



*Monthly*

# **KASHMIR TOADY**

*January 2021*

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**Resolution adopted at the meeting of the United Nations Commission  
for India and Pakistan on 5 January, 1949.  
(Document No. 5/1196 para. 15, dated the 10<sup>th</sup> January, 1949).**



**THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION FOR INDIA AND PAKISTAN**

Having received from the Governments of India and Pakistan in Communications, dated December 23 and December 25, 1948, respectively their acceptance of the following principles which are supplementary to the Commission's Resolution of August 13, 1948;

- 1. The question of the accession of the State of Jammu and Kashmir to India or Pakistan will be decided through the democratic method of a free and impartial plebiscite;**
2. A plebiscite will be held when it shall be found by the Commission that the cease-fire and truce arrangements set forth in Parts I and II of the Commission's resolution of 13 August 1948, have been carried out and arrangements for the plebiscite have been completed;
3. (a) The Secretary-General of the United Nations will, in agreement with the Commission, nominate a Plebiscite Administrator who shall be a personality of high international standing and commanding general confidence. He will be formally appointed to office by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir.  
(b) The Plebiscite Administrator shall derive from the State of Jammu and Kashmir the powers he considers necessary for organising and conducting the plebiscite and for ensuring the freedom and impartiality of the plebiscite.  
(c) The Plebiscite Administrator shall have authority to appoint such staff or assistants and observers as he may require.
4. (a) After implementation of Parts I and II of the Commission's resolution of 13 August 1948, and when the Commission is satisfied that peaceful conditions have been restored in the State, the Commission and the Plebiscite Administrator will determine, in consultation with the Government of India, the final disposal of Indian and State armed forces, such disposal to be with due regard to the security of the State and the freedom of the plebiscite.  
(b) As regards the territory referred to in A 2 of Part II of the resolution of 13 August, final disposal of the armed forces in that territory will be determined by the Commission and the Plebiscite Administrator in consultation with the local authorities.

5. All civil and military authorities within the State and the principal political elements of the State will be required to co-operate with the Plebiscite Administrator in the preparation for and the holding of the plebiscite.

6. (a) All citizens of the State who have left it on account of the disturbances will be invited and be free to return and to exercise all their rights as such citizens. For the purpose of facilitating repatriation there shall be appointed two Commissions, one composed of nominees of India and the other of nominees of Pakistan.

The Commissions shall operate under the direction of the Plebiscite Administrator. The Governments of India and Pakistan and all authorities within the State of Jammu and Kashmir will collaborate with the Plebiscite Administrator in putting this provision to effect.

(b) All persons (other than citizens of the State) who on or since 15 August 1947, have entered it for other than lawful purpose, shall be required to leave the State.

7. All authorities within the State of Jammu and Kashmir will undertake to ensure in collaboration with the Plebiscite Administrator that:

(a) There is no threat, coercion or intimidation, bribery or other undue influence on the voters in plebiscite;

(b) No restrictions are placed on legitimate political activity throughout the State. All subjects of the State, regardless of creed, caste or party, shall be safe and free in expressing their views and in voting on the question of the accession of the State to India or Pakistan. There shall be freedom of the Press, speech and assembly and freedom of travel in the State, including freedom of lawful entry and exit;

(c) All political prisoners are released;

(d) Minorities in all parts of the State are accorded adequate protection; and

(e) There is no victimization.

8. The Plebiscite Administrator may refer to the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan problems on which he may require assistance, and the Commission may in its discretion call upon the Plebiscite Administrator to carry out on its behalf any of the responsibilities with which it has been entrusted;

9. At the conclusion of the plebiscite, the Plebiscite Administrator shall report the result thereof to the Commission and to the Government of Jammu and Kashmir. The Commission shall then certify to the Security Council whether the Plebiscite has or has not been free and impartial;

10. Upon the signature of the truce agreement the details of the foregoing proposals will be elaborated in the consultation envisaged in Part III of the Commission's resolution of 13 August 1948. The Plebiscite Administrator will be fully associated in these consultations; Commends the Governments of India and Pakistan for their prompt action in ordering a cease-fire to take effect from one minute before midnight of first January 1949, pursuant to the agreement arrived at as provided for by the Commission's resolution of 13 August 1948; and Resolves to return in the immediate future to the sub-continent to discharge the responsibilities imposed upon it by the resolution of 13 August 1948, and by the foregoing principles.

*The UNCIP unanimously adopted this Resolution on 5-1-1949. Members of the Commission: Argentina, Belgium, Colombia, Czechoslovakia and U.S.A.*



# TIME TO REVISIT KASHMIR POLICY

**(M Ziauddin)**

Our over seven-decade long Kashmir policy has yielded just one tangible achievement for Pakistan: Kashmir has continued to remain a disputed territory for us even as world support for the relevant UN resolutions has continued to decline. As opposed to this single achievement the cost has continued to escalate enormously with ever higher military spending, domestic instability, and exclusion from regional markets.

Chances are that we would achieve nothing more than what we already have if we continued to pursue this policy for another seven decades. In fact, it might lead us eventually to a point where we would perhaps find, God forbid, the last Kashmiri getting sacrificed at the altar of our blind side.

So, why not revisit this policy to see how it can be improved to yield a result that would guarantee sustained regional peace and satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the Kashmiri people. More so, because the other party, India has by revoking Articles 370 and 35(A) on August 5, 2019, brought about a qualitative change in the very nature of the dispute.

Let us see what is happening on the other side of the Line of Control. India's revocation of relevant constitutional acts has added enormously to New Delhi's Kashmir problem in the valley. Although it had continued to remain a bloody problem for India all these decades even before New Delhi blundered into the trap it thought it had built for the Kashmiris on August 5, now things seemed to have really gotten out of India's hands in the valley.

This is, therefore, an opportune time for us to mobilise the Kashmiri diaspora the world over and gear it into a powerful voice to plead, in the major capitals of the world round the clock, seven days a week, the case of Kashmiris who are being killed and ejected from their homes to change the demography of the valley by Indian troops resorting to the worst kind of human right abuses with total impunity.

Our focus should remain on the valley for now to make the

best and most effective use of our not-so-vast diplomatic resources. India is expected to secure its hold on Jammu without having to resort to force as it's a Hindu-majority region. And the Ladakh problem can await the final outcome of the ongoing skirmishes between Chinese and Indian troops along the Sino-Indian border.

Gilgit-Baltistan was not under Dogra Raj when the Maharaja handed over the Instrument of Accession to India on October, 26, 1947. G-B had formally requested accession to Pakistan within days of its liberation. Pakistan took over the administration but did not announce the accession of these areas to Pakistan. In 1985, General Zia acting on the recommendations of a high-powered committee agreed to make the region a de facto province of Pakistan, and eventually a de jure one.

And as suggested by Tim Willasey-Wilsey (Pakistan: What a New Kashmir Policy Might Look Like) neither India nor Pakistan can ever achieve their maximalist positions without a war, which would likely turn nuclear.

“India could no more successfully govern G-B than Pakistan could administer Jammu or Ladakh. So it makes sense to reduce the Kashmir dispute to the much smaller areas of the Kashmir Valley and AJK.

“Furthermore, with a more threatening Chinese posture in the Himalayas, hopefully it makes sense for New Delhi to reach an agreement with Pakistan. A two-front confrontation with China and Pakistan would (and already does) overstretch India's military resources.”

Pakistan could signal its intention to incorporate G-B as its fifth province and accept India has done the same to Jammu and Ladakh but not accept what has happened to the Kashmir Valley. Next, Kashmiris could be asked by Pakistan to recognise their interests are better served by campaigning for genuine autonomy for both regions (the Kashmir Valley and AJK) and a future prospect of a soft border between the two territories, as envisaged in 2008, rather than an unrealisable dream of independence which neither India nor Pakistan would be prepared to grant.

## BJP IN A STATE OF DENIAL ON KASHMIR'S HISTORY

Various Indian leaders have indulged in rhetoric regarding Kashmir, which they illegally occupied on 27 October 1947 and have been claiming it as an integral part of its Union. Pakistan tried to liberate Kashmir from India's clutches during the 1947-1948 limited war but when only one-third was liberated, India approached the UN Security Council, seeking a ceasefire. The UNSC obliged but went to the extent of approving Resolutions on Kashmir, recognizing Kashmir as a disputed territory and seeking a solution to the issue through a plebiscite for Kashmiris to express their option for joining Pakistan or India. India welcomed the Resolution then.

In the last seventy-two years, Kashmiris have seen their fortunes wane because various Indian governments have reneged on their promise to abide by the UN Resolutions and gone to war with Pakistan but the Kashmiris' fate did not change. Narendra Modi's rise to power ushered in the era of extremism and terrorism as he had a special plan dubiously known as 44plus for Indian Occupied Kashmir (IOK). It represented the number of seats Modi's fanatical political party required to win a majority in IOK in the 2014 elections. The heinous plan was thwarted by Kashmiri Muslims turning up in great numbers to cast their vote denying BJP the majority it sought. More woe was in store for the Kashmiri Muslims in particular and Indian Muslims in general, because in 2019, riding on the coattails of radical Hindus, who were promised Hindu supremacy, Modi won the elections again. Wasting no time, on 5 August 2019, Modi rescinded Articles 370 and 35A of the Indian Constitution pertaining to Kashmir. The former gave special autonomous status to Kashmir, while the latter forbade non-Kashmiris from acquiring property in Kashmir or settling down there. Following the abrogation of Article 370, India illegally annexed Kashmir and Ladakh into the Indian Union, much to the chagrin of the Kashmiris. Removal of Article 35A, enabled Modi to approve regulations enabling non-Kashmiri Hindus to settle down in IOK, changing its demography and turning the Muslim majority of the Illegally Indian Occupied Kashmir (IIOK) into a minority. This would enable the Indians to get a majority vote for accession in their favour if ever a plebiscite is held. To deter the Muslims of Kashmir from protesting against the illegitimate actions, Modi preempted them by deploying additional troops on the eve of issuing his controversial diktat, locked down the entire Valley, which remains inaccessible to date, sent armed goons from his fanatic and rabid Muslim baiters Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) of which Modi remains an activist even as the Prime Minister and takes pride in it. To further disenfranchise the Indian Muslims, the draconian Citizenship

Amendment Act (CAA), and the all-India National Register of Citizens (NRC) was imposed in December 2019. Entire India, including Hindus went aflame protesting against this gross ignominy. There were riots in New Delhi even when US President Donald Trump was visiting the Indian capital. COVID-19 has suppressed the protest rallies but the anger and angst of ordinary Indians is still simmering.

International Human Rights organizations, the United Nations and the OIC have taken cognizance of the radical actions of the fanatic Hindu groups, the genocide of Muslims in general and Kashmiris in particular and passed resolutions condemning the atrocious attitude of the fascist regime in India. The Modi regime remains unmoved by domestic or international concerns. In this backdrop Indian intransigence to persist in calling a disputed region as its own continues unabated. Amit Shah, Home Minister of India, on 17 November 2020 declared: "Jammu and Kashmir has been, is and will always remain an integral part of India. Indian people will no longer tolerate an unholy 'global gathabandhan' against our national interest. Amit Shah, Home Minister of India."

Dr. Ghulam Nabi Fai, Secretary General, Washington-based World Kashmir Awareness Forum, in his article carried in most local English dailies on 28 November 2020 titled 'Does Amit Shah Need a History Lesson on Kashmir?', has rightly responded by logically taking apart the various myths presented by India to support its claim. Starting with the instrument of accession purportedly signed by the Dogra Maharajah of Kashmir on 27 October 1947. The outgoing British government had asked the princely states to opt for either Pakistan or India. Kashmir was expected to accede to Pakistan because of its being contiguous to Pakistan and its majority population being Muslims, who were keen to join Pakistan because they had suffered for decades under the tyrannical Dogra Raj. Fearing a betrayal by their erstwhile tormentor Hindu Maharajah Hari Singh, Kashmiri Muslims started agitating. Faced with the insurgency of his people, the Maharajah fled the capital Srinagar, on 25 October 1947 and asked India to send its army to help him crush the rebellion. India, coveting the territory, set one condition on its armed intervention, that the Maharajah must sign an Instrument of Accession to India. The Maharaja signed but the British Viceroy Lord Mountbatten accepted it subject to the reference to the people, which never took place. The clock took a full circle when the UNSC too in its Resolution declared a plebiscite under the aegis of the UN to be the solution to the impasse, which India continues to deny.



