

# Shia Lawyer and his son killed in Pakistan due to firing Anti-Shia terrorist



Former president of the Malir Bar, Salahuddin Haider Jafri and his son Ali Raza were killed in an ambush on Saturday.

According to police, Salahuddin left home for work with his son when Wahhabi [terrorist](#) gunmen opened fire on his vehicle near Azadi Chowk in Landhi, leaving them injured. Both succumbed to their wounds on way to the hospital. Their bodies were shifted to Jinnah Hospital for medical formalities. A large number of [lawyers](#) rushed to the hospital. It was learned that Mr. Salahuddin belonged to Sindh [Shia](#) Organization.

Allama Hassan Zafar Naqvi said that the government has failed to protect the lives of [Shia Muslim](#) Pakistanis. He said that the murders of father and son and firing on a trustee of Masjid were proofs of government's failures.

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## Saudi Shia Muslim Victims of Sectarian Isolationism

Incidents of oppression and discrimination have directed the Shia Rights Watch's attention to the country of Saudi Arabia. The mission of the SRW organization is to protect the rights of Shia worldwide through research and activism.

The Saudi government is neglecting to protect the rights of Shia Muslims within

its borders, according to a report released by Shia Rights Watch. This 27-page report examines governmental practices and documented cases of human rights violations to demonstrate the need for the active support of the United States government towards the Shia population of Saudi Arabia, as well as to urge the Saudi authorities to reform their government's practices.



The Saudi monarchy, governed by the Al-Saud family since its foundation in 1934, is majority Sunni Muslim, and is intolerant and oppressive of its Shia minority, which makes up 15-20 percent of the country's total population of 28 million. Shia sects such as the Twelvers and the Ismaili have been able to maintain a strong religious presence despite widespread oppression, yet millions still face grievous infringements upon their human rights.

The report includes results of an investigation conducted by Shia Rights Watch in recent months. The investigation revealed that discrimination is prevalent in several sectors. Shia face employment discrimination, restriction of educational opportunities, arbitrary arrest and murder, and the destruction of their religious centers. According to the report, "the Saudi government not only suppresses the Shia, but also uses its power to limit Shia and their activities in order to reduce their power and influence." The report identifies specific incidents in which the Saudi government violated key provisions of this declaration, specifically the rights to life, equal education, free expression, peaceful assembly, dignity / brotherhood, and equal employment.

The report is largely based off case studies of incidents of violations of human rights in Arab Spring conflict. According to reporters, the Saudi government is guilty of arresting and detaining peaceful Shia protesters in the heat of Arab Spring conflict.

Saudi children have not been protected from this discrimination and violence. According to the report, “Shia children suffer greatly in Saudi Arabia due to their faith and belief system. In recent months many children have been detained without any law or system to protect their rights.” A list reveals the names of eleven Shia children who have been detained in recent months.

This report also points out where Saudi practices deviate from laws and human rights in schools. The report cites the 2011 report by the United States Commission on International Religious Freedom, which states, “in Saudi Arabia education is particularly difficult and restricted to Wahhabi curriculums. There is no tolerance towards any other belief system besides the Wahhabi.”

Beyond education, the report also details incidents of employment discrimination in which Shia Muslims are excluded from the oil and petrochemical industries, leaving many Shia impoverished despite living in one of the world’s wealthiest countries.

The report concludes by offering recommendations of action for the US government to take in order to protect the Shia in Saudi Arabia from continued violence and discrimination. In accordance with the International Human Rights Bill, these recommendations include measures to free prisoners, rebuild destroyed buildings, provide financial compensation to the families of victims, encourage peace-focused dialogue, and end discriminatory governmental practices which have hindered Shia freedoms and participation in public affairs.

Get the Report

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# 68 Shia killed in the month of

# February in Pakistan



*At least 68 [Shia Muslims](#) were killed in attacks by terrorist all over [Pakistan](#) during the month of February 2012. [Shia Muslims](#) consider it part of the daily Shia genocide which they have to face in Pakistan. No concrete action has so far been taken against the terrorists.*

**Sindh:** Three were Killed in Karachi. They were identified as Asif on February 9, Qari Sadaqat on February 15 and [Kazim Ali](#) on February 16. Jafar was injured on February 1, Takhleeq Haider wounded on February 10 and Dr. Najmi was injured on February 12.

