

State Terrorism Misnamed Counter-Insurgency

**COUNTER-INSURGENCY
IN
KASHMIR**

INSTITUTE OF KASHMIR STUDIES, SRINAGAR

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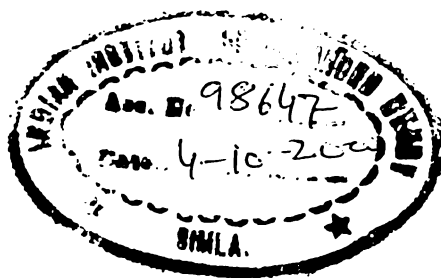
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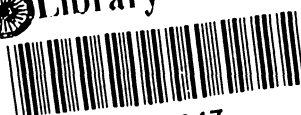
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PUBLISHERS' NOTE

This Publication is intended to disprove the incessant propaganda carried on against the ongoing Movement in Kashmir directly as well as indirectly by the various agencies having vested interests. In view of the continuing massive human rights violations being systematically and unrelentingly committed against the majority living in the Indian administered part of the disputed State of Jammu and Kashmir, the malicious and motivated propaganda has not succeeded in cutting much ice with the international community. Even the right thinking and humane among the Indians have obviously refused to swallow this baseless propaganda against the Movement and accept the repeated denials of excesses on the struggling masses issued with factitious enthusiasm. Many intellectuals belonging to different walks of life including the human rights activists have often challenged the veracity of the said propaganda, criticising and blaming their own government(s) for the gross inhuman violation of human rights. The reign of terror unleashed in the name of counter-insurgency against the general public has never, not even for a day, stopped during the last seven years of insurrection. The horrible campaign, being run by the Indian Security agencies, which has the full blessings of the Indian authorities, has so far taken more than 50000 precious lives of which only about 15% were armed militants, the rest being unarmed civilians, men, women and small children. This destructive anti-people campaign, which is virtually an undeclared war on the people of Kashmir who have all along been supporting the genuine struggle for the right of self-determination, is, being carried out through various open and clandestine operations. The clandestine operation being carried out with the help of the government-sponsored militants under the much-too-obvious patronage of and in unison with the Indian forces has been underway for about the last two years and has already taken a toll of about 5000 men mostly the intellectuals which are the special targets of this operation. This operation is in fact an extension of the ignominious dreadful 'catch and kill' operation started more than four years ago. Not to speak of others, even the scholars and human rights activists have become victims of this dreadful murderous campaign carried out with extreme brutality.

The ‘unknown gunmen’ are no others than the government sponsored militants or their patrons in disguise. Though this publication is not an exhaustive analysis/exposure of the so-called counter-insurgency, an effort has been made to lay bare the hand behind the current campaign of clandestine killings most of which are mischievously attributed to the intra-group rivalries between various pro-freedom militant outfits. We hope this effort of ours will be appreciated by people with genuine humanitarian concern for the suffering masses of Kashmir

Firdous Asmi

**Director
IKS, Srinagar**

PREFACE

COUNTER-INSURGENCY IN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

The people of Kashmir in fairness to them have yet to confirm their relations with India or vote for other choice through a free and fair plebiscite under the auspices of the U.N.O. whose Security Council has passed unanimous resolutions agreed to by both India and Pakistan which provide for this internationally accepted mode of determining the will of a people. This is a historical truth. The State Constituent Assembly formed in 1951 through faked elections (in which members were handpicked), had no business 'to take any action to determine the future shape and affiliation of the entire State or a part thereof constituting a disposition of the State' but it did the thing which was a clear violation of the assurance given by India through her representative before the Security Council which had through its resolution No. 91 of March 30, 1951 forbidden to use the Constituent Assembly to alter the disposition of the State. This too is an undeniable historical reality. If for arguments sake the fact that the so-called Jammu and Kashmir Constituent Assembly constituted by handpicked members who were 'elected' unopposed had no representative character is ignored, the 'elections' held to it or to the Indian Parliament cannot be said to be equivalent to the promised plebiscite. Firstly, equaling the 'elections' with the plebiscite would be plainly in contravention of the aforementioned assurance given to the Security Council and to the clear edict of the Council forbidding the so-called, State Constituent Assembly to take any action to determine the future shape and affiliation of the entire State or part thereof. Secondly, the wishes of the people of Azad Kashmir (Pakistan administered Kashmir) who constitute one-third of the total population of the entire State of Jammu and Kashmir are conveniently taken for granted or ignored. So the claim that the 'elections' in just one part of the State are equivalent to the plebiscite required to be held in respect of the whole of the State as it existed at the time of the partition in August 1947, is spurious and absurd, and no

wonder it has proved untenable. Moreover, the so-called elections held so far were all manipulated. The majority of people were never interested in these elections. They were elections in name just as those held in May 1996 were. In 1977 Assembly elections the anti-India and Pro-Pak leanings of the masses at that time were exploited to the hilt by the National Conference leaders especially Sheikh Abdullah, Begum Abdullah and Mirza Afzal Baig during the election campaign in rural areas. The 1987 State Assembly elections have so far been the only 'elections' in which the majority of the people especially the Kashmiri youth took a conscious and an active part. The Muslim-United Front (MUF) representing most of the organizations demanding the right of self-determination for the people of the State participated in these elections. But, as is now an acknowledged bitter fact of history, the MUF was prevented from coming to power by the shameful, blatant and massive rigging resorted to by Dr. Farooq Abdullah after he airdashed to New Delhi and persuaded Rajiv Gandhi to give his consent to the said massive rigging. The Assembly which came into existence as a result of this massive rigging was dismissed by the Indian Governor, Jagmohan Malhotra, when he assumed the absolute powers on behalf of the President of India following the ouster of Farooq Abdullah from Chief Ministership in January 1990.

