
Nature of Human Rights Violations in Jammu and Kashmir

Mushtaq Ahmad Dangroo

Research scholar and lecturer in political science (Govt. Of Jammu and Kashmir).

Email: mushtaqsir02@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Kashmir is a key dispute between India and Pakistan since 1947. Each country claims Kashmir as a part of its territory. Since 1989, Kashmiri people took the violent way against India by supporting the merger of the state with Pakistan. To control the violent nature of the Kashmiri's, more than 700,000 troops were deployed by India in the state. Most of the people stipulated that the accession to India was to be ratified by plebiscite. All this resulted grave human rights violations in the state. There have been repeated cases of violation of the Geneva Convention in the state. Indian security forces have consistently violated the humanitarian law and not often comply with its provisions regarding treatment of prisoners of war. They are involved in thousands of rape cases and custodial killings. In the eyes of India, Kashmiri people are terrorists and have even extended shoot-at-sight powers to its security forces. The Terrorist and Disruptive Act (TADA), Jammu and Kashmir Public Safety Act, National Security Act, Armed Forces Special Powers Act and Prevention of Terrorist Act (POTA) are in violation of the International humanitarian law. The total killings in the state are recorded as more than 90000, Custodial killings are almost 7000 and rape cases are recorded as more than 10000. The terrorism in the state increased the number of orphans. As many as

100000 children became orphans during the violence. The terrorists are involved in numerous human rights violations in the state of Jammu and Kashmir. Various Human Rights Organizations are working such as Amnesty Organization, Human Rights Watch, and Kashmir Quarterly to identify the human rights violations in the state.

3.1 Scope of the Chapter:

Kashmir is an area on the northern borders of India and Pakistan, officially known as Jammu and Kashmir. Kashmir has been the key to the dispute between India and Pakistan since their independence from the British in 1947. Each country claims Kashmir as a part of its territory. As a result of the rebellion in 1947 and the subsequent wars between India and Pakistan over Kashmir, the area is separated by a line of control (LOC or ceasefire line). To the East of the LOC lies the valley to Kashmir, Jammu and Ladakh which are administered by India. To the West lies the area known as Azad Kashmir which is considered a province of Pakistan. Since 1989, the controversy over Kashmir has taken a violent turn. The Kashmiri people have taken up arms against India. In order to curb the violence, India has deployed more than 700,000 troops in the valley. The history of Kashmir has always been seen by the outsiders

as a territorial dispute between the two neighbouring countries. No one entertains the notion that the Kashmiri struggle is about the right of Kashmiri people to self-determination. Most of the people stipulated that the accession to India was to be ratified by a plebiscite. Since 1947, India has occupied Kashmir and has stalled, by whatever means at her disposal, the progress towards the holding of a plebiscite- the original and the most universally accepted solution.

Kashmir is important in the new international situation of terrorism and war against terror as by now it qualifies as a standard of reference by which to judge issues related to escalated global terrorism. The black Tuesday tragedy of 11 September 2001 is deplorable but it does not justify civilian casualties in Afghanistan caused by allied military sorties. The United States has openly favoured Pakistan which is largely responsible for terrorism in Kashmir and has repeatedly asked India to exercise constraints along its international border. Such double standards would only jeopardize the cause of any war against terror worldwide. On the other hand, India is a more

democratic partner for the United States than Pakistan; though it has serious shortcomings in its commitment to human rights.ⁱ

