



Balochistan's Maze of Violence

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MAP OF BALOCHISTAN



Glossary

AI	Amnesty International
ANP	Awami National Party
BHRC	Balochistan Human Rights Council
BLA	Balochistan Liberation Army (BLA)
BLA	Balochistan Liberation Army
BLF	Balochistan Liberation Front
BLT	Baloch Liberation Tigers
BLUF	Baloch Liberation United Front
BMDT	Baloch Musalla Defai Tanzeem
BNC	Balochistan National Congress
BNDP	Balochistan National Democratic Party
BNF	Baloch National Front
BNM	Baloch National Movement (BNM),
BNM	Balochistan National Movement
BNP	Balochistan National Party, Mengal (BNP),
BNP	Balochistan National Party
BNV	Baloch National Voice
BPP	Balochistan Peoples Party
BRA	Baloch Republican Army
BRP	Baloch Republican Party (BRP)
BSO	Baloch Republican Students Organization (Bramdagh Bugti Group)
BSO	Balochistan Student Organization (Awami)
BSO	Balochistan Student Organization
FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Areas
FC	Frontier Constabulary
HDP	Hazara Democratic Party
HQM	Hazara Qaumi Mahaz
HRCP	Human Rights Commission of Pakistan
HRCP	Human Rights Council of Pakistan
HRW	Human Rights Watch
IG	Inspector General
JUI-F	Jamiat Ulema Islam (Fazalur Rehman)

JWP	Jamhoori Wattan Party
KP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
KSNP	Kalat State National Party
LeB	Lashkar-e-Balochistan
LeJ	Lashkar-i-Jhangvi
NADRA	National Database and Registration Authority
NAP	National Awami Party
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NP	National Party
PKMAP	Pakhtunkhwa Milli Awami Party
PML-N	Pakistan Muslim League (N)
PML-Q	Pakistan Muslim League (Q)
PPP	Pakistan Peoples Party
SATP	South Asia Terrorism Portal
VFBMP	Voice for Baloch Missing Persons

Introduction

Since the creation of Pakistan in 1947, Balochistan has been one of the most neglected and volatile provinces of the country. Since then, Balochistan has witnessed five Baloch separatist movements largely led by the Nawabs – the chieftains – of different Baloch tribes; Marri and Bugti tribes in particular. The use of military might to crush these uprisings inflicted deep scars on the Baloch tribes. Todate, these festering wounds and unhealed scars continue to serve as the *raison d'etr* for the Baloch separatist groups that demand greater autonomy and control over the provincial resources. On the other hand, the repeated separatist movements – also called insurgencies - by the Baloch nationalists raise one simple question; were these movements fruitful enough for getting back what they claim belongs to the province and provide the Baloch people the much-needed relief – both political as well as economic? The current socio economic indicators and the political dynamics within the province tend to suggest otherwise. The leadership remains largely in the hands of the same ruling class of Nawabs, the literacy rate of Baloch dominant districts is still the lowest compared to other provinces, woman's rights remain unattended, and poverty is as high as 47 percent.

As the political discontent grows, accompanied by dismal socio-economic indicators, the province currently experiences a new phenomenon i.e. mysterious target killings and abductions of Baloch nationalists, pro-federation Baloch leaders and activists. All this is coupled with a bloody campaign against ethnic Punjabi and Urdu-speaking settlers. In what seems to be a tit-for-tat strategy, security agencies also allegedly have opted to go for abductions and dumping of dead bodies of prominent separatists – something that is not proven yet and denied by the authorities.

While the security agencies deny their involvement in the spiral of violence, accentuated by dozens of target killings, major separatist organizations allege that security agencies are sole culprits of the acts of violence in Balochistan. Prominent liberation movements including BLA (Baloch Liberation Army), BLF (Baloch Liberation Front), BMDT (Baloch Musalla Defai Tanzeem), BRA (Baloch Republic Army), BLT (Baloch Liberation Tiger), and BSO (Baloch Student Organization) often claim responsibility for the acts of violence committed against the settlers and

government officials.

Another factor currently playing out in Balochistan is the wave of sectarian killings. What was once considered to be an act of religious extremists alone is now suspected to have become a joint venture of Baloch nationalists and religious extremists. Although different factions of the Baloch nationalists denounce religious extremism, they also uphold Iran-based Baloch nationalists led by anti-state Sunni militant organization, Jundullah.

Growing influence of religious extremists in the province is noticeable from the fact that the highest number of attacks on NATO supplies were carried out in Balochistan during last four years. Pakistani security agencies, retired servicemen, and the religious political parties also suspect external forces such as Afghanistan, USA and India of stoking and supporting nationalist violence to allegedly force Pakistan into accepting their demands. Many of such demands include seriously tackling of organizations such as the so-called Quetta Shura and the Haqqani Network, or Lashkar-e-Jhangvi.

The current wave of violence in Balochistan can therefore be narrowed down to four key forces that are the separatists, sectarian, external and internal forces (security agencies). All of them are so intricately intertwined that no easy deduction is possible for pinpointing the culprits behind most of the violent incidences.

This report is an attempt to seek possible answers to some of the questions revolving around these elements. It comprises factual data of target killings, sectarian killings, and militants' attacks on Afghanistan-bound US/NATO supplies.

As a sequel to the first report “Balochistan : Pakistan's Festering Wound in 2011” document is an effort to provide more insight into Pakistan's most neglected province and explain some of the pressing issues that afflict the socio-political life there. Despite the disadvantage such as non-availability of reliable data and the absence of credible claims on the perpetrators of violence, CRSS presents this report as a yet another small contribution to the maze of violence in Balochistan, and is extremely grateful to Mohammad Nafees, Senior Research Fellow, the major contributor to this report, as well as Research Fellows Imdad Ullah and Farooq Yousuf.

The report also comprises Balochistan weekly monitors, which the Center produced from July to December 2011, to monitor the unfolding security, economic and political situation in the province.

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Balochistan's Maze of Violence

Demographic Background

Balochistan, despite being the largest province of Pakistan in terms of area, has the lowest population among all other provinces of Pakistan. According to the census of 1998, it had eight million inhabitants constituting nearly 5 percent of the total population of the country. Majority of the population consists of Baloch and Pashtoon tribes, though there is another tribe called Brohvi or Brahui that makes up nearly 20 percent of the population, but the census normally combines it with Baloch linguistic group. The linguistic composition of Balochistan is based on Balochi (55 percent), Pushto (30 percent), Sindhis (6 percent), Punjabis (3 percent), Seraikis (2 percent) and Urdu speaking (1 percent). Quetta is the capital and the main commercial city of the province with Pashtoons having the largest population (30 percent) and dominance over the business activities of the city. The Balochs come as the second largest group with a share of 28 percent of the city's population and Punjabis with 16 percent population are the third largest group residing in Quetta. Urdu speaking people also enjoy a share of 6 percent of population while Punjabis and Urdu speaking population is normally referred to as the settlers (Refer Table 1). Hazara community also has a significant presence in Quetta but they are not explicitly identified in the census. They are the Persian-speaking people who migrated from central Afghanistan in the nineteenth century. The website of Hazara Democratic Party claims that Hazaras make one third of the total population of Quetta city. Even if it is taken as an over quoted figure, the census is silent in this regard. More than two million Afghan refugees are also settled in Quetta and surrounding areas.

Sindh and Balochistan are the two provinces of Pakistan where diversity in ethnic composition is explicitly noticeable. In Balochistan, there are some districts where Baloch community has a very low or almost insignificant presence. Killa Abdullah, Killa Saifullah, Pishin, Loralai, Musakhel, Ziarat, Zhob, and Sibi-Hernai are such districts where the Baloch are almost non-existent (Table 1). The percentage of Baloch population in other provinces is also proportionately lower than their percentage of the total population of the country. The Baloch residing in Balochistan make nearly 4 percent of the total population of Pakistan while those living in Sindh are nearly 2.5 percent. In Punjab they are 0.6 percent, and in KPK they are only 0.01

percent of the total population. Among all big cities of Pakistan, Karachi is the only city where the Baloch have the largest concentration of their population and as per some estimation there are more Baloch in Karachi than in Balochistan. Even in Islamabad, the capital of Pakistan, the percentage of Baloch population is merely 06 percent. This shows that the Baloch are less integrated with the rest of the country in comparison with the people hailing from other provinces.

Table 1

	Total population	Balochi	Pushto	Sindhi	Punjabi	Seraiki	Urdu	Others
BALOCHISTAN	6,565,885	55	30	6	3	2	1	4
QUETTA	759,941	28	30	1	16	2	6	17
CENTRAL UPLANDS								
Awaran	118,173	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kalat	237,834	99	0	1	0	0	0	0
Khuzdar	417,466	97	0	1	1	0	0	1
Mastung	164,645	80	6	1	1	1	0	11
NORTHWEST								
Chaghi	202,564	94	3	0	1	1	0	1
Kharan	206,909	99	0	0	0	0	0	0
MEKRAN								
Gwadar	185,498	98	0	0	1	0	0	0
Kech	413,204	99	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panjgur	234,051	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
SOUTHERN PLAINS								
Lasbela	312,695	65	3	24	2	1	1	5
KACHHI PLAINS								
Bolan	288,056	58	1	18	1	17	0	5
Jafferabad	432,817	62	0	24	1	11	0	2
Jhal Magsi	109,941	69	0	21	0	8	0	2
Nasirabad	245,894	55	0	30	0	6	0	8
Sibi - Sibi	103,746	44	11	20	6	8	3	7

	Total population	Balochi	Pushto	Sindhi	Punjabi	Seraiki	Urdu	Others
EAST								
Barkhan	103,545	75	1	0	0	1	0	23
Dera Bugti	181,310	96	1	0	1	1	0	1
Kohlu	99,846	91	7	0	1	0	0	1
NORTH								
Killa Abdullah	370,269	2	97	0	1	0	0	0
Killa Saifullah	193,553	0	99	0	0	0	0	0
Loralai	297,555	3	92	0	1	1	1	2
Musakhel	134,056	14	79	0	0	1	0	6
Pishin	367,183	0	99	0	0	0	0	0
Sibi - Harnai	76,652	7	90	1	1	0	0	0
Zhab	275,142	0	97	0	1	1	0	0
Ziarat	33,340	0	100	0	0	0	0	0
Source: Population Census 1998								

Source: www.researchcollective.org/Documents/Balochistan_Economic_Report.pdf

Pashto-speakers inhabit the districts of the northern and northeastern parts of the province, bordering Afghanistan and FATA. Brahui-speakers occupy a north-south corridor along the centre of the province, while the Balochi-speakers are divided between the west and southwest and the east. There are large concentrations of Sindhi-speaking people in the southeast (Lasbela) and the Kachchi plains area.²

However, most of the ethnic communities living in Balochistan face one or the other type of violence targeted against them. Punjabis and Urdu speaking people regarded as settlers are normally victims of target killings in the province. Hazara people face sectarian violence because of their religious beliefs as they belong to Shia sect of Islam.³ Baloch and Brahui people are being abducted and their dead bodies are mysteriously dumped at a deserted place. The sudden influx of Afghan nationals (mostly Pashtoons), first in 80's during Afghan Jihad and later in 2001 as a result of the US war on terror in Afghanistan, brought to the region the culture of

drugs and terrorism. The repeated claims of the US intelligence agencies of the existence of Quetta Shura in Balochistan pose a serious threat.

Literacy Rate

Balochistan, among all the provinces, has the lowest literacy rates.⁴ While Pakistan's literacy rate is 52 percent, the literacy rate of Balochistan is only 34 percent. Punjab is the only province of Pakistan having a literacy rate of 57 percent that is higher than the national literacy rate. Following Punjab is Sindh with 50 percent literacy rate and KPK with 49 percent. Female literacy rate in Pakistan is 48 percent while both Balochistan and KPK have a very dismal female literacy rate (27 percent) compared to the other two provinces Punjab and Sindh that have 53 and 42 percent respectively.

Economy

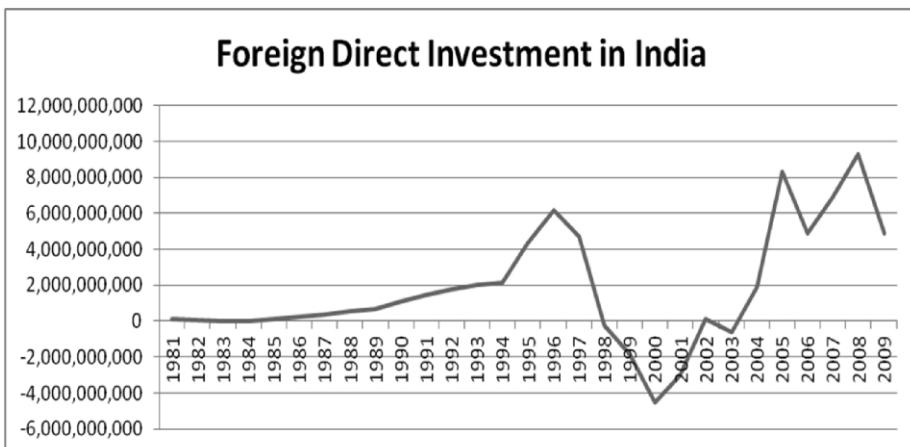
Nature has gifted Balochistan with vast mineral resources that include Coal, Copper, Chromites, Barytes, Sulphur, Marble, Iron Ore, Quartzite, Limestone, and Sulphur. Except coal and copper, most of these minerals remain unexplored for various reasons. Natural gas is another natural resource that the province is rich in and contributes a major part in the national economy. However, all these explorations have encountered different kinds of crisis. Sui and other gas fields are time and again affected by law and order situation, especially the attacks by Baloch separatists.

The largest copper and gold project in Balochistan, "Saindak Copper Gold Project" in Chaghi also went through different bureaucratic and political inefficiency problems before reaching its completion stage in 1995. Now with the production on, the project pays an annual rent of US\$0.5 million to SML (Saindak Metal Limited).

Another major mining project that has attracted nearly US \$3.3 billion of foreign investment is the Reko Diq Mining Project. It is also located in the northwestern district of Chaghi, Balochistan. However, the project went through criticisms and legal battles before the Balochistan Government cancelled the license of the company that had invested nearly \$220m and four years on feasibility study program to determine the mineral reserves of the project. This is a reminder of the Dholab Power Project of India that was awarded to Enron Company of the USA by the Congress government as an attempt to liberalize the Indian economy. It generated a series of political

and technical criticism on the suitability of the project leading the company to renegotiate the agreement in 1995. As a repercussion, India faced harsh reaction of the global business community and sharp decline in the foreign direct investment that continued for years (Graph 1). What positive or negative impact this decision of the Balochistan government will have on the economy of the province and the country is beyond assessment at this stage.

Graph 1



Source: *World Bank*.

Gwadar port is another addition to the economic growth of Balochistan as well as Pakistan. This deep-sea port was inaugurated by the Prime Minister Shaukat Aziz on 20 March 2007. It was a great development initiative in Balochistan to help improve the local economy. Gwadar is located near the entrance of the Straits of Hormuz in the Persian Gulf, which holds close to three-fifth of the world's crude oil reserves and almost half of the world's proven gas reserves. This is Pakistan's third harbour after Karachi and Bin Qasim. Under the financial agreement of over US \$248 million signed with the Government of China in August 2001, US \$198 million was funded by China through a grant, soft loan and buyers' credit, and the rest by Pakistan. This port is to be developed into a storage and distribution center for transit trade from Central Asia and Western China, transhipment cargo of the region, and domestic freight. The Port of Singapore Authority (PSA), which runs ports in more than 10 countries, was contracted to manage the port on

a build-operate-transfer basis for a 40-year concession period.⁵

Despite all these resources, the economic indicators of Balochistan fall in the lowest category compared to other provinces. The poverty rate in Balochistan is as high as 47 percent and the total literacy rate is as low as 34 percent against the national poverty rate of 24 percent and literacy rate of 52 percent. According to some estimation, Balochistan fares the lowest in terms of education, health, water, and sanitation indicators.

A study carried out by the World Bank in 2008 indicated that till the time of submitting the report, not enough oil discoveries were made in Balochistan and the reserves at Sui were depleting fast. According to their study, these reserves will be completely consumed by 2015. The Uch reserves were also reported to have less than half of what was remained in Sui. As a result, Balochistan's share in national production was dropped from 56 percent in 1995 to 25 percent in 2005.⁶ Moreover the report narrated:

Nearly one third of rural population neither had land nor crops or livestock. Poverty is lowest among the crop and fruit farmers and highest for livestock herders. In addition, among the group of households without crops and livestock, landless families are much poorer than landowning families. More generally, poverty is linked to rural incomes and assets, but it declines noticeably only at relatively high levels of production and ownership.⁷

Entrepreneurship, as per the 2001-2003 Economic Census, was also found lacking in the province. Out of 62,000 business establishments only 18,000 were found in the rural areas. Most inhabitants of villages had to rely on subsistence agriculture and animal husbandry. Only 15 percent of rural households owned a shop or business in Balochistan in 2004/05, the lowest ratio of any province and only half the share in the rest of Pakistan.