S M Hali

# URGENCY TO ADD TEETH TO ENFORCEMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

**I**n Jammu and Kashmir, atrocities are perpetrated with no fear of corrective international response

The writer is the secretary-general of the World Kashmir Awareness Forum.

Michelle Bachelet, the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights deserves an appreciation to acknowledge that, “a world with diminished human rights is a world that is stepping back into a darker past when the powerful could prey on the powerless with little or no moral or legal restraint”.

Ambassador Volkan Bozkir, the president of the UN General Assembly assured to become the voice of the oppressed people all over the world when he said on Sept. 14, 2020: “People in need or under oppression should feel that their concerns are being heard in the UN's most democratic body. I will work to bring the voices of the world's people into our discussions.”

“Ruled as the world is by certain dominant elements and the policies and postures issuing from their entanglements, it is hard to keep international attention focused on a people and their situation in the light, not of power strategies but of undying principles of peace and justice, the principles that were enshrined in the UN Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. In the case of Kashmir, a people were first turned into a dispute and then the dispute was consigned to oblivion.” said Yusuf Buch, a former Pakistani envoy, who also served in the cabinet of UN secretary-general from 1978-91.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) on its 72nd anniversary needs to be analyzed objectively. Everyone knows that fundamental human rights are universal. The declaration knows no religious, national, or political boundaries. And it is not hierarchical, like caste systems or monarchies. Everyone stands on the same plane when human rights are an issue. Even if all of its lofty provisions safeguarding fundamental human freedoms and liberties remain dishonored in many parts of the globe, the declaration still stands as a moral reproach to wrongdoing nations that may facilitate reforms.

It might be said that never have so many human rights been proclaimed yet been so routinely violated. Think of the ongoing human rights atrocities that are going unsanctioned. Myanmar, where the Muslim civilian population is routinely driven out from homes and cities are consistently destroyed. Tragic genocide in Syria. Death and destruction in Yemen. Denial of the Palestinian demand to exercise the right to self-determination. Kashmiris brutalized by 900,000 Indian

military and paramilitary forces. The list goes on and on.

## **Sad commentary on human rights**

Tragically, civilized nations have fallen from their lofty calling; namely, human rights for all mankind. There is a sad commentary on the state of human rights all over the globe. It seems to me that until there evolves a generally accepted moral duty among peoples and nations to assist all victims of widespread human rights violations by force or other stiff retaliation, human rights enforcement mechanisms will operate haphazardly and whimsically for reasons unrelated to the harm to the victims or the villainy of the perpetrators. It is the job of all human rights champions and defenders to jump-start that moral evolution.

If we were to judge the UN-based upon its history of involvement in efforts to resolve international conflicts, the simplest answer is that it has been an enormous failure. The UN of course is a far more complex organization whose work covers such a wide range of activities that conflict resolution is only one aspect of its work. Nevertheless, if we consider the fact that its fundamental mission was to be a means of preventing global catastrophes like WW II, then conflict resolution would have to be considered job one.

The urgency of adding teeth to human rights is felt everywhere. On that count, the news is less auspicious. The UN should officially declare that under international law and human rights covenants, every government official is vulnerable to criminal prosecution in every nation in the world for either direct or indirect complicity in human rights violations. Every alleged victim of a human rights violation or his or her relatives should be entitled to sue the alleged official culprits in the World Court to make it clear that nobody is above the law.

The barbaric situation in Bosnia, Kosovo, Syria, and elsewhere has outraged the world and caused regrets that the enormous toll of human lives was not averted by timely action at an earlier stage. The failure of the international community can be explained but not denied. Yet in another part of the globe - the Indian occupied Kashmir -- atrocities of a similar pattern have been, and are being, perpetrated with no fear of a corrective international response. To date, no one power or combination of powers has blown the whistle.

The Kashmir question is one of the oldest unresolved international disputes in the world. The issue has been pending on the agenda of the Security Council since 1948. At that point,



*Dr. Ghulam Nabi Fai*

an agreement took place between India and Pakistan, endorsed by the UN that guarantees the right to self-determination to the people of Jammu and Kashmir. The people of Kashmir who have never lost hope in the UN have since that date sought to freely exercise their right to self-determination. India, however, was soon undeceived of its delusions over Kashmir's political yearning. Recognizing that its people would never freely vote for accession to India, it contrived excuse after excuse to frustrate a plebiscite. India's proclamation has never been accepted by the UN, which continues to list Kashmir as a disputed territory.

### Conspiracy of silence

The seeming conspiracy of silence over gross affronts to the UDHR in Indian-occupied Kashmir -- an occupation which itself violates still binding UN Security Council resolutions -- is worrisome. That unheroic muteness has emboldened India to a chilling campaign of human rights atrocities against innocent Kashmiris. The 900,000 Indian military and paramilitary forces operate outside the rule of law under the protective umbrella of an Indian immunity statute. Egregious human rights violations are commonplace; involuntary disappearances, extrajudicial killings, rape, torture, plunder, abductions, mutilations, arbitrary detentions, etc. It is even a crime to advocate the implementation of the UN Security Council resolutions, a shocking affront to the Security Council itself. Every human rights organization that has witnessed the gruesome Kashmiri scene is shocked. The atrocities pale in comparison to East Timor or Southern Sudan. India's leaders are guilty of war crimes, crimes against humanity, and aggressive war on a scale vastly greater than Slobodan Milosevic and his sub-villains. But they do not make the same impact because India is adamant against unchaperoned broadcast and media from abroad. Thus, no CNN or BBC heart clutching pictures to move the world. Kashmir is thus reduced to an insignificant inkblot on the map. New York-based Committee to Protect Journalist has reported that the media in Kashmir have been pushed to the brink of extinction.

According to expert consensus, Kashmir is the most densely soldiered and most nuclear combustible territory on the planet. It stands apart as the most cantankerous of conflicts, with the catastrophic possibility of nuclear devastation. After all, India and Pakistan

have fought three wars and nearly began a fourth with the ever-present threat of nuclear exchange.

### Self-determination a pivotal element

The lesson of history -- both old and new -- is that peace is impossible if a people or nation is treated as a negotiable pawn by big powers. The most harrowing example is the appeasement of Hitler at the expense of the Sudetenland and Czechoslovakia.

Self-determination, despite big power politics, has blossomed into a pivotal element in international relations in recent times. It has proven the key to resolving long-festering disputes and unforgiving conflicts.

Exemplary has been Namibia, East Timor, Eritrea. Kosovo, Montenegro, Southern Sudan, etc. In each case, self-determination was fueled by oppressive rule, whether foreign or otherwise. They also derived strength from international law and resolutions of the UN Security Council. Let us hope that the stage is set to put the Kashmir conflict on a road to a durable and permanent settlement.

It is time that the UN secretary-general intercedes in the disputed territory (so listed by the UN), appoints a special envoy on Kashmir, and, insists that the genuine political voice of the Kashmiri people, be a full partner in all negotiations over Kashmir's political destiny. As Syed Nazir Gilani has advocated it well in these words: "The gross and systematic violation of human rights, continued noncompliance of UN Charter obligations and occupation of a people waiting for an UN-supervised Plebiscite, makes a strong case of intervention."

\* Opinions expressed in this article are the author's own and do not necessarily reflect the editorial policy of Anadolu Agency.

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# Kashmir's Pellet-Gun Victims Struggle to Be Suitable Grooms

The life of Kashmir's pellet-gun victims is littered with rejection and disappointment, none more than in their quest to marry. Of more than 1,000 injured in the mass blindings that followed the unrest of 2016, only a handful have found partners

MUHEET UL ISLAM & JUNAID DAR



Pellets injured Aamir Hussain Dar when he participated in a protest in 2016/PHOTOGRAPHS BY JUNAID DAR

**South Kashmir:** Manzoor Ahmad Dar, 26, hides an important detail about his life from women and their families in his search for a life partner that he is blind in one eye.

His long-term girlfriend knew and left him in 2019. Today, when families visit his home in south Kashmir's Pulwama district to verify his background, he does not tell them that his vision is impaired.

"My current fiancée and her family do not know that I'm blind from one eye," said Manzoor, stepping down from a tractor that he was driving through highlands covered with colourful autumn leaves. He's scared that when he eventually does tell her, she will leave him.

Manzoor, a labourer, lost vision in his right eye in an injury caused by pellets fired by the Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) Police and Central Reserve Police Force to control one of many protests that broke out in Kashmir in 2016 after the killing of Burhan Muzaffar Wani, a young militant commander associated with the Hizbul Mujahideen, an insurgent group. Dar was injured in one such protest on 31 October that year.

More than 1,000 people lost their vision, partially or completely, after being hit by the tiny iron balls fired by police and CRPF pellet guns. The mass blinding gained international attention. "The Indian forces call it a pellet gun, but it is a pump-action shotgun," *Time* magazine quoted a spokesman of

a UK-based think tank, the Omega Research Foundation, that monitors military technologies assaying.

The guns, designed for hunting, launch pellets at a speed of 1,100 kmph when fired.

The use of pellet guns, introduced in 2010 by Indian security forces in the Kashmir valley, has been strongly criticised by human rights advocates. They were meant as an alternative to assault rifles, to contain protests with minimum casualties after hundreds were killed in 2008 and 2010 unrest.

The wounds the pump-action shotguns inflict are not just physical.

A 2019 study by the Institute of Mental Health and Neuroscience in Srinagar found that at least 85% of pellet victims in Kashmir had developed psychiatric disorders. People with eye injuries were worst hit, with 92.92% developing psychiatric disorders, the study found.

Many of them struggle to learn basic survival skills. Finding a partner to marry suddenly becomes an insurmountable task. In 2013, the *Hindustan Times* reported how an early pellet victim married his long-term girlfriend, but it is evident that was an aberration.

Mohammad Ashraf, president of the Pellet Victims Welfare Trust, set up in 2017, said that of the 1,300 unmarried pellet gun victims registered with the Trust, only three people, including him, got married.

## The School Sweetheart Who Had To Give Up Her Love

Manzoor was engaged to his long-time girlfriend Isma\* In August 2018. The engagement ended a year later when her family found out about his injury. "I did not hide anything from my fiancé when we were in a relationship," said Manzoor. "She had decided to tie the knot with me despite knowing the fact I had no vision in my right eye."



Pellet-gun victim Manzoor Ahmad Dar doesn't tell people he is blind in one eye.

Manzoor and Isma met during their 10th class examination

about a decade ago. They became good friends and eventually fell in love. They had many dreams, Dar said, and had promised to support each other through difficult times.

When Manzoor told Isma about the damage to his eye, she assured him that she would not leave him. “She accompanied me on many occasions when I had to see the doctor,” he said.

Manazoor said Isma “resisted her parent's move of breaking the engagement”, but eventually could not go against their wishes.

Before they found out about his injury, Manzoor said, Isma's family had no objection to their marriage despite the differences in the couple's educational qualifications.

“I am a school dropout while she was a graduate,” said Manzoor. “All they wanted was to secure her future.”

Looking back, Manzoor said any parent might have done the same thing. “Prior to my injury I used to earn Rs 30,000-40,000 rupees running a bakery, but now I only manage to earn Rs 10,000,” said Manzoor. “I want to marry but it seems impossible as no one is willing to give their daughter in *nikah* with me,” said Manzoor. “Since then I have been trying to hide the truth but at the same time my conscience isn't allowing me to deceive anyone by staying silent about my blindness.”

### **'Marriage Is Not An Option For Me'**

Less than 15 km from Manzoor's home, in the Kooch area of south Kashmir's Shopian district, we met Aamir Hussain Dar in a small house next to his mother's home.

Pellets struck Hussain, 24, in his eyes when he joined stone-throwers in the Haal area of Pulwama district on 9 July 2016, after attending the funeral of Wani, killed by security forces in a firefight the previous day.

Hussain, who was then a welder, was hit all over his body, including his eyes. He regained 80% vision in his right eye after multiple surgeries but lost eyesight in the left.

