



UNDERSTANDING THE AGONIES OF ETHNIC HAZARAS



**NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR HUMAN RIGHTS
PAKISTAN**

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**National Commission for Human Rights
Pakistan**

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MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN

The past two decades of Pakistan's history have been plagued by the scourge of violent religious extremism. Prolonged, unchecked dogmatic bigotry has led to a sharp increase in sectarian violence in Pakistan, particularly between Shia and Sunni sects. The greatest burden of sectarianism is borne by the Shia Hazara community of Balochistan – the total population of which is estimated to be approximately between 0.4 to 0.5 million people. Hazaras have consistently been targeted by terrorists and religious fanatics since 1999 through suicide bombings and targeted killings, with more than 2,000 having reportedly been killed in the last 14 years. Hazaras are hardworking and talented people, they have been excelling in sports and scholarships. Many of them have worked as important civil servant contributing towards the welfare of all people. Consequently, Hazaras are of the view that they are living as prisoners in Quetta. They are forced to restrict their daily activities to specific areas (Alamdard road and Hazara Town) due to fear of persecution. Protracted oppression has contributed to rising frustration and uncertainty among the Hazara community, forcing them to migrate nationally and internationally.

Hate speech against the Hazara community by religious leaders and groups has been instrumental in further marginalizing the community, and this overt discrimination deprives them of their fundamental rights to public life, mobility, and economic activities, among others. Hazaras find it difficult to pursue higher education in Balochistan due to the prevailing security situation. Furthermore, they have limited access to healthcare facilities, as government hospitals are situated outside the areas in which they reside. After having interviewed representatives of the Hazara community in Quetta, it is claimed that they remain vulnerable due to the inadequate protection from the state and an unwillingness to clamp down on persecution. In addition, they suggest some other factors, too, are fueling this conflict including, inter alia, land disputes and the spillover of the war between Iran and Saudi Arabia along sectarian lines. Some of the community members are of the view that they have only two options: convert to Sunni Islam or leave Quetta.

It is the bounden duty of the State and the civil society to ensure safe, peaceful co-existence for the Hazaras, and their right to participate fully in the affairs of the state. The NCHR will do what it can in its capacity to bring the community back into the mainstream – to reach their full potential – and assuage fears being nourished by them.

I acknowledge the efforts of the Member NCHR Balochistan Mst. Fazila Aliani, Director General NCHR Mr. Aftab Alam, Director NCHR Syed Khizar Ali Shah and Intern NCHR Mr. Ghulam Muhammad for their input.

Justice (R) Ali Nawaz Chowhan
Chairman National Commission for Human Rights - Pakistan



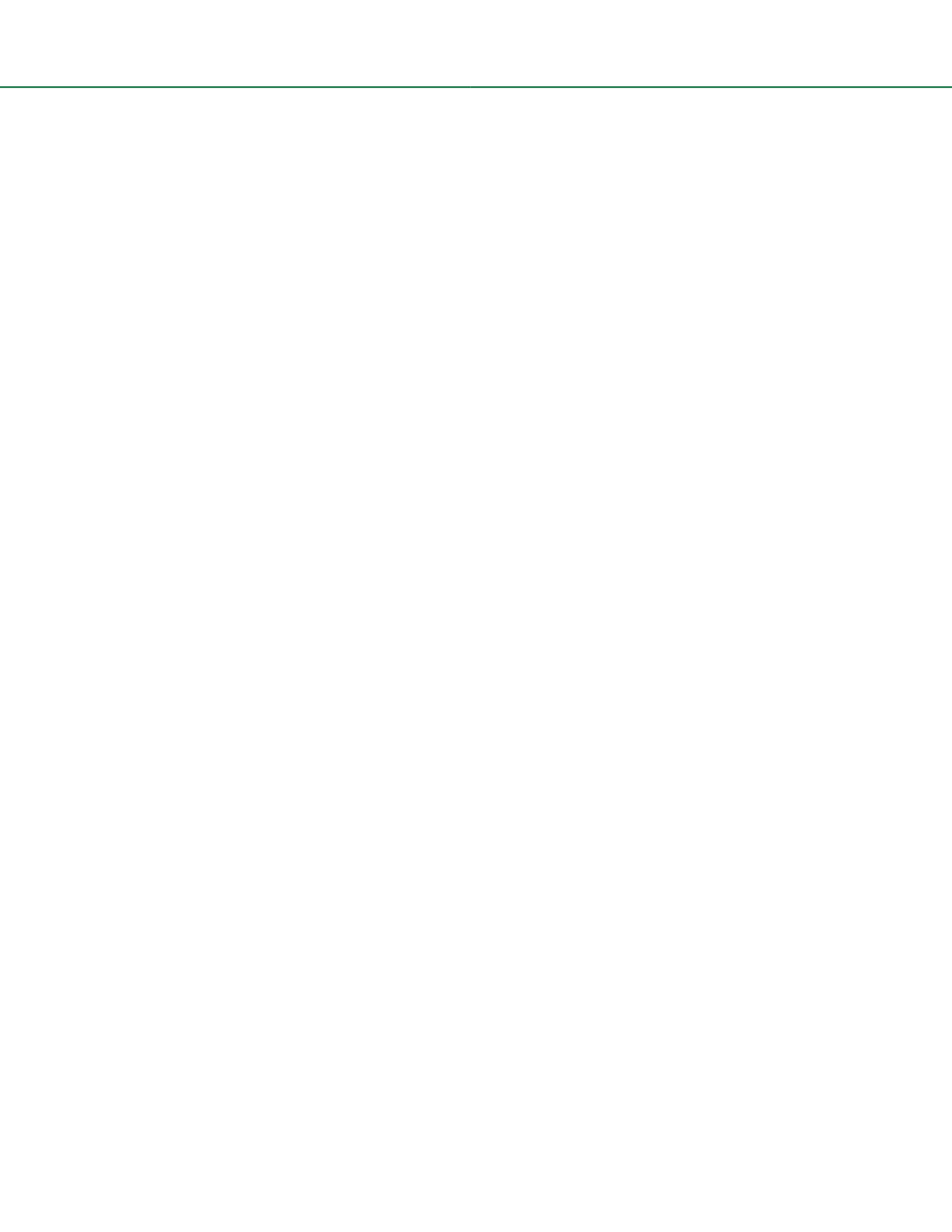
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GLOSSARY

NCHR	National Commission for Human Rights
Imam Bargah	Holy place of prayer for Shia'tte sect
Muharram	Name of holy Islamic month
Mohalla	Town
Sahaba	The companions of the prophet Muhammad, who had met or had seen him at the time of when he was alive
US	United States
KPK	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
HRW	Human Rights Watch
MPA	Member of Provincial Assembly
HDP	Hazara Democratic Party
BUIITEMS	Balochistan University of Information Technology, Engineering and Management sciences
UNCHR	United Nations high Commissioner for Refugees
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
UNCAT	United Nations Convention against Torture
ICESR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
UDHR	Universal declaration of human rights
FIR	First information report
ICG	International Crises Group
DSP	District Suprintendent Police



MAP OF PAKISTAN





INTRODUCTION

“No one is born hating another person because of the color of his skin, or his background, or his religion. People must learn to hate, and if they can learn to hate, they can be taught to love, for love comes more naturally to the human heart than its opposite”.