Another problem that the report highlights is the lack of basic services (security, water, power, and roads) that discourage the expansion of enterprises in the province. The higher rate of illiteracy among the labor force renders them unsuitable for the type of skills a modern economy requires. Even Quetta, the main commercial city of Balochistan, that claims to have nearly 62 percent of literacy rate, stands lowest among all Pakistani

cities in the overall business index.⁸

The Hub Industrial Estates was a good initiative to have modern businesses established in an area that falls within the boundary of Balochistan province and is close to Karachi, the largest commercial city of Pakistan. It attracted the business community from Karachi to establish their businesses in Hub where most of the labor force that they hired also belonged to Karachi. Is it the poor literacy rate, the lower productivity of the local labor or a discriminative attitude of the employers that deprive the people of Balochistan of such opportunities? This is a question that needs an in-depth study. The World Bank report makes a comment about the productivity of the workers in Balochistan that says: "The quality of employment is worse in Balochistan than in other provinces. Workers produce about one quarter less than workers in NWFP and Punjab, and over one third less than workers in Sindh."⁹

Political Situation

A weak coalition government came into power as a result of the 2008 general election when none of the leading mainstream political parties could bag a simple majority to form their government in Balochistan (Refer to Table 2). Pakistan Muslim League (Q) was the only party to emerge as the leading political party of the province but its split into two factions deprived it the chance of forming the provincial government. Resultantly, the second largest party, Pakistan Peoples' Party, took the advantage of the situation and managed to form the government by offering lucrative departments to JUI (F), Balochistan National Party (Awami) and the independent group because of their support to Nawab Muhammad Aslam Khan Raisani to form the government in Balochistan.

Other than the mainstream political parties, there are a number of other regional political parties functioning under different names in Balochistan (Refer Table 3). However, with the exception of a few regional parties, most of them never attained an electoral recognition. During the election of 2008, most of these regional and mainstream political parties boycotted election for various reasons that, according to some analysts, helped other parties to emerge as the winner of the election. Only Balochistan National Party, Awami contested the election in 2008 and secured seven seats in the parliament. Some of the known local nationalist political parties are:

Baloch Liberation Movements

Nationalist parties^(a)

1. Balochistan National Party, Mengal (BNP),
2. Baloch National Movement (BNM),
3. Baloch Republican Party (BRP)
4. Balochistan Liberation Army (BLA)
5. Balochistan Student Organization (BSO-NA)
6. Balochistan Student Organization (Awami)
7. Sepah-e-Shohada-e-Balochistan (The Army of the Martyrs of Balochistan),
8. The Baloch Liberation Tigers (no website)
9. Balochistan Students Organization
10. Baloch Republican Students Organization (Bramdagh Bugti Group)
11. Balochistan National Congress
12. Balochistan National Democratic Party
13. Balochistan National Movement
14. Jamhoori Wattan Party
15. Hazara Qaumi Mahaz
16. Pakhtunkhwa Milli Awami Party
17. Hazara Democratic Party
18. Balochistan Peoples Party
19. Kalat State National Party
20. Baloch National Voice (BNV)
21. National Party
22. Baloch National Front

Table 2: Results of Provincial Election 2008

Party	Total
Pakistan People's Party	13
Like-minded Group (formerly PML-Q)	13
Jamiat Ulema-e-Islam	10
Balochistan National Party (Awami)	7
Pakistan Muslim League (Q)	6
Awami National Party	3
Pakistan Muslim League (N)	1
Others	12
Total	65

Source: Wikipedia.

^a Brief history of all nationalist parties is given in the annexure "A"

Insurgency and Sectarianism

Since the creation of Pakistan in 1947, the history of Balochistan is replete with events of conflicts and insurgencies. Soon after Pakistan's independence, an army action was taken to force Khanate of Kalat to join Pakistan. The resultant effects of this move caused dissension and a fierce reaction from the local rulers and the populace that later turned into a kind of insurgency. During 1960's, the separatist movement went to its height and it continued until the fall of Ayub Khan's regime. After a brief spell of calmness, another political disorder erupted that led the government to carry out military operation in the province in 1973, when the country was ruled by the democratic government of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto. After the imposition of martial law in 1977, a policy change took place and some attention was paid to the development of Balochistan.

The separatist movement in the province remained dormant or less active until the assassination of Nawab Akbar Bugti on 26 August 2006. Soon after the incident, the reaction to it gradually turned into insurgency involving several separatist groups whose demands ranged from the demand of freedom to greater Balochistan. It also fuelled an already simmering law and order situation in the region that was set off after the 9/11 when the militants from the neighbouring Afghanistan moved down to the bordering districts of Balochistan. These districts are inhabited overwhelmingly by ethnic Pashtun tribes. Soon after the arrival of Afghan Pashtuns in the region, sectarian violence surfaced in Balochistan and in 2003, the province witnessed as many as 58 deaths of Shia Muslims in Quetta resulting from two different terrorist attacks.

If we look at the data on terrorism-related incidents in Pakistan during the period October 2001 to December 2003, the percentage of victims were: Civilians 79 percent, Foreigners 13 percent, Government Officials 7 percent, and Religious Leaders 4 percent. Of the total civilian victims, Shia Muslims were 50 percent and Christians 26 percent. Balochistan, Sindh, Punjab, and Islamabad were the places that experienced acts of terrorism during this period and the only region that remained safe from this menace till that time was KPK and FATA but it was a very short lived safety for them. During the next three years (2004-2006), KPK and FATA also started experiencing terrorism related deaths in its region too but Balochistan was still the highest target of the terrorists (Refer to Table 3).

Table 3

Violence occurred in the Year	Balochistan	KPK/FATA	Punjab	Sindh	Islamabad	Total
2004	59	3	87	55	0	204
2005	36	47	14	9	20	126
2006	97	105		62		264
	192	155	101	126	20	594

Source: *Wikipedia*

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chronology_of_terrorist_incidents_in_Pakistan

While acts of sectarianism were slowly gaining ground in Balochistan, the assassination of Nawab Akbar Bugti on 26 August 2006 added more fuel to the volatile situation of the region. Separatists found the martyrdom of Bugti as an effective excuse to re-energize their political plans while the religious extremists used it to create an anti military feelings among the people. Nationalist extremism got mixed up with the religious extremism and it became difficult to draw a line between the two extremes. From 126 deaths of terrorism in 2005, the number of deaths went up to 264 in 2006 and Balochistan was again on top of all other provinces in bearing the brunt of this ongoing wave of terrorism in the country. However, after a sudden surge in violent acts that claimed 97 deaths in 2006 a noticeable decline in the number of violence was observed in Balochistan after 2006. From 97 deaths in 2006 the number declined to 36 in 2007, 10 in 2008, and 11 in 2009. In 2010, it went up again and touched the number of 207 deaths.

This upward trend in terrorism related deaths is still prevailing and the data from 1 January 2011 to 5 September 2011 shows that there were 485 deaths in Balochistan due to target killings and sectarianism during this period.

Another nature of violence that became prominent in Balochistan after 2006 is related with abductions and target killings of nationalist activists and settlers. To make things easier for better comprehension, this report will address target killings and sectarian violence separately.

Abduction and Target Killings

Balochistan has been experiencing two types of target killings; one is directed against the settlers (mostly Punjabi and Urdu speaking people) and

the other is directed against the activists of the nationalist parties. Associated with the target killings is another phenomenon of atrocities committed against the Baloch people that pertain to abduction and dumping of dead bodies by the unidentified perpetrators. The data available on these crimes is not highly reliable and most of it begins from 2010 onwards. Coupled with this is the lack of reliable sources from where authentic data can be obtained on the issue. The dearth of any reliable source especially for the cases of abduction and missing persons leaves no option other than to make use of whatever information is available. The data used in this study is based on the information collected from the following sources:

- Human Rights Council of Pakistan (HRCP)¹¹
- Wikipedia and South Asian Terrorism Portals (SATP)¹²
- Baloch National Voice (BNV)¹³
- Baloch Human Rights Council (BHRC)¹⁴

A report prepared by BHRC containing data on the atrocities committed in 2010 against Baloch nationals living in Pakistan and Iran show that the total number of Balochis subjected to torture, abduction, execution, and killings in Pakistan and Iran were 529. However, the numbers for those abducted and arrested were 90 and 72 respectively.

BNV reported 54 persons as missing during 2009 but there is no such report from HRCP for that year. A report issued by BNV showed that 40 persons were found missing from Balochistan in 2010 while the HRCP report listed 76 persons as missing in the same year (Table 4). In 2010, according to HRCP and BNV reports, Quetta is the place from where most of the Baloch people were abducted while BHRC report placed Gwadar at such place (Graphs 2 and 3).

Table 4

Dead	May-11	2010	2009	2008
HRCP Data	80	76		
BHRC Data		33		
BNV Data		50		
Missing				
HRCP Data		9		
BHRC Data				
BNV Data (upto Feb 11)	25	40	54	6

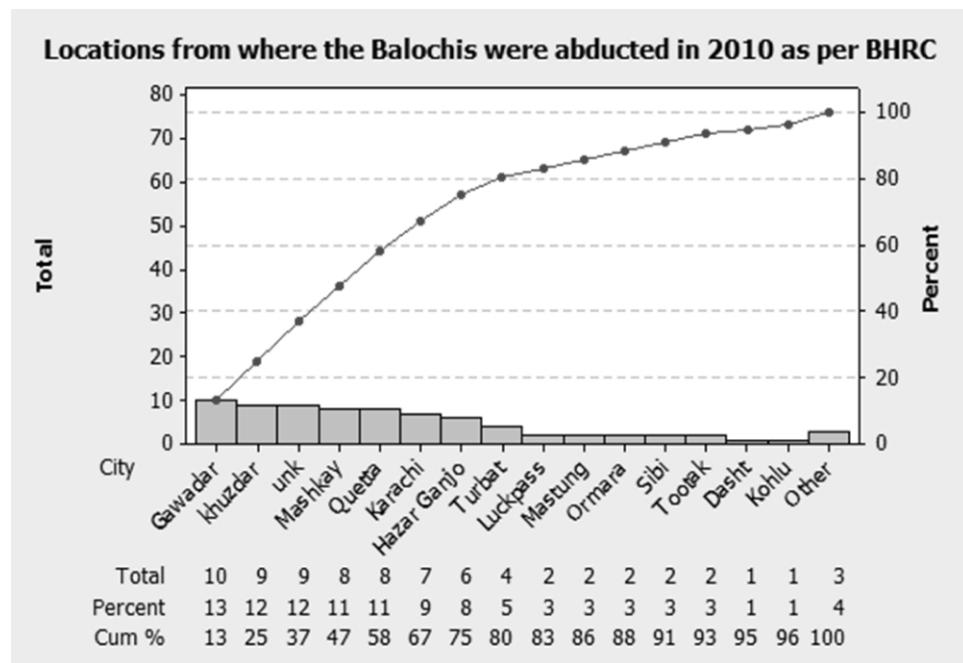
Source: HRCP, BHRC, BNV

Graph 2



Source: Based on a report from Baloch Nation Voice

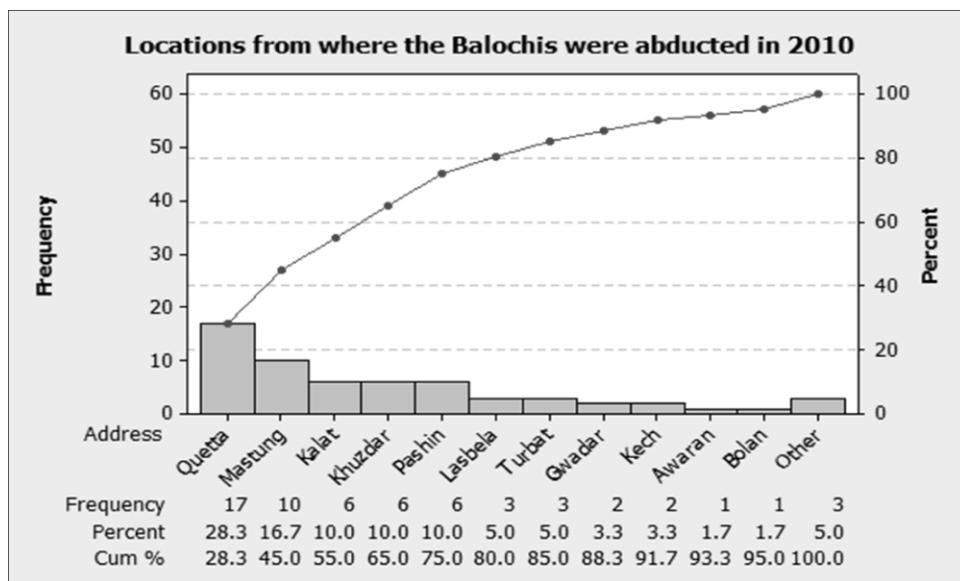
Graph 3



Source: Baloch Human Rights Council

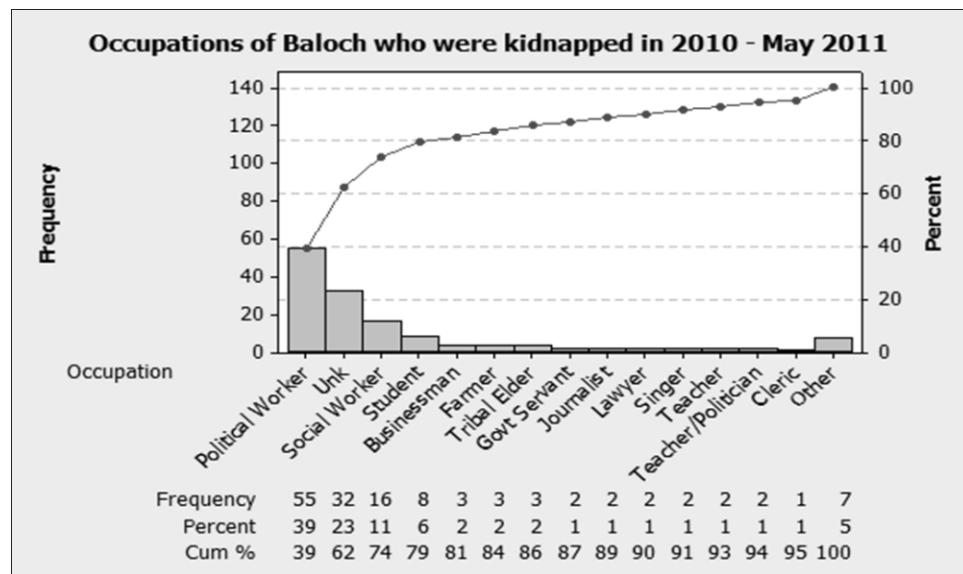
Since no report from BHRC and BNV is available for the year of 2011, this study relies on HRCP report for this period. The HRCP report goes up to the end of May 2011. A shocking revelation to be noticed in the report was the number of missing persons that went up to 80 within five months, meaning on average 16 persons went missing every month, and if this trend continues, the number by the end of the year would be somewhere in between 180 - 200. Quetta again appears on top as the place where most of the kidnapping of Baloch people occurred followed by Mastung, Kalat, Khuzdar, Pishin, Lasbella, Gwadar, Kech, Awaran, Bolan and others (Graph 4).

Graph 4



Source: HRCP Report June 2011

The complete data from Jan 2010 – May 2011 also shows Quetta as the highly affected area of kidnapping. The professions of the kidnapped persons vary from political workers to social workers and students to businessmen (Refer Graph 5).

Graph 5

Source: HRCP Report June 2011

HRCP also reports that from 2000 to 2009 nearly 47 missing persons were found at a later date but in 2010 and Jan-May 2011 not a single missing person could be found till the preparation of their report. The current dilemma that the province is facing is on one hand, the phenomenon of missing persons is growing at a rapid pace and on the other, the traceability of those missing persons has come down to zero. If the law enforcement agencies care for the people and the province, the current situation must ring alarm bells in their ears.