In 2016, the Jammu & Kashmir High Court Bar Association filed a petition in Jammu & Kashmir High Court seeking a ban on the use of pellet guns. The HC rejected the plea in March 2020, saying that “it is manifest that so long as there is violence by unruly mobs, use of force is inevitable”.

Hussain did not want to marry, as he put it, after a “betrayal” by his girlfriend for not supporting him during this difficult period.

Sitting cross-legged in his living room, clad in a traditional woolen *pheran*, he recalled that both families had agreed and were preparing for the engagement. “But she stepped back at the last moment,” he said, “saying that 'I cannot ruin my life by marrying a one-eyed person'.”

Hussain had met the woman, whose identity he did not reveal, in 2013, when he visited her village in the Awantipora area of Pulwama district of South Kashmir to install iron fencing at her neighbour's house.

The couple were together for three and a half years before they separated in 2017, soon after their respective families had given the go-ahead.

“I don't know what happened to her suddenly,” he said. “She was in the relationship with me for more than six months after the pellet injury and even accompanied me to Srinagar on many occasions to see doctors.”

“Her sister tried to convince her to marry me but she didn't agree,” said Hussain. Hussain's girlfriend was not aware of his participation in the protests. “She rebuked me for participating in the protests, when I informed her that I was hit by pellets after a few days,” he said, covering his face with his hands as he wiped away tears. Later, Hussain's parents approached many families to find him a wife, but they failed. “I don't want to marry now,” he said. “The truth is that it won't be possible for me to carry some other person's responsibility on my shoulders when I am not able to take care of myself,” said Hussain, who is now a manual labourer struggling to meet his medical expenses.

“Now I am mostly confined to my home,” said Hussain. “Under these circumstances I believe marriage is not an option for me.”

### **A Life Of Disappointments**

Ashraf, 30, of the Pellet Victims Welfare Trust said that Kashmir's pellet victims routinely experience discrimination. Instead of offering victims help to move forward with their lives, people expose them to “a new world of rejection and disappointments”, he said.

“I myself had to wait for three years to get married,” said Ashraf, a farmer. Ashraf's engagement to an acquaintance in the neighbouring village was arranged by his parents in 2015. The relationship between the two families, however, ended in 2016, after he was hit by pellets in both eyes. Before his pellet injuries, Ashraf was hit by a bullet that pierced the left side of his chest in August 2016, during violent anti-India protests in the town of Pulwama. Ashraf claimed he was not a part of the protests.

“I was operated on and had 89 stitches, and two months later, I faced another tragedy by losing vision in my right eye,” he said.

According to Ashraf, the father of his to-be fiance told his family that he would not have objected to the match if Ashraf had not been hit by pellets. “I heard him say that had I received only a bullet injury, then would have married his daughter to me,” said Ashraf. “But since it was a matter of the eyes, he stepped back.”

“In these years I have learned only one thing,” said Ashraf. “That the life of a human being ends the moment he loses vision.”

*Note: The name Isma has been changed on the request of Manzoor Ahmad Dar.*

*(Muheet Ul Islam is a freelance journalist and filmmaker based in Srinagar. Junaid Dar is a freelance multimedia journalist based in Srinagar.)*

## This woman is older than the Indian state. At age 108, India is evicting her from her home.



Zooni Begum at her village in central Kashmir's Budgam  
(Photo Credit: Stand with Kashmir).

At 108, Zooni Begum is the oldest person in her village of Zilsidora, Jabbad, hidden in the vast jungle of central Kashmir's Budgam district. Once the bumpy road ends, visitors must trek by foot another four kilometers to the village. Tall pine trees and snowy mounts dot the landscape. Amid the harsh climate, Zooni Begum's deep wrinkles fold with worry.

The Jammu and Kashmir Forest Department recently issued a notice for Zooni to vacate her home, calling her family "unauthorized occupants of the forest land." Dressed in a traditional *pheran* cloak and a green woolen scarf, on her head and shoulders, she is restless and anxious. Zooni says her age alone is proof that they hold rights to this land and belong here.

Zooni Begum, 108 (Photo Credit: Stand with Kashmir)



More than a month ago, 110 households in Zilsidora received similar written notices. The notices ordered them to leave the

land, where they raise cattle and grow crops like apples, potatoes and walnuts to sell. Zooni says she was born in the village and got married here. Her son and daughter, five grandsons, and daughter-in-law also live here. Residents say authorities have told them to chop down trees and clear the area for a government takeover. How could they strike down trees they've planted over the years, and "groomed like our children?" Zooni asked. Most of the villagers like Zooni are illiterate and possess no legal documents of their land. They maintain, however, that the government provided them the land under a "Grow More Food Program" scheme to help tribal people and forest dwellers make a living through cultivation and cattle-rearing. The Indian government has intensified its eviction drive over recent months in forest areas across Jammu and Kashmir. The move comes a year after the government abrogated Article 370 of the constitution, removing Kashmir's special autonomous state status. With state laws repealed, officials have imposed these new measures. Many Kashmiris fear that such initiatives are designed to bring demographic change in the Muslim-majority region.

**The government claims that more than 63,000 people are illegally occupying 15,000 hectares of forest land in Kashmir. Earlier this year, the government demolished more than a dozen huts of a tribal community as part of the eviction program. Also in the Budgam area, locals in Kanidajan village reported the government chopping 10,000 apple trees in an attempt to remove residents.**

After the abrogation, the Indian government technically now rules Kashmir directly under its laws. Officials say they're setting up committees to implement the Forest Rights Act of 2006 by next March in Kashmir. The act applies to all parts of India and protects forest-dwellers. Villagers are questioning the eviction drive's timing before the forest laws go into effect. "If all the laws have been extended to Jammu and Kashmir, why is this particular law being ignored?" a 25-year-old college student in Zilsidora village said. "It is simple: The government wants to throw us out of our homes."

The government aims to evict villagers, said the student, who asked not to be named for his safety, then apply the forest law, but "for whom would the law be implemented then?"

Locals in Zilsidora anticipate heavy snowfall next month, when Kashmir's forbidding winter peaks. Breathing in the cold air, the centenarian Zooni says she doesn't want to die with the burden of knowing her children could become homeless.

"We don't want that every time our children have to fight to prove that they belong here," she said. "The government should stop harassing us and let us live."



# KASHMIR EMERGES AS FLASHPOINT AMONG 3 NUCLEAR POWERS

China's belligerence amid a historic India-Pakistan dispute alarms analysts



An Indian Air Force patrol over Leh in India's mountainous Ladakh region. The versatile Russian Sukhoi SU-30 MKI twin seater has a top speed of 2,120km per hour, and is built under license in India by Hindustan Aeronautics. © Reuters

**SAFINA NABI and BHAT BURHAN, Contributing writers** December 21, 2020

BARAMULLA, India -- While 2020 will be remembered by most around the globe for the COVID-19 pandemic, the people of Kashmir will recall it as the year their local war moved up to two fronts.

On Nov. 13, Imtiyaz Ahmad, 47, was at work in a passport office in Srinagar, the main city in Indian-controlled Kashmir, when his phone alerted him to shelling between India and Pakistan across Jammu and Kashmir's Line of Control (LoC). He immediately called home to his wife in Sirankote, a village on Pakistan's doorstep, but there was no answer.

Ahmad hurried home to his wife and their three daughters, trying hopelessly to get through on his cell all the way.

"I arrived the next morning and met my family," Ahmad said. There was huge relief to see them safe, but any thought of returning to Srinagar was deeply unsettling.

The hostilities along the LoC on Nov. 13 left dead on both sides. India lost four soldiers, a member of the Border Security Force and six civilians. Pakistan lost one soldier and four civilians.



The ruins of a house in India's Balkote shelled in November. © Getty Images

"Nobody left their houses to find out what happened because of fear," said Bashir Ahmad Kali, 50. Kali was driving his Sumo taxi along the narrow lanes of Balkote, an area of about 50 households nestling in the snow-covered mountains.

Suddenly he heard the cries of villagers, and screams of "Margayi, margayi!" -- "She's dead, she's dead." It turned out a woman of 30 had been killed just 10 meters up from where Kali stopped his vehicle. People were frantic in the chaos.

"Everyone was trying to escape the shells coming across the LoC," Kali said.

Jammu and Kashmir has been the focus of a major dispute between India and Pakistan since the 1940s. The feuding neighbors have already fought three wars in the mountainous region, and the territorial dispute grinds on with constant shelling across the LoC.

Local media reported 3,386 ceasefire violations in Jammu and Kashmir from January to August 2020. There were 3,479 incidents in all of 2019, so a worsening trajectory is evident



Low cost Pakistan Air Force JF-17 Thunder jets have been developed jointly by the Pakistan Aeronautical Complex and China's Chengdu Aircraft Corporation. © Reuters

When Nikkei Asia contacted the commanding officer of India's 19th Infantry Division, Major General Virender Vats blamed the deteriorating situation on Pakistani aggression. "If the Pakistanis keep sending terrorists to this side, definitely there will be escalation -- casualties are beyond our control."

Kali said tensions worsened significantly in May when Chinese and Indian troops clashed brutally in eastern Ladakh along the Line of Actual Control (LAC) that separates areas controlled by Beijing and New Delhi.

Mohammad Waseem Malla, an international relations researcher at Delhi's Jawaharlal Nehru University said China's involvement as a long-standing ally of Pakistan is significant. Ratcheting up tensions along the LAC inevitably stretches Indian military resources.

"This obviously has an adverse effect on people living near the working boundary, who are subjected to shelling on a regular basis affecting them both materially and psychologically," he said. "The increasing India-China conflict only aggravates things."





High altitude training: a Chinese People's Liberation Army patrol in Ngari prefecture in the Tibet Autonomous Region along the border with India. © Reuters

In June, India confirmed that 20 of its soldiers were killed in a savage encounter at Galwan along the LAC. China has not declared its casualties.

Ajai Sahni, the executive director of the Institute for Conflict Management in New Delhi, said that one reason the situation has become more complex is that all three countries are nuclear powers.

"Kashmir has always been a nuclear flashpoint," he told Nikkei. "There has always been the threat of war looming over Kashmir that is not only in areas bordering with Pakistan -- it is also across the border with China. If this converts into a two-front war, then India faces an unprecedented threat that it does not appear adequately prepared for."

Vulnerable as they are to unpredictable shelling, Kali and everyone else living in Balkote despair of asking for defense bunkers from the authorities. "We will have to leave this place if they just give us makeshift tents," he told Nikkei. "The

soldiers all get given life-preserving defenses -- only poor people die."



Indian security forces patrol the streets of Srinagar, the largest city in the Indian union territory of Jammu and Kashmir. (Photo by Bhat Burhan)

"The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor is a major factor in this whole game," said Rahul Bedi, a senior journalist and security expert. "The Chinese want to secure their corridor with Pakistan, and one of the ways to promote that is by controlling Kashmir. Cooperation between the Chinese and Pakistani militaries is of critical importance to both Islamabad and Beijing in shaping the larger geopolitics of Asia."

Shameema Jan, 40, lived with her family in two houses above Balkote. Her properties were flattened by shelling on Nov. 13. Such incidents go largely unnoticed because of the remoteness of the areas. "We have nothing left now, just the clothes on our bodies," Jan told Nikkei. "It took us years to build these houses, but it didn't take a minute for them to be destroyed."

#### **KASHMIR TURMOIL**

## **2020 saw surge in 'harassment' of Kashmir journalists**

*Journalists have been attacked and press freedom curtailed since India stripped Kashmir of its special status last year.*



*Masrat Zahra was among several Kashmiri journalists summoned by police earlier this year [File: Courtesy of Masrat Zahra]*

**Srinagar, Indian-administered Kashmir** For young Kashmiri photojournalist, Masrat Zahra, the fear of getting

arrested or summoned by police always lurks around. She was charged under anti-terror law, Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act (UAPA), in April this year for posting "anti-national" content on social media.

The case, says 26-year-old Zahra, "is like a sword hanging on my head" and was filed "to send a message" that even a young female journalist would not be spared. She is one of the few female journalists in the Muslim-majority region, which was stripped of its special status last August.

Zahra was among several Kashmiri journalists who were summoned by police early this year.

