsibilities, and accountability for all—from local villages to international borders. The quality of life improves significantly when laws are not only inclusive and research-driven but also practically enforced across all tiers of governance.

In this context, the legislative framework governing Pakistan's mining sector has long been outdated and in dire need of reform.

The Mines and Minerals Harmonization Act, 2025,

developed under the guidance of the Special Investment Facilitation Council (SIFC), is a landmark initiative intended to modernize mineral policies, align provincial regulations, and attract domestic and foreign investments. However, while the effort to unify mining laws is commendable, its execution has sparked controversy—especially around issues of provincial autonomy and stakeholder inclusion.

After the 18th Constitutional Amendment, the regulation of mines

and minerals became a provincial subject. Despite this, most provinces continued relying on colonial-era legislation, including the 1923 Act and the Mineral Rules of 2002.

In 2014, the federal government urged provinces to enact their own updated laws. Only Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Sindh responded, passing their respective laws in 2017 and 2021. Other provinces, including resource-rich Balochistan, did not take timely legislative action.

The growing global demand for critical and strategic minerals necessitated a shift in policy. Recognizing this, the SIFC launched the Mineral Harmonization Framework in 2023, following the first Pakistan Minerals Summit in August 2022.

The goal was to develop a unified strategy for modernizing the sector, especially in provinces like Balochistan and KP, which possess abundant mineral reserves.

Although initial consultations involved all provinces and stakeholders, the process lacked transparency in later stages.

The federal government's decision to send the draft Act to provincial chief secretaries

and the label "Immediate and Confidential"—bypassing law departments and legislative scrutiny—fueled public skepticism and political backlash.

A significant decision taken at a November 2024 meeting, where it was agreed that final drafts would be shared with stakeholders before approval, was not honored. Instead, the draft was approved unilaterally by the SIFC Apex Committee on January 2, 2025.

This top-down approach, seen as ignoring provincial inputs and constitutional norms, has led to protests by the mining community and criticism from political parties in KP and Balochistan.

Stakeholders recommend securing at least 25% for provinces and allocating 10% for local tribes to prevent unrest and foster trust in mining regions.

Small-Scale Mining Constraints:

The proposed requirement for a Rs. 10 million bank statement to obtain mining leases could marginalize small-scale miners and encourage submission of fake documents.

Instead, stakeholders propose increasing the application fee to generate real revenue while protecting local interests.

Lease Duration:

The new Act suggests a 10-year lease period, down from the 30-year provision in the 1948 Act and 2002 Rules. Stakeholders demand restoration of the 30-year term to ensure operational viability and

investor confidence.

The Way Forward:

The Harmonization Act 2025 is a comprehensive 139-page document developed through over a year of consultation.

While it has many strengths, it also contains critical flaws that must be addressed to ensure it supports both national interests and provincial rights. Rather than rejecting the entire framework, provincial assemblies should engage in detailed review processes—incorporating stakeholder recommendations and upholding constitutional principles.

If revised thoughtfully, the Act has the potential to unlock Pakistan's vast mineral wealth, attract responsible investment, and ensure fair benefits for local communities and provincial governments. Collaboration, transparency, and mutual respect between federal and provincial stakeholders are essential for realizing this vision.

About the Author:

Fatch Shah Arif is the Secretary General of the All Pakistan Mines and Mineral Association (APMMA).

He has been actively involved in mining sector advocacy and policy development across Pakistan.

Email: fatchshah2002@gmail.com

Historic Women's Cricket Match Held in Quetta Under BSL-3 Event

Sports Desk: QUETTA: In a groundbreaking moment for women's sports in Balochistan, a historic exhibition match was held in Quetta under the BSL-3 (Balochistan Super League) event, featuring two women's cricket teams: Balochistan-11 and Quetta-11.

The match aimed to promote women's participation in sports and highlight their talent in a region where such opportunities have traditionally been limited. Prior to the match, attendees were treated to a vibrant display of Baloch culture, including traditional music and dance performances, which added a festive spirit to the event.

Both teams, comprising selected female players from across the province, delivered an exciting and competitive game. In a thrilling contest filled with high-energy moments, Balochistan-11



emerged victorious over Quetta-11.

At the conclusion of the match, awards and certificates were distributed among players and officials. The athletes expressed their joy and appreciation for the event. One player shared, "We are thankful to the Pakistan Army and Frontier Corps (FC) for giving us the chance to play in

such a positive environment."

Another added, "This is the first time such an event has been organized for women in Balochistan, and we are extremely happy about it. Organizers of the BSL stated that similar events would continue to be held in the future to provide talented women across Balochistan with opportunities to shine in the world of sports."



ISLAMABAD: Federal Minister for National Food Security and Research, Rana Tanveer Hussain, while addressing the National Assembly, sternly warned India to refrain from its aggressive actions.

