



November 2019



C o n t e n t s

- 01** | **JAMMU MASSACRE: AN EYEWITNESS RECALLS**
Umar Shah
- 02** | **BLOODIED RIVERS OF KASHMIR**
Jammu Massacre 1947
- 03** | **JAMMU MASSACRE OF 1947 THAT WAS SHROUDED IN KASHMIR-HAPPENINGS OF THAT TIME**
M.J. Aslam
- 07** |  **Turkey's military and diplomatic success in northern Syria**
Merve Sebnem Oruç
- 10** | **CHINA-PAKISTAN TIES WEATHER GLOBAL STORM**
Daniel Hyatt
- 11** | **PAPUA, KASHMIR: PEACE IN THE BACKYARD, PEACE IN THE WORLD**
Julia Suryakusuma
- 13** | **ACCOUNTS OF TORTURE AND HARASSMENT BY INDIAN ARMY IN SOUTH KASHMIR**
QURATULAIN REHBAR AND MASRAT ZAHRA
- 16** | **PRIME MINISTER AJK'S VISIT OF BRUSSELS**
- 12** | **News Section**

Patron
Mansoor Qadir Dar

Chief Editor
Raja Muhammad Sajjad Khan

Editor
Muhammad Sarfraz Khan

Assistant Editor
Matloob Hussain

Circulation
Naqeebullah Gardezi

DISCLAIMER

The articles and columns are published in this magazine in good faith. However the contents of these writings do not necessary reflect views of the magazine.

Published by:

Chief Editor Kashmir Today K-Block, New District
Complex, Muzaffarabad.
Website: www.jklc.org
E-mail: kashmirtodaymzd@gmail.com
Ph: 05822-920072, 05822-920074

Month: November 2019
Volume: 08
Issue: 09
Quantity: 1000
Price Rs. 150/-
Yearly Subscription: Rs. 1000/-

Registration No.MZD-31
Printed by Dharti Art Press

JAMMU MASSACRE: AN EYEWITNESS RECALLS

Umar Shah

Bloodbath are not alien to Kashmir perturbed past- they are the inseparable part of it. One such scene of carnage of innocents was witnessed in the same year when India got independence from British is the Massacre of Jammu that took place on November 6, 1947. This day, every year, is observed as a black day in Kashmir for on that fateful day Muslims in hundreds of thousands were killed with an attempt to change state's demography. Join us on Facebook here Ved Bhasin, a veteran journalist who has been the witness to several turning points in the politics of Jammu and Kashmir, and started Kashmir Times in 1954 and remained its editor for more than four decades. In one of his interviews to Rising Kashmir before his demise, he narrated that the riots at that time were organised and planned by the rulers with the support of RSS and other organisations. He said in the interview that during riots, Maharaja's Prime Minister Mir Chand Mahajan invited minority leaders from communal parties and National Conference. "We met at Maharaja's palace. I was in the meeting as a representative of students." Bhasin says that there were some prominent names like Trilok Chand Dutt, Girdhari Lal Dogra and Om Saraf. Mahajan told us that power was being transferred to the people of J&K and that Hindus and Sikhs should demand parity. Om Saraf replied to him saying how parity could be demanded when there was so much difference in the Hindu and Muslim population. Mahajan pointed at a forest area down the Maharaja palace, where some Gujjars had been killed recently, and said population can also change. According to him when Jammu city was placed under curfew, Muslims were not allowed to come out of their houses while Hindus were moving freely. Convoys of RSS men used to start from the Praja Parishad chief Prem Nath Dogra's House in Kacchi Chawni. They were armed and moving freely from lane to lane, massacring people. "The then Governor of Jammu, Chet Ram Chopra called me and told me if I were not his relative, he would have got me arrested. He told me to

stop talking of communal amity," Bhasin said. However, Bhasin says that there was communal amenity in Kashmir at the time when Muslims in Jammu were being massacred. "Not a single Hindu (Kashmiri Pandit) was touched despite they being a microscopic minority." What happened on Nov 6, 1947 Lakhs of Muslims in Jammu on November 06, 1947 while migrating to the newly formed state Pakistan were attacked and the carnage carried by the extremist groups killed around 3 lakh people including women and children. British daily The London Times quoting its special correspondent in India stated that the Maharaja, under his own supervision, got assassinated 2, 37,000 Muslims, using military forces in the Jammu area. The editor of Statesman, Ian Stephen, in his book Horned Moon writes that till the end of autumn 1947, more than 200,000 Muslims were murdered in one go. Horace Alexander wrote in the Spectator (16 January 1948) that the killings had "the tacit consent of State authority" and he puts the figure at 2, 00,000. One of the eye witnesses to this incident, Abdul Qayum Qureshi, recalled that there was a big ground where refugees were camping. Volunteers were guarding them, but everybody lived in a state of fear. The extremists and Dogra soldiers had besieged the area but they did not dare to enter



inside. Muslim volunteers led by a former army official Captain Naseer-u-din defended the camp bravely.



“Meanwhile a fresh group of refugees arrived but the ground was full so they were accommodated in an empty Haveli (a mansion). But the killers had taken positions in a trench close to the Haveli. And when people entered the Haveli premises, the killers started indiscriminate firing, but the Muslim volunteers fought back. Then a Dogra official, Chetan Chopra, arrived with the message that he wanted to talk to Captain Naseer-ud-din. Around 4 PM Captain Naseer returned saying the administration has announced a ceasefire and assured that the violators will be punished,” Qureshi recalled. According to him the ceasefire continued for seven days but the situation remained tense. On 5 November Muslims were asked to assemble in the police lines Jammu. “I remember about

the border area. “I was also part of this caravan. But after half an hour drive the entire caravan was turned towards Bisna. Around 11 AM all of us, about 6000, were dragged out of the buses. Then they fired at us indiscriminately. The bloodbath continued for nearly three hours; like other people I took refuge in a canal,” he said. Qureshi recalls that people hid under thorny bushes and wherever they could. At 3 PM the Dogra officials asked the survivors to come out hiding so that they could be driven to safe places. “Having no alternative we came out, and fortunately on the directives of Sheikh Muhammad Abdullah we were later shifted to a refugee camp in Jammu. Only 250 had survived. My father was in the Valley and my two brothers were in Mirpur,” he said.

BLOODIED RIVERS OF KASHMIR

Jammu Massacre 1947

In 1947, Muslims were in a 61 per cent majority in the Jammu province. Horace Alexander wrote in the Spectator (January 16, 1948) that the killings had “the tacit consent of State authority” and put the figure at 200,000. On August 10, 1948, The Times (London) published a report by “A Special Correspondent”, an Indian Civil Service official who had served in the State. He wrote: “2,37,000 Muslims were systematically exterminated unless they escaped to Pakistan along the border by all the forces of the Dogra State, headed by the Maharaja in person and aided by Hindus and Sikhs. This happened in October 1947, five days before the first

Pathan invasion and nine days before the Maharaja's accession to India." India was, therefore, not responsible one bit. Hari Singh was, personally. Between 1941 and 1961, the Muslim population of Jammu fell from 61 per cent to 38 per cent. Sheikh Abdullah wrote: "There was enacted in every village and town through which he [Hari Singh] passed an orgy of arson and loot and murder of Muslims. In Jammu the killing of Muslims all over the province continued unabated for weeks under his very nose. In an article entitled "Being Muslim in Jammu", Zafar Chaudhary writes: "There was hardly any family in the region which escaped" it. Those "events permanently changed the way the Muslims of Jammu would

live or think" (Economic & Political Weekly; August 23, 2008). Some decided to make peace with the BJP agitators. The BJP's State president, Ashok Khajuria, said at a press conference on July 26: "Muslims vacate your houses... I am warning you... else, Jammu people are ready to throw you out." On November 5 and 6, 1947, more than 100 lorries, loaded with women, children and old men were taken into the wilderness of Kuthua forests. Hindu extremists and armed gangs were let loose on these innocent people and an unparalleled butchery was perpetrated, killing thousands of them. Women were raped, molested and their valuables looted. All these bloodsheds were taking place in full view of the Indian army, which had by that time occupied a major part of the state. In another act of butchery, a large gathering of 25000 Muslims, in Miran Sahib and Ranbir Singhpora, were machine-gunned. During migration to Pakistan in 1947, nearly 300,000 people were massacred in cold British daily "the London Times" wrote on October 10, 1947 in a report from its special correspondent in India that the Maharaja, under his own supervision, got assassinated 237,000 Muslims, using military forces in Jammu area. The editor of "Statesman" Ian Stephen, in his book "Horned Moon" wrote that till the end of autumn 1947, more than 200,000 Muslims were assassinated. The 1947 carnage left several Muslim majority populated villages in Jammu district alone totally Hindu or Sikh populated. In Jammu district alone, which is a part of the

larger Jammu province, Muslims numbered 158,630 and comprised 37 per cent of the total population of 428,719 in the year 1941. In the year 1961, Muslims numbered only 51,693 and comprised only 10 per cent of the total population of 516,932. The decrease in the number of Muslims in Jammu district alone was over 100,000. That there was a design to change the demographics is demonstrated by another incident. Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir, Mehr Chand Mahajan told a delegation of Hindus who met him in the palace when he arrived in Jammu that now when the power was being transferred to the people they should better demand parity. When one of them associated with the National Conference asked how they could demand parity when there was so much difference in population ratio. Pointing to the Ramnagar natural reserve below, where some bodies of Muslims were still lying, he said, "the population ratio too can change." According to official records of the United Nations Security Council, Meeting No. 534, March 6, 1951: "Shortly after the terrible slaughters in India, which accompanied Partition, the Maharaja set upon a course of action whereby, in the words of the special correspondent of The Times of London published in its issue of 10 October 1948, "in the remaining Dogra area, 237,000 Muslims were systematically exterminated, unless they escaped to Pakistan along the border, by all the forces of the Dogra State headed by the Maharaja in person and aided by Hindus and Sikhs".