More complaints of "harassment" and "intimidation" by journalists followed during the course of the year as reporting from the region has been increasingly becoming difficult since India's Hindu nationalist government introduced the Revised Media Policy following scrapping of the Article 370 of India's constitution that granted the disputed region a measure of autonomy.

The new media policy authorises government officers to decide on what is “fake news” and “anti-nationalism” a step that media personnel say could be misused by authorities in the disputed region, where anti-India sentiments run high.

Since last August, the Himalayan region of 12 million was put under months-long strict internet shutdown – longest by a democracy – and security crackdown that created hardships for the journalists, who were forced to use a government-sponsored media centre with extremely limited resources. In many cases, journalists had to smuggle out content in pen drives by air to their offices in the capital, New Delhi.

### **'Punished for speaking the truth'**

Since late last year, several local journalists have been summoned by police or investigating agencies for doing their professional duty.

India's National Investigation Agency (NIA) raided the office of Greater Kashmir newspaper and the residence of AFP news agency's journalist, Parvaiz Bukhari on October 28. This followed a week after office of the oldest English Daily of the region, KashmirTimes, was sealed.

“This was simply done to punish us for speaking the truth,” said Anuradha Bhasin, the Executive Editor, who had approached the Supreme Court against the communication blockade imposed last August.



*Since last August, the Himalayan region of 12 million was put under months-long strict internet shutdown – longest by a democracy – and security crackdown [File: Farooq Khan/EPA]*

Since last August, the Himalayan region of 12 million was put under months-long strict internet shutdown – longest by a democracy – and security crackdown [File: Farooq Khan/EPA] In September, journalist Auqib Javeed said that he was slapped at the police station in Srinagar after summoned for doing a story on intimidation of Twitter users by the cyber cell of the police.

A few weeks later, three Kashmiri journalists Fayaz Ahmad,

Mudasir Qadri and Junaid Rafiq were beaten up and their phones and cameras were taken away by police while they were doing their professional duty in southern Kashmir.

Senior journalists say the local administration, which takes orders directly from New Delhi, has launched a “a lethal assault” on journalism in Kashmir since downgrading the status of the region. New Delhi has since passed laws that will allow outsiders to settle in Kashmir, causing fears of demographic shift.

“We have witnessed our colleagues getting killed with bullets when the armed conflict was at its peak [during 1990s and early 2000s]. But, now the journalism itself is being killed with selective usage of laws and other methods,” says veteran journalist, Altaf Hussain, who has had a long stint with BBC news.

Since early 1990s, when an armed rebellion erupted against Indian rule, at least 20 Kashmiri journalists have been killed by the parties to the conflict, but Hussain says “now the target is journalism itself”.

The Himalayan region is disputed by both India and Pakistan, but the two govern only parts of it. India has stationed more than half a million soldiers by some estimates, making it one of the most militarised zones of the world.

### **Human rights violations**

Media analyst Rashid Maqbool says that the recent incidents in particular have vitiated the atmosphere for press freedom in Kashmir.

“Earlier dispensations in New Delhi would still allow some degree of press freedom in Kashmir they would not force the nationalistic frame on Kashmir-specific journalism,” he said.

On November 29, The Kashmir Walla website carried a story on mass-beatings of civilians by the Indian army in a suburb of Srinagar following an armed attack. The editor of the weekly magazine, Fahad Shah, said that he was under pressure to take down the story. But he stood the ground. “Since we have done the fact-checking meticulously, we are confident about our story,” Shah told Al Jazeera.

On December 2, he tweeted with an appeal for support: “These have been very difficult past few days after (The Kashmir Wallah) published a story of human rights violations in Srinagar. Free press comes at the cost of unpredictable dangers and expenses. Thank you for your support. Keep helping independent media.”

Shah's is a relatively newer publication as compared to several other traditional media outlets, which have come under criticism for succumbing to pressure from New Delhi.



*India has stationed more than half a million soldiers by some estimates, making it one of the most militarised zones of the world [File: Dar Yasin/AP Photo]*

In August, dozens of people were injured after Indian forces used pellet guns and tear gas on mourners but the news was ignored by the local media, though it made headlines in international media.

Sajjad Haider, the president of Kashmir Editors' Guild (KEG), however, disagrees with the notion that local newspapers are succumbing to pressure.

"That is not fair. The fact is that the circumstances wherein we had to work after August 5, 2019, made our job very difficult. We had no access to high-speed internet, which newspapers use for gathering information," he said.

He however, admitted newsrooms in Kashmir lacked the luxury of having access to a counter-narrative or different shades of political opinion, and hence it created an impression that the local newspapers were happy in pushing the official narrative. "This has certainly dented our credibility."

### **Internationalise the Kashmir dispute**

Wajahat Waseem from central Kashmir's Budgam district says that he has given up on reading local newspapers. "Interestingly, international media is giving a lot of objective coverage of Kashmir, but it has its own limitation it can't cover all the issues which a free local media can cover," Waseem says.

Maqbool, the media analyst, says that the current phase of media in Kashmir is the worst phase wherein self-censorship "has gradually got institutionalised."

Kashmir, he says, had witnessed growth of media over the years because of the circumstances created by the conflict coupled with the relatively better conditions for functioning of press. "This had allowed people to repose faith in local press." But, he says, people are now turning

to international media for knowing the true story.

Michael Kugelman, the Asia Program Deputy Director and Senior Associate for South Asia at the Washington based Woodrow Wilson Center, says that while the Kashmir dispute has long been a feature of international media coverage, the intensity of this coverage increased significantly after the revocation of Article 370.

"Before the Article 370 move, there would be periodic coverage of the dispute, with much of the focus on human rights abuses in Kashmir... But the spike in coverage after the Article 370 repeal far exceeded anything that had come for many years prior," he told Al Jazeera.

"This was a clear indication that for the international press, the Article 370 move was about much more than what New Delhi shrugged it off as a routine internal and administrative change. In this sense, New Delhi's decision to repeal Article 370 did more to internationalise the Kashmir dispute than anything Pakistan had done in previous years."

Bhasin, the executive editor of Kashmir Times, says she has faced "retribution" for challenging the curb on media freedom.

She says the government "first stopped issuing advertisements to our publication and later denied the legally attained accommodation to our office (and me) without giving us the opportunity of being heard or issuing any notice."

The government, she says, wants complete silence of the local voices.

"But we will not succumb to this pressure. It is not about saving the platform; it is about having the voice. If you have voice, you can get some or the other platform to express that voice. But, if you lose the voice for saving the platform, it means nothing but surrender," she says. "We will continue to resist."

Al Jazeera reached out to Rohit Kansal, Principal Secretary, Information, Government of Jammu and Kashmir, but he refused to speak. An email to the Director Information and Public Relations was not answered until the time of the publication. The article will be updated if we receive official response.

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SOURCE : AL JAZEERA





# Empty grave for Kashmir teenager killed by Indian forces

*Since 2020, Indian authorities began burying suspected rebels in unmarked graves, denying families proper funerals and adding to anti-India anger.*



*Rafiq Banoo, mother of 16-year-old Ather Mushtaq [Dar Yasin/APPhoto]*

On a recent chilly winter day in Indian-administered Kashmir, Mushtaq Ahmed Wani shovelled the earth, laboriously digging a grave for his teenage son. There was, however, no body to be lowered inside.

Stunned, a group of onlookers watched in silence. But Ahmed kept digging, now knee-deep inside the half-dug grave.

Then he rose, straightening his back, and faced the crowd, enraged.

“I want my son's body,” he howled. “I ask India to return my son's dead body to me.”



*Mushtaq Ahmed Wani, father of 16-year-old Ather Mushtaq [Dar Yasin/APPhoto]*

Police said government forces fatally shot Ahmed's 16-year-old son, Ather Mushtaq Wani, and two other young men when they refused to surrender on the outskirts of Srinagar city on December 30. They described the men as “hardcore associates of terrorists” opposed to Indian rule.

The men's families, however, insist they were not armed rebels

and were killed in cold blood.

There was no way to independently confirm either claim.

“It was a fake encounter,” a grieving Ahmed cried, as the crowd that gathered around him in the graveyard in southern Bellow village shouted slogans demanding justice.

Authorities buried them at a remote graveyard 115km (70 miles) from their ancestral villages.

Under a policy started in 2020, Indian authorities have buried several Kashmiri rebels in unmarked graves, denying their families proper funerals. The policy has added to widespread anti-India anger in the disputed region.



*Relatives of suspected rebels killed by Indian forces visit a graveyard in Sonamarg, a remote mountainous resort in Indian-administered Kashmir in this November 3, 2020 photo. The picturesque tourist spot where a small hill meant for the bodies of rebels started small in April has since nearly filled up [File: Aijaz Hussain/AP Photo]*

India has long relied on military forces to retain control over the portion of Kashmir it administers. It has fought two wars over the region with Pakistan, which also claims the mountainous territory. An armed uprising since 1989 against the Indian control and subsequent Indian crackdown have killed tens of thousands of civilians, rebels and government forces.

In August 2019, India revoked Kashmir's semi-autonomous status, clamped curfews and communication blackouts and arrested thousands, sparking outrage and economic ruin. Since then, authorities have brought in a slew of laws and implemented policies that locals and critics view as part of India's “settler colonialism project” in the volatile region.

Kashmiris for years have accused Indian troops of targeting civilians and abuse of power with sweeping impunity. Troops have been accused of staging gunfights and then saying the victims were “militants” to claim rewards and promotions.



Ather's killing came months after a rare admission of wrongdoing by the Indian military, which conceded that soldiers exceeded their legal powers in the deaths of three local men it initially described as “Pakistani terrorists”.

Police concluded that an Indian army officer and two civilian “army sources” killed the three men “after stripping them of their identities and tagging them as hardcore terrorists”. The officer has been charged with murder.



*Zarqa Mushtaq, centre, shows on a mobile phone the 11th-grade examination slip of her 16-year-old brother Ather Mushtaq as her father Mushtaq Ahmed Wani looks on [Dar Yasin/APPhoto]*

Kashmiris' fears and rage over such incidents have been exacerbated by the new policy of not identifying those killed or their associates and refusing to return their bodies to their families.

Authorities say the policy is aimed at stopping the spread of the coronavirus, but rights activists and residents say it is an attempt by the government to avoid large funerals that fuel more resentment against India.

The inspector general of police, Vijay Kumar, said in a recent interview with The Hindu newspaper that the policy “not only stopped the spread of COVID infections but also stopped the glamorising of terrorists and avoided potential law and order problems”.

Authorities, however, have not stopped state-sponsored funerals for government forces killed in combat with the rebels. “Not returning the bodies of the slain is a humiliation to humanity,” said Zareef Ahmed Zareef, a civil rights campaigner and prominent Kashmiri poet.

Distraught families of rebels and civilians killed by government forces have repeatedly demanded that authorities allow final rituals and proper burials at ancestral villages under the Muslim faith. The pleas have been repeatedly denied.

Families have sometimes discreetly visited the remote graveyards and marked the graves of their kin with stones and

scribbled their names with paintbrushes.

Until last April, Indian forces had handed the bodies of suspected rebels to their relatives for burial. Since then, according to police, 158 suspected rebels have been buried at isolated locations.

Ather's body was the last one denied to relatives last year.

On December 30, when Ahmed received news of his son's killing, he rushed to a police facility in Srinagar where Ather's body was being kept. When police later transported the body, along with those of the two other men, to a remote mountain for burial, Ahmed followed.

Along the way, he was stopped multiple times but begged Indian forces to let him see his son's face one last time, he said. When he finally reached the burial site, he was shattered.



*Tears roll down the cheeks of seven-year-old Mahira Nazir, cousin of 16-year-old Ather Mushtaq [Dar Yasin/AP Photo]*

Ahmed said the graves had been dug by an earthmover, contrary to traditional practice in which they are dug by shovels and generally marked with marble gravestones.

“They were not graves but hurriedly dug pits,” he said. “I myself lowered my son into that pit.”

Experts and rights activists say the refusal to return bodies to families is a crime.

“It is an outright violation of international law and against the Geneva Conventions,” said Parvez Imroz, a prominent human rights lawyer. “This is even against local laws.”

Ather's killing and remote burial drew public mourning, with thousands demanding “return the bodies” on social media.

At his family's simple house in Bellow, mourners surrounded Ather's grieving mother. His sister cried, “Mother, have patience. He will return. He has promised me he will.”