Affected Areas (by Target Killings)

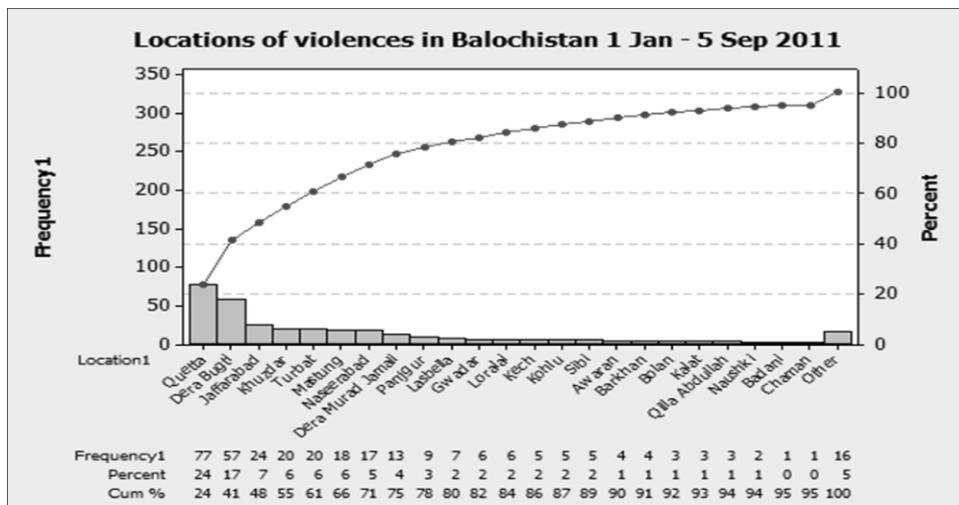
Target killings in Balochistan have been taking place since 2006 with different areas facing different kinds of violence. The World Bank report on Balochistan Economic Situation cites security issues as the most important factors impeding the exploration and production activity in Balochistan. It says:

The gas fields of Sui, Uch, Pirkoh and Loti are all located in Dera Bugti, which is at the center of violent conflict. In 2006, there were 657 terrorist attacks in Pakistan, which left 907 people dead and 1,543 others injured. Over three-fifth of the attacks, close to one-third of the killings and almost one-half of the injuries took place in Balochistan.

In addition to Dera Bugti, the report identifies Sibi and Quetta as the areas highly affected by terrorist attacks. As opposed to these locations, the security situation, as per the report, was found satisfactory in Kalat, Lasbella, Gwadar, Awaran, Zhob, Chagi, Panjgur and Qila Abdullah, whereas Turbat, Makran, Jhal Magsi, Kharan, Killah Saifullah, Loralai, Musakhel, Pishin, Ziarat and Washik experienced no violent conflicts at all.”¹⁵

Most of these districts are no longer as safe as they were back in 2006. The website of SATP has up-to-date data for the year 2011 and it shows that from 1 Jan to 5 September 2011, 485 persons were found dead in Balochistan. Causes of these deaths were terrorist attacks (189), found dead bodies (110), bomb attacks (104), suicide attacks (42), rocket attacks (16), and the remaining persons were victims of other types of violence. Quetta, Dera Bugti, Jaffarabad, Khuzdar, Turbat, Mastung, and Deera Murad Jamali were the districts highly affected of these acts of violence (Refer to Graph 6). Even areas like Kalat, Lasbella, Gwadar, Awaran, Zhob, Chagai, Panjgur and Qilla Abdullah couldn't remain unaffected. Out of 485 deaths, only 42 deaths were the result of suicide attacks that can be attributed to religious extremism. Rest of the incidents were apparently motivated by the nationalist movement as most of the main districts affected during this period were different from the districts that were found earlier as affected of such violence. If we consider most of these acts of violence resultant of nationalist movement, we need further confirmation of this hypothesis as well.

Graph 6

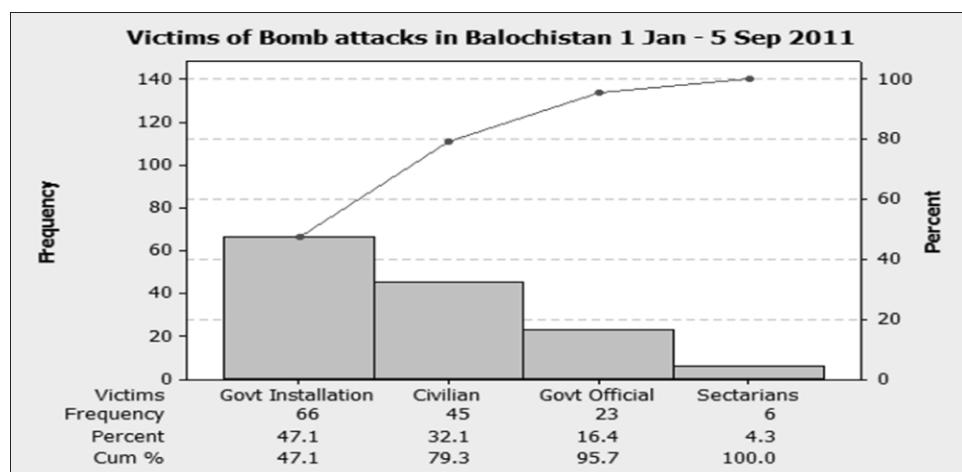


Source: Wikipedia and SATP

Victims of terrorism

To validate aforementioned hypothesis, an in-depth study was carried out to ascertain the victims of these violent attacks and the discovery was quite revealing. In 2011, there were 66 attacks on the government installations (e.g., Gas supply pipelines and other related facilities), 45 attacks against the civilians, 23 attacks against the government officials, and only 6 incidents were related to sectarian violence (Refer Graph 7). The highest number of victims of these violent acts were civilians (315) and government officials/security personnel (105).

Graph 7



Source: SATP – Frequencies of Bomb attacks in Balochistan

Among civilians, many Baloch nationals were also abducted and later found lying dead at some remote places. On the other hand, the Baloch nationalists are also suspected of having their involvement in killing of women, children, teachers, and students belonging to settlers' community.

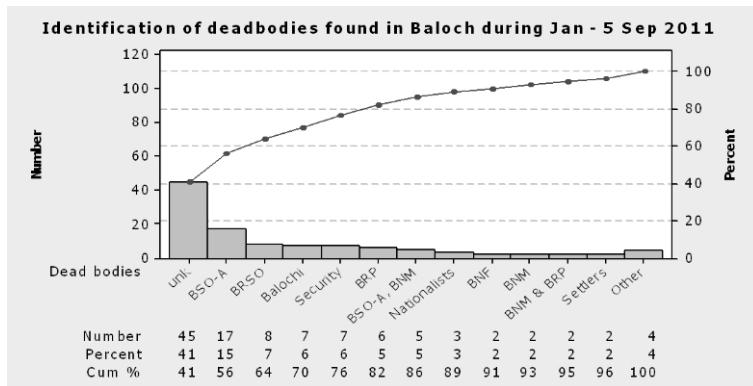
A significant change in paradigm occurs when the identification of the victims of the violence is investigated to trace the footprints of the perpetrators behind these crimes.

Identification of dead bodies

Except 45 unknown dead bodies, the remaining 65 mostly belonged to Baloch nationalist parties such as BSO-A, BRSO, BRP, BNM, and BNF (Refer to

Graph 8). Few of the dead bodies belonged to Punjabi or Urdu speaking settlers and security personnel as well. A common pattern in these acts of killings implies the ongoing conflict between the Baloch seperatists and the law enforcement agencies.

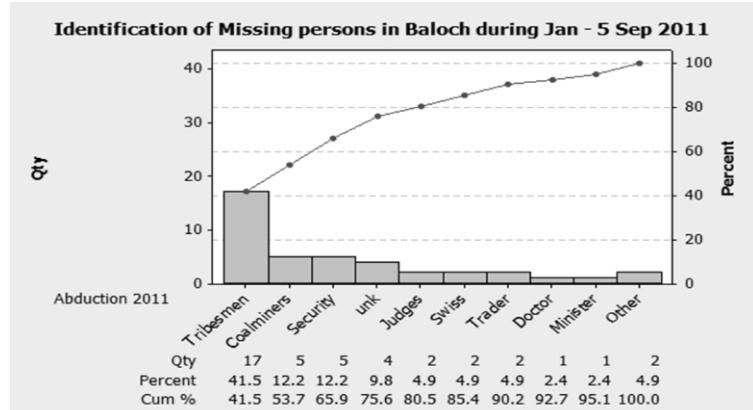
Graph 8



Source: SATP.

Majority of missing persons belonged to local tribes while a few were coalminers, professors, judges, foreigners, traders, security officials and a minister (Graph 9). A majority of them were allegedly kidnapped by the Baloch nationalists. BLA (Baloch Liberation Army), BLF (Baloch Liberation Front), BMDT (Baloch Musalla Defai Tanzeem), BRA (Baloch Republic Army), BLT (Baloch Liberation Tiger), and BSO (Baloch Student Organization) often claimed responsibility for the acts of violence committed against the settlers or the government officials.

Graph 9



Source: SATP.

Identification of missing persons

Data from various sources (Pakistani press, Voice for Baloch Missing Persons (VFBMP), Balochvoive.com, HRCP Report 2011, Wikipedia and SATP) shows that during 2003-2010, deaths from suicide attacks were second highest after deaths in other form of terrorist attacks such as commando-style raids on religious congregations in mosques (mostly those of Shia Muslims) or processions on the roads. In 2011, this situation changed completely. When the body count of missing person emerged as the second major cause of deaths of people in Balochistan (Table 5, updated upto December 20, 2011). Deaths of suicide bombings were very low as compared to terrorist attacks. Mode of militancy, victims of violence, and identification of the victims also changed. It leads one to believe that the separatist movements and their opponents became more active than the religious militants during the year.

Table 5

Cause of Deaths	2003-2010	Jan - Dec 2011
Attacks	182	281
Suicide	156	68
Bomb/Landmine	108	120
Military Operation	35	-
Dead bodies	25	136
Abduction	98	47
Rocket Attack	70	16

Source: HRCP report 2011, VFBMP, SATP, and Pakistani media.

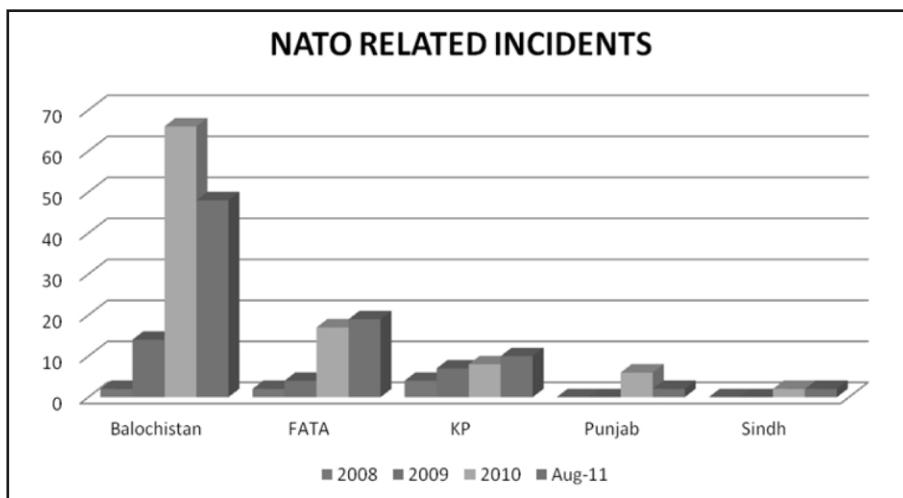
Sectarian Violence

The deaths related to sectarianism were the second highest in number after the number of deaths caused by the nationalist militancy during the period starting from 2003 to September 2011. Shia Muslims were the major victims of sectarian attacks and majority of these events occurred in Quetta (237) and Jhal Magsi (36). Although most of the victims were Shia and Sunni Muslims, Hindus also got affected of this violence that forced them to migrate to other parts of the province or the country. There were also some reports indicative of Hindus looking for migration to India. Suicide attacks

were the major cause of deaths (150) followed by fatal attacks (114) and bomb attacks (10). The officially banned organizations, mainly Taliban and Lashkar-e-Jhangvi, were the ones that often claimed responsibility of such attacks and the minority Hazara community living in the region was the major victim of this violence.

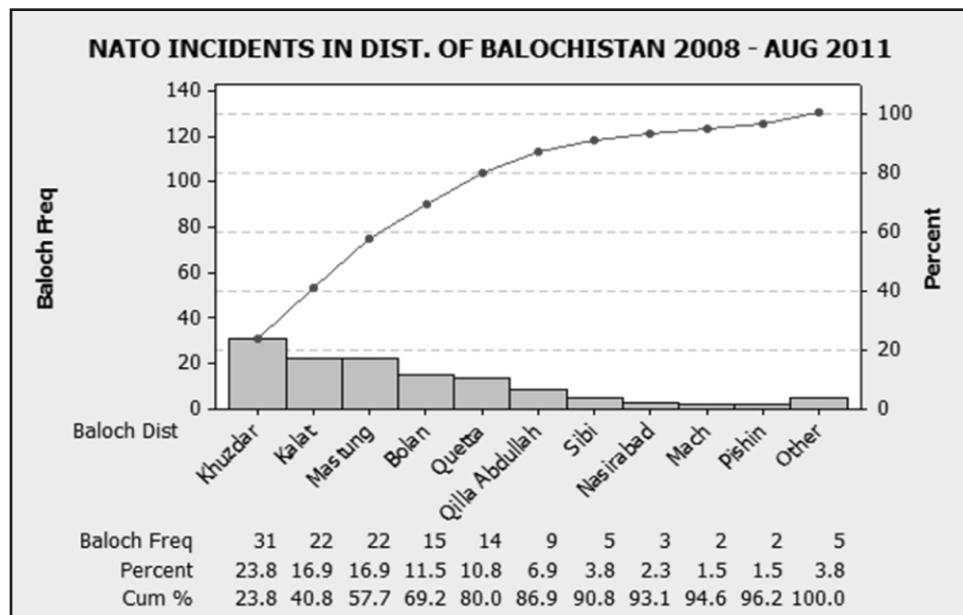
As discussed earlier, the religious and separatist militancy in Balochistan overlaps in such an intricate manner that it becomes a difficult task for the researchers and analysts to find out the real causes behind different incidents of violence. From 2008 onwards, attacks on NATO supplies have also become a regular event in Balochistan besides KPK and FATA. As these attacks are linked with the Taliban led militancy in the country, a look at the NATO related incidents bring up a picture that unveils another aspect of the terrorism in the province. From 2008 to August 2011, Balochistan - and not KPK or FATA - became the focal point of the majority of these attacks (Graph 10). Khuzdar, Kalat, Mastung, Bolan, and Quetta are some of the main districts of Balochistan where most of NATO attacks took place (Graph 11). Dera Bugti is the only place where no NATO related attacks were reported. Interestingly, most of these places are also affected by other types of violence including abductions, suicide attacks, bomb attacks, and dumping of dead bodies (Graph 12). Are the separatists and religious militants co-operating with each other or staying away from each other's areas of activities?

Graph 10



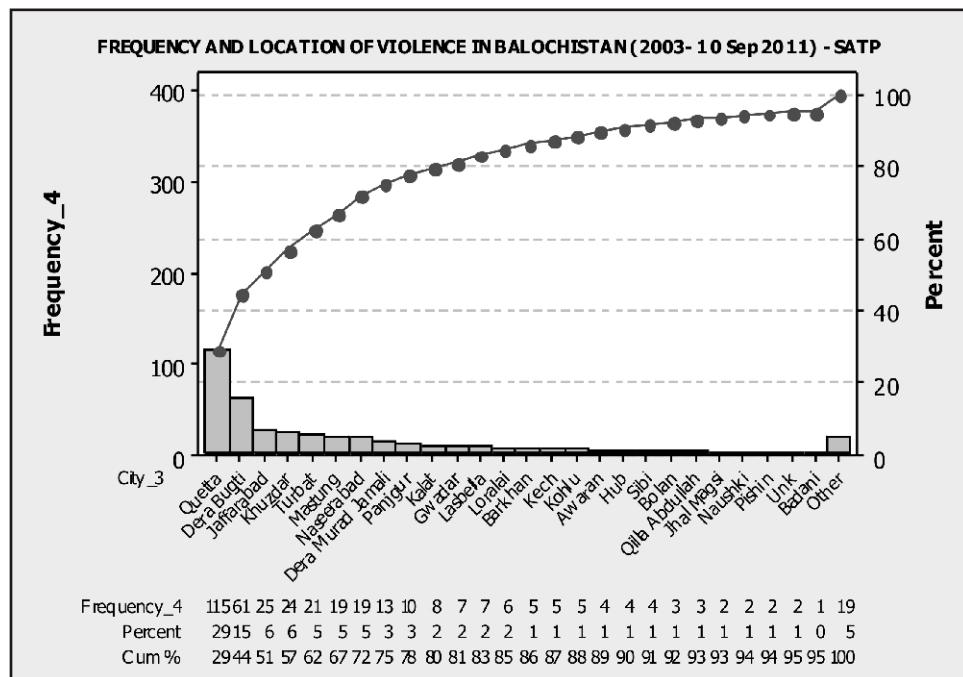
Source: SATP.

Graph 11



Source: SATP.

Graph 12



Source: SATP - Frequency and locations of all violent attacks.

Blame-game

Blame-game seems to be the most convenient escape for all the state and non-state actors involved in the current turmoil.

On 17 March 2011, the Sri Lankan Guardian (<http://www.srilankaguardian.org>) reproduced a report it received from the Baloch National Voice (BNV), a pro-independence Baloch nationalist organization, which blamed Pakistan intelligence agencies for their involvement in abduction, killing, and dumping of dead bodies of innocent Baloch people. They also blamed Punjabi, Mohajir (Urdu speaking) and Pashtun lobbies for acting as agents of Pakistan Army on a formula “More Baloch more problem, less Baloch less problem and no Baloch no problem”. The report also cited a statement from Rehman Malik, Federal Interior Minister, wherein he said: “Selected killings will be carried out in Balochistan against Baloch freedom seeking forces including BSO-Azaad.”¹⁷

According to the report, the chief minister of Balochistan, Nawab Aslam Raisani had once told a team of Human Rights Commission that ISI and other Intelligence agencies were directly involved in the abduction of Baloch youth . He had also admitted that the FC was running a parallel government in Balochistan that is out of his government's control. Former federal interior minister Aftab Sherpao had also accepted that at least 4000 Baloch were detained by his government (during General Musharraf's reign 2002-2007).