JAMMU MASSACRE OF 1947 THAT WAS SHROUDED IN KASHMIR-HAPPENINGS OF THAT TIME

M.J. Aslam

Following Partition of Indian subcontinent in 1947, communal flare up erupted like volcanic lava almost everywhere. Unlike that of other communal killings, Hyderabad Muslim massacre of 1948 & Jammu Muslim massacre of 1947 are least talked about human tragedies in India seemingly in "national interest". Jammu Muslim massacre of Oct-Nov 1947 is distinguishable from other massacres that took place at that time elsewhere in Indian subcontinent mainly for the Ruler's complete

complicity in the gruesome genocide.

It is recorded & admitted that the ex-monarch of JK, Maharaja Hari Singh, was personally involved in that human tragedy of getting his Muslim subjects slaughtered in Udhampur, Chenani, Ramnagar, Reasi, Bhaderwah, Chhamb, Deva Batala, Manawsar, Akhnoor, Kathua, Talab Khatikan, Jogi Gate & other areas of Jammu division by RSS, Hindu & Sikh goons who were armed & supported by his [Dogra] soldiers, police &

officers in administration from top to bottom. The Hindu & Sikh refugees from West Punjab & NWFP were disgruntled & incited by RSS cadres for killing Muslims of Jammu. This “real” ethnic cleansing was reportedly done by Hari Singh to change demography of Jammu province under a notion that if plebiscite was going to be held in JK, at least, Jammu would that way go to India under a “zonal referendum”. As a result of the State sponsored genocide, 61% Muslim population of Jammu division was reduced to 38%. The “mad orgy” of armed communal marauders fully supported by the monarch's administration & troops forced lakhs of Muslims of Jammu division to flee from their homes to Sialkote & other adjacent places of “safety” along the border in Pakistan & Pakistan administered Kashmir. The preparation for the State sponsored massacre had been started off long before when *Muslim* soldiers in Dogra Army & *Muslim* personnel in Dogra police were ordered by the monarch to deposit their weapons with the State administration. It had commenced from Poonch where the monarch was facing revolt from the Muslims for unspeakable injustices and discriminations including back-breaking taxation on every household item from buffalos to wives. As the monarch had indecisively “boggled & intrigued” & delayed the decision about joining either of the two Dominions & kept Pakistan guessing under a well-planned Standstill Agreement “for his own profit”, the people in Poonch had acted for him & declared Free (Azad) government of JK.

There has been official silence, for “obvious reasons”, of the State complicity in the gruesome massacre of Jammu Muslims. But some foreign reporters who were present at the tragic times in JK have reported about the mayhem in most unambiguous terms. The reporter of The Times, London, dated 10th August, 1948, has reported: “2,37,000 Muslims were systematically exterminated unless they escaped to Pakistan along the border by the forces of the Dogra State headed by the Maharaja in person and aided by the Sikhs. *This happened in October 1947, five days before the Pathan invasion and nine days before the*

Maharaja's accession to India”. (Confirmed in UNSC, Meeting No. 534, March 6, 1951). Other reporters have put the number of massacred Muslims either less [2, 00,000, per Horace Alexander's article in The Spectator, dated 16-01- 1948) or more (5,00,000 according to Ian Stephens, Making of Pakistan, New York, page 200 & 6,00,000 per Christopher Sneden, What happened to Muslims in Jammu, Journal of South Asian Studies, Vol.xxiv, no.2 (2000)]. Whatever the actual number of the victims of that barbaric savagery of Dogra Ruler let loose on his Muslim subjects, it is a fact that human killings by State sponsored genocide are “statistics” & mere not “numbers” as in usual killings.

(References: *Qudratullah Sahab, Shahab Nama*; Syed Naqvi, *Being the other: Muslim in India* citing Ved Bhasin's document of 2003 presented at Jammu University, *Gandhi's comment on genocide of Muslims in Jammu on 25th December, 1947* finding mention in volume 90 of his *Collected Works* & *Nehru's letter dated 17-04-1947 to Vallabhbhai Patel* quoted in *Frontline* magazine; *Alaister Lamb, Birth of a tragedy: Kashmir 1947*; *Alaister Lamb, Kashmir a disputed legacy*; *Joseph Korb, Danger in Kashmir*; *Victoria Shafiel, Kashmir in conflict*; *Stanley Wolpert, Shameful Flight*; *Hector Bolitho, Jinnah the Creator of Pakistan*; *Blazing Chinar*, SMA).

In that hour of crisis, how Kashmiri-leadership-Muslims as “brothers in faith” or “co-religionists” of Jammu Muslims were responding or reacting to the painful tragedy that had struck them just for their practicing “different religion” of Islam & affiliation with pro-Pakistan MC is a question that apparently needs to be answered.

1). Entire leadership of Muslim Conference, that overwhelmingly represented the Jammu Muslims, through its President Choudhary Ghulam Abbas, was behind the bars till ending 1947. So, obviously, they could not do much to prevent the communal carnage against Muslims. Sheikh Abdullah/SMA too was serving jail sentence of three years on sedition charges since May 1946. But on 29-09-1947, he was released by the ex-

Monarch at the behest of Nehru & Patel after tendering a “written apology” to him, the one whom he had been fighting over years for the rights of his people. It has to be noted that before his incarceration in May 1946, his struggle & public speeches had been directly against Dogra despotic rule that had been inflicting atrocities on the Kashmiri Muslims too; Jammu Muslims apart. Immediately, following his “orchestrated release” from prison, all of a sudden, the direction of his scathing attacks in public speeches, at all known Muslim shrines & other public places of Kashmir, changed from Dogra-despotism to the idea of two nation theory, its propounder-founder of Pakistan & sympathizers of Pakistan. SMA had a “cast role” in the whole drama that was scripted by Nehru & his men at Delhi for JK. Joseph Korbelt has shed light on it in these words: “....Immediately after his release, Abdullah set up a number of meetings and declared at a gathering of 1,00,000 people at Hazuribagh, in Kashmir, on October 5“We cannot desire to joint those [in Pakistan] who say that the people must have no voice in the matter. We shall be cut to pieces before we allow alliance between this State and people of this type”. Korbelt proceeds to say: “... there can be no doubt that the sense of Sheikh Abdullah's statement was *decidedly pro-Indian*, at least anti-Pakistani. The Sheikh's subsequent actions are likewise significant. Soon after his release from prison and after a few days of campaigning in Kashmir, Sheikh Abdullah visited New Delhi. In two statements he confirmed that the *Poonchis were in open revolt against the Maharaja but he reaffirmed his policy against joining Pakistan*. He sympathized with the Indian policy of Hindu-Muslim unity but insisted on “freedom before accession.” (*Danger in Kashmir, pages 70-72: SMA's mantra of “freedom before accession” at such difficult time of Kashmiri's history was just a ploy used by him to distance away Kashmiri Muslims from new Muslim State of Pakistan, see Nid e Haq by Munshi M Isaaq*).

2). Amidst the fighting that was going on against Dogra soldiers by Poonch rebels & SMA's full-throttle

propaganda speeches right from the moment of his pre-planned-release from prison on 29-09-1947, Pathans from NWFP apart from assisting Poonch rebels , on 22-10-1947 launched an attack against Dogra soldiers to capture (Srinagar) Kashmir. There is a strong view that it was only when Pakistan was convinced that “the accession of Kashmir to India had become a fait accompli” that Pathan invasion of the territory took place. (*Danger in Kashmir by Joseph Korbelt page 83; <http://www.kashmirawareness.org/betrayal-yesterday-distortion-today>*). At this crucial stage of JK history, two more important developments took place.

(a) Following Pathan attack that has to be seen in the light of entire scenario that was developing over months in JK, Hari Singh asked for military help to India while in the related letter addressed to Mountbatten he repeated Mountbatten's already-declared words about Kashmir: “Naturally,... India cannot send... help.... without my State acceding to the Dominion of India.” (*Danger in Kashmir, page 84*). On 26-10-1947, when MC Mahajan, new MP of Kashmir who was an “Indian representative in Radcliffe Boundary Commission of Punjab”, together with VP Menon flew to New Delhi to meet Indian leaders for help, he found SMA already campaigning there at Nehru's guesthouse from 24-10-1947. He was assured of help, apart from acceding to India, on the condition that SMA who was, as stated above, very much present in the meeting was inducted as Head of the Emergency Administration that was to be set up in JK by Hari Singh. **“Three days later, on October 30, the Maharaja appointed Sheikh Abdullah as the Head of Emergency Administration”.** (*Danger in Kashmir, page 84; Kashmir a Disputed Legacy by Alaister Lamb, page 131-134*).