3.2 Terrorists Groups Operating in Jammu and Kashmir:

The rise of terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir witnesses the rise of several terrorist organizations. Several terrorist organizations disappeared from the scene due to their internal disputes. There were terrorist organizations like All Jammu and Kashmir Liberations Front, Hizbul Mujahidin, Al-Jihad, Lashkar-i-Toiba, Al-Bader, Jaish-e-Mohammad, Janbaz Force and Al-Barq. Now the groups that are operating in the state are Hizbul Mujahidin, Lashkar-i-Toiba, Al-Bader, and Jaish Mohammed. These groups are involved in numerous human rights violations, destruction of both public and private property, cross-firings and mine blasts. The objective in the beginning of these terrorist groups was to do complete Jihad in the name of Almighty Allah. After that when they came to know about the problems they faced in the state by the army and the police and about the internal situation in Pakistan where they get training and weaponry, they surrendered and joined the national mainstream. The other groups who are still active in the state have the only object to fight a holy war against the Indian troops and to get independence from the same.ⁱⁱ

3.3 Human Rights Violations:

There have been repeated cases of violation of the Geneva Convention in Jammu and Kashmir. Indian security forces have consistently violated the humanitarian law and do not often comply with its provisions regarding treatment of prisoners of war. There were more than 200 rape incidents in Doda District in January 1994 alone. More than 100,000 people have been killed in the

state, thousands of people are disappeared, thousands of people are tortured and a lot more of people are denied the enjoyment of human rights.

Human rights organizations are denied permission to investigate in a free manner. Although India has recently permitted an assessment visit by the International Committee of the Red Cross and another by the International Commission of Jurists, other organizations have difficulties in conducting public investigations. The International Federation of Human Rights and the Amnesty International have also been denied permission to visitⁱⁱⁱ.

News persons have been attacked and arrested. Humanitarian relief is limited as external agencies are not being allowed to provide medical assistance and other relief materials. There are incidents of destruction of revered shrines and cultural places by the Indian forces, villages have been razed to the ground.

Disregarding the mandates of international humanitarian law, especially the definition of combatants, India claims that the Kashmiri people are terrorists and has even extended shoot-at-sight powers to its security forces. The following laws widely involved in Kashmir violate international standards of humanitarian law^{iv}.

1. The Terrorist and Disruptive Activities Act (TADA) 1987:

Repealed in 1995, the TADA allowed Indian security forces to round up and detain citizens for up to one year without formal charges, due process of law or any formal trial. This Act violates Art. 9 of the International Covenant on civil and political rights, which requires that notice of charges, are given promptly at the time of the arrest. The TADA also violates Art 14 of the Covenant which provides for the right to counsel and the right to examine witnesses.

2. The Jammu and Kashmir Public Safety Act, 1978:

This law helps the Indian security forces in Kashmir to detain civilians for up to one year without trial or due process for different reasons, including the exercise of free speech. For instance, under this act, an individual whose child has been murdered by the Indian security forces and speaks out publicly against India's repression can be detained for up to one year without trial for endangering public safety.

3. National Security Act, 1947:

Under the Act, the armed forces and the police can detain individuals for up to one year without charge or trial to prevent them from acting in a manner prejudicial to state security. Under this law, an individual does not even have to engage in any specific act to be detained.

4. Armed Forces Special Powers Act(Jammu and Kashmir),1990:

This law was passed on 10th September, 1990. It allows Governor of the state of J&K to unilaterally declare the whole or any part of the state to be a disturbed area. Once Kashmir is identified as disturbed area, this act empowers the armed forces to search houses without warrant, arrest Kashmiri citizens without warrant, destroy houses and villages and shoot at unarmed civilians on the streets to kill. Art 7 of the Act, for any of these actions, any member of the armed forces who conducts the above described human rights violations- summary executions of unarmed civilians, burning down homes and villages, torture and arbitrary arrest- can do so with immunity from prosecution^v.

The National Security Act and the Armed Forces Special Powers Act (Jammu and Kashmir) also violates articles 9 and 14 of the Covenant as well as international law standards of protecting speech, press and information, association and democracy.

All the above mentioned Acts violate the human rights of the people of Jammu & Kashmir by the Indian Security forces. In addition to these Acts, in August 1992, the Indian government launched a brutal new offensive in the Kashmir valley called “Operation Tiger” which was characterized by surprise raids and search operations designed to capture and kill militant

leaders. It resulted in the increase in summary execution of detainees during this period.^{vi}

Human rights abuses have been a part of a campaign by the Indian army against Muslim Kashmiri’s, particularly since 1990. The abuses are manifested in the following types of violations such as disappearance, torture, rape and molestation of the Muslim women.