According to an article written by Lt. Col. Zaheerul Hassan (Retd.), “Greater Balochistan is the top most agenda of U.S., India, and Israel collaboration. There have been concrete evidences of Indian involvement in providing funds and weapons to dissident elements in Balochistan.”¹⁸ Despite all these claims and assertions, no documentary proof could be made public to this date to validate or invalidate such claims.

Intelligence agencies and their supporters call it a foreign conspiracy (or a kind of a proxy war) between intelligence agencies, FC, and provincial law enforcing agencies on the one hand, and the militants backed by the external forces like CIA(US Intelligence), RAW(Indian Intelligence), and Afghan Intelligence on the other. To substantiate this claim, they refer to the US desire for opening a consulate in Quetta. A visit of the US Ambassador, Cameron Munter, to a Pashtun tribal Jirga in Quetta on 28 April 2011 is also

quoted as a proof of US interest and involvement in the area. Multiple reasons are offered for American interests and some of them include watching Chinese interests in Gwadar, preparing a ground to strike the outskirts of Quetta on the pretext of hunting the Quetta Shura, and keeping an eye on Iranian activities in the region.

Dr Wahid Baloch, President of Baloch Society of North America (BSO-NA) rejected all these blames involving CIA, India, and Israel and regarded them as an attempt to divert the attention of the world community from Pakistan's own committed crimes and human right violations against Baloch people.¹⁹

Addressing the first Balochistan international conference, organized by Baloch Society of North America at Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in Washington DC, Dr Wahid Baloch asked the UN, USA and the International community to immediately intervene in Balochistan and save the lives of Baloch people in occupied Balochistan, who are in great danger under the Pakistani and Iranian illegal occupation.²⁰

In addition to condemning the “killing and dumping” policy of the ISI, the conference also condemned the ongoing intimidation, harassment, and killings of Hindus, Christians, Sikhs and other minorities in Pakistan by Pakistani Taliban and Islamic fanatics and extremists. They also condemned the killings of non-Baloch Punjabis and Pashtun in Balochistan and denounced all kinds of violence and terrorism in Balochistan by the state agents and non-state actors. This was the only document from Baloch nationalists that condemn killings of non-Baloch and other religious minorities.

Baloch nationalists also blame Sepah-e-Shohda-e-Balochistan (The Army of the Martyrs of Balochistan), also known as Punjabi Death Squad by the Baloch people, for committing under-custody killings of Baloch political activists. SSB is also suspected to have a covert support from the Pakistan Army.²¹

Another serious blame came from a politician Mir Sadiq Umrani, President of the PPP Balochistan when he accused the JUI-F for running militant camps in Balochistan and termed it a “terrorist party”.²²

Human Rights Watch (HRW), an international non-governmental human rights watchdog that conducts research and advocacy on the issue, released a report that blamed the armed militant groups in Balochistan for killing of many non-Baloch civilians and destroying private property. The attacks on police stations, major gas installations and infrastructures were also regarded as the handwork of these groups. On the abduction, killing, and dumping of dead bodies of Baloch people, HRW suspected involvement of uniformed personnel of the Frontier Corps and the police.

Chief of Army Staff Gen Ashfaq Parvez Kayani is on record have rejected allegations that the army, ISI and Military Intelligence are involved in the disappearance of people in Balochistan and murder of activists whose decomposed bodies are found dumped at desolate places.²³ Historically, most of such denials were later proved to be wrong and thus doubts always prevailed as and when such denials are issued. It was one of the reasons that led former prime minister Nawaz Sharif PML-N to counter a similar denial by the Director General of ISI in the recent All Parties Conference in Islamabad (October 2011) by saying, "Why the whole world accused Pakistan [of having links with the terrorist groups like Haqqani network]?"²⁴

All stakeholders keep on blaming one another for their role in crimes committed in the region whereas no one admits of having any sort of involvement in these crimes. All these claims of having no dirty hands are indicative of the complexity of the situation that exists in Balochistan. On one side are the rag-tag militants of the Baloch nationalist parties who in pursuit of their rights, commit actions that cost lives and properties of many innocent people. Whereas on the other side is the well-armed and powerful Pakistan Army that continues with its plans to crush the insurgency they consider is a result of the conspiracy being hatched against Pakistan by the foreign forces.

According to the World Bank study, Balochistan offers more government jobs to its people than any other province of the country. Yet, the loyalty of Baloch people remains questionable and they continue raising their flags of separatism every now and then. What is it that leads them to go astray? These are the questions that will be further explored in the next chapter.

Possible root causes

Target killings have multiple dimensions, with many players involved in the deadly game. Like all other terrorist activities in the country, the target killings in Balochistan are also shrouded in mysteries with everybody playing game of innocence. It makes the task difficult for an analyst to dig out the real players behind this game with proofs that can be convincing enough. Many factors are involved and this report will touch upon some of them briefly to draw a comprehensive picture of the on-going crisis in Balochistan.

Conflict between Security Forces and Bugti Militia

The World Bank study on Balochistan came up with the following explanation as a principal cause of the deteriorating law and order situation in the region:

“The principal reason for this deterioration was the violent conflict between the security forces and the Balochistan Liberation Army and the Bugti Militia. Indeed, according to the data base of the Pakistan Institute for Peace Studies, the district Dera Bugti accounted for two-fifth of the 136 terrorist incidences reported in Balochistan during January 2006 through July 2006, which overall claimed 137 lives and 315 injuries. Similarly, neighbouring Kohlu, a strong-hold of the Balochistan Liberation Army, nearby Sibi, as well as the provincial capital of Quetta represented over a quarter of the incidences.”²⁵

Although it is generally believed that the surge in killings began after the assassination of Baloch tribal leader Nawab Akbar Bugti, the World Bank study denies such perceptions. Nawab Akbar Bugti was killed on 26 August 2006 and according to the above excerpt from the World Bank report it is evident that a conflict between the security forces and Bugti Militia had already consumed 137 lives nearly a month before this assassination.

According to the reports available on Wikipedia, the Baluch political leaders Nawab Akbar Bugti and Mir Balach Marri presented a 15-point agenda to the Pakistan government in the year 2005. Their demands included greater control of the province's resources, protection for the Baloch minority and a halt to the building of military bases. The conflict between security forces and Bugti Militia took a new turn when the Inspector General of Frontier Corps Major General Shujaat Zamir Dar and his deputy Brigadier Salim

Nawaz (the current IGFC) were wounded when their helicopter came under fire on 15 December 2005. They were on a visit to Kohlu when the incident occurred. Two assassination attempts on Musharraf, in 2005 and 2006 during his visits to Balochistan, laid foundations for the crackdown on Baloch nationalists by the armed forces and Military Intelligence(MI), the military's lead intelligence agency in the province. On August 26, 2006, Nawab Akbar Khan Bugti was killed fighting against the Pakistan Army.²⁶

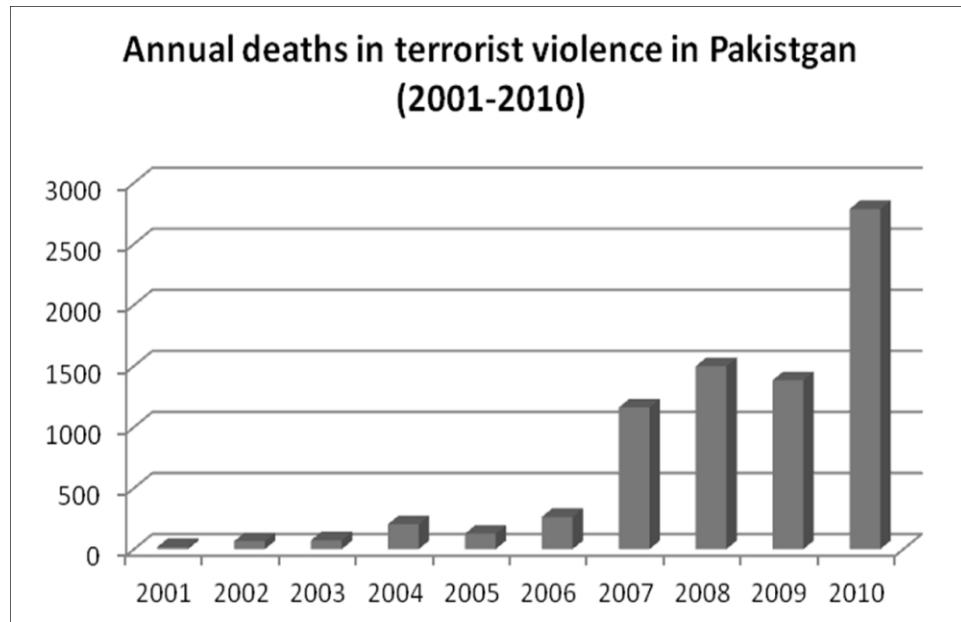
The data from HRCP also confirms that the incidents of "missing and dead persons" had been occurring since 2000 though the number was very minimal (Table 6). From 2005 onwards the numbers went up from 8 incidents to 98 incidents in the first half of 2011.

An interesting point worth noting is that after the assassination of Nawab Akbar Bugti there was a sharp decline of such incidents in the province. From 2009 onwards, another upsurge took place that continues to this date. If we look at the data on the deaths of terrorist attacks that were carried out by the Islamist extremists in the country, a similar upsurge is noticeable from the year 2006 and onwards (Graph 13).

Table 6

HRCP DATA OF MISSING AND DEAD BODIES				
Year	No. of incident	Missing	Traced	Dead
2000	2	1	1	
2002	1	1		
2003	1	1	1	
2004	1	1		
2005	8	1	6	1
2006	32	11	21	
2007	17	6	11	
2008	4	3	1	
2009	33	27	6	
2010	85	9		76
May 29 2011	98	11		87
Total	282	72	47	164

Source: HRCP Report – June 2011.

Graph 13

Source: Wikipedia & SATP.

Economic Issues

The World Bank study reports that the private entrepreneurship in Balochistan is the lowest among all other provinces and the same is the case with the productivity of the manpower. It results in not enough employment opportunities in the private sector and the priority goes to those who have higher skill and productivity irrespective of where they come from. The government jobs become the main employment opportunity for most of the people in Balochistan. According to the World Bank study, in 2003/4 nearly 15 percent of all workers were government employees in Balochistan, compared to only 7.9 percent in the rest of Pakistan. Despite such a heavy dependence on the government, what causes dissidence to emerge in this region again and again?

The World Bank report does tell us that 15 percent of all workers are government employees but it doesn't identify the ratio of Baloch and non-Baloch population in these jobs. Dr. Ayesha Siddiq, in her article: "Spinning half-truths on Balochistan", sheds light on the composition of Frontier Corps and tells us that these government jobs are pre-dominantly manned by

Pashtuns.²⁸ However, the Aghaz-i-Haqooq-i-Balochistan Package, announced by the federal government in November 2009, is supposedly going to address some of these issues. (CRSS held a two-year public review of the package on Nov. 29, 2011 during which most politicians and political activists bemoaned the slow implementation of the package). The army has also made relaxation in its recruitment policy to accommodate more than 8000 Baloch youth in the army and according to some reports the response to this employment opportunity was quite encouraging, though the nationalist parties tried to dissuade Baloch youth from joining the army.

Interesting point to note is that the demand for the rights and control on Baloch resources was initiated by the two Baloch tribal leaders Nawab Akbar Bugti and Mir Balach Marri back in 2004. Both of them died fighting against the army for a cause that they called a liberation struggle for the Baloch nation. Nawab Akbar Bugti had been in and out of different ministerial positions since 1958 and even held the position of the chief minister and governor of Balochistan. While, Mir Balach Marri was the son of the famous Baloch rebel leader Nawab Khair Bux Marri and had won the provincial election of 2002 with overwhelming support. However, his rebellious attitude could not go well with the establishment and sensing the danger to his life, he had to reclude in his home town and stop attending the proceedings of the provincial assembly while he was still a member of it. Both the tribal leaders belonged to the districts that share the borders with each other. Nawab Bugti was from Dera Bugti while the Marri tribes are settled in the Kohlu, Sibi, Jaffarabad and Nasirabad districts. Despite staying in power, enjoying massive monetary benefits out of dubious deals with the power project companies of Sui and Uch,²⁹ and having a status of a great tribal leader, Nawab Akbar Bugti couldn't bring any significant improvement in his own district. With the exception of Sibi, all other districts have the lowest literacy rate in Baloch dominant districts. For whose interest they were demanding the rights and control on Balochistan's resources? This is an intriguing question that has no clear answer available.

Poor Literacy Rate

Unfortunately, the literacy rate of the majority of Baloch population is very low. Nearly 12 out of 17 Baloch dominant districts in Balochistan have literacy rates around 20 to 30 percent and not a single Baloch district has above 50 percent literacy rate in the province. As opposed to them, there

are two Pashtoon dominant districts having a literacy rate of 60 percent and only 4 out of 9 Pashtun dominant districts have 20 to 30 percent literacy rates (Table 7 and 8).

Table 7

Literacy Rate	Baloch Dist	Pashtun Dist	Others
20+	3	1	0
30+	9	3	0
40+	4	3	1
50+	1	0	0
60+	0	2	0

Source: Census 1998.

Table 8

Literacy rate of Balochistan Districts	Percent Balochi Population	Percent Pushto Population	Literacy Rate
QUETTA	28	30	60+
Awaran	100	0	30+
Kalat	99	0	40+
Khuzdar	97	0	30+
Mastung	80	6	50+
Chaghi	94	3	30+
Kharan	99	0	30+
Gwadar	98	0	30+
Kech (Turbat)	99	0	40+
Panjgur	100	0	40+
Lasbela	65	3	30+
Bolan	58	1	30+
Jafferabad	62	0	30+
Jhal Magsi	69	0	30+
Nasirabad	55	0	20+
Sibi - Sibi	44	11	40+
Barkhan	75	1	40+
Dera Bugti	96	1	20+
Kohlu	91	7	20+
Killa Abdullah	2	97	40+

Literacy rate of Balochistan Districts	Percent Balochi Population	Percent Pushto Population	Literacy Rate
Killa Saifullah	0	99	30+
Loralai	3	92	30+
Musakhel	14	79	20+
Pishin	0	99	40+
Sibi - Harnai	7	90	40+
Zhob	0	97	30+
Ziarat	0	100	60+

Source: *Population Census 1998 and*
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Education_in_Pakistan.](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Education_in_Pakistan)

Similarities between Baloch Nationalists and Islamist Extremists

FATA is the region where Islamist Extremists have the highest concentration and most of the suicide attacks originate from the region. Surprisingly, the literacy rate for FATA (Khyber Agency, Kurram Agency, South Waziristan, North Waziristan, Orakzai Agency, Mohmand Agency, and Bajaur) is no different from what the Marri and Bugti tribal districts (Sibi, Kohlu, Dera Bugti, Nasirabad, Jafarabad) in Balochistan have (Table 8 and 9). Is it a coincidence or the natural outcome of a similarity in literacy rate that the FATA and Bugti and Marri tribes in Balochistan face one or the other kind of similar lethal militancy?

Table 9

Agency	Literacy rate 2007[24]		
	Male	Female	Total
Khyber	57.20 percent	10.10 percent	34.20 percent
Kurram	37.90 percent	14.40 percent	26.50 percent
South Waziristan	32.30 percent	4.30 percent	20.00 percent
Orakzai	29.50 percent	3.40 percent	17.00 percent
Mohmand	28.50 percent	3.50 percent	16.60 percent
Bajour	27.90 percent	3.10 percent	16.50 percent
North Waziristan (1998)	26.77 percent	1.47 percent	15.88 percent

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federally_Administered_Tribal_Areas

Other similarities between escalating trend of militancy in FATA and Balochistan are that the militants in both the regions are fighting against the state to establish a state of their own choice and power. Militants of FATA are against the modern education system and have destroyed several hundred schools in KPK/FATA. Although, Baloch nationalists have not destroyed any modern schools, they have targeted school teachers and university professors belonging to non-Baloch ethnic groups and thus forced hundreds of academicians hailing from other provinces to move out of Balochistan and let literacy-starved province suffer more in improving its literacy rate due to shortage of trained staff. Another similarity between Pashtuns and the Baloch is their religious faith. Both of them follow Sunni (Deobandi) fiqh of Islam and coincidentally their ethnic counterparts living in the neighbouring countries of Afghanistan and Iran also have similar religious faith.