(b) In October 1947, Pakistan government sent a delegation to SMA that included his friend Dr. M. D. Tasir, a former Principal of S.P.College & Khawja Abdul Rahim, Deputy Commissioner Rawalpindi, both of Kashmiri descent, inviting him to visit Pakistan. SMA instead flew to New Delhi (probably on 24 October) to consult his

friend, Nehru, & in the meanwhile GM Sadiq who was sent to Pakistan returned (*not to Kashmir as has been propagandized by NC followers for 07 decades but*) to New Delhi directly with a letter from Jinnah addressed to SMA requesting his support for accession with that country & assuring him that accession with that country would be limited to defense, foreign affairs & communication only, besides State would be having autonomy, right to secede & permanent representation in foreign office of that country. This letter was handed over to Nehru by GM Sadiq & SMA. Presumably, **the future threads of conditional accession with India that was going to happen just after few days were picked up from this letter.** (Nid e Haq, M Isaaq Munshi; Betryal Yesterday, Distortion Today, Munshi Ghulam Hassan, <http://www.kashmirawareness.org/2011/01/page/44/>).

3). Pursuant to the brutal Jammu massacre, tens of thousands of Muslims were forced to migrate en masse to Pakistan & PAK for “saving” their lives. It is forcefully held that SMA did not, as Emergency Head, do anything tangible to stop mass migration of Jammu Muslims that adversely changed the demography of Jammu division & that he & his activists forced them (their political opponents affiliated with MC) to the other side of border. But SMA's biographer contradicts it. He writes that he tried to dissuade them but they were not interested in remaining in Jammu province after the horrible carnage & wanted to go across the border. So, their desire was respected & they were facilitated in Lorries to reach to their destination in Sialkot through Suchetgarh border. (Blazing Chinar, pages 322-323). But in Kashmir, it may not be out of context to say, he & his activists pushed many of their political opponents (MC supporters) across the border. It seems as if the thinking ability of the common Kashmiri-Muslims to judge the motives behind Jammu massacre of their “brethren in faith” was almost *paralyzed* by the mendacious & malicious propaganda of NC as they remained during that critical period almost *indifferent to it simply because they had been enraptured by SMA's sweet voice packaging hidden*

agenda of his friend, Nehru, about JK.

4). There is no evidence recorded by any historian or writer that a simple FIR was ever lodged against those responsible for this carnage. In his biography, Blazing Chinar, SMA is not giving any reference of any investigation ever having been initiated into the merciless carnage during his strong political power which he enjoyed as PM of the State. His total silence as if nothing had happened with Jammu-Muslims raises a few eyebrows. Was he under any compulsion from his friend Nehru not to do it as it would have lifted the lid on the cauldron of circumstances under which accession took place? Was it to protect some killers who had joined NC & who later became ministers & administrators even during his PM-ship? (Ref <http://kashmirilife.net/circa-1947-a-long-story-67652/>: there is an “allegation” leveled against him that when his attention was drawn to Jammu Muslim massacre, he replied that Jammu Muslims had never recognized him as their leader).

5). Amid the hush silence maintained at State level on Jammu massacre of Muslims, SMA during those most critical days remained actively busy right from his release from jail on 29 September in Pak-bashing, obviously, for not much difficult to understand the cast role he had inferably undertaken at Nehru's desire in the whole sequence of events that were unfolding before Partition, whether that were excursions by a line of Indian leaders to Kashmir to meet Hari Singh, or meeting SMA & cashing on his known-anti-Pak & anti-MC mindset or the like, without uttering a single word of condemnation on the wholesale slaughter & barbarity that was unleashed on innocent Jammu Muslims by hounds of Hindu-Sikh goons. Then came 5th February, 1948 when SMA accompanying Indian representatives in a written speech gave a full vent to his inner veins of hatred against Pakistan & its sympathizers. Not only that, he lambasted “Pathan invaders” for the atrocities they had inflicted on non-Muslims of JK, without condemning in a passing reference non-Muslim communal marauders who had just 2-3 months back blood-bathed entire population of

Muslims in their homes in Jammu province. Instead, he defended Hari Singh by lambasting Poonch rebels who too were fighting for their basic human rights against the one & same despotic ruler. Following the said “famous speech”, he was just month following elevated from the position of the Emergency Head of

Interim Administration of the State to the Prime Minister-ship under the monarchy of Hari Singh on 17th March, 1948. Rest is again history.

Note: Views expressed are personal & not of the organisation the author works for.

<https://kashmirwatch.com/jammu-massacre-1947-shrouded-kashmir-happenings-time/>

Turkey's military and diplomatic success in northern Syria

President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan (L) and Russian President Vladimir Putin at a joint news conference after their talks in the Bocharov Ruchei residence in the Black Sea resort of Sochi, Russia, Oct. 22, 2019. AP

Turkey launched its third cross-border operation, Operation Peace Spring, to eliminate terror elements in Syria on Oct. 9.

The experts in the West who have developed sympathy for the outlawed PKK, listed as a foreign terrorist organization by the U.S. and the E.U., and its Syrian offshoot, the People's Protection Units (YPG), were stunned by the announcement of the operation. They alleged that the operation would be limited and face resistance by the YPG, which has been backed by the Pentagon.

However, it took just five days for Turkey to liberate Tal Abyad and Ras al-Ayn, the initial targets of the operation, which started with warplanes that carried out airstrikes against the YPG's positions and arsenal. Following the airstrikes, ground forces, i.e. the Syrian National Army (SNA) led by the Turkish Armed Forces (TSK) entered the area. The town centers of Tal Abyad and Ras al-Ayn are now under the TSK's control.

Operation Peace Spring easily reached the strategic M4 highway, which runs from Latakia to Aleppo and continues further east to the Iraqi border. However, it appeared that the operation would not be as fast as it started. Instead, the Turkish army secured the territory between the Turkey-Syria border and the M4 highway, a distance of around 10 kilometers. This was a priority for Turkey as the YPG's attacks targeted Turkey's southern

towns Akçakale and Ceylanpınar, which neighbor Tal Abyad and Ras al-Ayn respectively. Twenty civilians were killed as rockets and mortar shells fired by YPG/PKK terrorists in Syria hit



Turkish border towns. That being said, the YPG wasn't able to resist Turkey's operation even though many expected it after the U.S. withdrawal. Pundits in the West thought for more than two years that President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan had been bluffing about the east of Euphrates and he would never go through with his vowed Syria operation. Starting with this summer, they began to see that this time Erdoğan was decisive and Turkey had already prepared for an operation east of the Euphrates. Meanwhile, U.S. President Donald Trump has always been reluctant to stay in Syria and tried to withdraw U.S. troops, but he could not do it due to the fact that the Pentagon and many others in Washington stopped him. The pressure made him avoid such an order. He was squeezed between internal pressures and Erdoğan's determination. At the end of the day, Trump couldn't convince Erdoğan not to launch the operation and Turkey started its long-awaited operation.

The Turkey-U.S. deal

To recap a deal was reached by Turkey and the U.S on Aug. 7. Accordingly, both states were going to implement initial measures immediately to address Turkey's security concerns, establish joint operations against threats and coordinate and manage the establishment of a safe zone together. Both countries maintained that the safe zone in question would become a "peace corridor" and every

effort would be made to help displaced Syrians return home.

As Washington in the past had not kept its promises, Ankara was more careful this time and reiterated that it would act and start a unilateral operation on its border if the U.S. did not expedite its promises. As U.S. forces continued to drag their feet, we can say that they forced Turkey to act alone.

After it was seen that the Operation Peace Spring was moving quicker than expected and the threats of the West including sanctions, most of which came from the U.S. Senate, did not stop Turkey from pursuing the operation, the U.S. found itself in a tough situation: Either they would reach a deal with Turkey or they would end up rubbing a NATO ally the wrong way, affecting the future of the alliance.

Trump sent his Vice President Mike Pence and Secretary of State Mike Pompeo for a cease-fire between Turkey and the YPG terrorists, an offer that Turkey would never accept. Instead, Turkey accepted to suspend its operation in northern Syria for five days, which ended on Tuesday, in order to for the YPG terrorists to withdraw from the area. Accordingly, the YPG was going to pull back from Turkey's proposed 32-kilometer deep safe zone on Turkey's border. It was meant to be a pause for 120 hours and Turkey would resume its operation if the YPG terrorists did not withdraw.

The U.S. authorities informed Turkey that the YPG had withdrawn from the designated safe zone area in northern Syria, the Ministry of National Defense (MSB) confirmed in a statement on Tuesday.

First successes at the table

This was the first success of Turkey as it initiated a de-facto shift on the ground, which brought the U.S. on the table once again, but this time the U.S. had to be serious. The international media that spread propaganda about Turkey is now upset regarding the six years of work to establish a PKK corridor in northern Syria was destroyed by Turkey in less than one week. However, from Turkey's perspective, what has to be done is done as it was a

matter of national security.

Turkey started its operation from just two strategical locations instead of multiple points on the border. In fact, the TSK has the capacity and capability to go into northern Syria from more than two critical points; however, it did not do so. After its quick coverage of the area between Tal Abyad and Ras al-Ayn, it slowed down its march.

However, the military experts thought that Operation Peace Spring would spill to the west of Euphrates, the Manbij area, in the next phase as the operation was on turbo mode. Accordingly, opening a new front from the west of Manbij, the Turkish army would reach the Euphrates River, after it secured the M4 highway from the town of Ayn Issa toward Hasakah. Then it would capture and control Manbij and Ayn al-Arab, also known as Kobane, thought experts. Instead, Ankara just retaliated YPG attacks on Turkish towns but did not go into northern Syria from different points on the border even though it could have easily done so.