At the graveyard, the grave Ahmed dug for his son remained empty.

SOURCE : AP



## State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA)

**Detail of Losses/Damages-2020 Due to Indian Army Firing along LoC (1st Jan-2020 to date)**



Sr. #	District	Person Martyred		Person Injured		House Damaged		Shops	Others	Cattle Head Perished
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Partially	Fully			
1	Neelum	6	1	26	9	167	34	14	02 mosques, 01 BHL, 01 Inter College and 01 petrol pump partially damaged, 03 vehicles and 01 motorcycle damaged, 01 Girls High and 01 primary School damaged	56
2	Muzaffarabad			4	2	9				3
3	Jhelum Valley	1	1	15	10	88	8	16	Agriculture Office and Boys Primary School partially damaged, 04 Vehicle damaged, 01 mosque, 04 peko	17
4	Poonch	1	3	29	15	143	6	7	01 cattle shed ,07 Vehicles and 02 motorcycles damaged, 02 Inter Colleges damaged, 02 School damaged and 01 mosque damaged	53
5	Bagh									
6	Haveli	2	4	19	13	10	7			4
7	Sudhnoti									
8	Kotli	4	5	39	36	83	3	2	02 cattle sheds destroyed, 03 mosques damaged, 01 motorcycle and 05 vehicles damaged	19
9	Mirpur									
10	Bhimber	3	2	29	14	38		1	01 mosque damaged, 04 vehicles and 01 motorcycle damaged, 01 water tank	40
	<b>Total (Male Female)</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>99</b>					
	<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>		<b>260</b>		<b>538</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>40</b>		<b>192</b>

**Detail of Martyred persons due to Indian Army firing during 2020**

District Kotli					
S.#	Name of Martyred	Father/Husband Name	Age	Address	Date of Death
1	Muhammad Ishtiaq	Muhammad Mushtaq	24	Sohana, Tehsil Khoi Ratta District Kotli	01/11/2020
2	Yasmeen	Sheraz	26	Fandyot, Tehsil and Disitric Kotli	27-04-2020
3	Ali	Maroof	14	Datoot, Tehsil Fatehpur Thakiyala, District Kotli	17-06-2020
4	Ahmed	Saleem	21	Datoot, Tehsil Fatehpur Thakiyala, District Kotli	17-06-2020
5	Raheem	Saleem	18	Datoot, Tehsil Fatehpur Thakiyala, District Kotli	17-06-2020
6	Shakeela Kosar	M Rafique	40	Goi Kathar, Tehsil and District Kotli	14-08-2020
7	Hoorain	Muhammad Irfan	---	Islam Garh, District Kotli	
8	Khadija Bi	Abdul Rehman	42	Jhanjora, Tehsil and Disitric Kotli	22/12/2020
9	Zabeena	Muhammad Ajaeb	35	Janjot Bahadar, District Kotli	
District Poonch					
S.#	Name of Martyred	Father/Husband Name	Age	Address	Date of Death
1	Mir Mohammad	Bagga	65	Polas Kakota, Tehsil Abbaspur, District Poonch	02/08/2020
2	Shazia	Usman Hafeez	22	Polas Kakota, Tehsil Abbaspur, District Poonch	05/09/2020
3	Aneela	Fazal Karim	16	Sehra, Tehsil Hajira, District Poonch	08/05/2020
4	Iqra Qamraiz	Muhammad Qamraiz	11	Darra Sher Khan, Tehsil Hajira, District Poonch	09/11/2020
District Neelum					
S.#	Name of Martyred	Father/Husband Name	Age	Address	Date of Death
1	Husnain	Yousaf	4	Bantil, Tehsil Sharda, District Neelum Valley	04/12/2020
2	Mehmood	Siraj Din		Subhai Dudniyal, Tehsil Sharda, District Neelum Valle	08/06/2020
3	Dr Fayyaz	Haji Sher Ahmad		Dosut, Tehsil Sharda, District Neelum Valley	13/11/2020
4	Shohaib	Irshad Ahmad		Flakan, Tehsil Athmuqam, District Neelum	13/11/2020
5	Parwaiz	Najeeb Ullah		Lala, Tehsil Sharda, District Neelum Valley	13/11/2020
6	Sajida Qayyum	Abdul Qayyum	15	Karimabad, Tehsil Sharda, District Neelum Valley	13/11/2020
7	Adeeb	Sudheer	2	Lala, Tehsil Sharda, District Neelum Valley	13/11/2020
District Haveli					
S.#	Name of Martyred	Father/Husband Name	Age	Address	Date of Death
1	Rasheeda	Muhammad Hussain	50	Kerni, Tehsil & District Haveli	29-04-2020
2	Zobia	Lal Din	16	Kerni, Tehsil & District Haveli	29-04-2020
3	Ittran Bibi	Muhammad Iqbal		Halan Bala, Tehsil Khursheedabad & District Haveli	06/12/2020
4	Rukaiyaa	Shabbir But		Kalamola, Tehsil Khursheedabad & District Haveli	20-06-2020
5	Sarwar	Raaj	55	Kerni, Tehsil & District Haveli	01/11/2020
6	Muhammad Bashir	Shah Muhammad	75	Nari Ban Tehsil & District Haveli	12/11/2020
District Bhimber					
S.#	Name of Martyred	Father/Husband Name	Age	Address	Date of Death
1	Rasheed Bibi	Muhmmad Hussain		Khaiter, Tehsil Barnala District Bhimber	17-06-2020
2	Abid Hussain	Khadima Hussain	-	Naali, Tehsil Bnarnala District Bhimber	27-07-2020
3	Jan Begum	Muhammad Siddique	75	Haripur, Tehsil Samahni, District Bhimber	21-08-2020
4	Waleed	Muhammad Fareed	-	Romiali Peel Sona, Tehsil Samahni, District Bhimber	28-09-2020
5	Ansar Mehmood	Muhammad Ashraf		Kahawaliyan, Tehsil Samahni, District Bhimber	25/11/2020
District Jhelum Valley					
S.#	Name of Martyred	Father/Husband Name	Age	Address	Date of Death
1	Attika	Masoom Pir		Reshiyan, Tehsil Leepa, District Jhelum Valley	17-06-2020
2	Muhammad Toheed	Muhammad Ismail		Talwari, Tehsil Leepa, District Jhelum Valley	03/02/2020



## Detail of Injured persons due to Indian Army firing during 2020

District Haveli					
S.#	Name of Injured	Father/Husband Name	Age	Address	Date of Incident
1	Marium	Mukhtar Ahmad Qureshii	14	Nakar Kot	01/10/2020
2	Raja Khalid Hussain	Raja Fazal Din	45	Khawaja Bandi, Tehsil and District Haveli	21-01-2020
3	Muhammad Bashir	Nazar Din	36	Mandhar, Tehsil and District Haveli	25-01-2020
4	Muhammad Dildar	Muhammad Saddique	34	Degwar Shamali, Tehsil and District Haveli	14-02-2020
5	Abida	Jamal Din	17	Fatehpur, Tehsil and District Haveli	14-02-2020
6	Atar Din	Laal Din	48	Akhori, Tehsil and District Haveli	15-03-2020
7	Tayyab	Hamid Shah		Seerian, Tehsil Muntazabad, District Haveli	04/12/2020
8	Waqar Shah	Sadiq Shah		Hundi Peeran, Tehsil and District Haveli	04/12/2020
9	Muhammad Shareef	Chanan Din	70	Kerni, Tehsil and District Haveli	04/12/2020
10	Gia	Ghulam Hussain	53	Kerni, Tehsil and District Haveli	16-04-2020
11	Roshan Bibi	Kamal Din	55	Kerni, Tehsil and District Haveli	29-04-2020
12	Faizan	Muhammad Hussain	11	Kerni, Tehsil and District Haveli	29-04-2020
13	Nasreen Akhtar	Muhammad Rafique	31	Khawaja Bandi, Tehsil and District Haveli	05/02/2020
14	Sona Bibi	Ghulam Muhammad	67	Degwar Terwaan, Tehsil and District Haveli	05/08/2020
15	Faiza Bibi	Shabbir Ahmad	13	Degwar Terwaan, Tehsil and District Haveli	05/08/2020
16	Aiza Bibi	Shabbir Ahmad	16	Degwar Terwaan, Tehsil and District Haveli	05/08/2020
17	Seerat Bibi	Shabbir Ahmad		Degwar Terwaan, Tehsil and District Haveli	05/08/2020
18	Muhammad Yasif	M Hussain Azad	19	Kerni, Tehsil and District Haveli	05/08/2020
19	Abdul Majeed	Muhammad Bashir	40	Kerni, Tehsil and District Haveli	05/08/2020
20	Rubina	Shahid Hussain Awan		Halan, Tehsil Khursheedabad & District Haveli	06/12/2020
21	Zahida	Shabbir But		Kalamola, Tehsil Khursheedabad & District Haveli	20-06-2020
22	Muhammad Altaf	Muhammad Din	50	Halan, Tehsil Khursheedabad & District Haveli	09/08/2020
23	Aftab Ahmad	Muhammad Altaf Awan	32	Halan, Tehsil Khursheedabad & District Haveli	09/08/2020
24	Tahir Iqbal	Miyan Muhammad Azam	46	Chanjhal, Tehsil Khursheedabad & District Haveli	09/08/2020
25	Muhammad Murtaza	Saifullah	44	Degwar Terwaan, Tehsil and District Haveli	09/12/2020
26	Khawar Ahmad	Muhammad Murtaza	7	Degwar Terwaan, Tehsil and District Haveli	09/12/2020
27	Muhammad Azam	Chanan Din	30	Akhori, Tehsil and District Haveli	29/10/2020
28	Rehan	Abdul Ghani	5	Mandhar, Tehsil and District Haveli	29/10/2020
29	Rukhsana Shaheen	Iqbal Dar	23	Mandhar, Tehsil and District Haveli	29/10/2020
30	Ghulab Jan	Muhammad Sarwar	47	Kerni, Tehsil and District Haveli	01/11/2020
31	Muhammad Manzoor	Muhammad Bashir	45	Haiderabad, Tehsil and District Haveli	
32	Muhammad Rasheed	Muhammad Bashir	49	Haiderabad, Tehsil and District Haveli	
District Kotli					
S.#	Name of Injured	Father/Husband Name	Age	Address	Date of Incident
1	Shamim	Raja Sajid	40	Jogal pal Tehsil Khoi Ratta	18-1-2020
2	Zubaida Bibi	Muhammad Zaheer	30	Chota Naar Dabsi, Tehsil Fatehpur Thakiyala, District Kotli	02/09/2020
3	Zaheer ud Din	Naseeb Ullah	55	Lanjoot, Tehsil Fatehpur Thakiyala, District Kotli	02/09/2020
4	Muhammad Haleem	Muhammad Din	40	Dabsi, Tehsil Fatehpur Thakiyala, District Kotli	02/09/2020
5	Jameela Bibi	Abdul Rehman	35	Dabsi, Tehsil Fatehpur Thakiyala, District Kotli	02/09/2020
6	Muhammad Haleem	Jamal ud Din	60	Hari Dara Goi, Tehsil and District Kotli	02/09/2020
7	Junaid Haleem	Muhammad Haleem	12	Hari Dara Goi, Tehsil and District Kotli	02/09/2020
8	Zeeshan Haleem	Muhammad Haleem	10	Hari Dara Goi, Tehsil and District Kotli	02/09/2020
9	Naseer	Akbar	30	Goi, Tehsil and District Kotli	02/09/2020
10	Abida	Khursheed	35	Mohra Khas, Tehsil Fatehpur Thakiyala, District Kotli	17-02-2020
11	Manan Saddique	Muhammad Saddique	-	Mathi Dhara, Tehsil Khoi Ratta, District Kotli	18-02-2020
12	Muhammad Farzooq	Allah Ditta	48	Goi Kathar, Tehsil and District Kotli	21-03-2020
13	Taimoor	Zakir Hussain	14	Kallar Gala, Tehsil Fatehpur Thakiyala, District Kotli	04/05/2020
14	Muhammad Razzaq	Khushi Muhammad	55	Goi, Tehsil and District Kotli	04/07/2020
15	Usama Jhangir	Muhammad Jhangir	22	Nara Dharoti, Tehsil Fatehpur Thakiyala, District Kotli	04/10/2020
16	Sidra Jhangir	Muhammad Jhangir	20	Nara Dharoti, Tehsil Fatehpur Thakiyala, District Kotli	04/10/2020
17	Alaf Din	Feroz Din	70	Fandyot Kathar, Tehsil and District Kotli	14-04-2020
18	Naheed Bibi	Muhammad Riasat	31	Tarkandi, Tehsil Fatehpur Thakiyala, District Kotli	14-04-2020
19	Muhammad Sarfraz	Fayyaz	43	Dharoti, Tehsil Fatehpur Thakiyala, District Kotli	05/03/2020
20	Nusrat Bibi	M Yousaf	40	Mithrani, Tehsil Fatehpur Thakiyala, District Kotli	05/03/2020
21	Muhamad Shafi	Khushi Muhammad		Janjot Bhadar, Tehsil Khoi Ratta, District Kotli	17-05-2020
22	Karam Din	Allah Din	70	Andarla Naar, Tehsil Fatehpur Thakiyala, District Kotli	20-05-2020
23	Muhammad Tanveer	Muhammad Bashir	16	Ooli, Tehsil Fatehpur Thakiyala, District Kotli	20-05-2020