The youth of Kashmir became frustrated and despaired of success of peaceful struggle in consequence of their 'failure' to make it to the Assembly to continue their battle for the right of self-determination in the misused Assembly itself, and the harassment and physical violence perpetrated against the respectable persons who had been the candidates of the MUF and their election agents and a number of enthusiastic young men by the State police and the NC leaders even as many of them were in the police custody into which they had been taken soon after the declaration of results in favour of the NC. Before this too they had experienced repression and oppression of harrowing nature. These embittered youth in desperation launched an armed movement in 1989 which was a sort of protest against what they termed the big fraud played on the guileless people of Kashmir in 1947 through the manipulated accession said to have been 'accepted' at the 'request' of the despotic ruler of the State at a point of time when he had become fugitive, deserting his capital before the marching columns of the Kashmiri freedom fighters helped by the tribal volunteers from across the newly

emerged Dominion of Pakistan. The armed movement was also a protest against the apathy of the international community towards the plight of the Kashmiris and also against the failure of the UN Security Council to get its resolutions on Kashmir implemented. No sooner had the movement for the right of self-determination started in the new form than it began to receive spontaneous, active and open support from the people of the Valley. This movement quickly gaining mass support not only in the Valley but also in the Muslim majority areas of the rest of the State marched with a loud burst of anger and excitement into 1990's. The then Chief Minister, Farooq Abdullah, apprehensive of losing his chair once again, tried his best to contain the fast-spreading insurrection by adopting tough security measures but the popularity of it was too much for these measures to succeed.

Following the inability of Farooq Abdullah's government to cope with this new situation, New Delhi imposed its direct rule sending as its new Governor Jagmohan Malhotra whose communal and chauvinistic bent (fully exposed later when he joined the BJP) was not unknown to the people of Kashmir even at that time. Jagmohan had a free-hand as his successors including the present self-important, self-opinionated and callous-to-the-point-of-brutality, retired General Krishna Rao was to have without the least interference from New Delhi on behalf of the suffering masses. Jagmohan took over on 18th January, 1990 and it was on the night of 18th January that the Indian para-military forces began the most intense house-to-house combing operations. (which was to become a daily affair simultaneously carried out in various parts of the Valley and the Muslim majority areas of the rest of the State particularly Doda). The Indian Home Ministry's orders were clearly to put the fear of mighty Delhi into the heart of every Kashmiri.

With the arrival of Jagmohan the mass support to the armed movement became quite explicit. The Kashmiris including women, old, middle-aged and young began pouring out into Streets on 19th January, 1990. The administration gave orders to fire which left more than 100 people dead in the cold at Gow Kadal, Srinagar. A genuine mass upsurge began. More and more of young men took to arms. 'Jagmohan's response', faithfully emulated by his successors to this day, was to combine a programme of pure terror with the politics of manipulation. He proposed to fill the political vacuum, which seemed sure to stay, 'with the militants'. (exactly, what was done by his

illustrious predecessor, Krishna Rao, about 4½ later!) ‘He was quite ready to offer them power in Kashmir as the *quid pro quo* for technical acceptance of India’s geographical boundaries’. Jagmohan was forestalled in this design by the interference of Providence. ‘The funeral procession of Mirwaiz Mohammad Farooq’, murdered by anti-movement agents, ‘was showered with para-military bullets and his coffin pierced with two of them’ drove the last nail in Jagmohan’s coffin too. He was ousted soon after the shameful episode under external pressure. Though Jagmohan was no longer on the scene, his bloody mission was continued with more ruthlessness by his successor, a former chief of the Research and Analysis Wing (RAW), namely, Girish Saxena. If Jagmohan’s return to the unfortunate State had signalled the unleashing of State repression on a massive scale, his successors, Saxena and Krishna Rao carried on with stone-hearted concentration the reign of terror accompanied by growing bloodshed, destruction of property, and all conceivable and inconceivable atrocities. So far during the past seven years of the armed resistance about 50,000 people (quite recently the Indian Minister of State for Home Affairs, Mr. Mohammad Maqbool Dar, himself a Kashmiri, admitted that 40,000 people had lost their lives) have lost their lives as many have been injured and several thousand of them rendered handicapped or incapacitated for life; more than 60,000 have so far been arrested of whom around this time more than 15,000 are still languishing in various prisons and torture centres in Kashmir and outside; hundreds of women have so far been raped, property worth millions of dollars has been destroyed in arson which, along with rape, has been a frequently-used weapon with the Indian forces; about 3000 houses including those belonging to militants or their relatives have been blasted or set ablaze (These include the suspected harbours of militants which in effect means any house where a militant or militants may have on asking spent some hours in the day or at night). The dead include scores of small children and babies, hundreds of women, dozens of government employees, hundreds of intellectuals including professors, school teachers, doctors, engineers and lawyers, dozens of Islamic scholars including Imams (Prayer leaders), and quite a few human rights activists and journalists. These killings, arbitrary and indiscriminate detentions, heinous tortures and extra-judicial killings including deaths under torture, rape and arson, the daily siege and search operations, loot

and plunder, undue frisking and identification parades on the roadside and baigaar (forced labour) are all ingredients of the same attitude of the State of India which was earlier also evidence in different forms of suppression and oppression, directly as well as indirectly, and which came into play in January 1990 without any disguise and in all its hostility when, instead of honouring the wishes of the people which it has brazenly refused to fulfil after having committed itself to it at domestic and international levels, it launched through its forces the so-called offensive against militancy which is still continuing with increasing ferocity and variety of atrocities. This operation launched ostensibly against militancy has in character proved to be against the masses as a whole obviously for their whole hearted support to the movement for the right of self-determination in its militant form.