The current scenario sometimes leads one to believe that the brutality with which the target killings of the settlers is carried out in Balochistan and the way the responsibility is accepted by the Baloch nationalist organizations are in no way different from the practices of the sectarian organizations like Taliban or Lashkar-e-Jhangvi. The HRCP made the following observation in its latest report:

The mission learnt that agents of the state as well as the insurgents and extremists operating in the province share a common disregard for rights of the citizens. The insurgents have murdered 'settlers' in target killings with impunity, while the [Islamist] extremists have treated the members of religious minorities as fair game.

According to a report published in the on-line Aljazeera, Bahrain uses Pakistani recruits to keep its Shia population under control and the majority of these recruits are Baloch.³⁰ During the recent mass uprising in Bahrain against the monarchs, nearly 2,500 former servicemen from Pakistan were reportedly hired by Bahrain government to suppress the Shia protestors demanding their rights. "The National Guard, which is in the forefront of the crackdown, seems to have been more than doubled by the recent recruitments of mostly Baluch servicemen," reported Aljazeera. Baloch nationalist organizations always showed their disapproval to these recruitments and demanded that the Baloch nationals should avoid

becoming mercenaries but their call fell on deaf ears and couldn't refrain the Baloch from taking up this job opportunity.

Jundallah, also known as People's Resistance Movement of Iran (PRMI), is the most active Baloch militant group in Iran that claims to have at least 1,000 fighters under its command and has so far killed at least 400 security officials of Iran. Its leader, Abdolmalek Rigi, was suspected as the mastermind of a suicide bomb attack in Iran on October 18, 2009, wherein 42 people were killed in the Pishin region of Sistan-Balochistan. Among the dead were at least 6 officers from Iran's elite Revolutionary Guards as well. Jundallah had claimed the responsibility. Tehran eventually demanded that Pakistan hand over the attack's suspected mastermind. Baloch nationalists alleged that Pakistani intelligence agency, along with elements in US and Britain, had a hand in planning and directing the attack.

Such allegations are difficult to prove as it is no secret that on issues such as Iran, Pakistani and US intelligence agencies probably are working at cross-purposes for the simple reason that Pakistan continues to look at Iran as a friendly country.

That is why Pakistan provided information that helped Iran to arrest Rigi from a flight that was going to Kyrgyzstan from Dubai. According to the information available on Wikipedia and other sources, Rigi had his religious education at Karachi's Binnori Town seminary which is a Sunni Madrassah (religious school) famous for having educated many Afghan and Pakistani Taliban leaders.

While many Baloch nationalist organizations from Pakistan denounce sectarianism and claim their adherence to the secular democracy and its values, the policies of Jundallah are exactly opposite. Jundallah advocates religious policies identical to the ones that are followed by the Islamist extremists in Pakistan. Jundallah claims to have been fighting for the rights of the province's Sunni ethnic Baloch community who, they think, are languishing under the Shia dominance in Iran. Despite having involvement in unleashing sectarian terror in Iran, Jundallah activists are mourned and remembered by Pakistani Baloch nationalists as well when they are tried and executed for their involvement in different crimes in Iran.

Another trend observed during last couple of years is also indicative of a well-planned move from the Islamist extremists to create conditions that can help spread their brand of religious hatred and fanaticism to a wider range of Baloch community. A timeline of some events in Balochistan and Sindh may shed some light on such activities of religious extremists in the region:

July 24, 2011: An explosive device planted in the house of Haji Ajmal Khan Bugti, a former MPA at **Dera Allah Yar** in Jaffarabad District destroyed the building completely. (Suspects: Sectarian group)

July 28, 2011: A Deobandi prayer leader at Jamia Albadar Abdul Karim Mengal was assassinated in **Quetta**. The killers were suspected to have had links to Allama Maqsood Domki, the chief of Balochistan's Jafaria Alliance, and belonged to Dera Allah Yar, Allama Domki's birthplace. Domki himself survived an attack on his life in 2009 and his guards killed one of the assailants. (Suspects: Sectarian group)

29 July 2011: Unidentified gunmen opened fire on a bus stand in southwestern Pakistan in **Quetta**, killing seven Shia pilgrims and injuring 12. (Suspects: Sectarian group)

29 July 2011: Two people, including one of the nephews of Balochistan Chief Minister, Nawab Aslam Raisani, were killed while 39 others, among them eight officials of the Anti-Terrorism Force (ATF) and four policemen, were wounded in a hand grenade attack in a football stadium in **Mastung** District. (Suspects: Baloch nationalist group)

July 31, 2011: Malik Mohammad Ishaq, a leader of the banned Lashkar-e-Jhangvi accused of killing 70 people (mostly Shia), attended the 'Difaa-e-Sahaba' conference in **Khairpur**. (Suspects: Support of sectarian group)

July 31, 2011: At least 11 people were killed and three others injured in a sectarian attack targeting the Shia community in **Quetta**. Lashkar-i-Jhangvi claimed responsibility. (Suspects: Sectarian group)

July 31, 2011: An Iranian tribal elder, Abdul Razzaq Baloch, his younger brother and three security guards were gunned down on Friday in Mand

Bloo, a town on the border with Iran, in **Turbat** district. (Suspects: Sectarian group)

July 31, 2011: Gunmen torched 10 Nato oil tankers in Khairpur. (Suspects: Taliban)

Aug 14, 2011: A bomb ripped through a two-storey restaurant building in **Dera Allahyar town in Jaffarabad**, killing 14 people and injuring 33 others. The Baloch Liberation Tigers, claimed responsibility. Bismillah restaurant is one of the three eateries on the National Highway in Dera Allahyar that is open during Ramazan to cater travellers. (Suspects: Baloch nationalist group)

Aug 14, 2011: Other violent attacks that took place in Balochistan on the same date are as follows:

- The police and security personnel defused a bomb attached to gas pipeline a few kilometres from the restaurant blast site in **Jaffarabad**. (Suspects: Baloch nationalist group)
- Around a dozen rockets were reportedly fired in **Sui** and adjoining areas.
- Separately, a gas pipeline close to the bordering area between **Dera Bugti** and **Jaffarabad** was blown up. (Suspects: Baloch nationalist group)
- Power shortfall in Balochistan surged to 1,000 MWs on Sunday after militants blew up two power pylons near **Sibi** district. (Suspects: Baloch nationalist group)
- Separately, two explosions took place in **Kalat** and **Mastung** districts, injuring a child. (Suspects: Baloch nationalist group)

All these events took place within a couple of weeks in six districts of Balochistan; Quetta, Jaffarabad, Turbat, Kalat, Sibi, and Mastung. Except Quetta, all other districts have a dominant Baloch population. The assassination of a Baloch Deobandi religious leader in Quetta unleashed a wave of sectarian attacks on Shia Muslims by the Islamist extremists followed by several attacks on security forces and civil population by the Baloch nationalists. Was it simply a coincidence or the emergence of an opportunity when both sectarian and nationalist extremists found it easier to carry out attacks with the same frequency and ferocity that match each

other? No easy answer is available for this question except to look at the similarity of their actions and draw an opinion based on them. The blast in a hotel of Dera Allah Yar appears to have two targets in the minds of the perpetrators; create a feeling of terror among those who were not fasting during the month of Ramazan and convey a message of their displeasure with the state on the independence day. The Taliban also carried out a similar rocket attack in Miramshah in FATA the same day on a security camp that killed three paramilitary soldiers when they were preparing for an independence day assembly.

Another interesting point to note is that for the first time, NATO trucks were targeted in Khairpur and that too on the day when the leader of LeJ, Malik Mohammad Ishaq, accused of killing 70 persons belonging to Shia community, paid a visit to the area. Although Baloch nationalists condemn religious extremism and seek US and NATO intervention in Balochistan, the majority of attacks on NATO supplies are found to have been carried out mostly in those districts that are dominated by the Balochi speaking people (Graph 11).

The violent actions by the Baloch nationalists and Islamist extremists in Pakistan and Iran ultimately serve the interests of both the groups. Loss of government writ strengthens the position of these groups and brings them closer to the target they have been pursuing. In Pakistan, Baloch nationalists want to avenge the security forces for their “kidnap and dump” policies while the Islamist extremists carry a similar hatred against them as they call them forces of Kuffar (infidels). Other than these similarities, there are several dissimilarities that separate both of them.

Dissimilarities between Baloch Nationalists and Islamist Extremists

The ideology of these militants is diagonally opposite to each other. Militants from FATA and Quetta - known as Islamist extremists - are striving to establish a Sunni Sharia governed state of their particular faith showing no tolerance to any other religious sect or faith. Baloch nationalists, on the other hand, have an opposite ideology that favours a secular state with equal rights to minorities of all other faiths.

Islamist militants hate major Western powers such as the USA and the UK while the Baloch nationalists seek their help and assistance for achieving

objectives that centre on the establishment of a greater Balochistan.

Islamist militants don't take part in the national elections while the Baloch nationalists do participate in the elections.

ISI is blamed for taking sides with Islamist extremists for a so-called strategic depth policy they have allegedly been pursuing in Afghanistan. In the case of Baloch nationalists, ISI is accused of kidnapping and dumping dead bodies of Baloch nationalist activists, a charge ISI and military officials have repeatedly denied.

Electoral Popularity of the Baloch Nationalist Parties

Politically, most of the Baloch leadership have once worked along with Pashtoon politicians under the National Awami Party (Wali Khan Group). When the NAP government was formed in Balochistan in 1972, Mir Ghous Bukhsh Bizenjo was appointed as the Governor of the province and Sardar Ataullah Khan Mengal was elected as the Chief Minister of Balochistan. Other ministers of the province were Mir Gul Khan Nasir, Sardar Ahmed Nawaz Bugti, Nawab Khair Bakhsh Marri, Sardar Abdul Rehman, and Dr. Abdul Hai Baloch. Wali Khan and the Baloch leaders shared mutual political ideology of the left orientation until the circumstances forced the dissolution of NAP and emergence of separate political parties led by the local Baloch leaders, most of whom were in fact the tribal leaders as well.

However, after forming their own local political parties they couldn't muster enough seats to form the local government. In 2002 election, JWP, BNDP, BNP, and BNM altogether couldn't win more than 11 seats out of 82 seats. The elections of 2008 were boycotted by most of the Baloch nationalist political parties except BNP and it could manage to win 6 seats as against 3 seats in the previous elections. PML-Q was the winner party during both elections though their split and other factors deprived them the opportunity to form the local government in Balochistan in 2008. PML-Q is the party that was basically established and nurtured by the military ruler General Pervez Musharraf in 2002 with an aim to create political backing for his regime. Despite its association with a military ruler during whose regime prominent Baloch leaders like Nawab Akbar Bugti and Mir Balaach Marri were killed, such an overwhelming success of PML-Q during these two elections raise serious questions about the popularity of Baloch nationalist

parties in the province. Khuzdar, Quetta, Kech, Panjgur, Kachhi, Kharan, Nasirabad, and Dera Bugti, were the only districts from where they could win 17 out of total 36 seats in 2002. This electoral victory was simply 20 percent of the total 82 seats of the province. Based on these results, the Baloch nationalist parties are in minority of the total provincial assembly strength and in parliamentarian terms, they can neither manage to form the government nor bring a successful disqualification move on their own. Is it a reason why they have resorted to militant politics? Of course, there are multiple reasons for their dissent and instead of using suppressive methods political approach needs to be adopted to deal with them.

Effects of Insurgency and Sectarian Violence in Balochistan

A province with abundant mineral resources is beset with pressing issues such as massive unemployment and poverty. Other than various factors such as extremely poor governance and corruption, the ongoing insurgency and sectarian violence are the biggest contributors to the economic adversity in the province. Businesses that are particularly run by non-Baloch people are on the hit-list of the nationalist and religio-political terrorists. Property dealers are also reported to have been involved in increasing panic to grab prime properties from the fleeing population. Businessmen and the teachers hailing from other ethnicities are migrating from the province because of fear and insecurity.

Other than the depleting gas reservoirs at Sui, the regular bomb attacks on its supply lines are causing losses to the company and creating a scare among the workers. The only commercial port in Gwadar, built with the help and assistance of China, is now reported to have become a rusting bulk with no future perspective. A recent request from Pakistan to China to build a naval base at Gwadar met with no response. Reason for China's lack of interest in these business opportunities is nothing other than its security concerns.

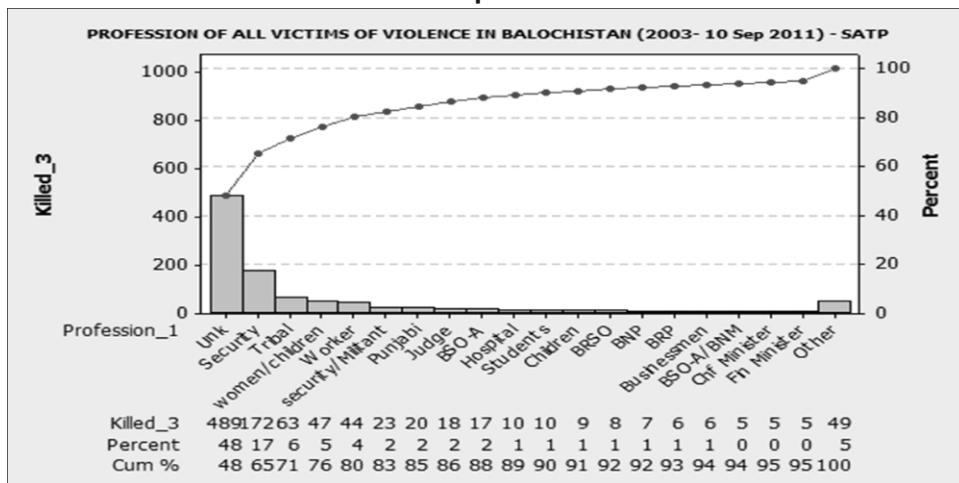
Conclusion and Recommendations

As a whole, Balochistan's political landscape remains very complex, and practically hostage to hardened attitudes on both sides of the political divide. This also makes data-collection and non-partisan research an extremely arduous task. There is hardly any responsible government department from where reliable data on violence and various forms of militancy could be

obtained. Different private organizations do take the pain to collect information on violence related issues (such as the Weekly Balochistan Monitor being currently compiled by the CRSS). This report used the data that was supported with name, location, date, and narrative of the incident. Yet, the data this report used lacks many events and as a result of which, different claims showing higher number than what this report reflects can be found from other sources (See Annexure B). CRSS, however, will continue to wade through Balochistan's maze of violence in order to serve as a mirror on the happenings in Balochistan, with the hope of mainstreaming disgruntled Baloch people and highlighting their legitimate grievances.

The bomb and violent attacks on government installations and security personnel by the Baloch nationalists and the "abduction and dumping of dead bodies", allegedly by the security agencies, are the biggest impediments to any peaceful settlement of the situation in Balochistan. It is strengthening the banned outfits, such as Taliban and Lashkar-e-Jhangvi, and badly impacting the already fledgling economy of the province. However, according to the data, the second highest victims of violence are the security officials after the category of unknown victims. Among the unknown victims, there are people who were victims of suicide attacks, bomb attacks, and mysterious abduct-and-dump operations. Women, children, students, judges, teachers, businessmen, and the activists of different Baloch nationalist organizations are also found as victims of violence in Balochistan (Graph 13).

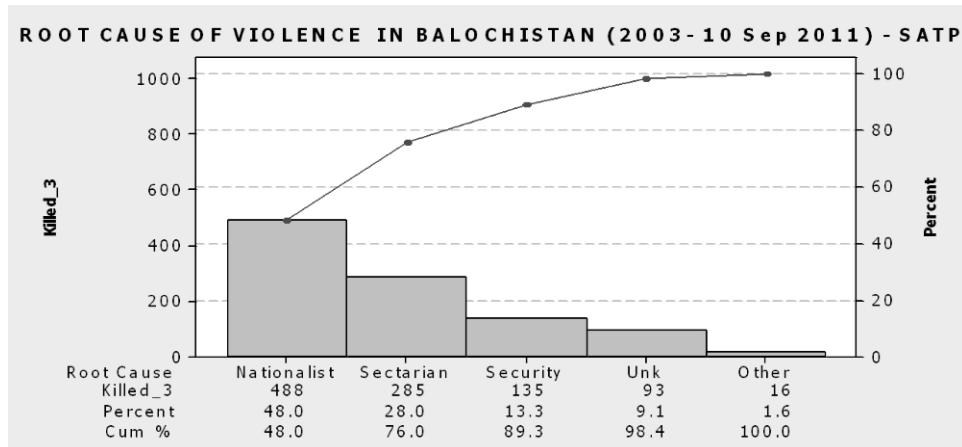
Graph 13



Source: Wikipedia & SATP.

A closer look at various types of violent incidents (sectarian, nationalist, political) suggests that the highest deaths were caused by the nationalist attacks. Deaths due to sectarian attacks and the state operations were the second highest (Graph 14). It means that the separatist and the sectarian militancies are on the rise.

Graph 14



Source: Wikipedia & SATP.