Balochistan youth pioneering climate change research in Shanghai

SHANGHAI (INP): Abdul Rehman, a 30-year-old researcher from Balochistan's Loralai district, is pioneering cutting-edge Plant Developmental Biology research at Shanghai Jiao Tong University (SJTU), aiming to equip his drought-stricken homeland with scientific solutions to combat climate change. Gwadar Post reported on Friday.

"I have witnessed crops fail year after year due to temperature fluctuations and water scarcity. That pain pushed me into this field," said the Ph.D. candidate, whose research focuses on decoding how agricultural crops withstand environmental stresses including drought, temperature extremes, and diseases.

Rehman's research could help farmers in Balochistan - where 80 percent of the population relies on rain-fed agriculture - to cultivate resilient varieties. China's world-class laboratories

make Rehman's dream possible. "SJTU is among the top universities globally."

The facilities here let us do advanced research you won't find in Pakistan," he explained, noting China's heavy investment in scientific innovation.

They fund labs that generate groundbreaking ideas. As scholarship students, we access these opportunities to push boundaries."

Beyond academics, cultural bridges have eased Abdul Rehman's journey. "At international festivals, I've shared Pakistani food and culture to international classmates while learning Mandarin and Chinese traditions," he said.

Though homesickness lingers, the vibrant multicultural campus—and halal food options—make Shanghai feel welcoming. His ambition burns brighter than nostalgia. After completing postdoctoral studies, he plans to return to Loralai. "I'll train farmers and advise policymakers on the use of genetically modified crops that are tolerant to climate shocks," he said, recalling how almond, apple, and other fruit crop yields in his village have plummeted.

"Balochistan's youth possess remarkable potential, yet limited opportunities constrain their growth," Rehman noted. "I hope to see more youth here - studying in China can transform destiny."

For now, collaborations with various Chinese labs and workshops have sharpened his skills. "Researchers here freely share knowledge."

These techniques will one day help Balochistan's fields thrive again," Rehman said, embodying a quiet determination to turn scientific privilege into home-grown hope.

Pakistan reserves right to self-defence: Rana Sanaullah

FAISALABAD (INP): Advisor to the Prime Minister on Political Affairs Friday, Rana Sanaullah asserted Pakistan's inherent right to self-defence under the UN Charter, warning that the country will not hesitate to defend itself and retaliate against Indian brutality, even if it offers an inquiry into incidents.

Rana Sanaullah asserted in an interview with a private news channel that Pakistan's armed forces have been empowered to take necessary actions in response to Indian aggression and the country reserves the right to retaliate with full force.

He added that Pakistan had consistently sought dialogue and categorically offered investigations, but India's rejection and subsequent aggression have led to a shift in approach.

Now, Pakistan will exercise its right to self-defence and let the armed forces determine the timing and location of its response, he mentioned.

Sanaullah emphasized that the entire nation stands in solidarity with and behind the armed forces, expressing unwavering support for their actions in defending the country's sovereignty and security.

Addressing the National Assembly, Maulana Fazl said "We are with armed forces of Pakistan."

He said the Pakistani madaris had faced international pressure and the government has failed to fulfill their promise in this regard.



ISLAMABAD: Pakistan Petroleum Exploration & production Companies Association called on Federal Minister for Petroleum Ali Pervaiz Malik.



ISLAMABAD: Prime Minister Muhammad Shehbaz Sharif chairs a consultative meeting on preparation of the Federal Budget 2025-2026.

Pakistan shuts down Kartarpur Corridor indefinitely

KARTARPUR (INP): Kartarpur Corridor in Narowal remained closed for the third consecutive day due to tense border situation between Pakistan and India.

The management of Kartarpur Corridor said that Zero Line Gate from Indian side is closed for Sikh pilgrims so they are unable to travel to Pakistan to perform their religious rituals.

Now management has decided to close Kartarpur Corridor for Sikh pilgrims for indefinite period.

Earlier on May 8, 2025, the Indian government has decided to

temporarily close the Kartarpur Corridor to Sikh pilgrims, citing security concerns amid India-Pakistan tensions.

The decision comes as a blow to thousands of Sikh devotees who regularly visit the Gurdwara Darbar Sahib in Pakistan's Kartarpur, a revered site for the Sikh community.

Indian authorities confirmed that the corridor, which had allowed visa-free access for Indian pilgrims to the historic gurdwara since its reopening in 2019, will remain closed until further notice. The closure was announced

temporarily, with no specific timeframe provided for its reopening.

The Kartarpur Corridor, a landmark agreement between India and Pakistan, was built to facilitate the pilgrimage of Sikh devotees to the gurdwara, where Guru Nanak, the founder of Sikhism, spent the last years of his life.