There have been several terrorizing campaigns which were carried out by the Indian army with the help of the para-military forces under various names into the already frightened populace and to eliminate the militants, real or suspected as soon as they are captured. The forces suddenly lay a siege of an area and call out the male residents to some open place where they are made to wait for hours under the blazing sun of mid-summer or the biting cold of winter, in the falling rain or snow before ordering them to file past informer-borne, gypsy vehicles for identification. The informer may 'identify' any young man whether or not a militant, just to save himself from the beastly torture. In this way thousands of uninvolved young boys have so far been detained without trial for years together besides being tortured in the interrogation centres. Many of them have died under torture in the interrogation-cum-torture centres or outside. These campaigns are still in operation with increasing violence. The catch and kill victims alone, account for about 10% of the total killings during the anti-militancy operation which is now termed counter-insurgency. In the Valley and in Doda district of Jammu, the Indian Army and the Rashtriya Rifles (RR) reinforced the BSF in imposing. The usual measures of house searches, arbitrary and retaliatory arrests and retaliatory punishment of civil population accompanied by rapes and looting common in such situations, as well as the punitive destruction of houses, indeed of entire neighbourhoods. The process continues at the moment of writing in July 1996.

The ongoing movement, is not a revolt or rebellion in the strict sense of the word. It is in all fairness a resistance movement against the presence of India which has been trying to perpetuate her hold of the disputed State on the strength of her forces which she has been using most brutally. Hence by no stretch of imagination can it be called a separatist movement. In view of this fact what is termed as counter-insurgency is in practice anti-people operation and a virtual war on the majority of the disputed-State's population living in the Kashmir Valley and the Muslim-belt of rest of the State. The number of killed is rising daily. The extra judicial killings which are being carried out at an alarming rate continue to be a horrible weapon of war with the government forces and their local agents.

For the last 1½ years the government-sponsored militants under the patronage and protective cover of the Indian Army and RR are being used in the anti-people operation so that instead of the real culprits i.e. the Indian forces, the focus is on these agents who are advertised by the government agencies as surrendered militants. Thus trying to present the killings and other destructive activities indulged in by them under the protective cover of and or in unison with the Indian forces, particularly the RR, as inter-group clashes of militants. Whenever, it is convenient to them the official sources use the term 'unidentified gunmen'. This way many an innocent victim is done away with everyday. Even the human rights activists and journalists are not spared. So far several journalists and human rights activists have been killed by these 'unidentified gunmen'. But what was painful and shocking about such killings was that though the victims were picked up by uniformed men from the Army, or the RR or the Special Task Force of Police (STFP) in presence of many witnesses including their family members, the security agencies denied having done so. Mr. Yusuf Jameel of BBC¹ was fortunate in having been 'delivered' alive but it was not so with other like Jaitil Andrabi whose dead bodies were delivered to his relatives by the local police or were fished out of some river or a nullah.

It is worthwhile to quote here some of the observations made on the so-called counter insurgency in Kashmir by the Committee for Initiative on Kashmir, New Delhi in its 'Report on the Burning of the Char-e-Sharif in 1995.'

1. Published under the title 'Heat and Mast' in the Valley, p. 46.

'The interesting thing is that no one demands transparency where people are concerned, where their lives and welfare are threatened. Transparency does not mean allowing select groups of diplomats and other dignitaries access to the 'disturbed' area so that they can return home to file political reports. By disarming the word of transparency of its democratic connotation, transparency has become an euphemism in official use for image repairing exercise. Transparency in its actual sense means access of people to correct information and authority, as well as accountability of the authorities to the people. . . .

'In the absence of transparency, repression continues unabated. Incidence of arson and pillaging, has been a common feature in the six years of insurgency'. 'Indeed the message of Chrar-e-Sharief that has filtered down and become part of popular perception is that New Delhi will go to any length to retain Kashmir. And, therefore, in the eyes of the people of Kashmir Indian troops are no better than an occupation force. . . .

'In a Valley of approximately 35 lakh population, there are said to be anywhere between 5-7 lakhs security forces i.e., a soldier for every five to seven Kashmiris! In towns and cities such as Srinagar in places such as Lal Chowk, there is a soldier stationed at a distance of every 20 metres. In addition there are bunkers everywhere; a source of corruption and daily nuisance. . . .

After giving some instances of how inconvenient and precarious life in Kashmir is, the Report goes on to say : *'But this mosaic of daily inconvenience when put together amounts to terrorisation of a non-combatant population. What is worse the Identity Card does not guarantee anyone's safety from the twitching fingers of a Jawan taught to treat every Kashmiri as an enemy. In other words a Kashmiri is damned anyway. Since ID or no ID his/her life is at equal risk. The conduct of the Kashmir operations sustains the threat of the message that Kashmiris must surrender, or be ready to face a cruel rule.'*

'It is also true that the army, RR and the BSF are today the worst perpetrators of violence against the people. . . . This caste blame heaped on the security forces only aggravates the sense of helplessness and fear experienced by the civilians in the Valley. Unpunished crime resulting in fear of vengeance, combine to compel them to keep their woes to themselves. This enables news management where violence

against civilians gets played down and myths about people's desire for a patchup deal gain currency'.