I think that it was a long-thought out and well-planned strategy to slow down after its quick progress and not go toward the west or east of the area between Tal Abyad and Ras al-Ayn. In addition to the goal of showing the world that Turkey was not there to invade northern Syria but to change the status quo on the Turkish-Syrian border, Turkey was also seeking an ally to establish the long-time planned safe zone which would be cleansed from the terrorist elements and become a safe and secure place for Syrian refugees. Was Ankara surprised when the YPG went to the Syrian regime's door to make a deal with the Syrian regime in order to protect itself from the fight which it would lose? Of course not. Or do you think that Turkey was shocked when the Syrian regime happily accepted the offer of the YPG terrorists? Turkey was not shocked.

Kremlin on the move

At that moment, Russia, the other superpower, appeared in the play zone. Was it an unexpected development that Russia and Turkey reached a deal on Tuesday, exactly

the day Turkey and the U.S. deal ends? I don't think so. Initiating the Astana peace process to de-escalate violence in Syria, both Russia and Turkey have been working on ending the ongoing civil war despite the fact that Turkey has supported the Syrian opposition and Russia has backed the Syrian regime since the beginning.

The new historical agreement reached by Erdoğan and Putin on Tuesday was another crucial step toward the end of the civil war in Syria, a slow but ongoing process, even though they have faced sabotage. While the two leaders agreed on a deal with regards to northern Syria on Tuesday, the memorandum of understanding between the two countries has also underlined their efforts for the Syrian Constitutional Committee which would be the beginning of a political solution to the eight-year-long civil war. That might be the most important article of memorandum even though many have not paid much attention to it.

"Starting at 12 noon of Oct. 23, 2019, Russian military police and Syrian border guards will enter the Syrian side of the Turkish-Syrian border, outside the area of Operation Peace Spring, to facilitate the removal of YPG elements and their weapons 30 km from the Turkish-Syrian border, which should be finalized in 150 hours. e Turkish-Syrian border, which should be finalized in 150 hours. At that moment, joint Russian-Turkish patrols will start in the west and the east of the area of Operation Peace Spring within a depth of 10 km, excluding Qamishli city," the memorandum stated with regards to the YPG's presence, along with nine other articles reached.

A new phase in Syria

Here we are now. In less than two weeks, a new phase has opened in Syria as Turkey shifted the balance in the northeast of the war-torn country. The map of territorial control has totally changed. Today, the Americans are out of northern Syria while Turkey and the Russians are in. I do not count the Syrian regime as its actions and fate completely depend on Russia's decisions, a situation that also frustrates Iran.

As cases of Russia acting out of sync with Assad's Iran-backed allies in the war are increasing day by day, and speculations that Russia will force Iran out of Syria are growing, we will see what will happen on side of Assad supporters, but it is for certain that the YPG withdraw from the Turkish border, otherwise it would be crushed by the Turkish army.

In addition to Russia's support with regards to the withdrawal of the YPG terrorists from the Turkish-Syrian border and accepting Turkey's security concerns, many in Russia, Turkey and all around the world still think and had speculated that Putin would urge Erdoğan to directly contact Bashar Assad. Some in Russia also said again that Turkey had no right to create a "safe zone" inside Syria unless it got the consent of Assad. However, Putin ignored the Syrian regime's threats toward Turkey and didn't utter the name of Assad in Sochi this week. He agreed with Erdoğan instead of Assad, who had to accept the deal as he had no choice.

I don't know what you think but I am sure that Assad will be gone at the end of the day if the Syrian Constitutional Committee's efforts are not sabotaged. Putin will not carry Assad on his shoulders forever, and also, he wants to show the world that Russia can bring stability to a war-torn country in the Middle East where the Americans could never succeed. But the main issue for him is to build a security force for the future of Syria, as the Bashar Assad regime has lost too many people during the civil war, while Erdoğan's priority is to establish a safe zone for Syrians who are waiting to go back to their country. Which group or groups will be part of the Syrian army once the country is stabilized and begins to go back to normal is what I bet Putin is working on, but also he knows that the Syrians will not go back to Syria as long as Assad stays.

The endgame

It is obvious that both Erdoğan and Putin have an endgame in Syria on the basis of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Syria. There is a long way to go but I believe that there is a plan on the table for the future of Syria.

As for the YPG, they have lost the dream of a PKK statelet in northern Syria and they are now back to the old days before 2013. The PKK once had a chance to make peace with Turkey as Ankara was ready to launch a peace process if the PKK laid down their arms; however they refused to do so and decided to carry the Syrian civil war to Turkey. The Turkish army crushed the PKK in Turkey and carried out operations targeting PKK positions in Iraq. And this month, Ankara has clearly shown that it can and will crush the PKK in Syria as well if they do not withdraw. In addition to that, the PKK are not wanted

anymore on the land that Turkey is planning to establish a safe zone on, neither by the U.S. nor by Russia. They might be used by the U.S. to counter Iran in Syria or go to Iraq and still be a tool of other countries. But they are not a non-state actor anymore, which was an illusion in the first place. **Disclaimer:** All rights of the published column/article are reserved by Turkuvaz Media Group. The entire column/article cannot be used without special permission even if the source is shown. However, quoted column/article can be partly used by providing an active link to the quoted news.

CHINA-PAKISTAN TIES WEATHER GLOBAL STORM

By Daniel Hyatt Source: Global Times

Chinese President Xi Jinping meets with Pakistani Prime Minister Imran Khan at the Diaoyutai State Guesthouse in Beijing, capital of China on Wednesday. Photo: Xinhua
The pace of shifting global alliances is baffling even the most avid international relations observers. Big powers are abandoning their allies and developing countries are leaving their neighbors behind to partner with distant nations.

But one relationship has transcended generations. As the People's Republic of China celebrated the 70th anniversary of its founding, Pakistan has been at its side during all highs and lows. The South Asian nation has been one of China's closest partners in the region, popularly known among its people as the "iron brother."

When Pakistani Prime Minister Imran Khan arrived in China on October 8, it was his third China visit in a year. The changing geopolitical situation in the region and the world required taking each other's leadership into confidence and consolidating the mutual support built over the years.

A joint press release related to the visit revealed that the two countries have been on the same page on the biggest issues. The Pakistan side reaffirmed its commitment to the "one-China" principle and clear support for the "one country, two systems" principle.

The spate of violence that has plagued Hong Kong has

been damaging the special administrative region's economy and putting at stake its reputation as a global financial center. At such a critical time, China's partners, including Pakistan, have come forward asking for upholding international law and avoiding interference in internal affairs.

China too has been cognizant of the territorial sensitivities of Pakistan. The recent abrogation of the autonomous status of Jammu and Kashmir by India has been a major concern for Pakistan and came up several times during Khan's meetings with Chinese leadership.

While paying close attention to the circumstances in Kashmir, China has stated its clear position on this dispute left from history. It asks for a peaceful resolution based on the UN Charter, relevant UN Security Council resolutions and bilateral agreements and "opposes any unilateral actions that complicate the situation."

Another matter that has been a point of common concern is the predicament in Afghanistan where decades of war and failed reconstruction drives have left the country devastated. Both China and Pakistan are making efforts to promote peace and reconciliation in Afghanistan.

Extending the China-proposed Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) to Afghanistan has been a common objective of both China and Pakistan to spur economic growth in the war-ravaged country. The Afghan government has been interested in the prospects of linking the China-Pakistan



During the visit, Khan appreciated China's anti-corruption drive. Around 621,000 people in China were punished for corruption in 2018. The Central Commission for Discipline Inspection has been the leading government body in investigating and rooting out the malaise.

For decades, Pakistan itself has been battling corruption that has

Economic Corridor (CPEC) to Kabul via a highway through the Pakistani city of Peshawar.

Unlike what speculative reports in Western media point out, CPEC is right on track. The infrastructure network connecting Northwest China's Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region with the Indian Ocean through Pakistan's Gwadar is about to be completed.

Khan's visit was used by both sides to sort out the modalities of expanding CPEC into its second phase. During this phase the corridor will focus on industrial and socioeconomic development in Pakistan by increasing projects that improve livelihood. The development of special economic zones is also a part of this phase as construction work on several zones has begun.

Gwadar, the terminating point of CPEC, where China has built a state-of-the-art deep sea port, received special tax concessions days before the visit of Khan. The move paved the way for industrialization of the city and lent encouragement to Chinese projects populating its industrial estate.

stifled its progress. The present government emerged triumphant in the general election in 2018 with a mandate that found birth in the nation's frustration over the problem. With several prominent politicians now behind bars, the country's National Accountability Bureau has been extensively in the news for its successes.

Khan has been an ardent supporter of China's poverty alleviation program. On the night of his election victory, he addressed the nation in a televised speech and vowed to take a cue from the Chinese approach. Speaking at the China Council for Promotion of International Trade in Beijing on October 8, he reiterated his willingness to learn from how China brought 700 million people out of poverty in just 30 years.

The willingness to strengthen a relationship that has stood the test of time starts right at the top. This visit was a true manifestation of that.

The author is a Pakistan-based freelance journalist and commentator on modern China. Danielhyatt83@hotmail.com

PAPUA, KASHMIR: PEACE IN THE BACKYARD, PEACE IN THE WORLD

Julia Suryakusuma

Why is there so much strife in the world?

I was pleased to learn that Indonesia has attempted to contribute to world peace, brokering a number of Muslim-related conflicts.

I was glad to find out that academically we're also pretty serious about peace when I discovered the Rumah

Perdamaian (Peace House) of the School of Strategic and Global Studies (SKSG) at the University of Indonesia (UI). The Peace House has been in existence for about a year, while the SKSG has been around from the 1980s under different names.

About two weeks ago, the SKSK conducted two seminars in a row, on Kashmir and Papua, both

embroiled in violent conflicts.