Deaths:

In its 1996-97 report, the National Human Rights Commission, (NHRC) stated that 1,375 armed forces personnel had been killed and 2,237 injured in Jammu & Kashmir between January 1, 1988 and April 30, 1997. In 1997, the total deaths were 918 civilians, 189 security forces personnel and 1,114 militants, according to reliable press reports;

According to the Kashmir–Canadian Council, 47,455 Kashmiri’s have died since October 1989. 2477 civilian had been killed by the Indian forces in the period 1990-1998(PTI release, 13 Sept. 1998). On 20th Jan. 1990, an estimated 100 people were killed when a large group of unarmed protesters were fired upon by the Indian troops at the Gawa Kadal Bridge.

On March 1, 1990, an estimated one million took to the streets funeral procession of the martyred leader Mir Waiz Maului Farooq, over 100 were killed in police firing.

- In January 1993, 40 people were killed in Sopore by security forces that burnt down

a section of the town after two of their men were killed.

- In March 2000, 9 civilians were killed in police firing in a large demonstration at Brakpora protesting killing of civilians at Panchalthan.
- In August 2000, 35 civilians were killed including 23 Amaranth Pilgrims in Pahalgam.

In Jan 2002, Indian troops killed a civilian and wounded in a firing at a demonstration at Sodal, protesting civilian beating in search operations^{vii}.

Executions:

From an Amnesty International Press release, October, 15, 1996, reveals that the Indian governments disregard for human rights in Jammu and Kashmir means in practice that some 200 people reportedly died in custody in Jammu and Kashmir last year and that the whereabouts of some 500-600 “disappeared” persons continue to be unknown. The arbitrary arrest of people suspected to sympathize with armed opposition groups also continues to be reported^{viii}.

3.4 Use of Excessive Force and Violations of Humanitarian Law in Internal Conflicts:

Government force continues to commit serious violations of humanitarian law in the state of Jammu and Kashmir. The Muslim majority

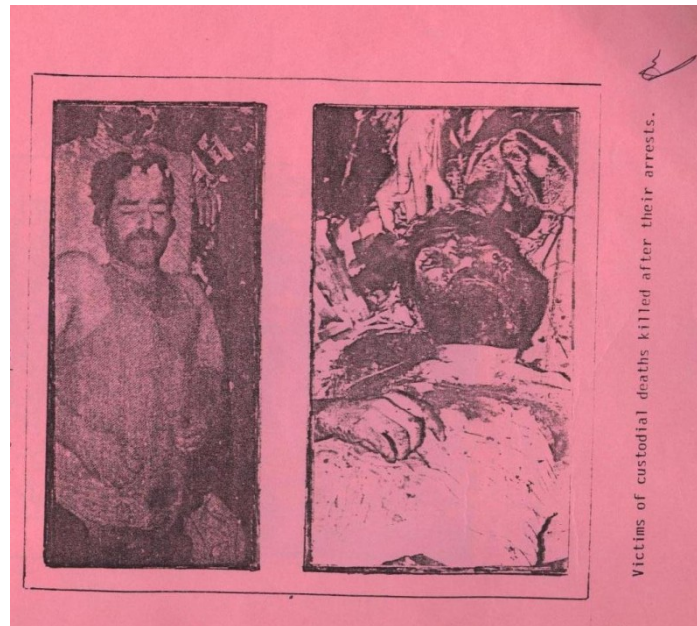
population in the Kashmir valley suffers from the repressive tactics of the security forces.