(Nelson Mandela)

As per the International Conventions and Constitution of Pakistan, it is the responsibility of the state to provide security and protection to its citizens. The core Human Rights Treaties signed and ratified by Pakistan, specifically, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), and International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) guarantee the right of freedom to every citizen without any discrimination. Everyone has a right to participate in the political process of the state, enjoy freedom of faith and belief, participate in cultural life and to have the right to mobility without any fear of harm or torture. Constitution of Pakistan grants all the fundamental rights envisaged in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.¹ Article-36 of the constitution of Pakistan provides protection to minorities.² The UN Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious, and Linguistic Minorities - 1992, ensure the protection of the rights of minorities. Article - 1 of the Declaration provides that “States shall protect the existence and the national or ethnic, cultural, religious and linguistic identity of minorities within their respective territories and shall encourage conditions for the promotion of that identity” and “States shall adopt appropriate legislative and other measures to achieve those ends”³

According to United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees-UNHCR “Persecution” can be defined as “(i) serious physical harm, loss of freedom, and other serious violations of basic human rights (ii) discriminatory treatment which lead to consequences of a substantially prejudicial nature (for instance, serious restriction on the applicant’s right to earn his or her living, to practice his or her religion, to access normally available education facilities) and (iii) a combination of numerous harms none of which alone constitutes persecution but which, when considered in the context of a general atmosphere in the applicant’s country, produces a cumulative effect which creates a well-founded fear of persecution”⁴

1 Amnesty international <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2008/04/pakistan-ratifies-key-un-human-rights-treaty-20080418/>

2 Constitution of the Islamic republic of Pakistan, 1973 <https://pakistanconstitutionlaw.com/article-36-protection-of-minorities/>

3 United Nation Human rights office of the high commissioner, Declaration on the Rights of Persons Religious and Linguistic Minorities http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Minorities/Booklet_Minorities_English.pdf

4 Jose h. fischel de andrade, On the Development of the Concept of ‘Persecution’ in International Refugee Law <http://www.corteidh.or.cr/tablas/r27152.pdf>

The UNHCR also suggests that the perpetrators can be the state or non-state actors. In the current study the “perpetrators” means the non-state actors, holding the state accountable for the protection of the rights of Hazara community as ethnic minority which are being persecuted in Balochistan. According to Home Department of Balochistan 509 Hazaras have been killed in the past 5 years in various incidents including bomb blast, suicide attacks and target killings.⁵ These killings and the overall atmosphere of threat have made the situation grave for Hazaras living in Balochistan.

Pakistan is a multicultural and multi religious society; however Islam is the dominant religion with a 96% of Muslim population.⁶ Major sects within Islam are Sunni and Shia. The Hazara community belongs to the Shia sect. The unique facial features of the Hazara people and their affiliation to a specific Shia religious sect makes them easily identifiable and vulnerable to attacks.⁷ Iran has many holy shrines frequently visited by the Shia community of Pakistan including Hazaras. From the past many years Shia devotees are facing serious threats while travelling to Iran, through the areas of Mastung, Nushki, Dalbandin and Taftan border. The militants and terrorists distinguish them from other passengers and kill them after identifying them as Hazaras.⁸ One such incident reported in the national print and electronic media in 2011, where a vehicle of pilgrims was obstructed near Mastung and selected passengers with Hazara identity were killed. The two bloodiest attacks on Hazara community include the suicide bombing of a snooker club in Quetta which killed 96 and left 150 Hazaras injured. The second attack took place at the Bacha Khan square in Mezan Chowk on 17 February 2013, where 84 people were killed and 160 were injured.⁹

National Commission for Human Rights, through this research, endeavors to assess and understand the issues faced by Hazara community. The objectives of the research are multifold; examining the existing situation which has been termed alarming by the Hazara community, factors involved in Hazara persecution, socio-economic problems, and perception of different stake holders regarding persecution of the Hazara community.

The purpose of the study is also to recommend to the Government, steps for chalking out effective policies to stop the persecution of Hazara community. It will also help the academia and civil society to understand the situation of Hazara community.

⁵ Report of Home Department, Balochistan

⁶ <http://www.pbs.gov.pk/sites/default/files//tables/POPULATION%20BY%20RELIGION.pdf>

⁷ World hazara council by The Besieged Hazaras of Quetta – A Brief Analysis By Aftab Hussain Dost <http://worldhazaracouncil.org/en/the-besieged-hazaras-of-quetta/>

⁸ Moonis Ahmar, sectarian conflicts in pakistan

⁹ The genocide of the hazaras 2014, descendants of genghis khan fight for survival in Afghanistan and Pakistan. <Http://www.maca-usa.org/macadocuments/hazarasgiernick.pdf>

METHODOLOGY

The research study has been conducted using qualitative research method. The data has been collected from respondents, by using different tools which include; focus group discussions, In-depth interviews, phone calls and consultations. The Interviews and Questionnaires were both in English and Urdu language. A sample of 85 respondents was selected to collect data which include, Senators from different political parties, Home department of Balochistan, Police, Notables, Civil Society, Hazara community leaders, Asylum seekers, students, activists, journalists and people from other sects. The research required high level sensitivity in terms of security arrangements due to ongoing violence against Hazara community in Quetta, and therefore the community members and others respondents, who contributed to this report, have requested anonymity or use fictitious names. The locale of the study is Alamdar Road, and Hazara town, district Quetta, Balochistan.

WHO ARE HAZARAS

There are different opinions about the origin of Hazara community. According to some the word Hazara was a counting mechanism in the armed forces of Changaiz khan i.e. a thousand soldiers comprised one level of the troops. The original word used for the description of the Hazara was Ozala or Hosala which, with the passage of time became Hazara. It is known to be based on two different words “o+zala” which means happy and sublime heart. According to some, the land of origin of Hazaras was named Hazaristan from where one thousand water fountains spurred from the hills. Another popular view about the origin of Hazara lies in their belonging to khizri tribe.¹⁰ Hazara community also traces their origin to the Mangols and consider themselves descendants of Changaiz khan and his forces that came to Afghanistan with his troops. There is an interesting term among the Hazara tribes of Afghanistan which they consider important regarding their trace of origin. They use the word Mughal as adjective, describing and attributing nobility to their origin. At the time of ethical and moral development of their children they urge them to be noble by designating them as Mughal in their everyday conversation. The title Mughal stands for a symbol of respect, if they direct a child to behave like a Mughal then that it means the child should behave in specific noble manner to gain respect from others¹¹.

The unique facial features of Hazara people distinguish them from others. Some people think they are from Gilgit, Skardu or Tibet due to their facial resemblance with the people living in those areas. Historical evidence reveals that they migrated to Balochistan about 150 years ago and settled here.¹² Mass migration of Hazara population to Balochistan took place in the 1880s.¹³ They have worked and contributed in every

10 M.Azad 2014 book I am Hazara

11 M.Azad 2014 book I am Hazara

12 National geographics. by Marisa Larson http://ngm.nationalgeographic.com/geopedia/Hazara_People

13 M.Azad 2014 book I am Hazara

field of life including defense, administration, trade, politics, education, sports and many more.¹⁴ Hazara tribes are settled in various parts of the world beside their native homeland Hazaristan in Afghanistan. They are also living in Iran, Pakistan, Australia, Russia, Europe, Sweden and America. In Pakistan, Hazara people are residing in different parts of the country including, Parachinar, Karachi, Sanghar, Nawabshah, Hyderabad, different parts of Punjab and Gilgit Baltistan.¹⁵ In Balochistan, the majority of Hazaras are living in Quetta and other areas like Sanjawi, Much, Zhob, Harnai, Loralai, and Dukki. The population of Hazaras is approximately between 0.4-0.5 million in Balochistan.¹⁶