The corridor, stretching from Dera Baba Nanak in India to Kartarpur in Pakistan, had been hailed as a significant step toward fostering religious harmony between the two neighboring countries.

All airports resume normal operations as Pakistan reopens airspace

ISLAMABAD (INP): The Pakistan Airports Authority (PAA) has officially announced that Pakistani airspace is now open for all types of traffic, allowing domestic and international airlines to operate according to their schedules without disruption on Friday.

The PAA in a statement said all airports across the country have been cleared for landing and take-off, and multiple NOTAMs (Notices to Airmen) relating to the current security situation have been cancelled.

While the entire national airspace is fully operational, a few specific routes within Lahore Airport's airspace remain temporarily closed for operational reasons.

The PAA reassured the public and international stakeholders that there is no disruption in

scheduled air services. Sialkot International Airport, for example, has resumed operations for all inbound and outbound flights, with the authority confirming that domestic and international flights are running smoothly.

In an official statement, a PAA spokesperson reiterated that "all airports in Pakistan are fully operational, and the national airspace is safe for civil aviation operations."

Passengers should verify flight timings with their respective airlines to ensure a seamless travel experience amid the current security environment."

However, the authority also strongly condemned India's recent irresponsible actions, which they say posed a serious threat to civil aviation in the region. Pakistan has formally notified the

International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) regarding these developments and the potential risks associated with such provocations.

Qatar Airways flight operation was resumed as Qatar Airways flight QR-604 from Doha to Karachi landed at Karachi's Jinnah International Airport at 4 am.

Moreover, Qatar Airways return flight QR-605 from Karachi landed at Doha at 8 am while Qatar Airways' second flight QR-610 landed in Karachi from Doha some time ago.

Further, PIA's flight PK-302 from Karachi to Lahore has departed while PIA has cancelled its 7 am Karachi to Islamabad flight PK-300.

However, Air Arabia, Flydubai, Turkish Airlines have not resumed their flights yet.

Weather warning: Karachi to witness wind, thunderstorms

KARACHI (INP): Wind and thunderstorms are expected in the outskirts of Karachi, while several districts of Balochistan brace for rain, hail,

and gusty winds, according to the latest advisory issued by the Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD) on Friday.

In Karachi, hot and humid weather is likely to persist over the next 24 hours, with the maximum temperature expected to range between 35 and 37 degrees Celsius.

The minimum temperature recorded on Thursday was 28°C, with relative humidity in the air

reaching 72 percent. Dry winds are currently blowing from the east at a speed of 6 kilometres per hour.

While the city's central areas may remain dry, the PMD has cautioned that some of Karachi's peripheral regions could witness wind and thunderstorms later in the day.

Meanwhile, in Balochistan, weather conditions are expected to intensify. The Met Office has forecasted rain, hailstorms, and strong winds across several districts, particularly in Kalat, Sibi, Barkhan, Kohlu, Qila Saifullah, Qilla Abdullah, Nushki, and

Musakhel. Rainfall is likely to occur under partly cloudy skies, though some areas may experience heavier downpours accompanied by hail and powerful winds.

Additional regions, including Quetta, Chaman, Ziarat, Harnai, Zhob, Khuzdar, Kharan, Lasbela, Panjgur, and Chaghi, have also been identified as susceptible to sudden weather changes.

The maximum temperatures recorded across Balochistan on Thursday were as follows: Sibi and Nokundi at 43°C, Turbat 41°C, Quetta and Gwadar 34°C, Zhob and Chaman 32°C, Kalat 29°C, and Ziarat 22°C.



LONDON: Finance Minister Muhammad Aurangzeb held a meeting with Amundi-on the the worlds top 10 asset manager in London.

Fazl expresses no-confidence in govt's diplomatic campaign

ISLAMABAD (INP): Expressing dissatisfaction over government's diplomatic campaign over war with India, Jamiat Ulema-e-Islam Amir Maulana Fazlur Rehman on Friday said that youth of Pakistan are ready to fight for Peshawar on May 11 and in Quetta on May 15.

Maulana Fazl said he still doesn't know the level of war with India because "we are busy in holding telephonic conversations".

He said that Pakistan should engage China, Iran and Saudi Arabia in this hour of need.

He demanded the government to inform him about the

on-going diplomatic efforts to bring the situation under control.

He expressed his dissatisfaction over diplomatic efforts at this time. He said that madaris youth are fighting with India on the front line.

Maulana Fazl said they should adopt only one national statement.

He said Israel is murdering innocent Palestinians and destroying Gaza completely. He questioned whether Israeli weapons are being used against Pakistan? He said that we are united and one only for Pakistan and our parliament should play a strong role on this occasion.