**Punjab:** One [Shia](#) was killed on February 27. Allama Saqlain was first injured in terrorist attack of Sipah-e-Sahaba/Lashkar-e-Jhangvi, the notorious but banned terrorist outfit. He succumbed to fatal wounds. One [Nasir Abbas](#) was injured on February 11.

**Gilgit-Baltistan:** At least 20 Shia were killed in [Gilgit Baltistan](#). 19 of them were pilgrims returning from their pilgrimage and on their way to homes when their bus was stopped and they were got alighted of the buses and their identity cards were checked and then they were killed. The massacre took place in the Kohistan district of Khyber Pukhtoonkhwa therefore it was named the Kohistan Tragedy. Maumin Zuhair Ali was killed on February 29.

**Khyber Pukhtoonkhwa:** At least 44 Shia were killed in the province. One Azmat Abbas was killed in Abbotabad on February 13. More than 35 were killed in a suicidal attack by banned Taliban terrorists in Kurrum Agency on February 17. Another 8 were killed in the firing of FC cops on peaceful protestors who staged a demonstration to protest the genocide of Shia Muslims.

No casualty was reported from Balochistan.

At least 241 Shia Muslims were killed in past 6 months. February has been the most dangerous month. However, human rights organizations, government, NGOs, international community all remain silent on ongoing genocide of Shia

Muslims. No action has taken against the ferocious terrorists so far.

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# 18 Shia Killed in Bus Ambush in Kohistan, Pakistan



18 [Shia Muslims](#) including 3 women 3 children were killed and eight others were injured on Tuesday when Wahabi terrorists of Sipah-e-Sahaba and Lashkar-e-Jhangvi stopped passengers and ordered them to get off the bus on [Karakoram Highway](#) in the district of Kohistan.

The bus No. 8371 owned by Mashaburum private bus service was carrying at least 39 passengers on board from Gilgit to Rawalpindi.

Eight armed terrorists of banned outfit [Sipah-e-Sahaba](#) and [Lashkar-e-Jhangvi](#) stopped two buses and a coaster. The terrorists were reported to be in Army uniform. They asked the passengers to get off the bus and shot them after checking their CNICs.

“All the people on board were [Shia](#) Muslims, and at the moment it looks like they were targeted by armed men from the local Sunni community,” a senior police official told Reuters.

A spokesman belongs to Jandullah faction of the Pakistani Taliban, a Sunni militant group, claimed responsibility for the killings.

The bodies of the killed have been kept at Shatial hospital.

Abdul Sattar, a local lawmaker (MP), said eight gunmen were involved in the ambush, and all were wearing military uniforms, presumably to make it easier to stop the bus.

Kohistan borders the Swat valley, where [Pakistan](#) in 2009 managed to put down a two-year [Taliban insurgency](#).

Human rights groups have heavily criticized the Pakistani government for failing to crackdown on sectarian violence between the country's majority Sunni and minority Shiite Muslim communities that has killed thousands.

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## Toll of Shi'a killed in Parachinar Suicide Blast Mounts to 44 + Name



A suicide bomb attack on a market in a [Shia](#) area in north-west [Pakistan](#) has killed 30 Shia and injured at least 50 others, officials say.

The death toll from Friday's suicide blast and subsequent firing by security forces on protesters in Parachinar rose to 44 on Saturday. 18 Shia were killed in bus ambush in Kohistan, Pakistan.

The attacker blew himself up close to a mosque in the town of [Parachinar](#) in Pakistan's tribal region of Kurram.

Three more Shia died when security forces fired on crowds protesting against the attack.

According to Reuters news agency, Pakistani Taliban were behind this attack.

Shia of Parachinar are victims of human rights violations. According to our reporter, there have been a lot of crime in this area which SRW will cover in their



Shia Pakistan report latter.