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF HAZARA PERSECUTION

Historical evidence reveals that Hazaras migrated from Afghanistan to Balochistan about 150 years ago and settled here. Mass migration of Hazara population to Balochistan, took place in the late 19th century due to persecution during the reign of King Abdur Rahman.¹⁷ Having a history of persecution, Hazaras have not been fortunate enough to be identified with the mainstream even in modern times. In the past three decades, two thousand Hazaras have been killed by Taliban in Mazar Sharif and Bamiyan, Afghanistan.¹⁸ The rise of Taliban in Afghanistan and their persecution of Afghan Hazaras had a spillover effect on the law and order situation and sectarian harmony of Pakistan in general and Balochistan in particular. Due to a long and porous border, the infiltration of religious extremists from Afghanistan became a persistent threat to the peace and harmony of Quetta and Balochistan. In Pakistan the sectarian conflict between Shia Hazaras and Sunnis was first witnessed in 1999, when an MPA, Sardar Nisar Ali, from Hazara community was attacked in Quetta.¹⁹ Gradually the wave of intolerance increased between Shia Hazaras and Sunnis.²⁰

The situation has worsened after 9/11 and the ensuing War on terror in which religious extremists and terrorists in Afghanistan and Pakistan have joined hands to destabilize the region. Lashkar-e- Jhangvi is one such group of religious extremists, which has openly targeted Shias, including Hazaras, across Pakistan for several decades.²¹ (The public threat message is enclosed in annexure 2) These threats have displaced Hazaras forcing them to migrate internally and to foreign countries.²² The respondents involved in this

14 <http://www.hazara.net/hazara/haz-summary.html>

15 M. Azad 2014 book I am Hazara

16 World hazara council by The Besieged Hazaras of Quetta – A Brief Analysis By Aftab Hussain Dost <http://worldhazaracouncil.org/en/the-besieged-hazaras-of-quetta/>

17 National geographics. by Marisa Larson http://ngm.nationalgeographic.com/geopedia/Hazara_People

18 “We are the Walking Dead” killing of hazara shias in balochistan. <https://www.hrw.org/report/2014/06/29/we-are-walking-dead/killings-shia-hazara-balochistan-pakistan>

19 Published express tribune on October 16 2017 <https://tribune.com.pk/story/1532579/1-fear-loathing-returns-quettas-hazara-community/>

20 Newsweek <http://newsweekpakistan.com/hunting-the-hazara/>

21 22”We are the Walking Dead” killing of hazara shias in balochistan. <https://www.hrw.org/report/2014/06/29/we-are-walking-dead/killings-shia-hazara-balochistan-pakistan>

22 23 human rights watch, “we are the walking dead”: killings of shia hazaras in balochistan’, pakistan, <https://reliefweb.int/report/pakistan/we-are-walking-dead-killings-shia-hazara-balochistan-pakistan>

research are of the view that besides the role of extremists, some other factors could also be responsible for persecution of Hazara community as discussed in the report.

ANALYSIS OF THE EXISTING SITUATION

Due to the prevailing situation of fear, majority of Hazaras, from different parts of Balochistan, migrated to Quetta, having considerable population in predominantly Hazara populated areas of Alamdar road, Mari Abad and Hazara town, Quetta.²³

The existing situation of Hazara community is precarious, who are facing enormous difficulties in exercising their fundamental human rights i.e. right to life, freedom of movement, right to higher education, and right to participate in the earning of their daily living and access to necessities of life. They are also having limited social opportunities due to fear of violence. During the field work, a Hazara student expressed that, “A Hazara cannot visit the whole city of Quetta without inviting danger to his life”.²⁴ They feel threatened and targeted while going to Iran for pilgrimages. They also feel fearful to go to shopping centers and earn livelihood in Quetta as their movement is limited to a few safe areas of Quetta.

STEPS TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT

The Home Department of Balochistan told NCHR that “Since January, 2012 to date, 509 individuals, from Hazara community, have been killed and 627 injured in different incidents of sectarian violence, which mostly took place in District Quetta. With regard to the present wave of terrorism in the country, especially in Balochistan province, the federal and provincial governments have taken measures to counter the situation in order to ensure security and safety of the masses, public property and sensitive installations. The security threats, particularly the terrorist activities, are mostly linked with the situation in Afghanistan leading to influx of the Afghan nationals, including the terrorists, into Balochistan through long and porous border, extending to 1200 kms along with eight districts of the province.”

According to Home Department of Balochistan, special measures for the security of Hazara community have been ensured including:

- (1) 19 platoons of FC personnels deployed for the security of Hazara community living in Marri Abad and Hazara town.
- (2) Permanent check posts established at the entry/ exit points of the areas where Hazara community lives.

²³ Who are the Hazaras? by Sarah Hucal 27 Jun 2016, <http://www.aljazeera.com/indepth/features/2016/06/afghanistan-hazaras-160623093601127.html>

²⁴ NCHR interview Hazara student on 20, 10, 2017

- (3) Permanent FC/Police patrolling frequent routes where Hazara community moves from Hazara town to Marri Abad and back via Spini road.
- (4) 410 FC personnel, 310 Police personnel, 393 Levies personnel, 126 Vehicles, 16 Jamming vehicles, and 7 Levies APCs, provided on permanent basis for the safe movement of Shia Zaireen enroute from Quetta to Taftan and back.
- (5) Permanent FC/ Police escorting Hazara shopkeepers proceeding to markets for purchase of goods/service.

The Home Department further claims that, since 2014 no major terrorist incident targeting Hazara community has occurred; however some minor incidents have taken place due to violation of SOPs by Hazara community, commuting through unsafe and unfrequented routes to enter Pakistan from Afghanistan.²⁵ In the first week of December, 2017, 30,000 Shia Zaireen were transported safely from Quetta to Taftan on designated routes.

However, on the contrary, the Hazara community told NCHR that the state seems to be oblivious of its responsibility to ensure the protection of their rights. The Hazara community has been demanding from the state to take considerable measures to address their concerns i.e. to guard them against persecution. They complained that the state is inadequately responding to their situation and is unable to provide them protection, despite the initiation of National Action Plan. Hazaras are of the view that the role of the state is discriminatory, as the perpetrators have never been brought to justice and that the First Information Reports (FIRs) are always lodged against unknown persons. The community also questioned the measures taken by the Provincial Government for their protection; instead of giving them protection, L.E.As are often engaged in unnecessary searching and checking of Hazaras themselves at various check posts.²⁶ The graphic description of attacks and Hazara killings from 1999 to 2017 can be seen at Annex – 1.

FACTORS INVOLVED IN THE PERSECUTION OF HAZARA COMMUNITY

Interviews taken from the Hazara community, civil society, government representatives, notables and political leaders during field work suggest that multiple factors are involved in the persecution of Hazara community.

Most members of Hazara community were of the view that their persecution is not just sectarian. They explained that other Shia groups are living peacefully in Dera Murad Jamali and Jafarabad in Balochistan, which gives weight to the view that these killings are not religiously-motivated against Shias as only Hazaras are being targeted.²⁷

²⁵ Response of home department Balochistan on 1, 12,2017

²⁶ Hazara community discussion with NCHR

²⁷ NCHR focuss group discussion, view of activist, community, journalists, migrants, effected families 6,11,2017

According to Hazara community members one of the reasons for their persecution could be associated with the socio-economic prosperity which they enjoy. They explained that Hazaras have built shops, markets, buildings and shopping malls in the hub of city and also progressed rapidly in Balochistan, in all spheres of life, economy, trade; education, sports etc as compared to other native communities. That is why land mafia could be involved in their killing, forcing them to abandon their running business and prime properties, leaving Quetta for other parts of the country. However, among non-Hazara respondents, no one identified the involvement of land Mafia in the killings of Hazaras in Quetta.