Demands of greater control on natural resources and other facilities are entirely legitimate but the modus operandi adopted for this may not bring the desired results; until the literacy rates and the productivity of the Baloch population is improved in a productive manner. The first Balochistan international conference in Washington on 30 April 2011 was a good move by Baloch nationalists to bring different Baloch leaders on one platform and reach a consensus on how to address the issues affecting their homeland. The resolution passed at the end of the conference included many issues that they considered extremely critical to the situation existing in the region but not a single word was there for the improvement of the literacy rate of their people. They voiced their concern on China's intention to use Gwadar port with the help of Pakistan and Iran to control the South Asian energy routes. They also condemned the loot and plunder of Baloch resources by Pakistan, Iran and all other private companies, including Barrack Gold, who are involved in exploration of Balochistan's rich mineral resources and asked them to leave Balochistan and abandon their work until Balochistan is free.

China, as reported earlier, has already lost interest in Gwadar project and

Barrack Gold is waiting for a court verdict to either continue its work or stop it forever. What most of the nationalists and religious extremists fail to understand is the importance of knowledge and expertise. UAE, Qatar, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia and other Middle Eastern countries have reached the present stage of development not because of the local control but because of the freedom that they offered to the foreign expertise and knowledge. Even if Baloch nationalists attain the level of freedom they are aspiring for, the well being of common Baloch people will remain unattended and ignored unless their literacy rate and productivity improves significantly. Baloch people have waged several separatist movements so far that cost them many human lives. What they achieved for the common good out of such movements is the question that they have to ask and ascertain an answer for.

The Baloch nationalists do talk about equal rights, democracy, and secularism but most of them fail to raise their concerns on the growing trend of targeting innocent people belonging to other ethnic communities. The non-Baloch teachers, doctors, workers, and businessmen who lost their lives because of the target killings in Balochistan never receive any space in the list of missing and dead bodies that the Baloch nationalists distribute.

The government also needs to take serious interest in addressing genuine grievances of the Baloch people. The ratio of Baloch nationals in FC and armed forces need to be maintained at par with their population. Efforts should be made to improve their literacy rate and expertise by engaging them into different projects after providing necessary training.

There are also reports that the Baloch youth recruited by the army will be sent to Bahrain to maintain law and order situation and crush any uprising of Shia community in the country. Such steps shall be taken with more care and consideration as there are possibilities that such assignments may further enhance the sectarian hatred among the followers of the two main religious sects and jeopardize the long term interest of the country.

Clarification from the ISI and FC on its alleged involvement in abduction and dumping of dead bodies is very important. Unless they come up with a convincing argument to clear their name, rumors and blame-game would continue to overshadow these denials. The trust deficit among the Baloch

nationalists and other people of the country will continue growing against the law enforcing agencies and would be harmful to the overall national interest.

The alleged presence of Quetta Shura (of the Afghan Taliban) in Balochistan is another factor that can be suspected of instigating the sectarian attacks in the region. In a recent report of Peter Tatchell Foundation, a human rights organization in UK, the following comment is made on a suspected role of the Taliban in the ongoing crimes against human rights in Balochistan:

The Taliban bases in Balochistan are hide-outs from where their fighters mount military operations to overthrow the government of Afghanistan. This campaign to usurp power in Kabul and re-impose a fundamentalist regime seems to be taking place with the tacit collusion of sections of the Pakistani military and intelligence services. They are talking no serious action to stop the Taliban using Balochistan as a base for their Islamist war against democracy and human rights. It looks like complicity.

Tagging the Taliban as proxy agents of the Pakistani Army and their intelligence services for committing crimes against democracy and human rights in Balochistan is something new. Since security agencies and ISI are also blamed for having their tacit involvement in the ongoing “abducting and dumping of dead bodies” incidents in Balochistan, the next question that comes to mind is: “Are the Taliban being used by the security agencies to carry out a proxy role for them in Balochistan so that they can swear off having no hand in all those crimes that are being reported?”

Despite all moves and initiatives of the government to address genuine issues of Baloch people, there appear to be some forces fully determined to continue pursuing their hidden agenda of disturbing the law and order situation in the country. Security and intelligence agencies have to come clean on all those allegations that have been leveled against them. The government and the Baloch nationalists also need to work together to avert all such designs of hidden forces that can only thrive as long as chaos and disruption persist in the country. Peaceful means, instead of militant designs, need to be pursued for settlement of all disputes. Greater responsibility rests with the government and intelligence agencies to regain the trust with the Baloch nationalist leaders so that useful dialogs can be

carried out for restoration of peace and tranquillity in the region.

Balochistan in 2011 also remained as volatile and grim as in 2010. It certainly witnessed new trends, with an escalation of violence against the minority Shia Hazara community as well as Urdu and Punjabi-speaking settlers. The Rights' Package that the government had announced in November 2009 failed to mitigate the sense of deprivation that often came to the fore during almost a dozen Discussion Forums and Conferences that CRSS held throughout the year. Most Baloch nationalists, including those sitting in the provincial and national parliament, kept resonating their discontent with the federal government. Most attributed the spate of raging violence also to what they called the non-inclusive attitude of the federal government and the Pakistani military.

Annexure 1

Currently six schools of thought dominate the political landscape in Balochistan. These include:

- 1. Baloch Separatists (five factions, primarily Marri and Bugti)**
- 2. Balochistan National Party (Mengal) and National Party (Dr. Malik Baloch)**

These parties also stand for provincial autonomy but are vague on the real autonomy issue. The National Party led by Dr. Malik Baloch represents the middle class , educated political workers, academia and intelligentsia, and is guided by fundamental democratic principles of plurality and inclusion. It claims to believe in liberal and secular values and pursues maximum national autonomy with the Pakistani federation. It lobbied for these demands including the ownership of oil and gas resources in the province (as spelt out in the Constitution's Article 271). Balochistan National Party (Mengal) demands the right for self determination, a position it seems to have taken since 2008 in the face of mounting pressure by radical separatist movement groups. At the same time, it also talks of elections and democracy, probably to stay relevant and acceptable to the majority of Balochis.

- 3. Balochistan National Party (Awami)**

This party represents moderate Baloch forces, and is considered as the fence-sitters. It has been part of almost every government in the province. It can be compared to the PML-Q (led by Ch. Shujaat Hussein), a party that grew under the shadow of Gen. Musharraf and was instrumental in weakening the PML-N led by former Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif.

- 4. Jamhoori Watan Party (Bugti)**

This party has been in turmoil since the assassination of Nawab Akbar Bugti in August 2006 and has lost its sting due to internal fragmentation. It is divided in two factions: one is led by Aali Bugti and the other by Talal Bugti. The third faction, Baloch Republican Army (BRA), is led by Brahamdagh Bugti, which believes in total independence and is thus categorized as a nationalist militant group.

5. PPP/PML-N

Both parties are centrists/nationalist and stand for the federation.

6. Jamiat Ulema Islam (JUI-F)

This religio-political party is primarily an opportunistic grouping of Deobandi Maulanas, and has been part of almost every government. A Balochi, Maulana Ghafoor Haideri, is its secretary general. Some call the JUI-F an extension of the military-dominated establishment in Balochistan. But despite the official support and boycott of the last general election by mainstream Baloch parties, the JUI-F could not win a single seat from the Baloch areas, unlike the elections in 2002, when it managed just about two National Assembly seats.

Pashtun Parties

1. Pashtunkhwa Milli Awami Party (PKMAP)

Their agenda revolves around equality for Pashtuns in Balochistan. It also demands a new social contract. It is liberal in outlook and opposed to the ultra-conservative agendas pursued by religious parties such as the JUI. It also supports the presence of America in Afghanistan and insists on eliminating militant networks operating in the border region.

2. Awami National Party (ANP)

It is a liberal, Pashtoon nationalist party. The ANP is part of the government in the province and it formed an organizing body led by Arbab Zahir, a senior leader of the ANP in Balochistan.

3. JUI-F

It also has Pashtun leaders like Maulana Sherani, Maulana Wasy.

4. PML-Q (Jaffar Mandokhel)

Centrists, stand for federation but mostly opportunists. This faction of the Muslim League is also called the King's Party, as they are always with the government.

Baloch Nationalists (Separatists)

Baloch insurgents groups are nationalist/secular and have always kept themselves away from religion. Baloch separatist groups do not believe in elections and consider the pro-parliamentary democracy within the Federation as traitors. Their publicly-stated struggle is centered on autonomy. Their "war against Islamabad" is rooted in the decades old demand for provincial autonomy. But all these groups are divided, and therefore, the religio-political Jamiat Ulema Islam (F) and its splinters emerge as the deciding factor for any coalition.

1. Baloch Liberation Front (BLF)

The **Baloch Liberation Front (BLF)** is a political front and militant group founded by Jumma Khan Baloch in 1964 in Damascus, and played an important role in the 1968-1980 insurgency in Pakistani Balochistan and Iranian Balochistan. The BLF had support from Arab nationalists' leaders.

2. Baloch Liberation Army (BLA)

The **Balochistan Liberation Army (BLA)** is a separatist group based in Balochistan, a mountainous region within southern Iran and Pakistan. The organization is a participant in the Balochistan conflict and strives to establish an independent state of Balochistan, free of Pakistani and Iranian rule. The Baloch Liberation Army became publicly known during the summer of 2000, after it claimed credit for a series of bombings of attacks on Pakistani authorities in response to mistreatment and neglect of the Baloch province in Pakistan.

3. Baloch Republican Army (BRA)

The **Baloch Republican Army (BRA)** is a Baloch secessionist organization which began attacks on Pakistani security forces and infrastructure on 5 July 2007. Their prime targets are individuals of Pakistani Armed Forces, international oil companies, Pakistan Railways and electricity infrastructure. Since its foundation, Baloch Republican Army has gained huge support from the common Baloch people, its fighters estimated number is more than 3,000 personnel who live in guerrilla camps in mountains of Balochistan and also have a large number of fighters in the urban areas who carry out attacks on the targets like vehicles of Pakistani forces, traitors and convoys of international companies.

4. Baloch Liberation United Front (BLUF)

The **Balochistan Liberation United Front** is a Baloch nationalist militant organization in Pakistan. It first became known for claiming the kidnapping of American UNHCR worker John Solecki from Quetta on February 2, 2009. The BLUF demanded the release of thousands of Baloch nationalist prisoners it claimed were being held by the Pakistani government in Baloch insurgency. The group eventually released Solecki on April 4, 2009, on humanitarian grounds without any of its demands being met. Veteran Baloch nationalist leaders including Khair Bakhsh Marri had called on the BLUF to release Solecki, saying that targeting guests was not helpful for the Baloch struggle.

The BLUF claimed responsibility for a targeted attack on October 25, 2009 that killed Shafiq Ahmed Khan, the education minister of the Balochistan province. Few details are available about the BLUF, but it is believed to be made up of cadres from the Baloch Students Organization.

5. Lashkar-e-Balochistan (LeB)

This murky Baloch militant group emerged in recent years and claimed responsibilities for attacks at Karachi Airport and in Malir (Army base). Lashkar-e-Balochistan is said to be an off-shoot of Balochistan Liberation Army.

Earlier on, in a video message, LeB men issues a warning to oil, gas companies to quit Balochistan and attacked people of Gwadar Port killing more than a dozen workers.

Baloch Students Organization (BSO)

The **Baloch Students Organization** or **BSO** was founded by Khair Jan Baloch in 1967 as a Marxist-Leninist separatist group in Balochistan. He organized the guerrilla group for the 1973 insurgency against the state. After 2006 the group members fled to Afghanistan where allegedly trained in small groups in bomb making by Indian intelligence agencies. Today the group is divided into three sub-groups and these include BSO (Pajjar), BSO (Azad) and BSO (M).

BSO (Pajjar) being led by Whaid Rahim Baloch BSO (Pajjar) is working on education and they are totally against the government policies. They blame that the government is against the education of Balochis and unity. BSO

(Pajjar) is the most popular organisation of Balochistan and it is supporting Balochistan National Party which is being led by Dr Malik Baloch. BSO (M) being led by Mohiuddin Jan Baluch claims to be completely radical in means of national liberation and seeks no compromise with the state less than independence. BSO (Mohiuddin), supporting BNP and the other all true Baloch nationalists.

BSO (M), radically supports the idea of Marxism-Leninism Socialist society to be the fate of Baloch people, and has acclaimed wide support of Baloch students. Training their members with weekly study circle meetings, magazines, booklets and etc., are part of the ideological training. And it is believed that this section is leading the original means of struggle on which BSO was formed. Since its union under the leadership of Dr. Allah Nazar Baloch it has gain widespread popularity among the Baloch men and women, producing leaders like Dr. Allah Nazar Baloch, Bashir Zaib Baloch, Sangat Sana Baloch, Zakir Majeed Baloch and Banuk Karima Baloch.

Basically, BSO is an institution for both male and female Baloch students. Its goal is to provide the young Baloch with an ideological training and struggle for the formation of Greater Balochistan. It played a vital role in promoting Baloch freedom cause. Organization has produced highly devoted, skilled and incredible Baloch leaders in last 40 years. Some of BSO's prominent activists opted for arm struggle to attain their objective. However, from 1988 onward BSO along with other Baloch nationalist parties took part in political process as well to have their voice in Pakistani institutions.

Baloch National Front

The **Baloch National Front** is a political alliance of eight Baloch nationalist organizations that are against parliamentary political participation in Pakistan. The BNF was formed in February 2009. Ghulam Mohammed Baloch of the Baloch National Movement served as the Front's Secretary General until he was killed in April 2009.

The BNF is made up of eight organizations:

- Baloch National Movement
- Baloch Students Organization (Azad)
- Baloch Republican Party

- Baloch Bar Association
- Baloch Women Panel
- Baloch Watan Movement
- Baloch Unity Conference
- Baloch Human Rights Council

The BNF advocates revolutionary politics for an independent Balochistan.

Annexure – B

LIST OF MISSING AND DEAD PERSONS IN BALOCHISTAN

May 2010 – 30 August 2011

Asian Human Rights Commission

#701A Westley Square,

48 Hoi Yuen Road, Kwun Tong, Kowloon,

Hongkong S.A.R.

S. No.	Name	Father's name	Age	Date of abduction	Date & the places dead bodies were found	Occupation Stat	Address of the victim
1.	Faizullah bangulzai	Arz Muhammad	28	2 nd May 2010	5 July 2010 Barory road Quetta	Political worker	Killi Muslim Abad Quetta
2.	Najeebulah Langove	Abdul Waheed	18	14 th May 2010	23 July 2010 Siltait town Quetta	Student	Killi Ismaeel Huda Quetta
3.	Ghulam Faroo Mengal	Ghulam Rasool	28	10 th May 2010	26 July 2010 Qambrani Road Quetta	Political worker	Jail road Huda Quetta
4.	Ashfaq Ahmad Mullahzai	Khuda Baksh	26	28 th May 2010	26 July 2010 Qambrani road Quetta	Political worker	Jail road Huda Quetta
5.	Ghuam Qadir Pirkani	Muhammad Hashum	24	6 th July 2010	6 August 2010 Killi Khally Quetta	Student	New Khan Hazargangy Quetta
6.	Bahar Khn Bangulzai	Baig Muhammad	33	4 th June 2010	6 August 2010 Killi Khally Quetta	Social worker	Faiz Abad Sarib road Quetta
7.	Nazeer ahmad Bangulzai	Abdul Waheed	37	29 th June 2010	9 August 2010 Push Karam Mastung	Tailor Master	Mastung
8.	Shah Jhan Langove	Abdul Baqi	30	11 th June 2010	13 August 2010 Killi Terh Quetta	Social worker	Killi Ismaiel Huda Quetta
9.	Zohaib Ahmad Rodeni	Slam Rodeni	19	8 th August 2010	14 th August 2010	Member of BRP	Khand road Khuzdar
10.	Khan Muhammad Mengal	Atta Muhammad	26	8 th August 2010	14 th August 2010	Member of BNP	Kthan Khuzdar
11.	Muhammad Hasnain Baloch	Ghulam Husain	34	17 th August 2010	17 th August 2010 Panjgoor	Social worker	Panjgoor
12.	Muhammad Umer Baloch	Chaker Khan	30	18 th August 2010	21 st August 2010 Killi QambraniQuetta	Social worker	Smanglee road Quetta
13.	Arz Muhammad Pirkani	Abdullah Pirkani	18	18 th August 2010	21 st August 2010	Student	Killi Pirkani Abad
14.	Nematullah Baloch	Murad Muhammad	28	23 rd August 2010	23 August Chally Budy Turbat	Political worker	Mand Turbat
15.	Abd Ur Rahman Ghazi	Ghazi Khan	42	20-Jun-10	25 August 2010 Bostan Killah Abdullah	Former	Dera Murad Jmalli
16.	Tariq Baloch	Mazher Baloch	27	22 nd August 2010	25 August 2010 Baghbana Khuzdar	Social Worker	Kthan, Khuzdar