**List of some of the [Shia](#) killed in Parachinar on 17 Feb 2012**

- 1) Johar Ali s/o Shafat Ali (Mulana)
- 2) Qaisar Hussain s/o Abdullah Shaikh
- 3) Ali Raza s/o M Qamber Shakardara
- 4) Yaqoob s/o Ghulam Ali Shangak
- 5) Murtuza s/o Burer Hussain Salozan
- 6) Shuqat Hussain s/o Akber Hussain
- 7/ Mazahir Hussain s/o Akber Hussain Malikhel
- 8) Syed Saber Hussain s/o Nabi Zareen
- 9) Jan Agha s/o Noor Hussain Khoshi
- 10) [Shujat Hussain](#) s/o Hussain Ghulam Zareen
- 11) Hadayet Hussain s/o Moheb Ali Dahl
- 12) Syed Istyaq Hussain s/o Syed Akber Zareen
- 13) Habib Hussain s/o Imran Ali
- 14) Jameel Hussain s/o Ali Zaman
- 15) Azgher Ali s/o Dafter Ali Salozan
- 16) Irfan Ali s/o Sultan Ali Zareen
- 17) Ghulam Hussain s/o Meer Hasan Zareen
- 18) Haider Abbas s/o Meer Hasan Zareen
- 19) Bahar Hussain s/o Iqbal Hussain Molana
- 20) Rashed Hussain s/o Liyaqt Hussain Pekar
- 21) Wajid Hussain s/o Manzoor Ali Zeran
- 22) Manzoor Ali Zeran
- 23) Qasir Hussian s/o Mohib Haji Boshera
- 24) Noor Aalm s/o Hamid Sappar shaheed upon firing of Rangers
- 25) Ikhtiar Sappar
- 26) Rashid Ali s/o Ali Mohammed Kirman, shaheed upon firing of Rangers
- 27) Arif s/o Hasan Kirman
- 28) Gulzar Sholazan
- 29) Wajid Ali s/o Manzoor Ali Zeeran
- 30) Ikhtiar Zeeran, shaheed upon firing of Rangers
- 31) S Asif Hussain s/o Syed Hasan Jan Kirman,
- 32) Kamran Ali s/o Imran Ali, Shablan
- 33) Mashad Hussain s/o Sultan Hasan, Gwadarm

- 34) Zeeshan s/o Ashiq Hussain, Kara Khela
  - 35) Qaisar Ali s/o Naseeb Ali, Khawat
  - 36) Shujaat, Baghdi
  - 37) Kamran Ali s/o Mukhtar Ali, Zeeran
  - 38) [Abid Hussain](#), Zeeran
  - 39) S Asif Hussain s/o Syed Hur Hussain, Kirman
  - 40) Javaid hussain s/o Imran Ali Kirman
  - 41) Wahab Ali s/o [Noor Ali](#) Pawar
  - 42) Syed Mohd s/o Wilayat Hussain Kirman
  - 43) Turab Ali s/o Hussain Ali Shalozan
  - 44) Sahid Hussain s/o [Ahmed Ali](#) Pawar
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# Anti- Şiilik

## Anti- Şiilik- Terminolojisi ve Tarihi

Anti- Şiilik terimi Şii mezhebine baęlı olan Müslümanlara karşı varolan önyargı ve nefreti tanımlamak için kullanılır.

Bu terim ilk olarak 2011 yılında Shia Rights Watch tarafından ortaya çıkarılsa da, anti- Şiilik uzun bir tarihe dayanmaktadır.

### Tarihte Şiiler

Şiilerin adaletsizliğe dayanan uzun bir tarihi vardır. Hz. Muhammed'in vefatından itibaren, halifelerin adaletsiz ve şiddete dayalı yönetimlerini eleştirdiklerinden dolayı Şiiler ayrımcılıęa maruz kalmışlardır. Şiiler pasif direniş ve herkes için eşit hakları savunurken, halifeler, insanların temel ihtiyaçlarını bile gözardı ediyorlardı.

Bu tür ideolojik farklılıkların büyümesi Vahabi, Selefi ve Nasebi gibi radikal gruplarda anti- Şiilięin oluşmasına neden oldu. Bir çok Şii tarih boyunca hayatını, özgürlüğünü ve itibarını kaybetti. Tüm Şii imamlar ve onları sevenler ya anti Şii gruplarca, ya da diktatör yöneticiler tarafından öldürüldü. Anti Şiilik Hz.



Muhammed'in vefatından beridir Şiiler için bir tehdit arz etmektedir.

## Şimdiki Durum

Son yıllarda, Suudi Arabistan'ın da finansal desteğiyle, anti- Şiilik tüm dünyada ivme kazanmıştır: Suudi Arabistan'daki Şii türbelerinin yıkılması, Bahreyn'de Şii evlerine yapılan saldırılar, Pakistan'da Şiilerin öldürülmesi, Suriye ve Irak'da Şii nüfusun fazla olduğu yerlerde yollara koyulan bombalar, Şam'da Şiilerin ve Nusayrilerin öldürülmeleri anti- Şiiliğin en son örnekleridir.