Some respondents from Hazara community have indicated the possibility that some persons of Hazara community could also be involved in the killings of their own community. Moreover, some non-Hazara respondents also endorsed this view.²⁸ However, no credible information or evidence has been provided to substantiate the claim.

Supporting these views, Senator Kabeer Muhammad Shahi, a Baloch nationalist leader from National Party (NP), told NCHR that there is no issue between Hazara and Sunni community in Balochistan. We have lived peacefully and had marriage relations with each other. It is an international agenda to foment sectarian violence in Balochistan, he added.²⁹ Similarly some members of civil society also said that, “the persecution of Hazara community is not a religious/sectarian issue, there is something else behind the killing of this community.”

However, there were some respondents from Hazara community who declared their persecution as a sectarian issue. They were of the view that Hazara are affiliated to Shia sect and consequently to present day Iran, a declared Shia State. Moreover, according to Human Rights Watch, the ideological and diplomatic clash between Iran (Shia) and Saudi Arabia (Sunni) manifests itself in the proxy wars amongst the Shia and Sunni communities in Pakistan.³⁰

Senator Usman Kakar, a Pashtun nationalist leader, said that neither Baloch nor Pashtuns are terrorists and the sectarian violence in question has been injected in our society which has caused religious intolerance between Hazaras and Sunnis. He further said that it is a proxy war imposed on Balochistan to use Baloch and Pashtuns in the name of religion and ethnicity. “*We, as Pashtuns, have always helped the Hazara community and will continue helping them*”, he vowed.

The Home and Tribal affairs department of Balochistan, told NCHR those terrorists infiltrating from Afghanistan are involved in Hazara killings. There have been fewer incidents of target killings of Hazaras since 2014 as compared to previous years as federal and provincial governments have taken measures to control the sectarian issue.

²⁸ NCHR interview Hazara activists 24,10,2017

²⁹ NCHR interview with senator kabeer Muhammad

³⁰ Human rights watch 2014...<https://www.hrw.org/report/2014/06/29/we-are-walking-dead/killings-shia-hazara-balochistan-pakistan>

The District Superintendent Police (DSP) legal Quetta, Najam-Us-Saqib also told NCHR that terrorists involved in Hazara killings come from Afghanistan. He further said that these terrorists hire native people for this purpose. According to him the violence against Hazaras has been minimized to a good extent. (The details of all attacks and killing are attached in annexure 3)

Senator Mushahid Hussain Syed Chairman Parliamentary Committee on China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), being very brief, told NCHR that it is ethnic cleansing of Hazara community and we have failed to protect them.³¹

The respondents from Hazara community, besides complaining about protection issues also complained that the Government did not compensate them, as it compensated the victims' families of lawyers who were killed in the district court Quetta. Most of the families have lost their youth. Some of them have lost their sole bread earner. They are facing emotional, psychological and financial problems. Hazaras said that government has only paid lip service to their problems with no substantive measures taken for their consolation and rehabilitation.³²

According to interviewees, the victim families are waiting for help as their breadwinners have been either killed or severely injured. Forced to migrate, many of them are also languishing in refugee camps in Turkey, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia and Australia. Being equal citizens of Pakistan they demanded rehabilitation through Government jobs, medical facilities etc.

ROLE OF MEDIA

Discussing the role of media, respondents from Hazara community said that international media is more supportive than national media. The incidents of Hazara killings do not get appropriate coverage in the national print and electronic media. The reason for this negligence could be the pressure from sectarian militant groups. The only news that are reported in media is just the numbers of Hazara killed and assassinated. No significant investigative reporting, identifying the causes and effects of the problem, have come from any quarter of the national media, denying the required focus that the issue deserves in the overall national security perspective.

31 Interview with Senator Mushahid Hussain Syed.

32 Interview with Hazara activists, academia, students.

SOCIO- ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF HAZARA COMMUNITY

SOCIAL PROBLEMS

EDUCATION

The interviewees from Hazara community revealed that under the existing situation, it is difficult for them to pursue higher education in Balochistan. Students from Hazara community explained that due to the fear of violence they are reluctant to go to higher educational institutions. They also told that economically prosperous families can support their children to study in other parts of the country or abroad, whereas, those economically weak cannot afford to continue their higher education.³³

Ali, a Hazara student from Quaid-a-Azam University Islamabad informed NCHR,

*“I completed my secondary education in Quetta under fear. I was thinking every day, this might be the last day of my life and I was very disturbed mentally, I could not focus on my studies. After completing higher secondary education, I took admission in BUIITEMS in 2012 and then on 18 June 2012 an attack on Hazaras took place. I left the study and was thinking what I should do to pursue my education. Finally, I took admission in Quaid-e-Azam University Islamabad. He said travelling home by road makes me fearful due to the uncertainty on the way; whether I would reach home alive or not. He concluded his statement by saying that “We are living in Quetta like a bird in a beautiful cage”.*³⁴

A representative of Hazara Democratic Party (HDP) informed NCHR that prior to existing situation, Hazara children used to go to schools outside the Hazara town, but due to the current security issues the law enforcement agencies have established check posts and blockades which make it difficult rather than facilitating the students to reach schools.³⁵

The respondents from Hazara community claimed that buses carrying Hazara students are being veiled with black cloth to conceal their presence. A community activist contended that due to worsening security situation the enrolment of Hazara students in Balochistan University has dwindled to a very low number as they are now compelled to prefer joining universities outside the province.³⁶

HEALTH

The Bolan medical Complex and Civil hospital are the two main government hospitals in Quetta. The respondents from Hazara community told that these hospitals are situated in unsafe areas and they feel

33 NCHR interview QAU students, 26.10,2017

34 Interview, student of Quaid-e-Azam University 27,10,2017

35 NCHR interview Hazara democratics party 26,10,2017

36 Interview with Hazara Activist on 20,10,2017

fearful while visiting these hospitals for treatment. There are some other private hospitals in their areas but they are not affordable by poor people.³⁷ The interviewees lamented that they cannot even go to Karachi for treatment as the journey is highly risky and unsafe for them. Recently on 18 July 2017, a family travelling to Karachi from Quetta in their car was attacked in Mastung by the extremists leaving all the passengers dead.³⁸

IMPACT ON IDENTITY

In the wake of security situation in Quetta, threat perception has reached to such a level amongst the Hazara community that according to some community members, Hazaras always try to hide their identity while travelling and dealing outside their communities. The Hazara respondents explained that while going outside their areas they have to conceal their identity by covering their heads. The bike riders usually wear helmet in order to conceal their identity instead of wearing helmet for safety. The unique facial features i.e. cheek bones, Sian eyes; nose and language make the Hazaras easily identifiable. They said that they cannot offer prayers in open areas, as their prayers differ from other sects which expose their identity. The respondents said sometimes they represent themselves as Uzbeks when asked, and omit words from their names to conceal their Shia Hazara identity. The respondents further added that Hazaras are known for cleanliness but the situation has forced them to such an extent that in order to conceal their identity and avoid attacks they intentionally keep their vehicles unclean while traveling in the city.³⁹

MIGRATION AND CHALLENGES

Hazara respondents share that Quetta have become a prison for them, everyone tries to escape if they get an opportunity. During an interview, a Hazara youth expressed that they have only two options, to relocate or to convert to Sunni sect. The incidences of prolonged violence have created a state of despondence within the community, leaving no hope for future peace. This is forcing the young generation of Hazara community to migrate within and out of country. Answering the question regarding migration within country, the young Hazaras were of the opinion that migrating from Quetta is not a welcome idea as it is not easy to leave their ancestral homeland. In case they are relocated in Punjab or Islamabad, their life style would be changed. Hazaras added that they should not live in isolation as they have been living previously; rather an inclusive living should be adopted mixing up with other communities. The respondents showed inclination towards relocating only to Punjab and Islamabad, but their first and foremost option would be to have a comfortable safe and secure life in Quetta.⁴⁰