'Now indeed as the authorities claim, militancy is on decline and people are fed up then why is it that the number of troops keeps on increasing and their presence becomes more and more obtrusive. Bunkers remain at street level and force's personnel are present in large numbers in every area. Surely if the situation has improved why is the government not reducing troop deployment, and thereby the possibilities of clashes and daily harassment of people. This strengthens the perception at the popular level that what is under attack is the "Muslimness" or the Islamic identity of Kashmiris and that the entire administration is communal'.

G. Mohammad,
General Manager
IKS, Srinagar

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CURRENT SITUATION

The current situation in Kashmir is as disturbed and volatile now as it was at any given point of time during the past seven years of insurrection caused by the general resentment against the continued denial of their right of self-Determination by India despite her commitment to the effect made at domestic and international levels. There is no let-up in the government forces' offensive against the masses which is continuing as collective punishment for their all-out support to the armed struggle launched in 1989 by the Kashmiri youth superseding the 41-year old peaceful but unfruitful movement for the restoration of the promised right. As is only too well known to the outside world this so-called offensive ostensibly launched against militancy has always been carried out against general public in the Valley of Kashmir and the Muslim-belt of Jammu Division. This offensive continues to be bloody and has already taken a toll of about 50,000 lives. This sanguinary campaign against the struggling masses, obviously launched with the aim of crashing the determination out of them, has failed to finish the Movement. On the contrary, the reign of terror unleashed against the defenceless people has caused the Kashmir problem to be highlighted at different international fora. India has earned almost universal condemnation. All the major international human rights bodies including some reputed Indian organizations have been severely criticizing the Indian government for the continuing gross abuse of human rights. At present the terrorizing campaign continues with all the features it was begun with. The siege and search operations, random arrests, killings in genuine as well as fake encounters, extra-judicial executions, custodial deaths, heinous tortures, rape and molestation, arson, loot and plunder, way side beatings and identification parades of passers-by and commuters, frisking of visitors to various government departments and of passengers, whimsical checking of all kinds of vehicles, disappearances after the arrest, taking of the women folk to forces camps, taking forced labour and doing many more things to make life of civilians extremely miserable, difficult and precarious. A relatively recent but horrifyingly disturbing feature added to the aforementioned ones has

been the introduction of government-sponsored militants about one and-a-half years ago who are being used to kill the militants of pro-freedom organisations, murder the intellectuals who are or might prove sympathizers of the Movement for the restoration of the right of self-determination, loot and plunder the populace at gun-point under the protective cover of the Indian forces. It is not always that they kill, loot extort money or burn according to the instruction of the forces but they indulge in these nefarious activities at their will. So far several hundred intellectuals have been eliminated as per the hit list alleged to have been prepared by the intelligence agencies and passed on to the Rashtriya Rifles (RR) which is in charge of these government-sponsored militants and has gained notoriety for terrorizing actions of killing, kidnapping, and committing extra-judicial murders openly, clandestinely (in civilian dress) and under the camouflage of the government-sponsored militants referred to in the official announcements as surrendered or reformed militants. All genuine political activities such as holding of public meetings, taking rallies and processions stand banned. This year as usual, the area around the graveyard of the martyrs of 1931 was placed under undeclared curfew on 13th July which is celebrated as martyrs' day in Kashmir. Six leaders of the Hurriyat Conference were placed under house arrest, as was done on the eve of the Lok Sabha elections, to prevent them to take out the traditional procession and hold a public meeting at the graveyard. The other prominent leader of the Hurriyat, Shabir Ahmed Shah, avoided being put under the house-arrest but was arrested along with his eleven associates while marching towards the graveyard. Similarly a small procession taken out by a Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front leader, Javed Mir, was not allowed to proceed from the Jamia Masjid.

General strikes, employees' strikes, spontaneous protest demonstrations against killings, tortures, arrests, arson, rape and other usual atrocities by the Indian forces and their agents continue to keep the atmosphere surcharged in the entire Valley and the Muslim-belt of Jammu Division especially in the Doda district. The progressive deterioration in the situation can well be gauged by the fact that in the seven months of the year 1996 more than 20 days of general strike in protest against the various atrocities and holding of elections were observed in response to the calls given by the APHC and other pro-freedom organizations. In addition to these days of strike the State

Administration kept the educational institutions including the universities, colleges and schools closed for more than three weeks to avoid any sort of demonstrations being organised by students against the imposed elections. The state government employees including the heads of departments went on a 19-day strike called by a group of pro-freedom militant organisations with effect from 13th May to ensure a successful boycott of the election process set in motion in spite of the adverse conditions and despite the boycott call that had been issued by the only representative organisation of the people of Kashmir. The militants' actions including the assaults on Indian forces' patrols, convoys, camps and bunkers (which have proliferated during the current year), using assault rifles, rockets, hand-grenades and mines, have been going on with considerable frequency. There appeared no local papers for nearly two months because of the Administration's ban on publishing material which highlighted the activities of the pro-Movement organizations and caused hurdles in the election process. In the second week of July, the government-sponsored militants took about a dozen of Press persons connected with various foreign media and agencies hostages. The Israeli terror tactics of blasting the residences of militants and their relatives have been tried so frequently that so far during the current year hundreds of houses have been converted into rubble. The six-lac-strong forces of India continue to be concentrated on comparatively very small area of land. Their numbers have been increasing. Similarly the number of the 'security' bunkers, and camps must be more than five thousand. Their number also has been increasing. The Valley continues to be a 'Disturbed Area'. The draconian laws like the globally notorious TADA and Public Safety Act continued to be in force against the freedom-fighting masses without discrimination. Even the former infamous Governor, Jagmohan who openly joined the communal forces after he was ousted under internal and external pressure, said in a recent statement that contrary to the State Administration's claim of success in improving the situation the fact was that by the end of April during the current year more than eleven hundred persons have been killed. The facts and figures show that despite the government's claim the situation in this part of the disputed State continues to be disturbed and is not quite under the control of the Administration or the militants. The government sponsored renegades continue to be on the murderous campaign. They are believed to be on

the pay-roll of the government. The Governor Rao several times offered the militants monthly pay in case they surrendered as 'others had done'. The local mercenaries are not bridled nor are the regular forces. Both of these forces have been mostly out of control without any real accountability.