Balochistan's Maze of Violence

17.	Thair Baloch	Slaib Muhammad	32	22 nd August 2010	25 August 2010, Koshak, Khudar	Former	Koshallg, Khuz
18.	Zaman Marri Advocate	Mehrab Khan	44	18-Aug-10	6 September 2010, Mastung	Advocate	Killi Kamalo, Quetta
19.	Asadullah Baloch	Muhammad Hussain	36	5 th August 2010	7 September 2010, Sariab, Quetta	Social worker	Sariab road Quetta
20.	Ali Ahmad Marri	Panday Khan	24	7 th April 2010	13 September 2010, Kadkocha, Mastung	Social worker	Killi Kamalo, Quetta
21.	Nayaz Ahmad Baloch	Shah Nawaz	12	22 nd September 2010	23-Sep-10	Student	Awaran
22.	Faqeer Muhammad Ajiz	Abdul Qadir	30	22 nd September 2010	22 nd October 2010, Gangdoori, Mastung	Activist of Baloch students organization (Azad)	Mastung
23.	Zahoor Ahmad Bangulzai	Haider Bangulzai	33	23 rd September 2010	22 October 2010, Ghanjdoori, Mastung	Activist of Baloch Students Organization	Mastung
24.	Majeed Zahri	Haji Muhammad Ramzan	13	18 th October 2010	24 October 2010, Rabia Khuzdar road Khuzdar	Activist of Baloch students organization	Khuzdar
25.	Asim Kareem Baloch	Muhammad Kareem	28	30 th October 2010	1 st November 2010, Khanozai, Pisheen	Leader of Baloch Students Organization	Biseema, Sorab
26.	Nizam Ud Din Marri	Khair Khan	26	13 th September 2010	4 November 2010, Costal Highway, Uthal	Social worker	Winder, Lasbeela
27.	Basheer Ahmad Lehri	Muhammad Umer	31	15-Sep-10	17 November 2010 Jangal Mastung	Activist of Baloch Students Organization	Kerdagap, Mastung
28.	Asmatullah Serparra	Ibraheem Khan	23	1 st October 2010	17 November 2010 Mastung	Member of Baloch Students Organization	Dara Giawan, Kalat
29.	Nasrullah Somani	Hazoor Baksh	34	Aug-10	17 November 2010 Sangri Kapoto, Kalat	Social Worker	Kalat
30.	Peer Jan Baloch	Haji Noor Ahmad	29	10 th September 2010	17 th November 2010, Ahmad Abad, Kalat	Social worker	Kalat
31.	Muhammad Raheem Baloch	Dad Muhammad	32	10 th September 2010	17 th November 2010, Ahmad Abad, Kalat	Social worker	Kalat
32.	Sameeullah Mengal	Hafiz Ghulam Qadir	20	1 st October 2010	17 November 2010, Farozabad, Khzdar	Activist of Baloch students organization	Kathan, Khuzdar
33.	Lala Hameed Baloch	Haitan Baloch	38	27 th October 2010	17 th November 2010, Heronick, Turbat	Journalist, Activist of Baloch National Movement	Gwader
34.	Hamid Ismaeel Baloch	Muhammad Ismaeel	31	16 th September 2010	17 th November 2010, Heronick, Turbat	Political worker	Chasair, Gawader
35.	Javaid Numan	Numan	28	10 th September 2010	17 th November 2010, Mand road Turbat	Social worker	Dasht, Kaich

36.	Mulana Shoaib Ahmad	Muhammad Noor Baloch	35	6 th Nobember 2010	21 st November 2010, Maher Mand, Turbat	Schallor	Khran
37.	Irfan Sarwer Baloch	Ghulam Serwar	33	5 th November 2010	31 November 2010, Mastung road Quetta	Political worker	Dasht, Mastung
38.	Abdul Waheed Qambrani	Ali Ahmad	42	1 st October 2010	1 st December 2010, Raj Kalat	Teacher	Nimurgh, Kalat
39.	Kamran Shaigh Hasni	Sardar Khan	26	4 th November 2010	1 st December 2010, Dasht, Mastung	Social worker	Teen town Quetta
40.	Habeeb Ur Rahman	Muhammad Noor	24	19 th November 2010	12 December 2010, Kranji road Quetta	Activist of Baloch Students Organization	Mastung
41.	Abdul Razaq Baloch	Abdul Lateef	32	13 th December 2010	18 th December 2010, Murgap, Turbat	Political worker	Mand, Turbat
42.	Muhammad Yousaf Baloch	Ahmad Baloch	27	13 th December 2010	18 th December 2010, Murgap, Turbat	Political worker	Tump, Turbat
43.	Kudai Raheem Bangulzai	Mureed Bangulzai	36	10 th December 2010	18 th December 2010, Koshalg, Mastung	Government Servent	Quetta
44.	Husain Baksh Bangulzai	Ali Baksh	26	13 th September 2010	19 December 2010, Shalkot, Hazargangi	Social worker	Mastung
45.	Zubair Ahmad Bangulzai	Sardar Ghulam Rabani	35	1 st October 2010	26 th December 2010, Qambrani road Quetta	Activist of Baloch student organization	Kardaygap, Mastung
46.	Sarferaz Tariq	Ali Khan	28	1 st December 2010	26 th December 2010, Qambrani road Quetta	Former	Mastung
47.	Shadi Khan Marri	Jamal Khan Marri	70	23 rd December 2010	26 th December 2010, Sibi road Dasht Mastung	Tribal elite	Uthal, Lasbela
48.	Sobhat Khan Marri	Ahmad Khan	34	28 th September 2010	26 th December 2010, Sibi road Dasht Mastung	Social worker	Winder Lasbela
49.	Attaullah	Dad Baksh	33	4 th September 2010	31 December 2010,	Political worker	Mand, Kaich
50.	Sardar yousaf Langove	Meer Ahmad	50	30 th November 2010	4 th January 2011, Kerani road western by pass Quetta	Tribal head	Mangocher, Mastung
51.	Qamber Chaker Baloch	Abdul Malik	29	25 th November 2010	5 th January 2011 Pidarak, Pasni, Gwader	Activist of Baloch students organization	Shahee Tump, Turbat
52.	Ilyas Baloch	Nazar Muhammad	26	20 th December 2010	5 th January 2011, Pidarak, Pasni, Gwader	Journalist	Turbat
53.	Taj Muhammad Marri	Shair Muhammad	37	6 th January 2011	8 th January 2011, Kalat	Businessman	Eastern bypass Quetta
54.	Meer Jan Marri	Yar Ali	33	6 th January 2011	8 th January 2011, Kalat	Shopkeeper	Eastern bypass Quetta
55.	Zakria Zahri	Ali Dost	22	14 th December 2011	15 th January 2011, Hajeeka, Sorab Kalat	Activist of Baloch students organization	Sorab, Kalat

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56.	Ghulam Hussain Muhammad Hasnai	Muhammad Hussain	35	30 August 2010	15 January 2011, Sang Danish, Sorab	Political worker	Bencha, Sorab, Kalat
57.	Naseer Kamalan	Kamalan Baloch	65	5 th November 2010	17 th January 2011, Costal highway pasni, Gwader	Activist of Baloch National Movement	Pasni, Gwader
58.	Ahmad Dad Baloch	Dad Muhammad	34	15 th October 2010	17 th January 2011, Costal highway pasni, Gwader	Activist of Baloch Republican Party	
59.	Nisar Ahmad Mengal	Ameer Buksh	36	15 th October 2010	11 th January 2011, Majeed road Khuzdar	Activist of Baloch Waten Movement	
60.	Mumtaz Ahmad Kurd	Bijar Khan	34	12 th November 2010	18 th January 2011, Ganjdoori, Mastung	Social worker	
61.	Klang Bugti	Lal Khan	26	16 th January 2010	18 th January 2011	Activist of Baloch Republican Party	
62.	Ali Jan Kurd	Bijar Khan	36	12 th November 2010	22 nd January 2011, Qamrani road Quetta	Activist of Baloch Student Organization	
63.	Muhammad Azeem Baloch	Babrag	37	20 th January 2011	24 th January 2011, rcd road kalat	Political worker	
64.	Abid Rasool Baloch	Rasool Baksh	26	23 rd January 2011	27 th January 2011	Activist of Baloch Students Organization	
65.	Muhammad Ramzan Langove	Nawab khan	40	20 th November 2010	29 th January 2011	Political worker	
66.	Ali jan saqib		34	10 th January 2011	31-Jan-11	Balochi singer	
67.	Hamid Esa Raisani	Abdul Hameed	26	1 st January 2011	3 rd February 2011, faroz abad, khuzdar	Political worker	Besma, khran
68.	Lal khan somalani	Meer khan	32	4 th January 2011	3 rd February 2011, farozabad, khuzdar	Social worker	Kohing, kalat
69.	Meer Ahmad somalani	Shakir Muhammad	18	4 th January 2011	3 rd February 2011 Farozabad Khuzdar	Social worker	Neem ragh, kalat
70.	Mitta Khan Marri	Qadir Marri	15	2 nd February 2011	7 th February 2011	Former	Behar Co, Kholo
71.	Kamraid Qayyum Baloch	Nazar Muhammad Baloch	38	11 th December 2011	10 th February 2011, Heronick, Turbat	Activist of Baloch Students Organization	Heronick, Turbat
72.	Jameel Yaqoob Baloch	Muhammad Yaqoob	34	28 th August 2010	10 th February 2011, Heronick, Turbat	Activist of Baloch National Party	Heronick, Turbat
73.	Abdul Jabbar Longove	Muhammad Baksh Baloch	38	6 th February 2011	13 th February 2011	Social worker	Kad Kocha, Kalat
74.	Arzi Khan Marri	Meero Khan	32	28 th September 2010	14 th February 2011, Zeero point Uthal	Social worker	Winder, Lasbela

75.	Saeed Ahmad Mengal	Noor Ahmad	34	6 th February 2011	14 th February 2011, Nazar Nadi, Khuzdar	Member of Baloch National Party	Leezo, Khuzdar
76.	Mehboob Wadeela	Baig Muhammad	28	3 rd April 2011	23 rd February 2011, Ormara, Gwader	Activist of Baloch National Movement	Maleer, Karachi
77.	Faiz Muhammad Marri	Jalal Marri	36	6 th November 2010	2 nd March 2011, Dasht Mastung	Political worker	Quetta New Khan
78.	Deen Muhammad Marri	Shair Muhammad	55	28 th February 2011	8 th March 2011, Zero point, Utha	Tribal elit	Hub
79.	Yasir Baloch	Haji Nasir Baloch	18	14 th October 2010	8 th March 2011, Turbat	Activist of Baloch Student Organization	Soro Mand, Turbat
80.	Noroz Mengal	Allah Baksh	22	6 th March 2011	8 th March 2011, Kalat	Political worker	Degari Kalat
81.	Hameed Shaheen	Haji Ghos Baksh	38	2 nd March 2011	21 st March 2011, Killi Qambrani Quetta	Former Chairman Baloch Students Organization	Muslim Abad Quetta
82.	Shair Zaman Kurd		22	22 nd February 2011	13 th March 2011, Sariab road Quetta	Activist of Baloch Republican Party	Much Bolan
83.	Muhammad Nawaz Marri	Muhammad Akber	32	5 th January 2011	23 rd March 2011, Winder	Political worker	Winder Lasbela
84.	Arif Noor Baloch	Noor Muhammad Baloch	42	13 th October 2010	23 rd March 2011, RCD road Lasbela	GDA officer	Gwader
85.	Kodil Bugti	Ali Baksh	26	20 th February 2011	26 th March 2011, Dera Bugti	Activist of BRP	Soi, Dera Bugti
86.	Ali Baksh Bugti		74	20 th February 2011	26 th March 2011, Phat Mand Dera Bugti	Tribal elite	Soi Dera Bugti
87.	Shah Baksh Bugti		45	20 th February 2011	26 th March 2011, Dera Bugti	Political worker	Soi Dera Bugti
88.	Rhimdil Bugti		43	20 th February 2011	26 th March 2011, Dera Bugti	Political worker	Soi Dera Bugti
89.	Saleem Baloch	Muhammad Hassan	29	22 nd February 2011	26 th March 2011, Hub	Political worker	Maleer Karachi
90.	Fareed Balocah	Haleem Delawarri	26	11 th February 2011	27 th March 2011, Khuzdar	Activist of Baloch Students Organization	Khuzdar
91.	Haji Mahboob Kurd		42	12 th Marc 2011	31 March 2011, Qambrani Road Quetta	Tribal elite	Dasht Mastung
92.	Muhammad Hassan				13 th March 2011, Ispni road Quetta	Daily wager	Quetta
93.	Salih Muhammad				27 th March 2011, Awan	Political worker	Mashkay
94.	Muhammad Shahmeer	Muhammad Ameen	30		25 April Murgap	Political worker	Turbat
95.	Zareef	Balach	32		25 April 2011, Murgap	Social workeer	Turbat

96.	Muhammad Ayub Muhammad Hasni		33		25 April 2011 Khuzdar	Political worker	Mashkay
97.	Hafeez Baloch				25 th April 2011, Khuzdar	Political worker	Awaran
98.	Rahmatullah Shaheen	Kochi Khan	30	12 th March 2011	1 st Aril 2011, Qambrani road Quetta	Journalist	Much Bolan
99.	Ghulam Qadir Bugti	Munno Bugti	35		1 st April 2011, Dera Bugti	Political worker	Dera Bugti
100.	Kathran Bugti	Muhammad Ali Bugti			1 st April 2011, Dera Bugti	Tribal Elite	Dera Bugti
101.	Peer Jan Bugti	Bachal Khan Bugti			1 st April 2011, Dera Bugti	Daily wager	Dera Bugti
102.	Braho Bugti	Moria Bugti			1 st April 2011, Dera Bugti	Political worker	Dera Bugti
103.	Muhammad Hyat Mummad Hasni	Muhammad Akber	34	30 th March 2011	7 th April 2011, Panjgoor	Businessman	Dalbandain
104.	Muhammad Hussain Sasoli	Muhammad Baksh	31	30 th March 2011	7 th April 2011, Panjgoor	Businessman	Khran
105.	Muhammad Kareem Muhammad Dehwar	Safeeh Muhammad	34	14 th February 2011	7 th April 2011, Qambrani road Quetta	Student	Sariab road Quetta
106.	Murtuza Zehri	Abdul Haq	36	9 th September 2010	25 th April 2011 Sorgaz Khuzdar	Political worker	Khuzdra
107.	Muhammad Ayub Baloch	Ghulam Qadir			25 th April 2011, Sorgaz Khuzdar	Political worker	Khuzdar
108.	Muhammad Hafeez Bajoe				25 th April 2011, Sorgaz Khuzdar	Political worker	Khuzdar
109.	Shameem Baloch	Muhammad Ameen Baloch			25 th April 2011, Murgap, Turbat	Activist of BNM	Tump, Turbat
110.	Siddique Eido	Eid Muhammad	32	21 st April 2011	28 th April 2011, Ormara Gwader	Human rights defender	Pasni
111.	Yousf Nazar Baloch	Nazar Muhammad	23	21 st September 2011	28 th April 2011, Ormara,Gwader	Activist of BSO	Pasni
112.	Juma Khan	Shah Dost		14 th April 2011	14 th May 2011, Sorab	Political worker	Khuzdar
113.	Abdul Hameed				24 th May 2011, Panjgoor	Student	Panjgoor
114.	Jameel Baloch				14 th May 2011, Turbat	Pjojlitical worker	Mashkay
115.	Akther Langove		35		10 th May 2011, Killi Nasran Kuchlak	Political worker	Killi Shabo Quetta
116.	Abdul GHani Langove		40		10 th May 2011, Killi Nasran Kuchlak	Political worker	Killi Juma Khan Sor pull Quetta
117.	Tariq Kareem	Muhammad Kareem	32	22 nd October 2010	11 th May 2011, Killi Sardar Karaiz Quetta	Activist of BSO	Besma, Washuk
118.	Muhammad Jan	Muhammad Bilal	24	28 th April 2011	11 th May 2011, Rabia Khuzdari Road Khuzdar	Political worker	Khuzdar
119.	Agha Abid Shah	Syed Gul Agha	30	15 th August 2010	11 th May 2011, Pardan, Panjgoor	Voice chairman BSO Azad	Chut kan , Panjgoor