Besides leaving for other parts of the country, the Hazaras have tried and sought asylum in Australia,

37 NCHR interview Hazara community 2,11,2017

38 published Dawn july 19,2017 <https://www.dawn.com/news/1346285>

39 NCHR interview, focus group discussion 5,11,2017

40 NCHR with Hazara community

Indonesia, Europe, UK and the US. More than 40 thousand Hazaras have left the country and 500 are missing while attempting illegal entry into foreign countries.⁴¹ Hazaras aspiring to seek asylum in Australia, USA and UK informed NCHR that they face serious issues to migrate, settle and survive there.⁴² Ishaque, who migrated to USA in 2009, told NCHR, “I am still mentally disturbed and not yet at ease in my new social setting.” He added that “it is difficult to communicate with the native people due to language barrier, as we cannot speak or understand English. The Hazaras often use illegal routes to seek asylum in other countries which exposes them to dangers. In Indonesia and Australia, Hazaras are facing problems in settling down as they have no acceptance there and face difficulties in finding jobs.”⁴³

A Migrant from Indonesia told NCHR that,

*“We are here in Indonesia for the last 4 years yet our situation is not satisfactory. Being a refugee is very painful and torturing. We suffer from lack of self-confidence, self-respect and frustration due to loss of identity. Separation from our families has also caused trauma and psychological complications. We feel fear of being deported back to our country of origin which is not safe for us. Those refugees who are living outside the camps or living independently suffer from insecurity.” He further added that “language is also a problem as most of the refugees cannot speak English and the authorities do not pay attention to their problems.”*⁴⁴

Senator Usman Kakar while discussing the issue of migration of Hazara community said that, “immigration to foreign countries is a common trend in our society. Mostly, Hazara people want asylum in other countries for a better future rather than because of genuine security vulnerability.” He reiterated that in Quetta Hazaras are not the only target, but Balochs, Pashtuns, and other communities are unsafe too. This view was supported by some of the Hazara representatives, who were of the view that they should focus on collective struggle for their emancipation from violence, rather than migrating place to place which adversely affects their identity.⁴⁵

ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

BUSINESS AND TRADE

In Quetta, most of the Hazaras are dependent on business, trade and Government jobs for their livelihood. The respondents told NCHR that prior to their persecution they were leading a prosperous life. Soneri Market, Spinzar Market, Liaquat Market, Junction Market, Baldia Plaza, Abdul Sattar Road and Liaquat

41 Published express tribune on October 16 2017 <https://tribune.com.pk/story/1532579/1-fear-loathing-returns-quettas-hazara-community/>

42 NCHR interview Australia asylum seeker 5,11,2017

43 NCHR interview with USA Hazara migrant ,5,11,2017

44 Response from Indonesian asylum seekers , 6,11,2017

Road were the major centers of business for Hazaras. However, the situation has changed after constant attacks against them. The respondents were of the view that because of being Hazaras, the shop owners are demanding higher rents, making it unaffordable for them to continue with their businesses. Their entire economic activity is now confined to Hazara populated areas, leaving them with very little choices. It has caused economic loss as they cannot go outside their areas for buying and selling of goods. The middle men now provide them goods and mint hefty commissions which causes extra financial burden on Hazara businessmen and consumers.⁴⁶

Ahmed Ali, a businessman told the National Commission for Human Rights that,

*“My brother was abducted from airport road Quetta, while he was coming back from work. I believe my brother was abducted by militants to force us to abandon our business. After the abduction of my brother, I was unable to leave my house; it was just like a jail for me. Our business remained closed for several months. I was forced by my family members to appoint a person for business who could run the business on my behalf. I avoid going outside of Marriabad because it is risky. Due to this reason, we suffer economically”*⁴⁷

Another Hazara, Haji Noor Husain who left Quetta and is now living in Barakahu Islamabad informed NCHR that,

“I was running a good business in Quetta but due to deteriorating situation of peace in Quetta, my business suffered losses as I could not open my shop daily. My son was attacked by unknown persons, they snatched his motor bike but fortunately he remained safe. This tension forced me to migrate to Islamabad. I started a new business here and set up a general store in Barakahu. In Quetta my sale was 10 to 20 thousands per day but here it is hardly 2 thousand a day. A good business was lost because of the extremists who destroyed us socially, economically and psychologically.” He further explained that *“I am living in a rented house here and cannot meet my household expenses. I was forced to leave and now am facing the worst days of my life.”*⁴⁸

JOBS

According to Hazara community, prior to the existing situation, recruitments of the Hazaras in civil services and other Government jobs were high and they were serving on different levels and positions in Balochistan. Due to the deteriorating situation, their representation in civil services and power structures has diminished. Owing to this situation, the community as a whole has shifted its focus towards other fields such as business and banking, which does not make up for their loss vis-à-vis their representation in provincial administration. They further said that Hazaras are not in a position to obtain jobs in Balochistan because of the fear of being

⁴⁶ NCHR Interview Hazara community, 29,10,2017

⁴⁷ NCHR Interview Hazara Businessman, 30,10,2017

⁴⁸ NCHR interview Migrated Businessman,1,11,2017

killed.⁴⁹ A Hazara named Muzafar informed NCHR that he has been offered a government job in Quetta but due to the insecure situation he refused to join. He further claimed that because of this insecurity and persecution, “We are confused about our lives and future as many of Hazara youth are jobless.”⁵⁰

PSYCHOLOGICAL ISSUES

The Hazara community members said that the ongoing persistent violent situation, fear, restricted mobility and socio-economic problems have seriously impacted the psychological well-being of Hazaras. They feel isolated as they cannot mingle freely with other communities to share their sorrows and joys. This isolation has created frustration, disappointment and psychological problems as being a Hazara seems to be a crime. Things have come to a level that even the slightest noise causes panic amongst them, being perceived as a suicide attack or remote control bomb. This feeling of insecurity has created anxiety amongst the community, compelling them to the use of narcotics for relief. Community members are also showing signs of paranoia and delusional behavior, they claim.

⁴⁹ The Shia Hazara of Pakistan; A Community Under Siege www.minoritysupportpakistan.org

⁵⁰ NCHR interview Muzafar, 29,10,2017

CONCLUSION

Historically, Pakistani Hazara community is known to be patriotic, peaceful and progressive. The aforesaid attributes and the fact that Hazaras being less in number have made them vulnerable and a soft target for the militant outfits to convey their message of hate and terrorism. The past two decades of atrocities committed against the Hazara community has negatively impacted their education, health, livelihood, and mobility. Due to the prevailing situation, members of the community are also facing certain psychological problems like stress and trauma. They are migrating to other parts of the country and abroad for their survival. Their persecutions have adversely impacted their identity as Hazaras and hence are faced with identity crises. Due to fear of persecution, they are not enjoying freedom of movement and right to life as envisaged in the constitution and international conventions. The persecution of Hazara community stems from a combination of complex factors including geo politics, security, ethnic rivalries, sectarian extremism and spillover of militant religious extremism from across the border and other parts of the country. The recent terrorist attacks also include a strain of Indian involvement to destabilizing Balochistan and to damage Pakistan's economic and strategic interests associated with CPEC. Other factors include sectarianism, ethnic cleansing, proxy war between Saudi Arabia and Iran, and possibly land mafia.