The current situation was best reflected in the interview by a cross-section of Kashmiri migrants broadcasted by the Radio Kashmir on 15th of July, 1996. Everyone of them said that the situation was yet far from normal. They referred to the daily news broadcast by the Radio Kashmir giving details of encounters and killing at various places in the troubled Valley.

While the finishing touches were being given to this note, things continued to happen in quick succession and at many places. Some of the latest happenings that have particular reference with the topic are mentioned here under.

On July 6, 1996, thirty five persons were injured when police charged lathis and resorted to firing in Sarwal Chowk, Jammu. The incident occurred when the people of Narwal and its adjacent villages carried a protest demonstration against the arrest of five persons whom the police suspected to be militants. The condition of some of the injured was stated to be critical. On the same day, Indian forces and government-sponsored militants attacked the house of a leader of the APHC, Dr. G.M. Hubbi, at Chrar-e-Sharief in Kashmir and besides beating up the family members destroyed the house-hold articles.

On 9th of July, a school lecturer in Handwara was gunned down by 'unidentified gunmen' believed to have been the government-sponsored militants.

In the second week of July an ex-MLA of the National Conference, Syed Ahmed Saeed was shot dead after being kidnapped by the 'unidentified gunmen' from his house at Narabal, Kashmir. The N.C. President, Dr. Farooq Abdullah, blamed the State government for it.

On 16th of July, a woman activist of National Conference, Noori Begum, was shot dead by the 'unidentified gunmen' at Safa Kadal, Srinagar.

On 15th of July, a group of 12 Indian tourists including 5 boatmen were kidnapped by the 'unidentified gunmen' from Dal Lake in

Srinagar. Whereas 6 of them and 5 boatmen were released, the dead bodies of the remaining 6 tourists were found on 16th July in Rainawari area, where a large camp of pro-government militants has been in existence for the last 1½ years and which has one of the biggest concentrations of the para-military forces of India. The pro-freedom organizations blame the Indian security agencies for this.

On 17th of July, a senior militant, Hilal Ahmed Beigh, along with his associate, was killed by the Special Task Force of Police (which the Indian Minister of State for Home Affairs reprimanded for being somewhat out of control and for allowing the pro-government militants in their charge to become wayward resulting in innumerable excesses on the masses). The APHC spokesman accused the STF of having murdered the two leaders in custody. The 'Security' forces attacked the large funeral procession led by the senior leadership of the APHC. All the five leaders were arrested and the processionists dispersed. On the same day the dead bodies of four workers of the Jama'at-e-Islami belonging to Kulgam, Kashmir, were found in the area. These workers had been kidnapped by the 'unidentified gunmen' believed to be the government-sponsored militants.

In the first three weeks of July more than 250 persons including several Indian security personnel lost their lives and about 200 were injured in militancy-related (including the pro-freedom and anti-Movement militancy) actions. More than two dozen houses belonging to pro-freedom militants and their relatives were blasted by the Indian forces. The president's rule has recently been extended in the disputed State for the 8th time in succession. The BJP—MPs reacting to the killing of Indian tourists strongly refuted the claims of the Indian government that the conditions in the troubled State had improved. And this is a reality that there has been no improvement in the situation so far. The recent Lok Sabha elections were held in spite of the continued abnormal conditions simply because the Indian government was desperately trying to show to the world that the holding of democratic process meant that people were no longer interested in freedom. But as is everybody's knowledge India failed to convince the international community. Now elections to the State Assembly have been announced to be held in September 1996 again in spite of the continuing bloodshed and all kinds of atrocities on the Kashmiris.

THE DISINFORMATION CAMPAIGN

The Kashmir problem is not presented in its right historical perspective neither by the electronic nor by the print media, and the situation prevailing for the last seven years is not faithfully reflected by the said media in its reporting of daily events and in its commentaries on and discussions of important episodes and significant developments. The electronic media is State-controlled and the print medium is by and large biased against the struggling people demanding the fulfilment of the commitments made at domestic and international levels by the Indian leaders to give an opportunity to them to settle their own political future. The State Administration, the Central Indian government and the security agencies from expediency give as much information as they think fit and do it in a way they think advisable. Thus they not only have been giving distorted information but they also have been taking recourse to disinformation as a weapon to denigrate the genuine Movement and its leaders with a disinformation campaign which has been going on since the beginning of the Movement in early 1990 with the objective of biasing the opinion of the people in India and abroad. But as it is, the situation on the ground has always been quite different from what the quarters ill-disposed towards the demand for the right of Self-Determination have been trying to make it out to be : These quarters, especially those in India directly connected with Kashmir affairs perhaps know the realities on the ground more than anybody else but for obvious reasons they never admit it plainly. Therefore, it is understandable that the State Administration, the Indian Security agencies and the Indian government reject the true and plain reports of the situation given by the Kashmiris themselves who are suffering virtual hell on account of the brutal atrocities being committed without any let-up by the Indian forces of various denominations and the relatively recent comers to the gory scene viz., the government-sponsored militants. The same treatment is given to reports by the NGO's of India and abroad.