Under the Jammu and Kashmir Disturbed Area Act, and the Armed Forces (Jammu and Kashmir) Special Powers Act, both passed in July 1990, security forces personal have extra ordinary powers, including the authority to shoot suspected law breakers and those disturbing the peace and to destroy structures suspected of harbouring militants or arms.^{ix}

3.5 Torture and Custodial Killings:

Civilians suspected of having information about militants, many of them innocent are routinely detained, tortured and killed in custody, besides militants. Methods of torture include severe beatings, electric shock, crushing the leg muscles with a wooden roller and burning with heated objects.

In 1995, Amnesty International Document stated that 706 reported cases of custodial killings in the period from 1990-1994. On 26th April 1993, the Kashmir times run by Ved Basin earned a report of police records listing 132 persons to have been killed in custody in the preceding 35 days alone. The Kashmir Monitor, a Human Rights Group, has reported around 220 custodial killings for the period between June 1994 to April 1995. Estimate of a number of custodial killings since 1990 by human rights organizations runs in several thousands, many of them are civilians.^x



human rights, including police and army, the courts and statutory human rights bodies,” the report argues.^{xi}

Source: Universal Amnesty and Development Organization, 1999, p. 14.

3.6 Disappearances:

“Since 1990, some 700 to 800 people have “disappeared” after being arrested by police or armed or paramilitary forces. The victims have included boys and men of all professions, including businessmen, lawyers, labourers and many teachers. Almost all of them appear to be ordinary citizens picked up at random without any connection to the armed struggle.

“It is virtually impossible for relatives of the disappeared in India’s troubled northern state to trace their relatives or find redress from the institutions supposed to protect and promote

In August 2000, Amnesty International reported that almost 1000 persons reported missing in Jammu and Kashmir since 1990 remain unexplained by authorities. The Kashmir Monitor has also documented around 300 cases of disappearances during 1989-1995.^{xii}

In the state of Jammu and Kashmir the government has issued two SRO’s, wherein the people getting killed by militants in a cross firing, blasts, etc are given an exgratia relief of 1 Lakh for which an Non-Involvement Certificate has to be obtained from the concerned police station regarding the non involvement of the deceased with the ongoing militancy. Wide SRO 43, on

compassionate grounds, the nearest relative is being appointed in government jobs.^{xiii}

The government Circular dated 12-7-1999 is ambiguous and arbitrary. The district screening–cum–coordination committee is composed of the very perpetrators of disappearances and due to the lack of transparency and non participation of the victims, the very functioning of the committee is questionable. No parameters have been laid to qualify the missing persons.^{xiv}

3.7 Rapes: Hundreds of women have been raped with impunity and most of them go unreported given the social stigma and fear of retribution by the state. The reported gang-rape of nine women at Shopian in October 1992 by an army unit was dismissed off-handedly after investigation by army and police. The very units charged with the crime, despite solid medical evidence to the contrary, no independent investigation by an impartial agency was carried out. The reported mass rape of over 20 women at Korian Poshpura in February 1991 was also handled in a similar evasive manner.

According to Kashmir-i-Canadian Council, 6,300 Kashmir women have been raped. Rape is used by the Indian security forces to attack

Kashmiri women suspected of sympathizing with “militants”. Through rape, the security forces are aiming to punish and humiliate the entire community.

The Human Rights Watch reported that, “In Singapore village, occupation forces entered into the house of Ab. Ahad and forcibly took his wife and daughter to a military camp where they were raped”.^{xv}

3.8 Torture:

In the month of Ramadan, besides being physically tortured, Kashmiri’s are prevented from taking their early morning meal before starting their day of fast. They were also prevented from participating in the late evening prayer. A reign of terror was let loose in Srinagar where people were ordered out of their homes at morning mealtime. The Kashmir quarterly; January 14, 1997 reported that, “Indian forces have killed six citizens, torched two mosques, 15 shops and seven houses in various parts of the valley. As a result there were protest demonstrations in many cities. Troops desecrated the central Srinagar mosque and tortured worshippers whom they found inside.”^{xvi}

The Amnesty International Report gives the following detail of violations of human rights on 23/04/2001.