During the past two years, Government has been able to curb, to some extent, indiscriminate attacks on Hazaras of Balochistan. Government and L.E.As have been particularly successful in safely escorting the Shia devotees to and from the Iran border, but much still needs to be done. The security arrangements for Hazaras in Quetta city have an obvious restrictive effect on the community, however, it may be considered as an unavoidable evil warranting appropriate alternative measures for facilitating free movement of Hazaras. Measures like construction of the campus of Balochistan University in Marriabad and other similar initiatives are indicative of the fact that there is a realization at the provincial and federal levels to address the Hazara issue. Upgradation of Hazara communities as self-contained residential units can be an effective short term solution to mitigate the miseries of Hazaras.

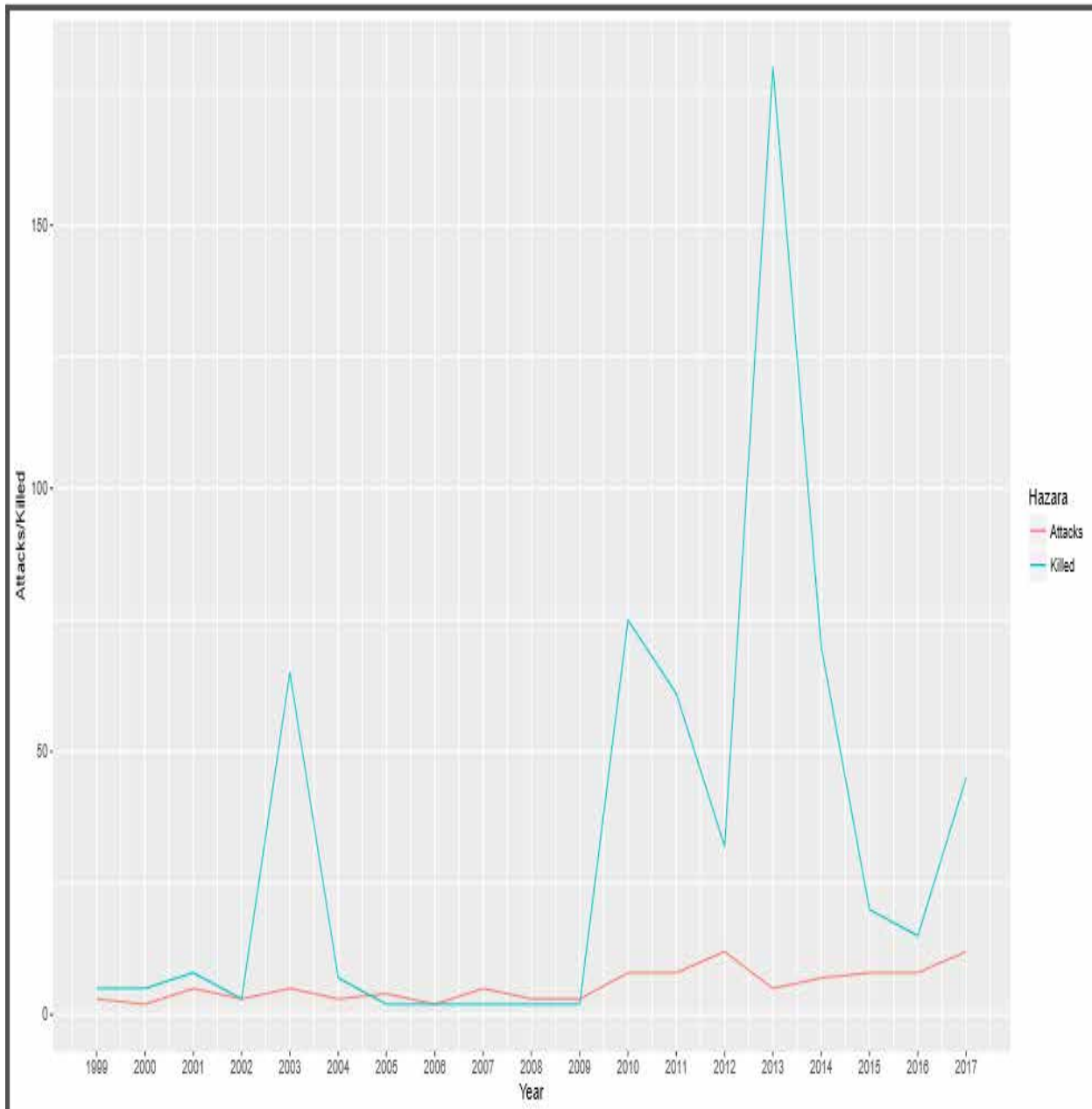
More alarming is the fact that perpetrators of the barbaric attacks on Hazaras have not been brought to justice. This failure of the state machinery is bound to have an impact on the aspirations of Hazaras to live as equal and dignified citizens of Pakistan.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- An overhaul of the criminal justice system is need of the hour so that loopholes are plugged and the perpetrators of violent attacks against Hazaras are brought to justice.
- The constitutional provisions regarding sectarian harmony should be enforced to promote peace and coexistence. For instance, Article 20 (b), 33 and 227 (1) as conceptualized in the constitution.
- Hazara rights as ethnic/linguistic minority may be ensured as envisaged in the constitution and international conventions by adopting legislative and other measures.
- Hazara killings come under the definition of Persecution by UNCHR; therefore, the government should address the issue accordingly.
- Existing laws against sectarianism hate speech and violence against individuals and community should be strictly implemented.
- Incorporate inter and intra faith harmony content in the national school curriculum to impart tolerance and coexistence between communities.
- Government’s approach towards the problems is that of firefighting rather than having a concrete plan for prevention and eradication of religious terrorism. State should ensure measures for implementation of relevant provisions of National Action Plan to counter sectarianism including measures recommended to stop religious extremism, protect minorities and prosecution of elements spreading sectarian violence.
- Government of Pakistan should establish a commission on Hazara killings in Balochistan to investigate and recommend.
- Government of Balochistan must ensure the provision of education and health at all levels to the Hazara community.
- Merit based scholarship should be provided to Hazara students to continue their studies in various institutions of the country.
- The Government should establish technical and vocational training centers for young Hazaras within their localities to develop their skills in a safe and healthy environment.
- Counseling centers for the victims’ families and the community in general should be established for trauma management and mitigation.
- Besides financial compensation, the government should also provide for the education expenses, family expenditures, and treatment expenses of the victims and their families.
- Hazaras injured or disabled for life in terrorist attacks should be provided jobs according to their capacity.
- Projects like “Safe City” as implemented in Islamabad should be initiated in Quetta.
- Allegations of land grabbing by the land mafia as a possible motive for the targeted killings and dislocation of Hazaras need to be investigated to rule out any discrimination and criminal activity.

ANNEXURE 1

GRAPHIC ANALYZE OF ATTACKS AND KILLINGS OF HAZARAS



Source: NCHR

ANNEXURE 2

According to Human Rights Watch report “we are walking dead” the following public threat for Hazara community has been observed.