Though under pressure the manipulated transparency for the consumption of international opinion was allowed after more than four

long years of continued inhuman suppression and repression of the masses, and the International Committee of Red Cross was given access to prisons and torture centres after the sustained pressure of about six years, there has been no decrease in bloody repressive measures which have been taking a heavy toll of human lives without a break of even a single day. The Amnesty International has yet to succeed in its persistent efforts to get the permission of the Indian Government to send an investigative team to the disputed area so that the unending complaints of massive violation of human rights being committed by the Indian forces since the start of the insurrection in January, 1990.

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) set up in October, 1993, *i.e.*, about four years after the Commencement of insurrection, by the Government of India under pressure from the international community has proved a mere eyewash. Being without such power and independence this body never could or did anything tangible and concrete in respect of the human rights situation which has been going from bad to worse with the passing of each day since the so-called offensive against militancy began with its all-encompassing barbarity and terror about 7 years ago. Since the institution of this Commission thousands of serious violations of human rights have been piled upon the pile of at least three times more violations already accumulated to the credit of the State of India through the efforts of its armed forces which have been faithfully following the policy of bringing the struggling Kashmiris to their knees for their collective 'arrogance' to dare ask in a more strong voice than before, during over four decades of peaceful struggle, their usurped right of Self-Determination to be restored to them. The deplorable fact about the commission is that as an eye-wash it has so far taken up just a few out of the thousands of cases of crimes against humanity.

It speaks volumes about the real motive behind the creation of the NHRC and its biased policy with regard to Kashmir becomes clear when the statement of its chairman, justice Ranganath Mishra, given after his first visit to the battered Valley, is considered. In this statement he said that the allegations of human rights violations against the Indian forces were being made to malign them. Moreover, not long after the setting up of the Commission one of its members went to Geneva with

the Indian delegation to refute these allegations at the UN Commission of Human Rights. Even if the NHRC were free from bias and did not allow itself to be used as a camouflage against the continuing crimes against humanity being committed with impunity against the Kashmiris in their own land, it could not do anything concrete as it is devoid of any proper authority to enforce its recommendations.

If a Neutral International Commission with comprehensive terms of reference were to be instituted by some neutral International authority (our own experience tells us it is impossible in the given scenario of global politics to happen because neutrality is a relative term with nations and international institutions in this era dominated by commercial attitudes and considerations) to go into the whys and wherefores of the virtual inactivity and ineffectual position of this body in respect of Kashmir it would be found guilty of studious sloth indicated by the fact of its having taken up just a few out of thousands of cases of gross human rights violations committed by the Indian forces during three years or so of its existence so far. The supposed Commission would without much effort find out why the Amnesty International or Asia Watch is not allowed to investigate into the worst situation of human rights Prevailing in this unfortunate part of the disputed territory for the past so many years. It would come across a host of evidence strong enough to implicate many Indian politicians, administrators, generals, commandants and a considerable number of the likes of them in the innumerable crimes against humanity committed by them. This sort of high-powered commission would find out the extent of the heinous atrocities perpetrated on the innocent and defence-less people of Kashmir and get to know the dimensions of the situation created by the state terrorism unleashed in the length and breadth of the Valley and all over the Muslim-belt of Jammu Division. It is possible then that setting up of an International Tribunal for crimes against humanity on the pattern of the one just now performing its duty in Bosnia will be considered quite in place. Whether the aforementioned supposition becomes a fact someday or not, the tribunal of public opinion in the disputed state of Jammu and Kashmir and outside has since given its judgement against the Indian leaders, the Indian forces, and those who have given a long rope to them in the trouble-torn Kashmir.

Apart from a regular and systematic lies and disinformation spread about the ongoing Movement and its leaders the State-controlled

media, obviously as a matter of policy, has been withholding information regarding the situation in Kashmir. It is seldom that the news of losses suffered by the government forces finds place in this media. The excesses being duly committed by the forces are never mentioned even indirectly. Even the statements by Pro-Indian leaders and parties including those given by central minister are either blacked out or are partially mentioned. For instance the statement issued after the National Conference Executive's meeting in Srinagar several months back, condemning outrightly the horrible excesses committed against the masses by the Indian security forces did not find a place in the government controlled media. Similarly nothing was said of the statement given about two years ago by the then Director General of BSF in which he admitted that till then more officers had been killed during the 'proxy war' than in the three Indo-Pak wars previously fought—And since that admission many more have got killed. These have included officers belonging to almost all ranks. But it is seldom that the defence spokesman or the police spokesman mentions such losses in the daily press briefings. In the same way many important points raised in his recent press statements in Srinagar by the Indian Minister of State for Home, Mr. Mohammad Maqbool Dar, himself a Kashmiri, were not mentioned by the State-controlled electronic media. His admission that as many as Forty Thousand people had been killed during the ongoing struggle was not mentioned. And the complaint made before him by a group of women with visible torture marks on their bodies about the excesses committed on them by the Indian forces was not touched at all in news bulletins. This is how the Indian authorities civil and military have been withholding significant information from their own public and also how they have been giving out wrong information to them.