24	Muhammad Irfan	Muhammad Bashir	27	Ooli, Tehsil Fatehpur Thakiyala, District Kotli	20-05-2020
25	Muhammad Muzamil	Noor Ahmed	22	Ooli, Tehsil Fatehpur Thakiyala, District Kotli	20-05-2020
26	Muhammad Illyas	Muhammad Shareef	32	Ooli, Tehsil Fatehpur Thakiyala, District Kotli	20-05-2020
27	Rizwan Ali	Muhammad Taaj	20	Ooli, Tehsil Fatehpur Thakiyala, District Kotli	20-05-2020
28	Muhammad Haseeb	Fazal Hussain	23	Panjini, Tehsil Fatehpur Thakiyala, District Kotli	20-05-2020
29	Ghazia Abid	Abid Hussain	40	Jhogalpal, Tehsil Khoi Ratta, District Kotli	22-5-2020
30	Sadaf	Kifayat Hussain		Goi Barmoch, Tehsil and District Kotli	06/01/2020
31	Saleema	Shafayat Hussain		Goi Barmoch, Tehsil and District Kotli	06/01/2020
32	Zahida	Nasir Hussain		Goi Barmoch, Tehsil and District Kotli	06/01/2020
33	Shafaat Hussain	Muhammad Ismail		Goi Barmoch, Tehsil and District Kotli	06/01/2020
34	Muhammad Ishaq	Munshi Khan		Goi Barmoch, Tehsil and District Kotli	06/01/2020
35	Munshi	Rukan Din	65	Goi Barmoch, Tehsil and District Kotli	06/09/2020
36	Nasreen Akhtar	Ali Akbar	25	Sandhara, Tehsil Fatehpur Thakiyala, District Kotli	06/09/2020
37	Rehmat Ullah	Faqeer Muhammad	70	Tarkandi, Tehsil Fatehpur Thakiyala, District Kotli	06/12/2020
38	Khatoun bibi	Muhammad Zulfiqar	27	Tarkandi, Tehsil Fatehpur Thakiyala, District Kotli	06/12/2020
39	Manan	Muhammad Suleman	12	Mathi Dhara, Tehsil Khoi Ratta, District Kotli	23-06-2020
40	Muhammad Junaid	Abdul Aziz	7	Dharoti, Tehsil Fatehpur Thakiyala, District Kotli	07/05/2020
41	Aryan	Ishfaq	8	Dharoti, Tehsil Fatehpur Thakiyala, District Kotli	07/05/2020
42	Jan Begum	Wazir Muhammad		Mohra, Tehsil Fatehpur Thakiyala, District Kotli	07/05/2020
43	Zubaida	Muhammad Siddique		Mohra, Tehsil Fatehpur Thakiyala, District Kotli	07/05/2020
44	Tazeem Akhtar	Muhammad Jameel	33	Mohra, Tehsil Fatehpur Thakiyala, District Kotli	07/05/2020
45	Kamran Shafiq	Muhammad Shafiq		Mohra, Tehsil Fatehpur Thakiyala, District Kotli	07/05/2020
46	Parsa	Muhammad Naseer	3	Mohra, Tehsil Fatehpur Thakiyala, District Kotli	07/05/2020
47	Usama	Mehboob	24	Lanjoot, Teshil Fatehpur Thakiyala, District Kotli	07/08/2020
48	Naseem Begum	Mehmood Hussain	30	Janjot Bhadar, Tehsil Khoi Ratta, District Kotli	07/12/2020
49	Muhammad Pervaiz	Ahmed Din	28	Janjot Bhadar, Tehsil Khoi Ratta, District Kotli	07/12/2020
50	Adil Hussain	Muhammad Hanif	22	Janjot Bhadar, Tehsil Khoi Ratta, District Kotli	07/12/2020
51	Shabnum Begum	Muhammad Zaheer	35	Janjot Bhadar, Tehsil Khoi Ratta, District Kotli	07/12/2020
52	Areeba	Muhammad Zaheer	10	Janjot Bhadar, Tehsil Khoi Ratta, District Kotli	07/12/2020
53	Aqeel Maroof	Muhammad Moroof	18	Lanjoot, Teshil Fatehpur Thakiyala, District Kotli	08/06/2020
54	Madiha Shafiq	M. Shafiq		Balakot, Tehsil Fatehpur Thakiyala, District Kotli	08/08/2020
55	Ayesha	M Rafique	12	Goi Kathar, Tehsil and District Kotli	13-8-2020
56	Asia Bibi	Sikandar Hayat	40	Janjot Bhadar, Tehsil Khoi Ratta, District Kotli	14-08-2020
57	Farzana	Ashfaq	34	Tehsil Khoi Ratta, District Kotli	24-08-2020
58	Muhammad Mofeel	Muhammad Hussain	16	Andarla Naar, Tehsil Fatehpur Thakiyala, District Kotli	16-09-2020
59	Irum	Muhammad Riaz	17	Palani, Tehsil Fatehpur Thakiyala, District Kotli	16-09-2020
60	Nusrat	abdul Raoof	32	Andarla Naar, Tehsil Fatehpur Thakiyala, District Kotli	16-09-2020
61	Syed Muhammad	Shah Wali	55	Goi Barmoch, Tehsil and District Kotli	17-09-2020
62	Maqsood Begum	Daat Muhammad	63	Palani, Tehsil Fatehpur Thakiyala, District Kotli	18-09-2020
63	Kalsoom Bibi	Mehndi Khan	65	Goi Kathar, Tehsil and District Kotli	30-09-2020
64	Muhammad Rifaqat	Muhammad Riasat	28	Goi Barmoch, Tehsil and District Kotli	14/10/2020
65	Muhammad Safiyan	Bagga Khan	25	Goi Barmoch, Tehsil and District Kotli	14/10/2020
66	Muhammad Hanif	Muhammad Hussain	55	Janjot Bahadar, District Kotli	22/11/2020
67	Saman	Ajaib	22	Janjot Bahadar, District Kotli	22/11/2020
68	Arooj Zaroob	Muhammad Zaroob	20	Janjot Bahadar, District Kotli	22/11/2020
69	Areej Saddique	Muhammad Saddique	10	Janjot Bahadar, District Kotli	22/11/2020
70	Khurshid Begum	Mehmood	50	Janjot Bahadar, District Kotli	22/11/2020
71	Sarwar Jan	Muhammad Hussain	65	Janjot Bahadar, District Kotli	22/11/2020
72	Mobeen	Hameed	9	Janjot Bahadar, District Kotli	22/11/2020
73	Sajida Kosar	Muhammd Irfan	35	Islam Garh, District Kotli	22/11/2020
74	Sangoor	Muhammd Irfan	5	Islam Garh, District Kotli	22/11/2020
75	Aneela Akhtar	Parwaiz Hussain	18	Goi Barmoch, Tehsil and District Kotli	22/12/2020

#### District Poonch

S.#	Name of Injured	Father/Husband Name	Age	Address	Date of Incident
1	Muhammad Safeer	Muhammad Hussain		Madarpur, Tehsil Hajira, District Poonch	02/01/2020
2	Ismat Naz	Mir Muhammad	17	Polas Kakota, Tehsil Abbaspur, District Poonch	02/08/2020
3	Khadeeja Begum	Muhammad Hafeez	52	Polas Kakota, Tehsil Abbaspur, District Poonch	02/08/2020
4	Haseeb Farooq	Muhammad Farooq	25	Dharian, Tehsil Abbaspur, District Poonch	02/08/2020
5	Nazarat Aziz	Muhammad Aziz	20	Dharian, Tehsil Abbaspur, District Poonch	02/08/2020
6	Adnan Khan	Hasta Rehman	32	Malakant KPK	02/09/2020
7	Sher Zaman	Sahib ur Rehman	57	Bajor Agency KPK	02/09/2020
8	Muhammad Yaseen	Fakro Khan	62	Dera Sher Khan, Teshil Hajira, District Poonch	02/09/2020
9	Muhammad Safain	Muhammad Yaseen	-	Dera Sher Khan, Teshil Hajira, District Poonch	02/09/2020
10	Luqman	Muhammad Aziz		Ghameer, Tehsil Hajira, District Poonch	02/11/2020
11	Muhammad Arsalan	Muhammad Siddique		Hamora, Tehsil Hajira, District Poonch	02/11/2020



12	Rashid Hussain	Talib Hussain		Tehsil Hajira, District Poonch	02/11/2020
13	Zulqernain	M. Shafique Awan		Mandhol, Tehsil Hajira, District Poonch	04/03/2020
14	Memona	M. Shafique		Tatrinote, Tehsil Hajira, District Poonch	04/03/2020
15	Afzal Ali	Muhammad Maroof	15	Polas Kakota, Tehsil Abbaspur, District Poonch	04/12/2020
16	Muhammad Danish	Muhammad Din	14	Polas Kakota, Tehsil Abbaspur, District Poonch	05/04/2020
17	Rabia Kosar	Muhammad Shakeel	32	Dera Sher Khan, Tehsil Hajira, District Poonch	06/09/2020
18	Maria Hameed	Abdul Hameed	2	Dera Sher Khan, Tehsil Hajira, District Poonch	06/09/2020
19	Muhammad Aslam	Muhammad Kabeer		Dera Sher Khan, Tehsil Hajira, District Poonch	13-02-2020
20	Shehnaz Begum	Fazal Karim	50	Sehra, Tehsil Hajira, District Poonch	08/04/2020
21	Muhammad Naeem	Fazal Karim	22	Sehra, Tehsil Hajira, District Poonch	08/04/2020
22	Saira	Fazal Karim	18	Sehra, Tehsil Hajira, District Poonch	08/04/2020
23	Rubina	Tairq Mehmood	35	Sehra, Tehsil Hajira, District Poonch	08/04/2020
24	Zulfiqar	M Shareef	35	Sehra, Tehsil Hajira, District Poonch	08/04/2020
25	Nasreen	Maroof	40	Sehra, Tehsil Hajira, District Poonch	08/04/2020
26	Altamash	Zulqarnain		Sehra, Tehsil Hajira, District Poonch	08/04/2020
27	Adeeqa	Shabbir		Sehra, Tehsil Hajira, District Poonch	08/04/2020
28	Sana	Shahpal		Sehra, Tehsil Hajira, District Poonch	08/04/2020
29	Muhammad Imran	Muhammad Azam		Bandhol, Tehsil Hajira, District Poonch	08/05/2020
30	Muhammad Sabeel	Noor Hussain		Bandhol, Tehsil Hajira, District Poonch	08/05/2020
31	Muhammad Ishtiaq	Muhammad Khan		Bandhol, Tehsil Hajira, District Poonch	08/05/2020
32	Muhammad Ghafoor	Makhan		Mandoli Bokara, Tehsil Hajira District Poonch	08/05/2020
33	Nabeel Basharat	Muhammad Basharat		Tatrinote, Tehsil Hajira, District Poonch	08/10/2020
34	Saira Saleem	Sarfraz Ahmed		Batal, Tehsil Hajira, District Poonch	25-08-2020
35	Muhammad Yaseen	Faqro Khan		Darra Sher Khan, Tehsil Hajira, District Poonch	09/10/2020
36	Motiyan Begum	Muhammad Zaman	80	Darra Sher Khan, Tehsil Hajira, District Poonch	09/11/2020
37	Iqrar Ul haq	Muhammad Qamraiz	17	Darra Sher Khan, Tehsil Hajira, District Poonch	09/11/2020
38	Lateef	Faiz Muhammad	45	Sehra, Tehsil Hajira, District Poonch	09/12/2020
39	Nisar Hussain	Zarat Hussain	55	Sehra, Tehsil Hajira, District Poonch	09/12/2020
40	Naseem Fatima	Sabir Hussain Shah		Tahi Tehsil Hajira, District Poonch	10/12/2020
41	Muhammad Shokat Kiani	Makhan		Chaffar Shulami, Tehsil Abbaspur, District Poonch	13/12/2020
42	Amraz Khan	Naseeb Ghulam		Chaffar Shulami, Tehsil Abbaspur, District Poonch	13/12/2020
43	Nasreen Kanwal	Noor Ud Din		Polas Kakota, Tehsil Abbaspur, District Poonch	13/12/2020
44	Nayyab Ramzan	Abdul Ghani		Darra Sher Khan, Tehsil Hajira, District Poonch	22/12/2020