TRANSLATION OF PUBLIC THREAT TO THE HAZARA COMMUNITY BY LASHKAR E JHANGVI



All Shias are wajib-ul-qatl (worthy of killing). We will rid Pakistan of [this] unclean people. Pakistan means land of the pure, and the Shias have no right to be here. We have the fatwa and signatures of the revered ulema in which the Shias have been declared kaafir [infidel]. Just as our fighters have waged a successful jihad against the Shia-Hazaras in Afghanistan, our mission [in Pakistan] is the abolition of this impure sect and people, the Shias and the Shia-Hazaras, from every city, every village, every nook and corner of Pakistan. Like in the past, [our] successful Jihad against the Hazaras in Pakistan and, in particular, in Quetta is ongoing and will continue [in the future]. We will make Pakistan their graveyard — their houses will be destroyed by bombs and suicide bombers. We will only rest when we fly the flag of true Islam on this land. Our fighters and suicide bombers have [already] successfully operated in Parachinar, and are awaiting orders to operate across Pakistan. Jihad against the Shia-Hazaras has now become our duty. Our suicide bombers have successfully operated in Hazara Town on May 6, and now our next target is your houses in Alamdar Road.⁵¹

The Principal, Lashkar-e-Jhangvi Pakistan

51 The Shia Hazara of Pakistan; A Community Under Siege www.minoritysupportpakistan.org

ANNEXURE 3

DETAILS OF MAJOR ATATCKS ON HAZARA COMMUNITY

Attack on Sardar Nisar Ali Hazara			
1	Date	Detailed Description	Killed/Injured
	5 October 1999	The unidentified person attacked Sardar Nisar Ali Hazara MPA & Minister for Education near the entrance of his office wherein he remained safe and his driver and body guard were killed.	2 killed
Attack on Madad Chengazi			
2	Date	Detailed Description	Killed/Injured
	15 August 2001	The senior employee of the state bank Ali Madad Changezai was killed on Jinnah road Quetta. ⁷⁴	1 killed
Attack on Professor			
3	Date	Detailed Description	Killed/Injured
	28 August 2001	While shopping at Saryab road Quetta Professor Abid abbas Naqvi was killed by unidentified persons.	1 killed
Attack on Professor of Balochistan University			
4	Date	Detailed Description	Killed/Injured
	13 September.2001	Attiq Hassan Naqvi, Professor of Sociology University Balochistan was injured in an attack at the gate of University while his young newly married son died on spot who had come to drop his father at university.	1 killed 1 injured
Attack on Senior Custom Official			
5	Date	Detailed Description	Killed/Injured
	17 March 2002	Haji Muhammad Jan a senior customs officer was attacked and killed by unidentified persons in his office at Quetta.	1 killed
Saryab Road Attack			
6	Date	Detailed Description	Killed/Injured
	8 June 2003	An extremist group killed 12 under training police cadets in a bus near police traianing institute on Sariab road Quetta. ⁷⁵	12 killed
Hazara Imam Bargah Attack Durring Prayer			
7	Date	Detailed Description	Killed/Injured
	4 July, 2003	This was first major attack in history of Hazaras killing in Balochistan. This attack took place during friday prayer when 3 armed gunmen entred and opened indiscriminate fired on those offering prayers.	53 killed 57 injured

Target Killing of Dr. Abid Iqbal			
8	Date	Detailed Description	Killed/Injured
	August 17, 2009	Dr. Abid iqbal, an eminent cardiologist and Professor at the Bolam Medical college was killed on his way to office.	1
Targeted Dr. Nadir Khan			
9	Date	Detailed Description	Killed/Injured
	January 12, 2010,	Dr, Nadir khan Hazara along with his driver was shut down at Quetta.	2 killed
Suicide Bombing on Hospital, Quetta			
10	Date	Detailed Description	Killed/Injured
	April 16, 2010	A major incident took place when a Hazara bank manger Ashraf Zaidi was shot dead, when the body was brought at Civil hospital a large number of Hazara community gathered to which a suicide bomber attacked, killed 12 including 1 journalist 2 police officers and 47 injured.	12 killed 47 injured
Targeted Dr. Qamber Hussain			
11	Date	Detailed Description	Killed/Injured
	May 22, 2010	A Physician Dr. Qambar Hussain was and killed by unknown person. Ali Murtaza who came to help Dr. Qambar was aslo shot dead.	2 killed
Suicide Bombing on Al Quds Rally			
12	Date	Detailed Description	Killed/injured
	September 3, 2010	The Imamia Student Federation organized a demonstration in Quetta, the rally was on at Mezan Chowk when a suicide bomber before blowing himself up opened srisl fired to create more panic killing 56 people 160 injured.	56 killede 160 injured
Spini Road Attack			
13	Date	Detailed Description	Killed/injured
	July 30, 2011	On Spini road Quetta a motor bike rider gunmen opened fire on a passenger van which was a commuting between different parts of the city to Hazara community.	11 killed 3 injured
Eid Day Suicide Bombing			
14	Date	Detailed Description	Killed/injured
	August 31, 2011	The Hazara mosque came under attack during the Eid prayers which killed 11 injuring 13.	11killed 13 injured
Mastung Massacre			
15	Date	Detailed Description	Killed/injured

	September 19, 2011	The group of Shia pilgrims travelling to Iran for the pilgrimage of holy sites in a bus were stopped at District Mastung and after identifying the Hazaras by their facial features and checking of NIC separated from groups and gunned down.	26killed 6injured
Massacre of Akhtar Abad			
16	Date	Detailed Description	Killed/injured
	October 4, 2011,	In Akhtar Abad a bus carrying Hazaras to the vegetable market was stopped and Hazaras were killed indiscriminately.	Killed13 injured 6
Prince Road Attack on Hazara Shop			
17	Date	Detailed Description	Killed/injured
	April 9, 2012	6 Hazara shopkeepers were killed on their shops on prince road by a motor bike armed rider	Killed 6
Quetta Passport Office Killings			
18	Date	Detailed Description	Killed/injured
	May 15, 2012	Outside of Passport Office on Joint Road Quetta Hazaras standing in a cue at the entrance of passport office were fired and killed by a mpotor bike rider.	Killed 2 injured 1
University Bus Suicide Bombing			
19	Date	Detailed Description	Killed/injured
	June 18, 2012	A comutation bus of Sardar Bahadur Khan University was attacked at Jinah town Quetta. Killing 4 Hazara students injuring 72 includng 28 other students.	4 killed 72 injured
Twin Attacks			
20	Date	Detailed Description	Killed/injured
	September 1, 2012	Two incidents of such killings took place in Hazar Ganji Quetta where two motor bike riders killed Hazara vegetable seller and killed along with two others.	killed 7
Bombing on Bus of Pilgrim on Mastung			
21	Date	Detailed Description	Killed/injured
	September 20, 2012,	A killing of Hazara pilgrims took place in a Bus full of pilgrims enroute to Iran in the Ganj Dori area of Mastung where it was attacked killing 3 and leaving 12 others wounded.	3 killed 12 injured
Targeted Shooting in Kuchlak			
22	Date	Detailed Description	Killed/injured
	October 4, 2012	Near Kuchlak Quetta an employee of ministry of finance government of Balochistan was shot down while he was traveling in a taxi.	1 killed
Sirki Road Attack on Auto Repair Shop			

23	Date	Detailed Description	Killed/injured
	October 16, 2012	On Sirki road Quetta extremist attacked on auto shop of Hazara and killed 4 of them.	4 killed
Spinney Road, Attack on Taxi			
24	Date	Detailed description	Killed/injured
	November 6, 2012	The Hazara taxi driver killed in Hazara town while traveling towards Quetta city.	3 killed
Target Killings Qandahari Bazaar			
25	Date	Detailed Description	Killed/injured
	November 10, 2012	3 Hazara passengers killed in qandarai bazar by religious extremists.	2 killed
Snooker Club Suicide Bombing, Alamdar Road Quetta			
26	Date	Detailed Description	Killed/injured
	January 10, 2013	A suicide bomber attacked a snooker club on Alamdar road Quetta. Where Dozens of Hazaras were killed. When people gathered around the victims in a large number a second attack occurred destroying the rescuing ambulances, this bomb was a planted in an Ambulance that entered along with other rescue ambulances and exploded on the spot killing 96 leaving 150 injured.	96killed 150 injured
Vegetable Market Bomb Attack, Hazara Town Quetta			
27	Date	Detailed Description	Killed/injured
	February 17, 2013	A remote control bomb exploded by in vegetable market of Hazara town. The bomb was mounted in tractor trolley that was equipped with hundreds of kilograms of explosives.	84killed 160 injured
Bombing on Pilgrim Bus, Mastung			
28	Date	Detailed Description	Killed/injured
	January 2, 2014	A pilgrim bus coming back from Iran to Quetta came under attack killing 30 and leaving 21 injured.	30 killed 21 injured
Target killing at Saryab Road			
29	Date	Detailed Description	Killed/injured
	12 April 2014	Two Hazaras killed down in saryab road Quetta by unknown person.	2 killed
Taftan Attack			
30	Date	Detailed Description	Killed/injured