- On 27 March 1996, 23 members of the faction of the Jammu and Kashmir

Liberation Front led by Amanullah Khan were killed when police fired mortal shelling at their office in Srinagar. Their killers remain free.

- On 18 September 1997, 11 people, including women and children were killed in Kadrana village of Doda District, when army soldiers opened fire on people protesting an earlier arrest. The killers are free.
- In July 1998, 40 people, including women and children were killed in and near Surankote. The killers are free.
- On 28 June 1999, fifteen members of the two Muslim families including women and children were shot dead at Surankote, Poonch district, by indentifying gunmen wearing army uniforms who shot two more women as they fled. The Killers remain free.
- On 20 March 2000, 36 Sikhs were shot dead in Chittisinghpora.
- On 25 March 2000, five men were unlawfully killed who were implicated in the earlier Killings. On 3 April 2000, seven people demonstrating against the earlier two incidents were shot dead by police. The killers of these 48 people remain free.
- On the night of 1 August 2000, at least 105 people were killed in several different incidents. The killers remain free.
- On February 2001, six people were shot dead in Hanigam during protest at an earlier death in custody when security

forces and police opened fire on them. The killers remain free.

In addition to the above mentioned killings and human rights violations, Amnesty International recorded 70 deaths in custody and extrajudicial killing in this period from January to August 2000 alone. The cease-fire in force since 28th November 2000, has not improved the human rights situation in the state as deaths in custody, extrajudicial executions by the state agents and unlawful killings by armed groups continue unabated. Between the beginning of the cease-fire and mid-February 2001, some 23 extrajudicial executions have been reported in the media, 15 of which the Special Operation Group have been implicated.^{xvii}

A working group to inquire into human rights violations in Jammu and Kashmir comprising Kamal Mitra Chenoy, Associate Professor, School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, as convenor ; Ambrose Pinto, S.J, Executive Director, Indian Social Institute, New Delhi, and Zafar Iqbal Manhas ,columnist and cultural activist, Srinagar, as members, was constituted at the request of the Kashmir Foundation for Peace and Development Studies, Srinagar in August 2000, provides their report as follows. In this report, the group has criticized the human rights violations by both sides- security forces and militants alike.

Since 1990, there has been substantial militant activity in the state. According to police sources, there were 5,153 incidents of violence and other militant activities in that year. It rose sharply to 7,315 incidents in 1992, and amounted to 8784 in 1993, 8731 in 1994 and 6633 in 1995 incidents. After this, with an elected National Conference government taking office in October, 1996, militant activity declined to 4702 in 1997, 4150 in 1998 and 4326 in 1999. In the 10 year period from January 1990 to December 1999, there were a total of 63, 387 incidents involving the militants, signifying a high level of activity which was, however, significantly reduced after 1996^{xviii}.

The militants also targeted political activists. In 1996 as many as 61 political activists were killed, of which 36 were from the National Conference and 19 from the Cong (I). In 1997, fifty seven were killed, in 1998 fifty two were killed, and in 1999, forty seven political activists were killed of which 29 from National Conference and 18 from the Congress (I) were killed by the militants. The killing of 217 political activists over a period of just four years is a premeditated assault on legitimate political activity and is as such a clearly politically motivated human rights atrocity, allegedly planned by the ISI and other agencies from across the border.^{xix}

The pattern of destruction of property by militants was similar to the total incidents of militant activity. For instance, in 1990, according

to official sources, as many as 802 public buildings including 129 schools, 172 bridges and 501 other buildings were destroyed or extensively damaged allegedly by militants. By 1991, this total plummeted to 93 going up in 1994 to 337. By 1996, public buildings destroyed came down to 122, falling further to only 29 in both 1997 and 1998, to a low of 18 in 1999. In 1996, six hundred and two private buildings were destroyed of which 432 were stated to belong to the majority community and 170 to the minority community. By 1997, this came down to a total of 437 private buildings of which 303 and 134 were owned by the majority and minority communities respectively. In 1998, the total dropped to 273, of which 189 and 84 were owned by majority and minority communities respectively. There was a slight increase in 1998, the total going up to 284, of which 233 and 51 were buildings belonging to the majority and minority communities respectively^{xx}.