The one on Sept. 16, titled “Kashmir: a fair solution”, presented four speakers: Pakistani Ambassador to Indonesia Abdul Salik Khan, Baskoro Nugroho Ajie of the directorate of South and Central Asia from the Foreign Ministry, SKGK lecturer Mulawarman Hannase and Abu Aly, a lecturer at the Islamic State Institute (UIN) Laa Roibain Bogor. Also present was Zahir Khan, head of the Kashmir Solidarity Forum.

The partitioning of India in 1947 resulted in a territorial dispute involving India, Pakistan and China. Pakistan controls one-third of the territory, India one half and China the rest.

However, relations continued to be strained, with none of the countries formally recognizing the area of the other, resulting in four wars fought between India and Pakistan, in 1947, 1965, 1971 and 1999.

Since 1947, Article 370 of the Indian Constitution had granted autonomous status to the area, allowing the residents of Indian-controlled areas of Jammu and Kashmir to live under a separate set of laws.

Suddenly in August this year, the government under Prime Minister Narendra Modi’s Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) repealed the article, justifying it as a means to unify the area with the rest of India, purportedly to give it the same benefits as other Indian states, but also to end separatism and terrorism.

But even within India, critics said it would instead increase tension and instigate more violence in an already restive area. Shashi Tharoor, senior Congress leader, said the decision to repeal the article was “a breathtaking betrayal of our democracy and nothing short of legislative authoritarianism”.

However, he added, it was an internal affair and only the opposition was allowed to criticize the BJP government, not Pakistan. Okaaaay Shashi!

India’s move reignited tensions with Pakistan, which condemned the revocation of Article 370 as being illegal under international law. It is in fact the oldest dispute on the charter of the United Nations.

But Pakistan is also accused of having a broader agenda: to incorporate the Muslim majority population of India-controlled Kashmir into Pakistan rather than Hindu-majority India.

On Sept. 17, one day after the Kashmir seminar, the SKGK held a seminar on peace in Papua.

The speakers were Lenis Kogoya, expert presidential staff member for Papua, Margaretha Hanita, lecturer in national resilience at the SKSG, and Methodius Kossay, a young Papuan lawyer.

Papua, previously called Irian Jaya, was “liberated” by Indonesia in 1962 from the Dutch well, annexed really, rubber stamped by the United Nations thank you!

From the start, the Papuans weren’t happy about the state of affairs, as shown by the rise of the Free Papua Movement (OPM) in 1965.

As I wrote in a column in 2009, “For Indonesia, incorporating Irian into the republic was the completion of nationhood; for the Papuans, it was their nation’s destruction”.

After being exploited by the Dutch, it was even worse under Indonesia. Human rights advocates cite, for instance, exploitation, human rights abuses, even genocide and cultricide.

Then there were the mining companies that inherited oil mines, a hugely profitable copper mine and the world’s biggest gold mine.

They got the profits, Papua got environmental devastation, the destruction of sites of cultural, economic and spiritual significance for the populace, leaving much of the population in dire poverty and deprivation.

Sure, President Joko “Jokowi” Widodo has provided infrastructure, schools, etc. and has also visited the province frequently, but such piecemeal “solutions” don’t address the long-standing, deeply entrenched problems. As different as the histories and cases of Kashmir and Papua are, there are similarities.

First, both have suffered long, intractable conflicts: Kashmir since 1947, Papua since 1962 (longer if you consider Dutch occupation).

Second, both have suffered militarism and serious human rights abuses: mass killings, torture, rape and repression. The status of these territories is considered by many as being “occupied”.

One of the demands of the students protesting lately in various cities in Indonesia has been to “end militarism in Papua and [...] immediately free Papuan political prisoners”. Third, both territories are resource rich.

Fourth, the people of both Papua and India-controlled Kashmir want self-determination, or a referendum.

In Kashmir, they have been promised it, but it has never happened; in Papua, it's anathema for Indonesia.

Much as I hate the idea of losing Papua, the people have a right to self-determination, which is a cardinal principle in modern international law. Indonesians argue that a referendum for Papua is impossible, as unlike East

Timor, the province was never part of the Netherlands East Indies.

So it's an admission that it's what the nation-state wants, not what the people want. It's great that Indonesia is helping to promote peace in far-away lands, but shouldn't it focus on its own backyard first?

Another important reason for us to care about peace in Kashmir is that India and Pakistan are both nuclear powers, so war between them could pose a global threat. Scary!

Bad news sells, so perhaps the media prefers conflict to peace? But I recently discovered *The Optimist Daily* (worldbusiness.org/optimist/), which only serves good news. I look forward to the time when I can read about peace both in Kashmir and Papua in this online publication!

ACCOUNTS OF TORTURE AND HARASSMENT BY INDIAN ARMY IN SOUTH KASHMIR

QURATULAIN REHBAR AND MASRAT ZAHRA



Feroz Ahmad Ganai, a 19-year-old resident of Chandgam, and his parents have accused the Indian Army of torturing him at the Tahab army camp in south Kashmir. MASRAT ZAHRA FOR THE CARAVAN

Hajra Bano sat next to her 19-year-old son, Feroz Ahmad Ganai, and stared helplessly as a room full of reporters and neighbours waited for him to speak. On the afternoon of 22 September, they had all gathered at the Ganai's house in Chandgam, a village in south Kashmir's Pulwama district. According to the family, the Indian Army had tortured and harassed Feroz in the previous week. As he struggled to recount the ordeal, his 50-year-old

mother spoke in his stead. On 18 September, Bano said, members of the Rashtriya Rifles, the army's counter-insurgency wing, tortured her son at the Tahab army camp a few kilometres away from the village. “They tied him to a chair and inserted needles into his lips multiple times,” she said. As his mother spoke, Feroz stared at the ground in silence, his upper lip visibly swollen and discoloured, and his eyes sunken and lifeless.

Bano's 22-year-old daughter, who requested not to be identified, recounted that on 14 September, she was sitting in their courtyard and making rotis when army personnel patrolling the streets began shouting from their main gate, asking the family to come outside. When her elder brother, Irfan Ahmad Ganai, went to the gate, the armed forces assaulted him, she said. Bano added, “They tore his shirt and pulled his chest hair,” and sobbed as she spoke. The 22-year-old woman told us that she immediately went to the gate to try and protect her brother, but “they shouted at me and ordered me to go inside.” She continued, “They then entered the house

and asked my brother for his identity card and his phone.” The army seized Feroz’s phone and identity documents, and “told him to visit the camp the next day to get the identity card,” the 22-year-old added.

Feroz was reluctant to talk, but as the reporters kept prodding him with questions, he nodded along and told them specific details of the incident. His expressions and body language suggested that he was still dealing with the trauma of the incident. “My identity card was with them so they kept making me visit continuously,” he said. According to Feroz, he was one of eight men from the village who were called to the camp to retrieve their identity cards. “We used to go at 10 am and stay till the evening.” Feroz said he was tortured on the last day he went to the camp, on 18 September. “They tied me to a chair and beat me up,” he said. “A needle was inserted into my lip.” His father, who was also seated next to him, told us that he was asked to pick up his son from the camp. “When I brought him from the army camp, he was like a living corpse,” his father recalled.

According to Chandgam’s residents, the army’s actions were in response to a grenade attack at the Tahab camp on 11 September. Nobody seemed to know or were willing to reveal any details about the incident, but the suspected militants had reportedly escaped after the attack. Since then, the residents said, security officials had been randomly asking young men for their identity documents, and ordering them to visit the camp. They said that almost a dozen individuals, including minors, had been severely beaten, and several women from the village recounted accounts of harassment and intimidation. “We spend all day in fear and hysteria,” the 22-year-old woman said. “When the army patrols, we are not able to sleep.”

Yawar Ahmad, a 15-year-old resident of Tahab village, was said to be among those subjected to the army offensive. According to his family, Ahmad took his own life after he was tortured by the army. His sister, who requested anonymity, said that Ahmad had confided to her the night of 16 September that the army had “beaten and tortured” him earlier that day, and as in Ganai’s case,

asked him to return the following day to retrieve his documents. The next day, Ahmad did not speak to anyone in his house the whole day. That night, when he started vomiting and his health began to deteriorate, his sister alarmed the family to the possibility that he may have consumed poison. Two days later, Ahmad died in Srinagar’s Shri Maharaja Hari Singh hospital. According to media reports, the army claimed the allegations were “completely baseless,” and that “the boy was not detained or tortured in any manner.”

Intensive patrolling became routine in Chandgam following the grenade attack. Multiple women from the village told us that they had stopped stepping outside their homes because they feared for their safety. The 22-year-old woman told us that the army had taken to asking the men in the area for details about the women in each household in the days following the attack. Rabiya Jan, a 19-year-old resident of Chandgam, said the women in the village face a lot of oppression by the army. “The army comes to our homes and asks, ‘How many women are there in this household, what do they do, how old are they?’” Jan said. “Who can guarantee our safety now?”