MASS RESISTANCE IN SPITE OF PERVASIVE TERROR

The dominant impulse in Kashmir under Indian rule is that of fear—pervasive, oppressing, strangling fear; fear of the army, Rashtriya Rifles, Border Security Force, Central Reserve Force, Indo-Tibetan Border Police, Special Task Force, the widespread network of secret service in the form of Intelligence Bureau, RAW, Military Intelligence, State Intelligence; fear of the official class dominated by bands of non-State subject Indians, fear of the laws meant to suppress and of prison, fear of interrogation which is inevitably accompanied by inhuman torture of horrible dimensions, of custodial murders so common in the ‘disturbed area’ of the Valley and ‘undisturbed’ (?) Muslim-belt of Jammu; fear of ‘identified’ and ‘unidentified’ gunmen, of unscrupulous militants, government-sponsored terrorists, extortionists, snatchers, plunderers, murderers, arsonists, rapists—ever on the prowl along with and under protective care and cover of the Indian forces whose camps are the harbours of these heartless criminals in places where no separate camps adjacent to the forces’ camps exist; fear of ever-so-frequent crackdown, siege and search operations, frisking, beatings, midnight knocks; fear of wilful destruction of houses by arson and blasts, of loot, plunder, rape and molestation by the hostile Indian forces and their agents; fear of grenade explosions, rocket attacks and volleys of bullets that may come anytime from anywhere and from any quarter.

Many of these fears have been there right from the day the greater portion of the disputed territory of Jammu and Kashmir was annexed to India. But the pervasive fear has undergone a change in quality and variety since the inception of insurrection led about seven years ago by the Kashmiri Youth who took up arms after they found that the peaceful struggle for the Right of Self-Determination had always been sought to be suppressed by brute force and through draconian laws by the Indian governments and their local agents. It is the elements detailed above out of which the current universal fear-psychosis has been produced and it is these elements which together constitute the State terrorism which has been in full play with impunity for the last more

than 7 years. The State terrorism has been in operation to repress the national aspirations of Kashmiris. In Kashmir there is practically no difference between State terrorism and counter-insurgency. It is the masses who are the victims simply because they have been supporting the Movement for the Right of Self-Determination in spite of the sustained State Terrorism. This commendable perseverance in their rightful struggle was once again evidenced by their successful resistance to the recently-concluded drama mis-named as elections which proved a futile exercise. This heroic resistance by the masses showed that the state terrorism has failed to evaporate their resolve to continue their just struggle till success.

STATE TERRORISM

MISNAMED

COUNTER-INSURGENCY

(A BACKGROUND NOTE)

The relatively recent elements of government-sponsored killer gangs and plunderers to augment the terror among the masses, and the stepped-up use of notorious Israeli terror-tactics of blasting and burning the houses of freedom fighters and the sympathizers of the Movement was a calculated step by the Indian forces to frighten the masses into participating in the 'elections'. It was in this background that the forced elections were conducted in Kashmir. It is worthwhile to give our readers a true idea of the so-called Counter-Insurgency which formed the background to the farcical elections.

For the past six years the major portion of the disputed State's population has been suffering hell under the Disturbed Areas Act. There has never been a day when several deaths have not been reported. In fact at least 20 persons on an average have been dying at the hands of the Indian forces in the Kashmir Valley and parts of Jammu Division. There has been no let-up in the reign of terror let loose against the people in the name of 'offensive' against militancy. Indiscriminate killings, arbitrary and random arrests, much-too-frequent siege and search operations, selective raids on private residences, offices, educational institutions, nightly swoops, brutal tortures, extra-judicial killings, frequent wayside frisking, loot, plunder, arson, rape—all these and other inhuman atrocities continue to cause untold misery and extreme suffering to the helpless and hapless Kashmiris. For the last one and-a-half years a new sinister element has been added to the gory campaign against the defenseless masses. In the name of Counter-Insurgency the so-called surrendered militants (most of them planted by the military intelligence in various militant outfits fighting for the Kashmiris' right of self-determination) and many other bad characters who were trained to handle assault rifles and explosives are now being used not only to track down and kill the anti-accession militants, compulsively called by the Indian agencies pro-Pak militants, but also the prominent members of the intelligentsia including the members of the Jama'at-e-Islami and

its sympathizers. Not only this, these killer gangs have been indulging in murder, loot, plunder and arson. This is an open secret that these genuine anti-social elements are being patronized by the Indian Governor's Administration. The marauding local criminals are given full protection not only in their camps which have been set up alongside those of the army, Rashtriya Rifles and para-military forces but in many cases they are kept inside the forces' camps and security bunkers. To be precise, the notorious and dreaded Rashtriya Rifles (RR) are in charge of this baby of the Military Intelligence (MI). They kill, loot, burn and rape at their will. Far from having any accountability they are being defended by the Administration and the Indian forces. The statements and interviews that have appeared in the electronic and the print media only amply establish the fact that these quislings have all the blessings of the civil and military administration for carrying out their nefarious activities. Actually all this is being done according to a diabolical plan of eliminating the intellectuals who are both real and potential sympathizers of the mass-based Movement for the right of Self-Determination. There are positive indications of the existence of a list of such intellectuals prepared by the Military Intelligence given in possession of the Rashtriya Rifles. This hit-list must obviously be a very long one which is confirmed by the alarming number of intellectuals disposed of so far by the 'unidentified' gunmen which is euphemism invariably used for the minions of the RR who are widely termed in the public and the journalistic circles as 'government-sponsored terrorists' and 'renegades'. These tools of destruction (they have so far illegally cut down trees in government nurseries and forests worth millions of dollars) are also being used by the Special Task Force of the Police which works in coordination with the Rashtriya Rifles. All these or renegades as they are generally referred to in the print media may not be willing tools of destruction of their own society. It is believed there are quite a few of them who, on pain of death to themselves or their near and dear, have been compelled to join the renegades.