A human rights activist question these figures arguing that some of this damage is collateral damage, caused by the security forces in the course of their counter insurgency operations. Even if this was so and these would be human rights violations. Other attacks by militants include the use of explosions through mines; IED's using RDX and so on. There were as many as 1280 such attacks in 1990, reduced to 358 in 1996, 255 in 1997, 264 in 1998, and 293 in 1999. Between 1990 and 1999, (i.e.) in a period of 10 years, there have been 4,013 such attacks. In this case, this particular form of

militant activity is unfocussed in its choice of victims.^{xxi}

Apart from the security forces who often, though not always appear to be the main targets, innocent civilians, including helpless women and children, are also killed. Since these explosions are often set off by the remote control, this form of militant activity is the most violation of the human rights of innocents, whose only fault was that they were in the wrong place at the wrong time, even if that place was their home, and the attacker was a foreigner^{xxii}.

Another form of militant activity has been through grenade attacks, which from 242 in 1990 rose to 821 in 1994, gone down to 444, 168, 187, and 201 in 1996, 1997, 1998 and 1999 respectively. In the ten year period from January 1990 to December 1999, there have been a total of 4,231 such attacks. In these attacks too, both security forces and innocent civilians are killed. Often such attacks are followed by indiscriminate firing and even arson by security forces in violation of both international and Indian humanitarian law, according to media and human rights reports. But such attacks themselves, while an act of terror directed against the Indian state, are also a violation by the militants of the human rights of the innocent civilians.

The largest violation of human rights are in so called “cross-firings” between the militants and

security forces in which a very large number of innocent civilians are killed and wounded. In 1990, there were only 475 such incidents. This rose to 189 in 1995. In 1996, 1997, 1998 and 1999, there were 1089, 959, 1126 and 1205 such incidents respectively. In all, between 1990 and 1999, there were as many as 13,129 such incidents. For instance, on 1st August 2000, cross firing between the two alleged foreign militants and the CRPF guarding the Amaranth Pilgrims in Pahalgam, 35 civilians, apart from the two alleged militants, were killed^{xxiii}.

Civilians are also killed in random firing which increased from 744 incidents in 1990 to peak at 1428 in 1996. In 1997, 1998 and 1999, there were 950, 795, and 838 such incidents respectively. There were a total of 9829 such incidents in the 10 year period from 1990 to 1999.

According to official figures, abductions increased from 169 in 1990 to a peak of 666 in 1996, before tapering off to 448, 298 and 241 in 1997, 1998 and 1999 respectively. The most tragic human rights violations in the valley have been the forced exodus of the Kashmiri Pundits. The pundits are an integral part of Kashmir society and had major contribution to its literature and culture. Several Kashmiri Pundits were killed by the militants and in some areas they were forced to leave the valley. Almost 6 lakh Kashmiri Pundits left the valley and went to other parts of the country.^{xxiv}

3.9 State Recorded Allegation of Human Rights Violations:

According to the State Human Rights Commission (SHRC) indicates a total of 708 allegations of human rights violations were received between 1996 and 1999. The largest number of violations, 256 relates to custodial killings, of which 61 in 1996, 115 in 1997, 45 in 1998 and 35 in 1999 were allegedly committed respectively. Killings of innocents totaled 157 in these 4 years period with twenty five in 1996, forty in 1997, eighty three in 1998 and nine in 1999. Cases of rape and molestation amounted to 75 with 16 in 1996, 30 in 1997, 13 in 1998 and 16 in 1999. 54 cases of torture were alleged of which 7 in 1996, 37 in 1997, 6 in 1998 and 4 in 1999. According to the figures compiled by Amnesty International, based on media reports and local sources, there have been as many as 10,000 disappearances since 1990.^{xxv}