Şii cinayetleri anti- Şiiliğin tek göstergesi değildir. Anti- Şiilik aşağıda verilen kategorilerde de kendini göstermektedir:

- İnanç (Şiiler kafir olarak görülmektedir)
- Ekonomik (Şiiler özellikle Suudi Arabistan ve Bahreyn'de yüksek rütbeli devlet işlerine sahip olamamaktadırlar)
- Sosyal (Şiiler Malezya'da toplumun normları içinde sayılmamaktadırlar)
- Irkçı (Şiiler aşağı bir ırk olarak görülmektedir)

## **Anti- Şiilik: Büyüyen Bir Fenomen**

Anti-Şiilik toplumda, özellikle medya ve insan hakları kuruluşlarında daha fazla yer almaya başlamıştır.

- Anti- Şiilik ve Medya

Anti- Şiiliğin en büyük örneği medyada görülmektedir. Arap baharının ortaya çıkmasından itibaren Şiiler radikal gruplar tarafından tehdit edilmeye başlamışlardır, binlercesi yaralanmış ya da öldürülmüştür. Bir çok Şii kadın ve çocuk tutuklanmış, işkenceye maruz kalmıştır. Şiilere ait birçok tarihi yapı yakılıp yıkılmıştır. Buna rağmen, medya bu konuda sessiz kalmaktadır.

- Anti- Şiilik ve İnsan Hakları Organizasyonları

2011 ayaklanmalarından itibaren anti- Şiilik ivme kazanmıştır. SRW bir çok insan hakları organizasyonu bu konuda harekete geçmeleri ve Şiilere karşı olan zulmü bitirmeleri için irtibata geçmesine rağmen ciddi bir sonuç alamamıştır. Buna bağlı olarak, Suudi Arabistan, Bahreyn, Suriye ve Pakistan gibi ülkelerde Şii ölümlerinin sayısı her geçen gün artmıştır. Suriye ve Bahreyn'de yaralı insanların

sağlık tesislerine ulaşımaları bulunmamaktadır. Suudi Arabistan'da Şiiler temel haklarından bile mahsun bırakılmaktadırlar. İkinci sınıf vatandaş sayılmanın yanı sıra birçok özgürlükten yoksundurlar. Malezya'da Şiiler inançlarını toplum içinde uygulama ve öğretme hakkına sahip değildirler. Buna rağmen, insan hakları organizasyonları bu konuda sessiz olmayı ve işin içine girmemeyi seçmişlerdir.

## SRW ve Anti- Şiilik

SRW anti- Şiilik teriminin Şiilere karşı yapılan zulümleri açıklamak amacıyla kullanılmasını istemektedir. Bu zulümler tüm dünyada görülmektedir ve Şiilerin varlığını ve inançlarını tehdit etmektedir. Şiilere karşı yapılanlara karşı en kısa zamanda bir farkındalık oluşturulmalı ve bu zulüm durdurulmalıdır.

# الكراهية ضد الشيعة

## الكراهية ضد الشيعة- لغويا وتاريخيا

عبارة الكراهية ضد التشيع تعني التعاطي بفوقية او بكراهية ضد المسلمين الشيعة.

تم تعريف عبارة 'الكراهية ضد التشيع' لأول مرة في التاريخ اللغوي عبر منظمة شيعة رايتس ووتش عام 2011 الا ان العبارة لها جذور تاريخية.

## الشيعة تاريخيا

لدى الشيعة تاريخ طويل وعريق في مقارعة الظلم يمتد من اليوم الذي استشهد فيه نبي الاسلام المصطفى محمد صلى الله عليه واله. فمنذ ذلك اليوم، كانوا عرضة للتمييز بسبب انتقاداتهم للخلفاء لما ارتكبوه من اضطهاد وعنف ضد من خالفهم.

بينما كانت الشيعة تدعو الى تطبيق مفاهيم اللاعنف والمساواة للجميع، الخلفاء استمروا في تجاهلهم لحقوق الناس الاساسية.

وتوسعت الفجوة بسبب الاختلافات بين هاذين النهجين في العقائد والمفاهيم مما ادى مؤخرا الى تشكيل جماعات متطرفة ومعادية كالوهابية، و السلفية و... نصبت العداء لمدرسة اهل البيت عليهم السلام.