Traditionally, the women would harvest the apple orchards surrounding the village from September onwards. Since 5 August, when the Indian government removed the special status of Jammu and Kashmir and put the region on lockdown, there has been little scope to visit the orchards and for Chandgam’s residents, lesser still since the grenade attack. In fact, the fear among the village residents is such that some women said they would often peep through the windows to make sure that army personnel were not coming to their homes. The residents accused the army of throwing stones on their tin sheds and gates during their patrol. “No one does stone-pelting from here, but they do it to harass us,” Bano said. Jan is one of dozens of women in Chandgam who have not left their homes since the increased army deployment in the village. “We cannot go outside in the evenings,” she said. “Whenever we discuss something, it reaches the army. The next day, they come and ask us, why did you

say this.” Jan is studying in the twelfth grade and had to appear for her board examinations this year. But the last date for submitting the form had already passed in August, and Jan chose not to sit for the exam. She told us she had no choice. “If I go out I have to take my brother or father along, but they are also not safe. How could I have put my family's life at stake?” Jan asked. “When we are not able to sit in our homes alone without our father and brothers, how could we move out and submit our examination forms?”

The Indian Army did not respond to an email seeking their comments. Women have recounted stories of harassment and intimidation in other areas of Kashmir, too, though most of them have gone unreported. In the Soura area of Srinagar, Fehmeeda War, a 25-year-old woman, told us that she was detained for over nine hours on 14 September, after she had gone to buy medicines for her two-month-old daughter.



Fehmeeda War said that she was separated from her infant child and detained at the Soura police station for nine hours. MASRAT ZAHRA FOR THE CARAVAN

That morning, she first went to a hospital for the medicine, accompanied by her sister and her sister-in-law. As the hospital did not have it, the women decided to go to another shop near the Soura police station. On their way, War and a few other women got into an argument with an apple vendor because he was working instead of marking his protest against the arrests that took place in Soura the previous night. Soon, a crowd assembled at the spot, and during the argument, some of the women began throwing the apples at nearby vehicles. This prompted the police to take action, she said.

“Suddenly, the police reached the spot and beat us.” She

said they beat her sister-in-law on the legs with a stick, which caused her to fall. They were all running when a police officer pulled her back, beat her, dragged her on the ground and took her to the Soura police station, she told us. While the police attacked all the women, War said that she was the only one who was detained. The police took her to the Soura police station, she said. War also noted that she was arrested by male police officers, and that she was detained in a men's lock-up that had around a dozen men inside. War's infant, however, was separated from her mother. According to War, when she requested the police to return her daughter, or even be allowed to meet her, they told her, “If your baby dies, she will be brought here.” When she protested, War said she was verbally abused and beaten by the police officers in the lock-up as well. “They told me that they will send me to a state outside,” she added. According to War, when her sister-in-law, Shugufta War, arrived at the police station to try and rescue her, the police officials beat her as well, and hurled “obscene abuses” at her. She told us that her old mother was also pushed by a police officer. “Since then, she hasn't been able to walk properly,” War said. It was only after a large group of locals from Soura's Anchar locality thronged the police station in protest that she was finally released, at 8 pm. The Jammu and Kashmir police did not respond to phone calls and an email seeking their comments. Multiple women from Anchar told us that whenever there was any medical emergency in their households, they would ask the men to remain at home because they feared that they would be arrested. Yet, as War's account indicated, there was no guarantee that women would not be arrested either. Abida War, a 30-year-old resident of Soura, told us that this time, women have been subject to large-scale arrests and detentions as well in a significant departure from the previous years of unrest in Kashmir. “We have a fear psychosis about security forces now,” she added. “We always feel unsafe.”

In Photos: Professor SAR Geelani's funeral in Baramullah

PRIME MINISTER AJK'S VISIT OF BRUSSELS

Kashmir Council Europe (KCEU) had organized a weeklong event of "Kashmir EU-Week" at the European Parliament in Brussels. Prime Minister of Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK), Raja Farooq Haider Khan, inaugurated the annual event at the European headquarters. The Kashmir EU Week's programmes comprising international conferences, seminars, debates, workshops, screening of a documentary and a photos and handicraft exhibition on Kashmir which was held from November 4-8 in the EU Parliament. Photographs of the famous French-Belg photographer Cédric Gerbehaye clicked in occupied Kashmir was also be presented. A report containing latest facts and figures of human rights violations as well as latest pictures from the occupied valley were also be presented during the Kashmir EU-Week. A large number of the people specially members of EU parliament, experts, intellectuals, human rights activists and scholars from Europe, US, Canada, Pakistan, AJK and occupied Kashmir had attended the programmes.

PRESS CONFERENCE

04-11-2019

Brussels (Kashmir Today) Prime Minister Azad Jammu and Kashmir Raja Muhammad Farooq Haider Khan, has said that Indian Occupied Jammu and Kashmir is under complete siege from last three months. Indian actions are crimes against humanity and India should be made accountable for this. Kashmir conflict is not a bilateral issue between India and Pakistan; it is the struggle for right to self determination of the people of Jammu and Kashmir. Addressing to press conference here in



Brussels along with Shaffaq Mehmmod MEP, Ali Raza

Syed Chairman Kashmir EU Council and Angana P. Chatterji.

Raja Farooq Haider Khan said that India is trying to change the demography of Jammu and Kashmir. Modi Govt. is working on the *Hindutva* agenda of RSS.

"Constitutional changes made by India to abrogate Article 370 and 35 A is the clear violation of UNSC resolution No. 122 of 1957 and international humanitarian law" he added,

"India is occupier and she had no right to change the status of state and shift her population in this disputed territory". The Premier said that India and Pakistan should enhance the status of these units rather than relegate as India did in Jammu and Kashmir. Pakistan had always respected the will and wishes of Kashmiris.

"Erstwhile State of Jammu and Kashmir had two hundred years old history as one state, Jammu Kashmir and Ladakh could not be divided but India had divided these two parts and gave them status of union territory without any autonomy and legislative powers. These territories shall be directly controlled by Delhi", he briefed.

"From last three months Jammu and Kashmir has been cut off from the rest of the world even from India. There is a complete lock down, media gag, blockade of internet and telephone and all communication system blocked. There is a shortage of food and medicines and people have no access to hospitals. The Kashmir had been converted as cage of humanity. Indian Govt. is not allowing anyone to access even Indian parliamentarian are not allowed", he added.

"More than 14,000 young people from 09 to 28 years had been arrested, many incidents of extra judicial killings, molestations of women and torture since 5th August", he briefed.

Farooq Haider Khan said that all political leadership in J&K is in jails even India's own puppet former chief ministers also arrested. Handpicked civil servants of India have been appointed as the Lt. Governors of both units of Jammu and Kashmir. All constitutional and

administrative powers had been delegated to them.

Prime Minister AJK said that India is targeting civilian population at the ceasefire line areas of Azad Kashmir to divert international attention from human rights violations in IOJ&K. Indian army is using cluster bombs.

"In this year 53 civilians were killed and 246 injured due to Indian shelling. Indian forces are targeting schools, colleges, hospitals, mosques, women and children. Due to this heavy targeted shelling people from line of control areas are migrating towards the safe places. The tourism and sources of livelihood of the people had been badly affected. This situation had increased the financial pressure on Govt. of Azad Kashmir", he added.

The AJK premier said that people of Jammu and Kashmir shall not compromise on their right to self determination. They had paid sacrifices, about half million people were killed in this struggle, about 1.5 million migrated. People of IOJ&K are facing torture, molestations, humiliation and oppression. He demanded from international community to impress India to stop human rights violations, release political prisoners, repeal draconian laws and stop cross boarder shelling on the LoC in AJK.

Seminar "Human rights and civil liberties in Kashmir"

EU Parliament, 05-11-2019

Brussels (Kashmir Today) Prime Minister Azad Government of the state of Jammu and Kashmir, Raja Muhammad Farooq Haider Khan said that India had

indiscriminate killings and molestation of civilians. He was addressing to a seminar organized by Kashmir Council Brussels on "Human rights and civil liberties in Kashmir" at EU Parliament.

Mr. Phil Benion MEP, Chairman Kashmir Council EU Ali Raza Syed, Mr. Shafaq Mehmood MEP, Ms. Sadia mir, former MEP Sajjad Karim. Ms. Zainab Drabu, Ms. Suraiya Siddiqi, Mr. Wout Kalei. Journalist (Dutch), and Miss Khaqula Siddiqi also spoke at the occasion.

Prime Minister AJK said that human rights situation in occupied Kashmir was analyzed by two reports of the office of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in 2018 and 2019 respectively. Both of these reports show the intensity and threshold of human rights violations in IOJ&K.

"Kashmir is heavily militarized zone of the world. There is 1-7 ratio of Occupational forces and civilians in the occupied part of the erstwhile state of Jammu and Kashmir. From Jan 1989 to Oct 31, 2019 in IOJ&K, 95,464 Kashmiris have been killed, 22,910 women widowed, 11,174 women were raped and 107,780 children orphaned", he briefed.

Raja Farooq said that India has enforced draconian laws like Armed Forces Special Power Act (AFSPA), Public Safety Act (PSA) etc, to provide blanket impunity to her forces on killings, rapes, molestations etc.

"Indian forces are using pellets to disperse peaceful protestors. Since July 2016 due to pellets, 10,298 have



Brussels: Prime Minister Azad Kashmir Raja Muhammad Farooq Haider Khan addressing to Seminar in European Parliament Brussels

turned IOJ&K into prison for humanity. There is complete impunity for perpetrators who have been committing gross and systematic violations of human rights in IOJ&K. Instead of civil liberties, India had provided unchecked and unlimited liberty to her forces for

been injured, 147 young people had lost total eye-sight including 17 months old Hibba" he added.

"In Occupied Kashmir more than ten thousand cases of enforced disappearances were reported in last thirty years, about six thousand unmarked mass graves

identified in Six districts and about 1500 half Windows registered with association”, he said.