3.10 Security Forces and Human rights Violations:

The Indian security forces have little training in counter insurgency, even less on human rights especially in the lower ranks. The fire fights of armed forces with the militants shows that houses neighboring the ones where militants fire from also damaged, if not destroyed, by army and paramilitary forces. Often, innocent civilians are

also killed in the cross firing. The protection provided by Armed Forces Special Powers Act insulates army personnel from action in these cases of violations. BSF, CRPF and ITBP personnel are also not subject to the scrutiny of the NHRC or SHRC.

Various senior army officers have gone on record to say that they would not capture foreign militants alive. Their argument presumably being that foreigners were mercenaries and thus not entitled to the protection of Indian law or even the Geneva Convention. It is indeed deplorable that no action was taken against such officers for such outrageous and illegal statements. On occasion when the army has suffered casualties including from fidayeen strikes, they have even misbehaved with the police forces suspecting them of the collusion. Under the circumstances, it is hardly surprising that the overwhelming public sentiments that human rights violators in the RR, BSF and CRPF get away unchecked and unpunished^{xxvi}.

In the J&K police, the Special Operations Group (SOG) better known as the Special Task Force (STF) is particularly notorious for human rights violations. The J&K STF like the Punjab SOG found guilty of repeated human rights violations and civil courts are still investigating unaccounted for deaths and disappearances. The STF officers and ranks are given out of turn promotions and large financial rewards proportionate into the number of militants they kill, force to surrender and the arms they recover. In

such an environment, fake encounters, the killing of civilians including petty criminals, claiming that they are militants are bound to occur and even be rewarded. For instance, the joint STF-army operation after the Chittisinghpura massacre, after which five innocent civilians were allegedly picked up and butchered, is a case in point^{xxvii}.

The most notorious counter insurgency force is the surrendered militants backed by the army. Popularly known as ‘renegades’ they are believed to be guilty of every conceivable human rights violation. Some believe that they were behind the massacre of Chittisinghpura—one the eve of the visit of U.S. President Bill Clinton to India^{xxviii}.

The most humiliating and galling to the local citizenry is the regular harassment and mistreatment they regularly face in the course of ordinary, non-violent checking and enforcement by the security forces and the police. Road blocks, road patrols and other checks result in brusque even rude questioning, frisking, and in case of women, even physical humiliation when, for instance, their veils are lifted to ensure that they are actually women and not men in disguise.

In some rural areas a “lights out” is enforced at 10/p.m sharp. This is particularly damaging for
Table No: 1

The following list indicates the total killing since January 1989 to April 30, 2005.

students who need to burn the mid night oil, but can only do so at the risk of the lives of the entire house hold. In Poonch town, the owner of a rice mill, who was tortured and harassed by the army in 1999 for operating his mill at night. The army claimed that the owner of the mill gave the milled rice to the militants under the cover of darkness. He later committed suicide, blaming army torture and harassment for his death.^{xxix}

There are thousands of writs of “habeas corpus” pending in the J & K High Court in 1999 according to one NGO. A change which the government of India did not deny in a response to Amnesty was that it had issued secret orders to the police to disregard complaints of human rights violations against the forces in FIR’s. This leads to the conclusion that the numbers of registered complaints are probably fewer than the number of excesses actually committed. In October 1996, a Union Home Ministry report for 1995-96 stated that 272 J & K security personnel including 153 BSF, 80 CRPF and 39 army personnel had been sacked or jailed for abuses committed in the past five years, a number of violators, by most accounts.^{xxx}

Following tables shows the Human Rights Violations in the state of Jammu and Kashmir-

Custodial killings	6,771
Civilian Arrested	110,100
Structures arsoned/destroyed	104,866
Women widowed	22,240
Children orphaned	106,353
Women gang raped /molested	9, 579
Total killings	89,742