و هذا التاريخ مليء بقصص فقد الارواح في صفوف الشيعة، والحد من حريتهم والاعتداء على كراماتهم. حتى انهم قتلوا ائمة الشيعة و اصحابهم اشد قتلة بعد اعتداءات من قبل جماعات متطرفة و معادية للشيعة و بغطاء الملوك والحكام الديكتاتوريين. وبناء على ذلك، يمكن ان نستنتج ان الكراهية ومعاداة الشيعة

## الوضع الحالي

تنامي شعور الكراهية ضد الشيعة في السنوات الاخيرة بشكل دراماتيكي متغذيا بضخ التمويل المالي السعودي والقطري للجماعات المتطرفة مما ادى الى تدمير مساجد شيعية وبيوتهم في السعودية و البحرين مثلا، القتل الجماعي للشيعة في باكستان، التفجيرات على الطرقات المزدحمة في مناطق ذات اغلبية شيعية في سوريا والعراق، سفك دماء الشيعة والعلويين في دمشق كل هذا يعتبر امثلة على الكراهية ضد الشيعة.

القتل ليس المثال الوحيد على الكراهية ضد الشيعة.

بالاضافة الى ذلك، فان الكراهية ضد الشيعة تبرز على سبيل المثال لا الحصر:

- عقائديا، يعتبر اعداء التشيع ان الشيعة خارجين عن الاسلام واكثر من ذلك فانهم يعتبرونهم كفارا.
- اقتصاديا، غير مسموح للشيعة بالتمتع بمناصب مرموقة وهامة او حتى الحصول على وظائف حكومية من الدرجة الاولى في اغلب الدول العربية.
- اجتماعيا، الشيعة مبعدون عن النسيج الاجتماعي في اغلب الدول العربية وبعض دول شرق آسيا كاندونيسيا مثلا.

## الكراهية ضد التشيع: تنامي الظاهرة

الكراهية ضد التشيع آخذة في النمو في اغلب الدول العربية و على مختلف الاصعدة وخاصة على الصعيد الاعلامي، مدعومة باموال دول معروفة بدعم التطرف والارهاب، و ربما اخذت طريقها نحو منظمات حقوق الانسان ايضا.

## الكراهية ضد التشيع والاعلام

يمكن رصد نماذج الكراهية ضد التشيع في الاعلام.

فمنذ نشوء الثورات العربية، كان الشيعة عرضة للتهديد من قبل المتطرفين. وقتل وجرح الالاف، واعتقلت النساء والاطفال، وهدمت العديد من المواقع التاريخية. هذا ويبقى الاعلام صامتا حيال ما يجري من الاعتداءات اللانسانية ضد الشيعة.

## الكراهية ضد التشيع ومنظمات حقوق الانسان

منذ بدء الثورات عام 2011، بدأت الكراهية ضد التشيع بالبروز واقعا في الشرق الاوسط. وبدأت منظمة شيعة رايتس ووتش بالتواصل مع منظمات حقوقية عالمية لفعل شيء ما وايقاف هذا العنف ضد الشيعة ولكن لم يكن هناك اي تجاوب جدي. لذا، فان مدى الاستهداف القاتل للشيعة في توسع كل يوم في دول كالسعودية ومن في فلكتها، البحرين، سوريا وباكستان و....

وجرحى البحرين وسوريا ليس لديهم اسعافات طبية.

الشيعة في اغلب الدول العربية لا يتمتعون بحقوقهم الاساسية،

ويصنفون على انهم مواطنين من الدرجة الثانية وهم محرومون من الحرية.

الشيعة في ماليزيا، ليس لديهم الحق في ممارسة او تعلم عقيدتهم علنا.

ورغم هذا الواقع، فان منظمات حقوق الانسان فضلت الصمت على التحرك.

## شيعة رايتس ووتش والكراهية ضد الشيعة

تحت شيعة رايتس ووتش على الالتفات الى خلفية الكراهية ضد التشيع في الجرائم التي ترتكب بحق الشيعة.

فهذه الجرائم ترتكب ضد الشيعة اينما وجدوا في العالم وهي مصنفة على انها جرائم جائرة وخطيرة وتهدد وجود الشيعة ومدرستهم الفكرية. وعلى المجتمع الدولي والمنظمات الأخذ بعين الاعتبار هذه الجرائم والعمل على ايقافها فورا.