	On June 9, 2014	An attack on Shia pilgrims occurred in a hotel of Taftan, border town of Pakistan and Iran, killing 30 Shia from the province of KPK. There were 300 pilgrims in hotel most of them were Hazaras. ⁷⁶	30 killed
Attack on Hazaras in Hazar Ganji			
32	Date	Detailed Description	Killed/injured
	October 23, 2014	Unknown persons killed Hazaras in a bus near Hazar Ganji. ⁷⁷	8 killed 6 injured
Attacks on Hazaras in Different Places in Same Day			
33	Date	Detailed Description	Killed/injured
	May 25, 2015	In Saleem Complex, Jinnah road four attack were made on the Hazara community that killed four and injured 9. ⁷⁸	4 killed 9 injured
Targeted Hazara on Bacha khan Chowk			
34	Date	Detailed Description	Killed/injured
	June 07, 2015	Extremist militants killed the Hazaras at chowk a main hub of city at quetta. ⁷⁹	5 killed
Attack on Joint Road			
35	Date	Detailed Description	Killed/injured
	5 July 2015	Another attack on joint road at passport office killed 2 including a police man. ⁸⁰	2 killed
Attack on Arbab karam khan Road			
36	Date	Detailed Description	Killed/injured
	6 November 2015	a vehicle driven by Hazaras Vehicle no AAW512 was attacked on Arbab Karam khan road Quetta. ⁸¹	2 killed 2 injured
Saryab Road Target Killing			
37	Date	Detailed Description	Killed/injured
	1 August 2016	Two Hazaras travelling on a rickshaw were attacked on Saryab road. ⁸²	2 killed
Kirani Road Attack			
38	Date	Detailed Description	Killed/injured
	4 October 2016	A bus was attacked on Podgli Chowk in Killi Kirani which was going to Hazara town. ⁸³	4 women killed dozens injured
Satellite Town Attack			
39	Date	Detailed Description	Killed/injured
	8 December 2016	A Hazara killed by unidentified person on his welding shop at Satellite Town Quetta.	1 killed
Target Attack on Spini Road			
40	Date	Detailed Description	Killed/injured

	5 January 2017	5 Hazaras traveling on yellow cap were shot down near killi Mubarak Spini road.	5 injured
Spini Road Attack			
41	Date	Detailed Description	Killed/injured
	3 June 2017	Two hazaras, a brother and sister phd schollers were killed on spini road while travelling on a motor bike.	2 killed
IG Office Chowk Quetta			
42	Date	Detailed Description	Killed/injured
	23 June 2017	2 Hazaras were killed near IG office, 2 Hazara killed.	2 killed
Attack on Mastung			
43	Date	Detailed description	Killed/injured
	19 July 2017	Hazara family were travelling to Karachi from Quetta came under attack on Mastung by extremists. A student including 3 other family members was killed.	4 killed
Spini Road Attack			
43	Date	Detailed description	Killed/injured
	1 august 2017	Unknown persons killed two Hazaras on Spini road which is most sensitive areas of Quetta.	2 killed
Kuchlak Attack			
44	Date	Detailed Description	Killed/injured
	10 September 2017	Hazara communities travelling from Afghanistan to Quetta were attacked in kuchlak when their vehicle was standing at a petrol pamp. As a result 4 Hazara killed including 2 brothers and children.	4 killed 2 injured
Airport Road Attack			
45	Date	Detailed Description	Killed/injured
	16 September 2017	Unknown person fired on the vehicle of Hazaras with no casualties in Quetta.	No casualties
Kasi Road Attack			
46	Date	Detailed Description	Killed/injured

	9 October 2017	Unknown person opened fire on Hazara vegetable sellers on Kasi road Quetta.	5 killed 1 injured
Kirani Road Attack			
47	Date	Detailed description	Killed/injured
	20 October 2017	A Hazara labour was shot down while he was riding on his bike going to his work. ⁸⁴	1

⁷⁴ Hazara.net <http://www.hazara.net/2013/09/in-honor-and-memory-of-hazara-victims-of-genocide-in-pakistan/>

⁷⁵ Dawn timeline hazara killing in Balochistan <https://www.dawn.com/news/777973>

⁷⁶ we are the walking dead. Hazara killing in balochistan <https://www.hrw.org/report/2014/06/29/we-are-walking-dead/killings-shia-hazara-balochistan-pakistan>

⁷⁷ Social media, hazara killing

⁷⁸ <http://www.hazara.net/2015/05/173rd-alqaeda-attack-on-hazaras-in-pakistan-3-more-killed-several-wounded/>

⁷⁹ <http://tribune.com.pk/story/899422/four-hazaras-gunned-down-in-quetta/>

⁸⁰ <http://www.dawn.com/news/1200623/funeral-prayers-for-sho-hamidpur-offered-in-quetta>

⁸¹ <http://dunyanews.tv/en/Crime/306813-One-killed-in-shooting-incident-in-Quetta#.VjkiHWNiWU.twitter>

⁸² <http://dunyanews.tv/en/Pakistan/347295-Gunmen-kill-two-Hazara-men-in-Quetta>

⁸³ <http://www.dawn.com/news/1287981/four-hazara-women-killed-as-gunmen-open-fire-on-quetta-bus>

⁸⁴ <http://www.hazara.net>

QUESTIONNAIRE

Age.....

Sex.....

Sect.....

Education.....

Profession.....

1. What is your perception about Hazara killing?
2. Is Hazara killing a religious or political phenomenon?
3. Is it a local or multi- national phenomenon?
4. What kinds of factors do you think are involved in Hazara killing?
5. Do you think some Hazara people are involved in killing of their own community?
6. What would be the effect of these killing on Hazara identity?
7. What steps should be taken to retain the Hazara identity?
8. What do you think about Hazara reaction toward their killing, violent or non-violent?
9. What are the contribution of Hazara community for development of Balochistan and country?
10. Does Hazara community feel part of mainstream Muslim community or do they group themselves with religious minorities?
11. Does Hazara community still want to remain a unit with other communities?
12. Does the Hazara community have equal space for living in the country?
13. Living in Quetta which communities do you fear most?
14. Do you think Shia and Sunni can be merged again like live in a peaceful way as it was before 2000?
15. Is media playing a responsible role against Hazara killing?
16. Is media free of external or internal pressures?
17. What problems are being faced by Hazara community currently?
18. What social and economic issues are facing Hazara community?
19. What are the causes of migration of Hazara community to other countries or within the country?
20. What kinds of challenges are facing the migrants?
21. How did government help the victim families?
22. What challenges are being faced the effected families?
23. What types of efforts are required for rehabilitation of this community?
24. Are the policy makers free from biases?
25. How to solve this issue share your valuable inputs?





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