Source: URL/ <http://www.humanrightsviolationsinjk.com>

Table No: 2

Since April 2005-December 2005, the following table indicates the total killings:

Month	civilian's	security forces	Terrorists	Total
May	60	28	110	198
June	56	33	99	188
July	64	24	155	243
August	47	11	75	133
September	55	22	90	167
October	44	25	84	153
November	42	16	43	101
December	20	15	63	98
Total	388	174	719	1281

Source: URL/ <http://www.humanrightsviolationsinjk.com>.

The first five months of year 2006 has seen a continuation in the trend decreasing terrorist violence in Jammu & Kashmir. A total of 420

people have died in the year (data till May, 28, 2006). Including 147 civilians and 56 security forces (SF) personnel.

Table No: 3

Fatalities of terrorist violence 2006.

Month	civilian's	security forces	Terrorists	Total
January	11	9	49	69
February	11	7	43	61
July	14	13	43	70
April	37	16	38	91
May	74	11	44	129

Source: URL/ <http://www.humanrightsviolationsinjk.com>

Table No: 4

Atrocities by Indian troops in 2004 only.

Men Killed	1571
Women killed	73
Kids Killed	31
Custodial Killings	176
Civilians Tortured/injured	5410
Civilians arrested	3021
Structures Arsoned/Destroyed	377
Civilians kidnapped/messing	391
Women Widowed	367



Source: URL/ <http://www.humanrightsviolationsinjk.com>

- ⁱ M M R Khan, The United Nations and Kashmir; Lord Birdwood, A Continent experiments, Far Eastern Survey, Vol. 26 No.3 March 1957, pp.42-45
- ⁱⁱ Maj Gen. Arjun Ray, Kashmir Diary, Psychology of Militancy, Manas publications, New Delhi, 1997, pp. 25-27
- ⁱⁱⁱ Human Rights Crisis in Kashmir- A Pattern of Impunity, Asia Watch, 100 Boylston Street # 702, Boston, MA 02116, March 1993, pp. 1-2
- ^{iv} Ibid p. 5
- ^v Ibid p. 9
- ^{vi} Ibid p. 13
- ^{vii} The Kashmir Quarterly, The US Department of States and Amnesty International- A Report, Jan 2002.
- ^{viii} Ibid p. 2
- ^{ix} From The US Department of States, Indian Country Report on Human Rights Practices for 1998 and Akhila Raman-India's Human Rights Record in J&K.
- ^x Amnesty International, 1995- A Report.
- ^{xi} Amnesty International, 1999- A Report.
- ^{xii} Ibid
- ^{xiii} Ibid
- ^{xiv} Ibid
- ^{xv} Kashmiri-Canadian Council and Human Rights Watch- A Report, 1999
- ^{xvi} Kashmir Quarterly- A Report, Jan 14, 1997
- ^{xvii} Amnesty International Report, India-The Impunity and in Jammu and Kashmir, 23/04/2001
- ^{xviii} Kashmir Foundation for Peace and Development Studies-A Report by Kamal Mitra Chenoy, Ambrose Pinto and Zafar Iqbal Manhas, Aug. 2000, p.1
- ^{xix} Ibid p.2
- ^{xx} Ibid p.3
- ^{xxi} Ibid p. 4
- ^{xxii} Ibid p. 5
- ^{xxiii} Ibid p. 6
- ^{xxiv} Ibid p. 7
- ^{xxv} Greater Kashmir, State Human Rights Commission- A Report, Dec. 14, 1999, p.10.
- ^{xxvi} Human Rights Watch, The Human Rights Crisis in Kashmir- A pattern of Impunity, March 1993, pp. 38-39.
- ^{xxvii} Ibid p.40
- ^{xxviii} Ibid p.41
- ^{xxix} Ibid p. 42
- ^{xxx} Ibid p. 43