AJK premier said that from last three months IOJ&K is under complete siege. There is complete communication blocked, media gag, shortage of food and medicines. Indian government had unlawfully, immorally and undemocratically abrogated Article 370 and 35 - A to change the demography of the state.

He asked the International Community that they should question their governments on silence about crimes against humanity in IOJ&K. Whether human rights and humanitarian laws are not applicable in Kashmir?

The Premier invited the International Community to visit Azad Jammu and Kashmir.

“We have nothing to hide from international community; we are enjoying all civil liberties and Human Rights in Azad Jammu and Kashmir. Pakistani government had empowered the people of Azad Jammu and Kashmir through 13th amendment in constitution of AJK, whereas Indian Govt. Snatched even identity of Kashmir through constitutional amendment” he added.

Raja Farooq Haider Khan said that people of Jammu and Kashmir are demanding right to self determination, which was promised not only by India and Pakistan but also by international community through various UN resolutions. He said that simmering Kashmir conflict is threat to regional peace and stability.

MEETINGS WITH MEMBERS OF EU PARLIAMENT

06-11-2019

Brussels. Prime Minister Azad Jammu and Kashmir , Raja Muhammad Farooq Haider Khan held separate meetings with MEPs Mr. Lars Patrick Berg, Mr. Phil Benion. MEP and Julie Ward MEP. Mr. Lars Patrick Berg was part of the delegation who recently visited Indian Occupied Jammu and Kashmir but refused to be the part of the press conference about Kashmir as he realized that India is not fair .

The Prime Minister briefed him about the recent situation of IOJ&K.

“ Jammu and Kashmir is not part of India, it is disputed



territory and India had to locus standi to change its status or divide it into two union territories. Freedom struggle in IOJ&K is indigenous and against the illegal and forceful occupation of India”, he added

“Kashmir conflict is not a bilateral dispute between India and Pakistan. People of Jammu and Kashmir, Pakistan , India and UN are necessary party of this conflict. Our struggle is not against any religion or people of India, we are struggling for our right to self determination.”



In response of question by MEP about cross border terrorism sponsoring, the premier invited him to visit Azad Kashmir.

“India had deployed about 8 lakh armed forces in IOJ&K, they had fixed fence on LoC .No one can cross this fence. Pakistan is providing only diplomatic and moral support to us. India is trying to hide her crimes in the name of cross boarder terrorism”.

Mr. Lars Patrick said he will be happy to visit to Pakistan

and he will use his good offices for the peaceful resolution of this issue .He wants to be balance as he visited India and now like to visit Pakistan. He asked from Raja Farooq Haider Khan about the final solution of Kashmir dispute. The AJK premier said that the only way forward is the plebiscite according to UN resolutions.

The Prime Minister also briefed Mr. Phil Benion. MEP about the human rights situation in IOJ&K and unprovoked shelling of Indian forces on Ceasefire line areas of Azad Kashmir . He said that the constitutional changes about Jammu and Kashmir by India are an attempt to change the demography of the state.

“ In November 1947 Dogra forces, India army, RSS and their allied terrorist groups killed more the 250000 Muslims in Jammu, near about half million were forced to migrate towards Pakistan. This was systematic and planned genocide of Muslims in Kashmir. We are in fear that India could replicate this in IOJ&K”, he added

During the meetings, Prime Minister Raja Farooq informed the members of the European Parliament about the implications of constitutional changes unilaterally made by India and Human rights violations. He said that India is committing crimes against humanity and the powerful capitals of the world are silent.

“Kashmiris are also human being like any other population of world. It is the responsibility of international community to raise voice for their human rights. From last thirty years India had killed about 100,000 civilians in Kashmir. Indian forces are targeting civilians' population on ceasefire line areas, the majority of victims of Indian brutality are women or school going kids” he added.

During these meetings Mrs Siddiqi from USA ,Mrs Sadia Mir from UK , MrAli Raza Sayyed chairman Kashmir centre Brussels ,Ch Mohammad Bashir from Birmingham and Mr. Andre a Journalist from Hungary were also present.

Raja Farooq Haider Khan is currently visiting Brussels on the invitation of Kashmir Council EU in connection

with the EU Kashmir week activities.# 06-11-2019.

06-11-2019

Brussels (Kashmir Today). Prime Minister Azad Jammu and Kashmir , Raja Muhammad Farooq Haider Khan held separate meetings with Members of European Parliament Mr. Davies Chris MEP , Mr. Bernard Guetta France MEP and Mr. Javeir Nart MEP from Spain .

Brussels (Kashmir Today). Prime Minister Azad Jammu and Kashmir , Raja Muhammad Farooq Haider Khan held separate meetings with Members of European Parliament Mr. Davies Chris MEP , Mr. Bernard Guetta France MEP and Mr. Javeir Nart MEP from Spain .



The Prime Minister briefed the members of parliament about the Indian state terrorism in IOJ&K and ceasefire line areas of Azad Jammu and Kashmir. He said that from last seventy two years Indian Govt. is trying every barbaric act to suppress peaceful struggle of people but failed. From last three month Kashmir is under siege. He said in last three months in IOJ&K Indian occupational forces had killed about 42 civilians and 42 women were raped. Indian forces are using pellets to disperse peaceful protestors. In last three years' due to pellets 10298 civilians injured, 147 persons had lost their complete eyesight and 215 had lost their one eye sight.

The AJK premier told the members that all political leadership of Kashmir is in jails. Almost 14,000 civilians including children of 11-12 years had been arrested in last three months. People of IOJ&K are living in a cage,



they have no access to hospitals and there is shortage of food and medicines. People living outside from IOJ&K do not know about their families there because of complete communication blockade from last three months. The AJK Premier said that Indian forces are killing people of Kashmir on both side of ceasefire line. Indian forces are violating ceasefire line and targeting civilian population, hospitals and schools.

“ In last ten months of this year due to Indian shelling 53 people were killed, 246 injured, 496 houses , 52 shops were damaged and 83 cattle head perished”, he added.

Raja Farooq Haider Khan said that Indian government is interested in the land and resources of Kashmir; she had no interest with the people of Jammu and Kashmir. India is occupier and aggressor in Kashmir and international community should understand this. Our struggle is against occupier and for right to self determination.

November 07, 2019.

Brussels.(Kashmir Today) Prime Minister Azad Jammu and Kashmir , Raja Muhammad Farooq Haider Khan held separate meetings with MEPs Mrs. Isabel Wiseler-Lima from Luxembourg (EPP)and Luke's Mandl MEP from Austria in the EU parliament Brussel. The Prime Minister briefed the members of Parliament about the Human rights violations in IOJ&K. He said that from last 100 days Occupied Jammu Kashmir is under siege. Indian government is planning a genocide in Kashmir to change its demography which is clear violation of human rights and humanitarian law. Indian state terrorism is not limited to Occupied Kashmir but they extended it to Ceasefire line areas of Azad Jammu and Kashmir.

“In IOJ&K Indian forces are using rape as a weapon of war. More than 6000 unmarked mass graves discovered in 06 districts out of 22. There are many incidents of

massacres and mass rapes. These all acts of Indian government are crimes against humanity”, he added.

Raja Farooq informed that civilian's population on ceasefire line areas is living in threat and facing losses of lives and livelihood.

“The main targets of Indian forces on Ceasefire line areas are women, children, health centers and schools. People from ceasefire line areas are migrating towards safe places”, he informed.

The AJK Premier said India had waged unannounced war on both sides of ceasefire line , which is threat for regional and international peace.

He said that struggle for right to self determination in IOJ&K is completely indigenous. The people of IOJ&K are demanding their just right of self determination. UNCIP resolutions of 13th August 1948 and 5th January 1949 are agreements between India and Pakistan and both countries are bound to implement them.

“Kashmir conflict is not a bilateral issue between Pakistan and India, people of Jammu and Kashmir are necessary party of this conflict” he added

Prime Minister urged the international community to take notice of human rights violations in IOJ&K.

During this visit Prime Minister also held meetings with academicians, civil society organizations and notables from Kashmir Diaspora. He emphasized on the unity among Diaspora. He said that it is the responsibility of the Kashmiri Diaspora to expose human rights violations in IOJ&K as well as project peaceful image of Azad Jammu and Kashmir. The situation of human rights in Azad Jammu and Kashmir is exemplary and there is not any single political prison. People of Pakistan always supported the Kashmir cause. Political stability and economic prosperity of Pakistan is in the interest of Kashmir cause and we should play our role for that. He said that Indian forces are occupational forces whereas Pakistani forces are protecting our lives and integrity. He said that we should acknowledge members of parliaments of UK, EU, Canada, US and other countries who are speaking against Indian repression and human rights situation in IOJ&K.