#### District Jhelum Valley

S.#	Name of Injured	Father/Husband Name	Age	Address	Date of Incident
1	Zeeshan Abbasi	Maktoob Khan		Ghasla, Tehsil Leepa, District Jhelum Valley	
2	Amna	Manzoor Mir		Reshiyan, Tehsil Hattian Bala, District Jhelum Valley	
3	Ayesha	Aziz Dar		Reshiyan, Tehsil Hattian Bala, District Jhelum Valley	
4	Isma Alam	Ansar Awan		Tehsil Leepa, District Jhelum Valley	
5	Wajid	Fareed		Soha, Tehsil Hattian Bala, District Jhelum Valley	
6	Sheraz Khalil	Khalil Ur Rehman		Chattar Gam, Tehsil Leepa, District Jhelum Valley	
7	Aiman Arif	Muhammad Arif		Chattar Gam, Tehsil Leepa, District Jhelum Valley	
8	Zulekhan	Abdul rehman		Nokot, Tehsil Leepa, District Jhelum Valley	
9	Laiba	Manzoor Sheikh		Nokot, Tehsil Leepa, District Jhelum Valley	
10	Muhammad Azam	Abdul hamed Pir		Reshiyan, Tehsil Hattian Bala, District Jhelum Valley	
11	Ghulam Muhammad	Younas		Moji, Tehsil Leepa, District Jhelum Valley	
12	Ansar	Sattar Muhammad		Moji, Tehsil Leepa, District Jhelum Valley	
13	Shamim	Muhammad Shabbir		Moji, Tehsil Leepa, District Jhelum Valley	
14	Faraz	Muhammad shabbir		Moji, Tehsil Leepa, District Jhelum Valley	
15	Mahawaiz	Faheem		Moji, Tehsil Leepa, District Jhelum Valley	
16	Taqdees	Muhammad Irshad		Reshiyan, Tehsil Hattian Bala, District Jhelum Valley	
17	Talat Ali	Ali zaman		Nalai, tehsil leepa Karnah, District Jhelum Valley	
18	Muhammad Sadheer	Mangta		Labgran, tehsil leepa Karnah, District Jhelum Valley	
19	Muhammad Tanveer	Muhammad Younas		Kesarkot, tehsil leepa Karnah, District Jhelum Valley	
20	Munazza	Noor Din		Moji, tehsil leepa Karnah, District Jhelum Valley	
21	Farooq Mir	Hafiz Ullah		Chuniyan, tehsil leepa Karnah, District Jhelum Valley	
22	Fahad	Basharat Dar		Chuniyan, tehsil leepa Karnah, District Jhelum Valley	
23	Saad	Hashim		Moji, tehsil leepa Karnah, District Jhelum Valley	
24	Ghulam Rasool	Abdul Aziz		Chuniyan, tehsil leepa Karnah, District Jhelum Valley	
25	Tasadaq	Sabir Hussain Shah	10	Karna, Tehsil Leepa, District Jhelum Valley	

#### District Bhimber

S.#	Name of Injured	Father/Husband Name	Age	Address	Date of Incident
1	Muhammad Ahmed	Muhammad Ashraf		Dhari Wainsan, Tehsil Samahni, District Bhimber	30-03-2020
2	Fiza Ashraf	Muhammad Ashraf		Dhari Wainsan, Tehsil Samahni, District Bhimber	30-03-2020



3	Zareena Begum	Muhammad Riaz	45	Gahi, Tehsil Samahni, District Bhimber	04/12/2020
4	Ismah	Allah Rakha	18	Gahi, Tehsil Samahni, District Bhimber	17/04/2020
5	Adeel Talib	Talib Hussain		Gharhi Kahawaliyan, Tehsil Samahni, District Bhimber	05/04/2020
6	Zareena	Khadim Hussain		Gharhi Kahawaliyan, Tehsil Samahni, District Bhimber	05/04/2020
7	Waheed Khan	Muhammad Saleem		Gharhi Kahawaliyan, Tehsil Samahni, District Bhimber	05/04/2020
8	Muhammad Jameel	Muhammad Hussain		Painkan, Tehsil Samahni, District Bhimber	05/04/2020
9	Shaheen	Ghulam Ghos		Painkan, Tehsil Samahni, District Bhimber	05/04/2020
10	Nazam Bibi	Mushtaq		Painkan, Tehsil Samahni, District Bhimber	05/04/2020
11	Mirza Muhammad Rafique	Muhammad Haq		Naali Meera, Tehsil Barnala, District Bhimber	13-05-2020
12	Zahida Parveen	Muhammad Khaliq		Khathiyala, Tehsil Samahni, District Bhimber	29-5-2020
13	Murtaza	Javed		Naali, Tehsil Barnala, District Bhimber	06/05/2020
14	Ahmed Subhani	Mehmood Subhani		Daali, Tehsil Samahni, District Bhimber	06/07/2020
15	Samaira Bibi	Muhammad Arif		Aamga Gahi, Tehsil Samahni, District Bhimber	06/10/2020
16	Babar Hussain	Muhammad Akram		Kahawaliyan, Tehsil Samahni, District Bhimber	15-06-2020
17	Muhammad Hussain	Fateh Muhammad		Khaiter, Tehsil Barnala, District Bhimber	17-06-2020
18	Nargas Shaheen	Muhammad Amin		Painkan, Tehsil Samahni, District Bhimber	28/06/2020
19	Muhammad Saqib	Muhammad Ghafoor		Baghsar, Tehsil Samahni, District Bhimber	20-06-2020
20	Nazia Bibi	Mazhar Hussain		Gahi, Tehsil Samahni, District Bhimber	18-07-2020
21	Moin Akhtar	Muhammad Akhtar	19	Kahawaliyan, Tehsil Samahni, District Bhimber	20-07-2020
22	Kubra Bibi	Muhammad Kabir		Khaiter, Tehsil Barnala, District Bhimber	04/03/2020
23	Muhammad Munir	Muhammad Saddique		Romaili Pehal Sona, Tehsil Samahni, District Bhimber	17-08-2020
24	Muhammad Sajid	Muhammad Arshad		Chahi Ghrali, Tehsil Samahni, District Bhimber	17-08-2020
25	Abdullah	Muhammad Sagheer		Chahi Thakra, Tehsil Samahni, District Bhimber	17-08-2020
26	Zahida Begum	Karam Dad		Chahi Mohra, Tehsil Samahni, District Bhimber	17-08-2020
27	Ambreen Kosar	Muhammad Wasim	27	Dhairi Seri, Tehsil Samahni, District Bhimber	13-09-2020
28	Muhammad Shakeel	Muhammad Ayoub		Baroh, Tehsil Samahni, District Bhimber	24-09-2020
29	Luqman	Muhammad Shakeel		Baroh, Tehsil Samahni, District Bhimber	24-09-2020
30	Yaseen	Muhammad Saddique		Baroh, Tehsil Samahni, District Bhimber	28-09-2020
31	Raja Masood	Muhammad Afzal		Baroh, Tehsil Samahni, District Bhimber	28-09-2020
32	Misbah	Amjad Hussain		Kamba, Tehsil Samahni, District Bhimber	28-09-2020
33	Muhammad Salman	Muhammad Hussain		Kamba, Tehsil Samahni, District Bhimber	28-09-2020
34	Muhammad Zaheer	Khadim Hussain		Kamba, Tehsil Samahni, District Bhimber	28-09-2020
35	Muhammad Qasim	Saeen		Ramlo, Tehsil Samahni, District Bhimber	28-09-2020
36	Muhammad Afzal	Muhammad Aslam		Bagchaga, Tehsil Samahni, District Bhimber	03/11/2020
37	Abdul Khaliq	Farman Ali		Kahawaliyan, Tehsil Samahni, District Bhimber	03/12/2020
38	Farzana Bibi	Muhammad Iqbal	40	Gahi, Tehsil Samahni, District Bhimber	12/11/2020
39	Tayyaba Noreen	Naveed Iqbal	20	Gahi, Tehsil Samahni, District Bhimber	12/11/2020
40	Naveed Iqbal	Muhammad Iqbal	23	Gahi, Tehsil Samahni, District Bhimber	12/11/2020
41	Muhammad Usman	Muhammad Razzaq		Samrara, Tehsil Samahni, District Bhimber	12/11/2020
42	Nazar Hussain	Muhammad Hussain		Samahni, Tehsil Samahni, District Bhimber	12/11/2020
43	Ahmad Raza Chishti	Muhammad Raza	32	Samahni, Tehsil Samahni, District Bhimber	29/12/2020

#### District Neelum Valley

S.#	Name of Injured	Father/Husband Name	Age	Address	Date of Incident
1	Saba	Muhammad Nazir	15	Dudnial Tehsil Athmuqam	04/10/2020
2	Yasin Mir	Shabbir Mir	62	Dudnial Tehsil Athmuqam	04/10/2020
3	Gulzar Mir	Amir	35	Dudnial Tehsil Athmuqam	04/10/2020
4	Hafiz	Akbar Dar	33	Dudnial Tehsil Athmuqam	04/10/2020
5	Aizaz	Mushaid Hussain		Flakan, Tehsil Athmuqam, District Neelum	29-06-2020
6	Siraj Din	Nizam Din		Flakan, Tehsil Athmuqam, District Neelum	29-06-2020
7	Sarmad Saeed	Saeed Akbar		Flakan, Tehsil Athmuqam, District Neelum	29-06-2020
8	Zulekhan Bibi	Muhammad Mushtaq		Tehjiyan, Tehsil Sharda, District Neelum	13-08-2020
9	Ghulam Sarwar	Muhammad Haider	36	Flakan, Tehsil Athmuqam, District Neelum	13/11/2020
10	Nasreen Bibi	Muhammad Sajjad danish	39	Flakan, Tehsil Athmuqam, District Neelum	13/11/2020
11	Riaz	Muhammad Haider	27	Flakan, Tehsil Athmuqam, District Neelum	13/11/2020
12	Ghulam Hussain	Sumandar Khan	30	Flakan, Tehsil Athmuqam, District Neelum	13/11/2020
13	Shakir	Abdul Qayyum	25	Flakan, Tehsil Athmuqam, District Neelum	13/11/2020
14	Abdul Rasheed Dar	Akram Dar	42	Dudnial Tehsil Athmuqam, District Neelum	13/11/2020
15	Abdul Latif Dar	Hanif Dar	45	Dudnial Tehsil Athmuqam, District Neelum	13/11/2020
16	Zakir	Muhammad Azeem	45	Tehjiyan, Tehsil Sharda, District Neelum	13/11/2020
17	Eman	Shehzad	6	Lala, Tehsil Authmqam, District Neelum	13/11/2020
18	Imtiaz Mir	Afzal Mir	25	Dudnial Tehsil Athmuqam, District Neelum	13/11/2020
19	Mushtaq Mir	Afzal Mir	38	Dudnial Tehsil Athmuqam, District Neelum	13/11/2020
20	Shahid Mir	Afzal Mir	30	Dudnial Tehsil Athmuqam, District Neelum	13/11/2020
21	Waqas Shafqat	Shafqat Sheikh	18	Dudnial Tehsil Athmuqam, District Neelum	13/11/2020