120.	Master Safeer	Ghos Baksh	38	15 August 2010	11 May 2011, Padan Panjgoor	Teacher	Sardao Panjgoor
121.	Abdul Sattar	Dad Muhammad	40	15 August 2010	11 May 2011, Padan, Panjgoor	Teacher	Chutkan Khuzdar
122.	Dil Jan	Faiz Muhammad	30	1 st May 2011	12 th May 2011, Faroz Abad Khuzdar	Political worker	Mashkay Awaran
123.	Khalid Baloch	Doshabay		21 st May 2011	23 rd May 2011, Murgap Turbat		Nasir Abad, Turbat Kech
124.	Ahmad Ali	Ali Ahmad		16 th May 2011	23 rd May 2011Murgap, Turbat		Mand, Turbat
125.	Hameed Baloch			13 th December 2010	28 th May 2011, Gwader	Student	Khuda Abad Panjgoor
126.	Abid Saleem	Muhammad Saleem	28	23 rd January 2011	24 th May 2011, Murgap Turbat	Student	Panjgoor
127.	Mehrab Baloch	Haji Muhammad Umer	17	23 rd January 2011	24 th May 2011, Murgap Turbat	Student	Panjgoor
128.	Jamal Khan Muhammad Hasni				25 th May 2011, Rabia Khuzdar road Khuzdar	Political worker	Maskay Awaran
129.	Khawand Baksh Bugti			2 rd February 2011	29 th May 2011, Mangoli Dera Murad Jamali	Political worker	Mangoli Dera Murad Jamali
130.	Ahmad Khan Marri	Phasay Han Marri	70	30 th April 2011	1 st June 2011, Winder Lasbela	Former	Winder Hab
131.	Tariq Baloch	Mullah Eisa	40	14 th November 2010	1 st June 2011,Turbat	Political worker	Turbat
132.	Kareem Baksh Marri	Alheesia Marri	45	8 th June 2011	19 th June 2011, Winder Lasbela	Former	Hub Choki, Marri got
133.	Nadeem Mosiyani	Master Ali Ahmad	20		17 th June 2011, Khuzdar	Student	Bulbul Zahri
134.	Shafee Baloch	Muhammad Alam Baloch	28	17 th June 2011	23 rd June 2011,Bolan	Activist of BSO	Tahlli Sibi
135.	Hafeez Baloch	Nusrat Baloch	20	23 rd June 2011	4 th July 2011, Turbat	Activist of BNM	Baleecha Turbat
136.	Zubair Noor	Muhammad Noor	30		4 th June 2011, Tump	Political worker	Tump Rodain Mand
137.	Azeem Baloch	Haji Mehrab		6 th May 2011	6 th June 2011, Tump	Political worker	Tump Mand
138.	Wahab Afzal	Muhammad Afzal		5 th May 2011	6 th June 2011, Tump	Political worker	Tump goman
139.	Meer Ghffar Langove	Salih Muhammad	37	11 th December 2009	1 st July 2011, Hub	Political worker	Mungachar
140.	Qadeer Baloch	Juma Khan Baloch	26	5 th May 2011	6 th July 2011, Khuzdar	Activist of BSO	Awaran, Khuzdar
141.	Haneef Baloch			4 th July 2011	6 th July 2011, Pasni	Activist of BSO	Pasni
142.	Habeebullah Marri	Shah Nawaz		22 nd June 2011	9 th July 2011, Quetta	Political worker	Kohlo
143.	Wazeer Khan Marri			22 nd June 2011	9 th July 2011, Kohlo	Political worker	Kohlo
144.	Noor Baksh Baloch	Doshanbay Baloch	52	7 th July 2011	14 th July 20111, Tump	Political worker	Nasir Abad District Turbat
145.	Abdul Rasool Bangulzai				13 th July 2011, Chman	Political worker	Dashat, Ispelinji
146.	Nasir Badaini	Qadir Baksha	25		16 July 2011	Activist BSO Azad	Kharan

147.	Maqsood Klanudrani	Shair Muhammad	24	23 January 2011	16 July 2011, Totak	Student	District Khuzdar
148.	Murtuza Sarparra	Muhammad Haleem	25	17 th November 2010	16 th July 2011, Quetta	Government Servant	Kachi Baig Sarib Quetta
149.	Saleem Dad	Dad Muhammad		12 th July 2011	23 rd July 2011, Tump	Teacher	Turbat
150.	Sharbat Khan Marri	Ahmad Khan	40	30 th April 2011	30 th July 2011, Hub	Daily wager	Winder Lasbela
151.	Zaman Khan Marri	Meero Khan		30 th April 2011	30 th July 2011, Hub	Daily wager	Winder, Lasbela
152.	Meer Jan Marri	Lal jan	30	30 th July 2011	9 th August 2011, Hub	Political worker	Hub Mirza Khan Ghot
153.	Tariq Baloch	Abdul Qadir	22	15 th August 2011	18 th August 2011, Lukpass Mastung	Activist of BSO Azad	Mastung
154.	Mehmood Baloch	Haji Basheer	22	15 th August 2011	18 th August 2011, near Lukpass, Mastung	Activist of BSO Azad	Mastung
155.	Hamid Nasir	Haji Eid Muhammad	22	10 th August 2011	18 th August 2011, near Lukpass, Mastung	Activist of BSO Azad	Mastung
156.	Lateef Bangulzai		21	10 th August 2011	18 th August 2011, near Luk Pass, Mastung	Activist of BSO Azad	Mastung
157.	Nabi Baksh			11 th August 2011	18 th August 2011, Khuzdar	Activist of BNP	Khuzdar
158.	Khalid Baloch			10 th July 2011	19 th August 2011, Gwader	Political worker	Pasni
159.	Sajid Baloch	Ismaeel Baloch		10 th July 2011	19 th July 2011, Gwader	Political workeer	Pasni
160.	Asif Baloch	Muhammad Yousaf Baloch	29	28 th May 2011	20 th August 2011, Mand	Activist BNM	Mand turbat
161.	Abu Baker Baloch	Yar Muhammad	25	3 rd August 2011	20 th August 2011, Mand	Political worker	Turbat
162.	Bagia Bugti				23 rd August 2011, Dera Bugti	Activist of BRP	Dera Bugti
163.	Raheem Bulaidi	Muhammad Ameen		14 th August 2011	25 th august 2011, Bulaida	Political worker	Bulaida, Turbat
164.	Sajid Zubair				25 th august 2011, Mand	Political	Mand District TUrbat
165.	Basit Baloch			6 th August 2011	25 th August 2011, Mand	Political worker	Mand district Turbat
166.	Shareef Marri				30 th August 2011, Hub	Tribal elite	Khahan Quetta
167.	Khalil Baloch			23 rd August 2011	10 th August 2011, Khuzdar	Political worker	Khuzdar
168.	Salih Baloch	Hamza	22	28 th August 2011	6 th September 2011, Turbat	Activist of BSO Azad	Mand Turbat
169.	Ali Shair Kurd Advocate	Haji Jumaa Khan	38	21 st September 2010	Chamrook, RCD road Khuzdar	Advocate	Much, Bolan

A review of the above AHRC report with the data available on the South Asian Terrorist Portal revealed that at least 29 dead persons were not included in the AHRC list. Similarly, the incidents of abduction involving 40 persons were also missing from the AHRC list. In most of the lists issued by the Baloch nationalists, it was observed that non-Baloch victims of abduction and death couldn't find any space. Following are the lists of those victims that were not included in the list shared by AHRC. The following data is for the year 2011.

DEAD BODIES THAT WERE MISSING FROM AHRC REPORT

LIST OF PERSONS FOUND DEAD IN BALOCHISTAN THAT ARE NOT FOUND IN AHRC REPORT		No. Of persons
Feb-14	Police recovered another bullet-riddled dead body of a person, identified as Harzi Khan, from RCD Highway near Zero Point area of Uthal in Lasbela District .	1
Mar-17	A bullet-riddled body of Syed Mohammad Shah, a head constable was found in a nullah in the Spani road area.	1
Mar-25	Eight dead bodies, including that of a student leader, were recovered from various areas of Balochistan. According to official sources, six bodies were thrown near the Sui area of Dera Bugti District. A BRSO organiser Kohdil Bugti and his father Ali Baksh were among the dead, BRP spokesman Sher Mohamad Bugti, said. Two of the victims were identified as Shah Baksh Bugti and Rahmdil Bugti, while identity of the remaining two bodies could not be ascertained.	8
Apr-03	Two more decomposed bodies of missing persons were recovered in Tasp area of Panjgur District in Balochistan. Sources said that both the victims had been shot in the head multiple times. Identification of the bodies has not been ascertained as yet.	2
Apr-16	The bullet-riddled body of an assistant sub-inspector (ASI), identified as Muhammad Hamid Baloch, was found in Bhawani area on the RCD Highway in Lasbela District of Balochistan. No group has claimed the responsibility for the killing so far.	1
Apr-19	A bullet-riddled dead body of a doctor, identified as Mumtaz Haider, who was abducted on March 28 was found in Killi Kamalo area on Saryab Road in Quetta.	1
Apr-20	A bullet-riddled dead body of an unidentified person was found in Choko area of Awaran District.	1
Apr-24	A dead body of a policeman, identified as Naseer Ahmed Ronjho, who was abducted from Hub a few days ago, was found in a garden behind the office of the Lasbela District Police chief in Uthal.	1
Apr-26	One BC personnel, identified as Faiz Muhammad, was killed and three others sustained injuries in a landmine blast while they were on their routine patrol in Chatter area of Dera Murad Jamali city of Naseerabad District.	1
May-15	Bullet-riddled dead bodies of four SFs personnel were found in Degari intersection of Dasht tehsil area in Mastung District. The victims were identified as Muhammad Salim, Muhammad Nadeem, residents of Quetta, Major Riaz and Hawaldar Muhammad Yasin, of Multan District in Punjab.	5
Jul-06	Two bullet-riddled daed bodies, identified as that of Azam Mehrab and Rahim, were recovered from Juzak in the outskirts of Turbat District.	2

Jul-30	Two bullet-riddled bodies were found from Liari area of Uthal city of Lasbela District. The identities of the bodies were established through pieces of paper recovered from each body, identifying them as Sahrbat, son of Ahmed Khan Marri and Zaman, son of Bangal Marri, both residents of Vindar, a town in Lasbela. Sources at the hospital confirmed that the victims had been tortured and then shot to death.	2
Aug-09	A bullet-riddled dead body of Amir Khan Marri who was abducted from Lasbela District was found in the industrial town of Hub in Quetta.	1
Aug-10	Two bullet-riddled dead bodies of construction workers were found in Dashti Bazaar area of Turbat District. The victims were identified as Ghulam Yasin and Abdul Razzaq.	2
	Total	29

Source: www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/pakistan/Balochistan/timeline/index.html

MISSING PERSONS THAT ARE NOT FOUND IN AHRC REPORT

LIST OF PERSONS ABDUCTED IN BALOCHISTAN THAT ARE NOT FOUND IN AHRC REPORT		No. of Persons
Mar-02	The LEA launched a massive search operation in Tambo tehsil of Naseerabad District for the recovery of two judges who were abducted on February 27.	2
Mar-04	Two local tribesmen, identified as Jaleel Pirkani and Ali Jan Sumalani, were abducted at gunpoint from Mangochar town of Kalat District.	2
Mar-07	Nilofar Abadan, the wife of a former provincial minister Faridoon Abadan was abducted by unidentified militants in the Quivery road area of Quetta. Faridoon Abadan had been abducted over 10 years ago and remains missing till date.	1
Mar-28	Unidentified assailants abducted a doctor, Mumtaz Hyderi, near the Golimar intersection on Brewery Road in Quetta.	1
Apr-20	A professor, identified as Abdul Hameed Mengal, of Engineering University in Khuzdar District was abducted by unidentified assailants.	1
Apr-20	A man, Mohammad Ayub, was abducted when he was on his way to his home.	1
May-23	Five security personnel have been abducted from Sherani area of Zhob District while they were going to Islamabad from Quetta.	5
Jun-02	Unidentified armed militants abducted two brick traders, identified as Haji Faiz Muhammad and Haji Muhammad Mandukhail from Dasht area some 14 km from Quetta.	2
Jun-12	Unidentified militants abducted two persons, identified as Haji Wali Muhammad and Sultan, at gunpoint in Dhadar area of Bolan District.	2
Jul-01	A Swiss couple, coming from Dera Ghazi Khan District in Punjab towards Quetta, was abducted from Killi Nigah area in Loralai District.	2
Jul-17	Armed militants of BLA abducted five men, who were heading to work at Sorange coal mine, located around 40 kilometres east of Quetta. Basham Baloch, a spokesman of BLA, claimed responsibility for the abduction. He said the men were abducted to force the government to stop mining.	5
Aug-08	A passenger van was intercepted near Chaman town in Qilla Abdullah District and 15 people belonging to the Suleman tribe were abducted by armed militants.	15
Aug-13	Unidentified assailants abducted a Para Medical Association (PMA) official, Finance Secretary Khuda Bakhsh Lehri, from Kalat of Balochistan.	1
	Total	40

Source: <http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/pakistan/Balochistan/timeline/index.html>

End Notes

1. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hazara_Democratic_Party
2. Pakistan Balochistan Economic Report – From periphery to core – Vol. II, World Bank, May 2008 – Page 143.
3. <http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/pakistan/baloch.htm>
Balochistan is dying out [<http://www.viewpointonline.net/balochistan-is-dying-out.html#comments>]
- The pro-Taliban elements are active in the province whereas sectarian groups have been targeting members of the Shia community, particularly the Persian-speaking Hazaras. Such sectarian attacks are on the rise occurring mainly in the provincial capital, Quetta. The pro-Taliban Islamist groups are attacking those who act contrary to their interpretation of Islam.
4. http://www.dailytimes.com.pk/default.asp?page=2007\06\12\story_12-6-2007_pg7_14 (Balochistan home to lowest-literacy rate population in Pakistan)
5. Pakistan Balochistan Economic Report – From periphery to core – Volume II, World Bank, May 2008 – Page 58)
6. Ibid, Pp 53
7. Ibid, Pp 105
8. Pakistan Balochistan Economic Report – From periphery to core – Volume II, World Bank, May 2008 – Page 84)
9. Ibid, Pp 53
10. Data from SATP for 2010 and 2011
11. A highly recognized organization working for the rights of the people of Pakistan. They issue annual reports and make it available on their website. This report contains data on different human rights issues like; violence against women, target killings and missing persons. Website: <http://www.hrcp-web.org/default.asp>
12. Both of these websites carry valuable data on terrorism, target killings, and other related issues.
13. One of its website is inaccessible and the other has no data base available on target killings and abduction events in Balochistan. However, they circulate data through emails to media persons throughout the world and especially in Pakistan. (<http://www.examiner.com/foreign-policy-in-baltimore/balochi-national-voice-launched-new-party-will-work-at-international-levels>)
14. They run an accessible blog but there is no data available on it. They also disseminate data through their reports using email system and their data also cover Baloch people from Pakistan and Iranian Balochistan that are subjected to any kinds violence. Website: <http://balochistanhcr.blogspot.com/>
15. Pakistan Balochistan Economic Report – From periphery to core – Vol. II, World Bank, May 2008 – Page 53
16. <http://www.hrw.org/news/2011/07/13/pakistan-upsurge-killings-balochistan>
17. <http://www.srilankaguardian.org/2011/03/inside-story-baloch-political-prisoners.html>
18. <http://www.pakobserver.net/detailnews.asp?id=90266> - US involvement in Balochistan
19. <http://www.srilankaguardian.org/2011/03/inside-story-baloch-political-prisoners.html>
20. Ibid
21. <http://www.allvoices.com/contributed-news/7820578-2010-was-an-atrocious-year-for-baloch-political-prisoners>
“Pakistani Military and their sponsored Organisation Sepah-e-Shohada-e-Balochistan (The Army of the Martyrs of Balochistan), which has been named as PUNJABI DEATH SQUAD by the Baloch people, have claimed the responsibility for most of the under-custody killings of Baloch political activists.”

22. <http://tribune.com.pk/story/171734/coalition-woes-jui-f-opts-for-silence-despite-provocation/>
23. <http://www.dawn.com/2011/08/02/army-not-behind-killing-of-baloch-activists-kayani.html>
24. <http://iaoj.wordpress.com/2011/09/30/grapes-turning-sour-the-apc/> (GRAPES TURNING SOUR: THE APC – By Waseem Altaf) “The DG.ISI categorically denied any links with Haqqani network and any export of terrorism. However Mian Nawaz Sharif countered him and asked if that was so why the whole world accused Pakistan?”
25. Pakistan Balochistan Economic Report – From periphery to core – Vol. II, World Bank, May 2008 – Page 53)
26. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Balochistan_conflict
27. Pakistan Balochistan Economic Report – From periphery to core – Vol. II, World Bank, May 2008 – Page 18)
28. <http://tribune.com.pk/story/206053/spinning-half-truths-on-balochistan/>
29. A recent report by Amir Mateen in the Jang of 11 November 2011 has also brought to light various aspects of Nawab Akbar Bugti's hold on Balochistan resources. It gives details of the amount of money Bugti used to receive from Pakistan Petroleum Limited that runs into four to five crore rupees a month from the Gas Companies plus other benefits in different shapes and forms.
30. <http://english.aljazeera.net/indepth/features/2011/07/2011725145048574888.html> - Pakistani troops aid Bahrain's crackdown 30 Jul 2011. Excerpts from the news:
"Pakistanis, particularly Baluchs, make up a large part of the Bahraini force," said Fahad Desmukh, a former resident of Bahrain who now lives in Pakistan.
"Recruited into the special forces, the national guard, and the riot police, the Pakistani citizens are tasked with suppressing Shia protesters that are reportedly demanding equal rights after years of alleged oppression at the hands of the royal family, part of Bahrain's Sunni minority."
31. <http://www.csmonitor.com/World/terrorism-security/2009/1019/p99s01-duts.html>
32. <http://www.petertatchellfoundation.org/balochistan/terror-talibanisation-balochistan>