Prime Minister Raja Muhammad Farooq Haider Khan and other speakers addressing a public rally on Black Day (27-10-2019)



Prime Minister Raja Muhammad Farooq Haider Khan chairing the meeting of JKLC



Prime Minister AJK Raja Muhammad Farooq Haider Khan along with political leadership of AJK & APHC presenting memorandum to UNMOGIP office Muzaffarabad (27-10-2019)



Minister Women Development Mrs. Noreen Arif and other speakers addressing seminar on Youm-e-Shuda Jammu (06-11-2019)



Briefing to participants of SMC course NIM Peshawar by Secretary JKLC Mansoor Qadir Dar



Briefing to participants of SMC course NIM Peshawar by Secretary Jammu & Kashmir Liberation Cell Mansoor Qadir Dar

India's acts raising threat of military conflict, says AJK president

Islamabad: President of Azad and Jammu Kashmir (AJK)



Sardar Masood Khan on Tuesday warned that India's aggressive posturing against Pakistan has raised the threat of a military conflict between the two nuclear-armed neighbours. "India is threatening Pakistan with war. It has whipped up war psychosis and has threatened to use nuclear weapon," Mr Khan said at a seminar on 'The Kashmir Conflict and South Asian Security', which was jointly organised by Islamabad Policy Institute and Quaid-i-Azam University's Department of Defence and Strategic Studies (DSS). He was referring to the statements by Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi and Defence Minister Rajnath Singh and said that Indian actions were imperilling security in the region. The event was organised to discuss the current security environment and frame policy recommendations. Mr Khan's remarks came in the backdrop of heightened tensions between Pakistan and India, which entered a new phase after held Kashmir's annexation by Delhi in August. Besides, hostile statements against Pakistan, India has intensified ceasefire violations targeting civilian population living close to LoC. The AJK president explained that this hostility, which he called "madness", was being "driven by fascist agenda of BJP and other violent extremist groups". In this context, he pointed to the BJP government's actions against Kashmir and Pakistan, revocation of citizenship of 1.9 million Muslims, and other measures by extremist groups against minority

groups.

India's actions in held Kashmir, he warned, were "existential threat for Pakistan". He feared that Indian operations in Kashmir were just "the beginning of series of steps India planned to take against Pakistan". He said India had sponsored proxy operations against Pakistan over the past two decades. That proxy war could be intensified and direct aggression can also be imposed on Pakistan for disintegrating it.

"We should be all prepared for war," Mr Khan said.

He also touched upon the steps taken by the government to reach out to the international community to highlight the Kashmir issue and the sufferings of Kashmiris.

Responding to a question, he candidly admitted that Pakistan could have been better prepared to pre-empt India's revocation of Article 370.

<https://www.dawn.com/news/1512353>

Int'l community urged to impress India to stop human rights violations

MUZAFFARABAD: Prime Minister Azad Jammu and Kashmir Raja Muhammad Farooq Haider Khan has said



that Indian Occupied Jammu and Kashmir (IOK) is under complete siege from last three months. Indian actions are crimes against humanity and India should be made accountable for this. Kashmir conflict is not a bilateral issue between India and Pakistan; it is the struggle for right to self-determination of the people of Jammu and Kashmir, according to a message received from Brussels, Tuesday. Addressing to press conference here

in Brussels along with Shaffaq Mehmmod MEP, Ali Raza Syed Chairman Kashmir EU Council and Angana P. Chatterji. Raja Farooq Haider Khan said that India is trying to change the demography of Jammu and Kashmir. Modi government is working on the Hindutva agenda of RSS. The AJK premier said that people of Jammu and Kashmir shall not compromise on their right to self-determination. They had paid sacrifices, about half million people were killed in this struggle, about 1.5 million migrated. People of IOJ&K are facing torture, molestation, humiliation and oppression. He demanded from international community to impress India to stop human rights violations, release political prisoners, repeal draconian laws and stop cross boarder shelling on the LoC in AJK. "Constitutional changes made by India to abrogate Article 370 and 35-A is the clear violation of UNSC resolution No.122 of 1957 and International humanitarian law" he added, "India is occupier and she had no right to change the status of state and shift her population in this disputed territory". The Premier said that India and Pakistan should enhance the status of these units rather than relegate as India did in Jammu and Kashmir. Pakistan had always respected the will and wishes of Kashmiris. "Erstwhile State of Jammu and Kashmir had two hundred years old history as one state, Jammu Kashmir and Ladakh could not be divided but India had divided these two parts and gave them status of union territory without any autonomy and legislative powers. These territories shall be directly controlled by Delhi" he briefed. "From last three months Jammu and Kashmir has been cut off from the rest of the world even from India. There is a complete lock down, media gag, blockade of internet and telephone and all communication system blocked. There is a shortage of food and medicines and people have no access to hospitals. The Kashmir had been converted as cage of humanity. Indian government is not allowing anyone to access even Indian parliamentarian are not allowed", he added. "More than 14,000 young people from 09 to 28 years had been arrested, many incidents of extra judicial

killings, molestations of women and torture since 5th August" he briefed. Farooq Haider Khan said that all political leadership in J&K is in jails even India's own puppet former chief ministers also arrested. Handpicked civil servants of India have been appointed as the Lt. Governors of both units of Jammu and Kashmir. All constitutional and administrative powers had been delegated to them. Prime Minister AJK said that India is targeting civilian population at the ceasefire line areas of Azad Kashmir to divert international attention from human rights violations in IOJ&K. Indian army is using cluster bombs. "In this year, 53 civilians were killed and 246 injured due to Indian shelling. Indian forces are targeting schools, colleges, hospitals, mosques, women and children. Due to this heavy targeted shelling, people from line of control areas are migrating towards the safe places. The tourism and sources of livelihood of the people had been badly affected. This situation had increased the financial pressure on Govt. of Azad Kashmir", he added.

Kashmir situation is of 'profound concern' to UK: PM Johnson

Several British MPs have voters with origins and links in Jammu and Kashmir and Pakistan-occupied Kashmir, many of whom participated in recent protests in London against the structural changes made by the Indian government in August.

After describing the situation in Jammu and Kashmir as 'serious' in August, Prime Minister Boris Johnson on Wednesday expressed 'profound concern' when asked in the House of Commons about allegations of human rights violations there.

Several British MPs have voters with origins and links in Jammu and Kashmir and Pakistan-occupied Kashmir, many of whom participated in recent protests in London against the structural changes made by the Indian government in August.

Steve Baker, Conservative MP from Wycombe, asked Johnson during Prime Minister's Questions: "Thousands

of British people in Wycombe have family and friends on one or both sides of the Line of Control in Kashmir”.

US diplomat: Kashmir human rights a concern for Washington

(By Krithika Varagur)



NEW DELHI The Trump administration remains concerned about the ongoing crackdown in India-administered Kashmir, the restive Himalayan region stripped of its special constitutional status in August, but supports India's development “objectives” there, a U.S. diplomat said in a statement Tuesday ahead of a congressional hearing in Washington.

Acting Assistant Secretary of State for South and Central Asia Alice Wells said the U.S. State Department has encouraged India to restore phone and internet access and release detainees in the region. After India's Parliament voted to remove a constitutional provision that gave Kashmiris semi-autonomy and a right to their own constitution, flag and land, Prime Minister Narendra Modi's government imposed a security lockdown and communications blackout. Thousands of people were detained.

Some phone connectivity has been restored, but internet services remain down.

The U.S. House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on

Asia, the Pacific and Nonproliferation is meeting Tuesday on human rights in South Asia. The subcommittee's chairman, Rep. Brad Sherman, a Democrat from California, has said the focus will be on Kashmir, where life has been disrupted for nearly 8 million people.

Both Democratic and Republican lawmakers have expressed concern about human rights in Kashmir in recent months. Earlier this month, Democratic Sen. Chris van Hollen of Maryland told reporters in New Delhi that he and other members of a U.S. delegation to India were not blocked by the Indian government from visiting Kashmir.

In the statement, Wells also said that direct dialogue between India and Pakistan held the most potential for reducing regional tensions. The archrival countries each administer a portion of Kashmir, but both claim the region in its entirety, Wells called out Pakistan for its “continued support of extremist groups that engage in cross-border terrorism.”

In July, President Donald Trump said that he offered to mediate India-Pakistan talks on Kashmir. India's foreign minister has repeatedly denied the claim.

“The tenor of the Kashmir discussion in the U.S. is something that India will be looking at closely,” said Brahma Chellaney, a professor at the New Delhi-based Center for Policy Research.

The House hearing on Tuesday will also take up a citizen registry effort in northeast India that has placed the legal status of about 2 million people in limbo, as well as human rights issues in Pakistan and Sri Lanka, according to Sherman's office.

Copyright 2019 The Associated Press. All rights reserved. This material may not be published, broadcast, rewritten or redistributed.

DETAIL OF LOSSES DUE TO INDIAN UNPROVOKED SHELLING ON CFL IN 2019

District	Martyred	Injured	House damaged		Shops	Cattle head Perished	Others
			Partially	Full			
Neelum	08	44	77	14	43	05	07 vehicles DHQ hospital
Muzaffarabad	08	19	01	04	-	16	03 Cattle shed
Jehlum Valley	02	14	24	11	01	-	1 Mosque
Poonch	08	47	111	04	01	20	06 vehicle, 01 college & BHU
Haveli	11	44	89	09	-	02	01 vehicle
Kotli	13	55	82	08	07	22	01 Girls School, 08 cattle shed, 01 vehicle
Bhimber	03	23	62	-	-	18	01 School , 03 vehicle
Total	53	246	446	50	52	83	Source: State Disaster Management Authority Azad Kashmir



Girls School Dudnial Neelum (AJK) destroyed by Indian Shelling



Residential huses burnt due to Indian Shelling at CFL (Neelum)



Boys School Jura Neelum (AJK) destroyed by Indian Shelling on 19-10-2019



Faizan (8 years) Martyred by Indian Shelling on Changam Village Neelum (AJK)



Sultan Martyred by Indian Shelling on Lala Village Neelum (AJK)

HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN IOK

(From Jan 1989 till Oct 31,2019)

Total Killings *	95,464
Custodial Killings	7,135
Civilian arrested	158,272
Structures Arsoned/Destroyed	109,445
Women Widowed	22,910
Children Orphaned	107,780
Women gang-raped / Molested	11,174