# Shia Pakistani citizen man killed in Karachi



Pakistani [Shia](#) citizen Ghulam Hussain was gunned down by the Wahhabi terrorists of Sipah-e-Sahaba and Lashkar-e-Jhangvi in Karachi on Friday afternoon Nov,25<sup>th</sup> 2011.

According to informed sources, [the target](#) of killing Shia Muslims have been continued in the metropolis. The recent killing of Ghulam Hussain, 70, was a part of the ongoing target killing of the Shiite Muslims community in Karachi.

He was gunned down by the armed terrorists of Sipah-e-Sahaba and Lashkar-e-Jhangvi in the remit of [North Nazimabad](#) police station, when he was going to offer the noon prayer for the nearest mosque.

It may be noted here that the leaders of the Shia community have expressed their concerns over the activities of the outlawed terrorists outfits in Karachi but the government has not taken any action against the criminal activities of the banned outfits.

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## 13 killed in attack on shia in pakistan



In yet another attack targeting [Shia](#) Muslims in [Pakistan](#). Militants belonging to outlawed [Lashkar-e-Jhangvi](#) group today stormed a bus carrying members from the minority community, gunning down at least 13 of them and injuring seven more in the restive Balochistan province. Three gunmen travelling in a pick-up truck stopped the bus with about 30 passengers in Akhtarabad area on the outskirts of provincial capital [Quetta](#), witnesses said.

Two gunmen then entered the bus and fired indiscriminately, they said. Thirteen men, most of them Shia [Hazaras](#), were killed and seven others injured, police said. The injured were taken to the Bolan Medical Complex and those with critical wounds were shifted to Quetta's military hospital.

Officials described the condition of three of the injured as serious. The attackers fled from the area before it was cordoned off by police and paramilitary Frontier Corps personnel. Witnesses said all the slain men were labourers who were going to a fruit and vegetable market for work. Ali Sher Haidry, a spokesman for [Lashkar-e-Jhangvi](#), telephoned reporters in Quetta and claimed responsibility for the killings. Haidry had made similar claims for attacks on Shias in the past.

The claim came hours after the Chief Justice of [Balochistan High Court](#) banned the publication of threatening statements from militants. City police chief Ahsan

Mehboob removed a police officer from his post for failing to provide security to the bus in the wake of several attacks on vehicles carrying Shia Hazaras in Quetta and nearby areas.

Source:ebaa.ne

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## 26 Shi'ite Pilgrims Killed in Pakistan



By Gul Yusufzai

QUETTA, [Pakistan](#) (Reuters) - Gunmen opened fire on a bus in Pakistan's southwestern province of Baluchistan in a suspected sectarian attack on Tuesday, killing at least 26 Shi'ite Muslim pilgrims traveling to Iran, police said.

Four assailants attacked the bus carrying more than 50 pilgrims near Mastung town around 50 km (30 miles) from the provincial capital of Quetta.

"They opened fire on the bus from all four sides. Then they got into the bus and fired again," a police official in Mastung said.

Three more people were killed when gunmen opened fire on an ambulance near Quetta as it headed to the attack site in Mastung.

Sunni Muslim militants loyal to al Qaeda and the Taliban have carried out high-profile attacks on members of Pakistan's Shi'ite minority in the past.

"Two vehicles intercepted the bus. Forced all the passengers off and opened fire. Many of them fled," the driver of the bus, Khushal Khan, told reporters at the scene of the blast.

“They were eight to 10 men and they were carrying rocket launchers and Kalashnikovs.”

Some shoes of the victims were scattered in the area. Rescue workers removed bodies from the spot.

Sunni militants have stepped up attacks against Shi'ites in Baluchistan in recent months.

Ethnic Baluch militants have been waging a low-level insurgency in Baluchistan for years for more autonomy and greater control over natural resources of the region.

Officials say there is no evidence linking them with Islamist militants.

At least 10 Shi'ites were killed in a suicide bombing near Quetta on the Muslim festival of Eid on August 31.

Pakistan has seen a surge in violence since al Qaeda chief Osama bin Laden was killed by U.S. special forces in a secret raid in a Pakistani town in May.

Militants have vowed revenge for bin Laden's death.

(Writing by Zeeshan Haider; Editing by Sugita Katyal)

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