22	Abdul Hannan	Nasir Rasheed	6	Dudnial Tehsil Athmuqam, District Neelum	13/11/2020
23	Hameed Khan	Muzaffar Khan	40	Tehjiyan, Tehsil Sharda, District Neelum	13/11/2020
24	Feroz Din	Sarwar Mir	70	Tehjiyan, Tehsil Sharda, District Neelum	13/11/2020
25	Azmat Hussain	Muhammad Hussain	22	Tehjiyan, Tehsil Sharda, District Neelum	13/11/2020
26	Mahnoor	Munsaf Dad	13	Shahkot, Tehsil Athmuqam, District Neelum	13/11/2020
27	Shaheen	Khalil ahmad	15	Karimabad , Tehsil Sharda, District Neelum Valley	13/11/2020
28	Fatima	Sultan	12	Karimabad , Tehsil Sharda, District Neelum Valley	13/11/2020
29	Abdul hameed	Sain	40	Hanthei, Tehsil Sharda, District Neelum Valley	13/11/2020
30	Ifat Hussain	Muhammad Hussain		Tehjiyan, Tehsil Sharda, District Neelum	13/11/2020
31	Nasir	Abid Hussain		Tehjiyan, Tehsil Sharda, District Neelum	13/11/2020
32	Aziz Didi	Rustam Khan		Tehjiyan, Tehsil Sharda, District Neelum	13/11/2020
33	Ubaid	Mehboob Khan		Tehjiyan, Tehsil Sharda, District Neelum	13/11/2020
34	Sagheer	Aslam Khan		Tehjiyan, Tehsil Sharda, District Neelum	13/11/2020
35	Ghulam Jan	Shakkar Dar		Tehjiyan, Tehsil Sharda, District Neelum	13/11/2020

#### District Muzaffarabad

S.#	Name of Injured	Father/Husband Name	Age	Address	Date of Incident
1	Abdul Rasheed	Muhammad Din	15	Kaai Band, Teshil Naseerabad, District Muzaffarabad	08/07/2020
2	Zareena Bibi	Muhammad Bashir	60	Kaai Band, Teshil Naseerabad, District Muzaffarabad	08/07/2020
3	Amina	Yaseen		Kanoor, Tehsil Patika, District Muzaffarabad	13/11/2020
4	Muhammad Bashir	Muhammad Hussain		Kanoor, Tehsil Patika, District Muzaffarabad	13/11/2020
5	Muhammad Nazir	Abdullah		Kanoor, Tehsil Patika, District Muzaffarabad	13/11/2020
6	Muhammad Shabbir	Muhammad Sain		Panjkot, Tehsil Patika, District Muzaffarabad	13/11/2020

## News from Kashmir





## Jammu and Kashmir people won't compromise on their birthright to self-determination at any cost: AJK President

He said India instead of resolving the Kashmir issue through peaceful political and diplomatic means wants to resolve the issue through military might.



MIRPUR (AJK) President Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK) Sardar Masood Khan Tuesday said that determination of the future through a free and fair plebiscite is the fate of the Kashmiri people and they are not ready to make any compromise on their birthright to self-determination.

In a statement issued on the occasion of the right to self-determination day observed on Tuesday, he said that according to the UN Security Council Resolution of 5 January 1949, holding a referendum in the divided five units of Jammu and Kashmir state under the supervision of the United Nations, is the sole guarantee of peace and security of South Asia, and it is the basic responsibility of the United Nations to ensure an environment conducive for holding a free, fair and impartial plebiscite in the state.

The AJK president said that this was for the first time that the international community had recognized the fundamental right of self-determination of the Kashmiri people through a comprehensive UN resolution in January 1949, but India has emerged as the biggest hurdle in the implementation of this resolution.

India, he said, instead of resolving the Kashmir issue through peaceful political and diplomatic means wants to resolve the issue through military might.

He maintained that the illegitimate military occupation of Jammu and Kashmir, unlawfully declaring the disputed state as part of the Indian Union, change of demography of the held territory, the policy of turning the Kashmiri Muslims into a minority in their own homeland and inhuman treatment to the those demanding their legitimate right to self-determination

has made the situation of entire South Asia explosive.

Unfortunately, he added that India's intransigence is the biggest hurdle in the way of peaceful resolution of the dispute as a result of which millions of people of the region has compelled to bear its brunt.

While criticizing the lackadaisical attitude of the UN Security Council towards the oppressed and enslaved people of Jammu and Kashmir and peaceful resolution of the Kashmir dispute, Sardar Masood Khan said that this attitude of the world body is not only eclipsing the credibility of the world body but also reveals the grave negligence toward fulfilling its obligations.

The state president said that Kashmir issue had been on the UN Security Council agenda as an unresolved disputed since long, the lack of interest on the part of the world body is emboldening India to materialize its hegemonic agenda.

However, he said, in spite of all out deceitfulness of India and the lack of the interest of the United Nations, the people of Jammu and Kashmir are not ready to make any compromise on their birthright to self-determination and they are determined to continue their just struggle till they achieve their goal of freedom from the Indian clutches.

**Peace between India and Pakistan could not be established unless and until Kashmir issue is resolved in accordance with the wishes and aspirations of Kashmiri people. Raja Muhammad Farooq Haider Khan**

Muzaffarabad (Pid,Ajk)The Azad Jammu and Kashmir Prime



Minister Raja Muhammad Farooq Haider Khan has said that durable and lasting peace between India and Pakistan could not be established unless and until Kashmir issue is resolved in accordance with the wishes and aspirations of Kashmiri people.

In his message on the eve of right to self-determination day being observed throughout Azad Jammu and Kashmir on Tuesday, he said right to self-determination is the fundamental

objective of the Kashmiri people and they would continue their struggle till the achievement of this goal.

He reaffirmed the resolve of the People of Pakistan and Kashmir to continue to extend moral, political and diplomatic support to the Kashmiri people in attaining their right to self-determination.

He said Kashmiri have been struggling for the stability, integrity and completion of Pakistan and this struggle will continue till the objective is achieved.

He said the stand of Kashmiri people on Kashmir is crystal clear and they have been struggling for the achievement of their internationally recognized right to self-determination in accordance with the United Nations relevant resolutions.

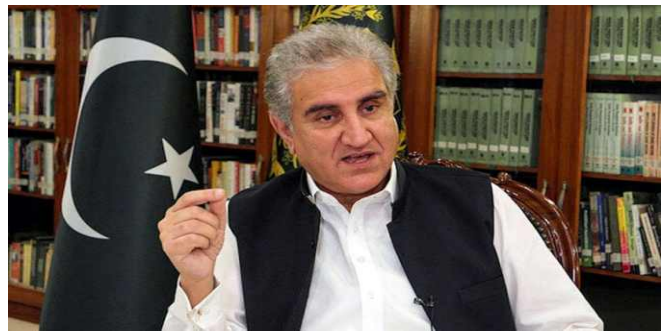
He said India had denied the right of the Kashmiri people with the use of brute forces for the last over seven decades and had ignored the resolutions passed by the world body on Kashmir.

He urged upon the United Nations to play its effective role and implement is agreed resolutions on Jammu and Kashmir and grant the Kashmiri their fundamental right to self-determination.

### **India spoiler of region's peace: FM**

Islamabad: Foreign Minister Shah Mahmood Qureshi has that said India was supporting terrorist activities in Pakistan and thus posed a serious threat to the region's peace.

In a statement, the Foreign Minister called upon the international community to take notice of India's constant



attempts to undermine peace in the region. Qureshi said India was playing the role of a spoiler in the Afghan peace process as it did not want peace and stability to prevail. He said Pakistan was determined to fight India's nefarious designs by highlighting these at diplomatic front, and expressed firm commitment to protect the country's interests at all costs. He said Pakistan would continue to expose India's ill intentions, adding that the government had made contacts with friendly countries at the platform of United Nations and Security Council level.

The Foreign Minister said the government would engage with the new administration of the United States as President Joe Biden takes up his official responsibilities on January 20. He mentioned that Biden had been chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee as a senator and was familiar with the region besides visiting Pakistan. He expressed his intent to soon write to the new U.S. Secretary of State Anthony Blinken in view of furthering Pak-U.S. Relations.

### **On eve of international human rights day a webinar was organized by Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Cell**

**Muzaffarabad:** On eve of international human rights day a webinar was organized by Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Cell on “Human Rights violations in Indian Occupied Jammu and Kashmir: Our Responsibilities”. Minister for Elementary and Secondary Education GoAJK Barrister Syed Iftikhar Gillani, Director General Sharia Academy Dr. Muhammad Mushtaq

Muhammad Idress Abbasi, Secretary JKLC Imtiaz Ahmed and Director JKLC Raja Muhammad Sajid Khan discussed the human rights situation in IOJK and responsibilities of international community, Pakistan and AJK. Addressing to webinar Syed Iftikhar Gillani said that human rights violations in Indian Occupied Jammu and Kashmir and Indian aggression on ceasefire line areas are threat to international peace and stability. The situation in Kashmir demands that UN should fulfill its responsibilities according to chapter 6 of the UN



Ahmed, Director CASS Dr. Syed Muhammad Ali, Dr.

Minister Education. There is also need of aggressive diplomacy by Pakistan



as well as consistency in national narrative. Gillani said that people of occupied Kashmir are struggling for right to self-determination. India is taking steps to complete its nefarious designs to change the demography of Kashmir which is clear violation of international law, UN resolutions and bilateral agreements. He said that the prime objective of establishment of AJK Govt. is to work as base camp for the liberation of occupied part of Kashmir and Govt. is taking every step for this purpose. Dr. Muhammad Muhtaq Ahmed said that Azad Kashmir Govt. has true representative character of whole state; this Govt. should lead the Kashmir case in all international legal and political forums. The people of Jammu and Kashmir are basic party of the conflict and the agreements between Pakistan and India are not binding on the people of Kashmir. Dr. Mushtaq said that the people of Kashmir have legal right to use any mean for liberation of occupied areas including armed struggle. He said that the on 5<sup>th</sup> August 2019 India had violated the bilateral agreements including Simla agreement, Pakistan should approach ICJ. He said that the issue should be raised in UN General Assembly and there are many precedents of involvement of UN through General Assembly resolutions. Dr. Syed Muhammad Ali said that the situation in occupied Kashmir and on ceasefire line shows

that Kashmir is in state of war. India is violating UDHR, ICCPR, ICESCR and other international laws, UN resolutions and conventions. Indian crimes against humanity and war crimes are accountable under international law. Kashmir diaspora should invoke jurisdictions of national and international courts. Beside the international legal forums the regional human rights forums like European Court of Human rights could be approached against the perpetrators of crimes against humanity. Dr. Muhammad Idress Abbasi presented a detailed account of human rights violations in Indian occupied Kashmir. Abbasi said that killings of civilians, enforced disappearances, mass graves, rapes, attempts to change demography, militarized justice and indiscriminate use of force are crimes against humanity and war crimes. Ceasefire violations by India and killing of civilians in Azad Kashmir are an international crime. Imtiaz Ahmed said that JKLC is preparing reports on human rights violations in IOJK as well as ceasefire violations by India. The basic aim of organizing this webinar and seminars is to identify the international forums and devise a strategy to expose Indian crimes against humanity and make her accountable. We are committed to project the real sufferings of people of Kashmir at international and national level.



Gujranwala: Minister for GoAJK Ch. Ismaeel, Secretary JKLC Imtiaz Ahmad and other speakers addressing to a seminar on Human Rights Violations in IOJK.



Public rally on the occasion of Right to Self-Determination day held in Muzaffarabad on 5<sup>th</sup> January

## HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN IOK

(From Jan 1989 till 31 Dec 2020)

Total Killings*	95,723
Custodial killings	7,155
Civilian arrested	161,330
Structures Arsoned/Destroyed	110,383
Women Widowed	22,922
Children Orphaned	107,807
Women gang-raped / Molested	11,226