These militants who have been grouped into several organizations, namely, Ikhwan-ul-Muslimoon, Jammu and Kashmir Ikhwan, Al-Ikwan of Anantanag, Muslim Mujahideen, Taliban, Khaja group, Awami League, People's Patriotic Front & Awami Conference, also include militants who after their release from detention were forced to join one or the other of these organizations on pain of death. Majority

of the militants are those who have been recruited and trained in the handling of fire arms and explosive. Under the protective control of now-notorious Rashtriya Rifles these groups have been playing havoc with the life and property of common people, killing, wounding, blasting, burning, looting, snatching, plundering, molesting, abducting and extorting. Everybody, even small children, know by experience and observation that the Rashtriya Rifles is hand in glove with these hoodlums. In order to ensure their safety, their camps have been set up at various places alongside those of the RR and BSF. Their interference in various government and semi-government departments has been causing tremendous problems and harassment to those working in these departments. It sounds absurdly ironical that these government sponsored terrorist organizations have already imposed several general strikes across the Valley with the open and active enforcement by the para-military forces. They have at least once imposed an employees strike too ! This was perhaps to underscore the importance and validity of such usual calls given by the APHC and pro-freedom militant outfits which as a rule are faithfully responded. It is important to mention that for sometime past these government-sponsored terrorist outfits have through physical and mental harassment been compelling the shopkeepers in the townships of Islamabad (Anantnag) and Baramulla to disobey the strike calls issued by Pro-freedom organizations. Even in the civil lines area at Hyderpora in Srinagar the regular army tried to force the shopkeepers to open their shops in defiance of a general strike called by the APHC in protest against the holding of just-concluded controversial elections. In this endeavour to give a fairly clear picture of the state of affairs obtaining in the Valley it is worthwhile to mention the state-sponsored terrorism which touched unprecedented limits during the past four months.

India wants to consign the people's Movement for the Right of Self-Determination to the flames of a civil war she clearly means to ignite through these local agents. True, she has succeeded in getting eliminated several hundred militants, their helpers and sympathizers, the intellectuals including religious scholars, prayer leaders, educationists, human rights activists, social workers, journalists and lawyers but she has not succeeded in her ill design of creating conditions of civil war so as to dilute the Movement for the Right of Self-Determination. There

have been many attempts on the lives of leaders of the All Parties Hurriyat Conference which is an umbrella organization spearheading the Movement. The murderous campaign being carried out with the help of the renegades, confirms horrible suspicion that a sinister plan is underway of decimating the intellectual class including the top leadership of the Hurriyat Conference to force a long silence on the masses which have tenaciously refused to give up their support for the Movement. The brutal repression against common people, which has few parallels in recent history, totally failed to silence them into submission. The death of over 50,000 men, women and children through indiscriminate and selective firing, extrajudicial murders, torture killings and other violent means, rather than cowing down the struggling masses has steeled their determination. In the course of their struggle to get back their usurped rights including the Right of Self-Determination they have shown enough of collective wisdom not to be swayed by the motivated disastrous propaganda by the State machinery through the electronic and print media. They kept their cool when they thwarted the designs of the enemies of the Movement when the dastardly assassination of Mirwaiz Farooq was publicized by them through all resources at their command in such a way as to suggest the hand of a committed pro-freedom political party. When the group clashes among various militant organizations would occur off and on, the freedom-loving Kashmiris felt pained but never did they involve themselves in them nor did this disturbing factor alienate them from the ongoing Movement. On the contrary as the Indian press admitted, the total alienation from India remained as it was. Though it was suspected from the very beginning that Indian agencies like RAW, MI and IB were behind these clashes, the confirmation came when about three years ago the then Indian Home Minister S.B.Chavan, in reply to the opposition's criticism of the government's handling of Kashmir situation said they (the Government) deserved congratulations for the clashes going on between militant groups. That the Indian agencies had planted their men in different militant organizations was considered beyond doubt. The revelation through the interviews of the then Indian Minister of State for Home, Mr. Rajesh Pilot and Governor Krishna Rao to the effect that weapons had been offered to a premier militant organisation to fight the formidable Hizb-ul-Mujahideen (H.M) increased sympathies of the

general public for the Movement which they were fostering with their blood. Thanks to the unsaleable patriotism of the office-bearers of the said organisation, the nefarious designs of the Government of India were frustrated. In the days to come the Indian agencies succeeded in deeply penetrating into a comparatively new militant organisation. Several of its office-bearers were persuaded to take on the H.M. and were promised regular supply of arms and ammunition. Many boys by these agencies were planted in the form of new recruits. This outfit had neither capability nor the numbers to match the H.M. and get the better of it in straight encounters. In several areas of the Valley where this outfit had set up its units numerous members of the H.M. were killed in ambushes. In many cases the hired killers were unidentified and association of many with the now suspect outfit was not known. Therefore they would invariably catch the H.M. activists unawares, kill the workers and sympathizers of Jama'at-e-Islami and burn, destroy and loot their properties. In this way the Indian agencies succeeded in getting a number of freedom fighters and sympathizers of the Movement eliminated. As the said outfit came to be known for carrying out only the anti-Movement activities and, when it was widely believed that it had entered into collusion with the Indian agencies it broke up into two groups, one group declared its continued loyalty to the Movement while the other openly declared itself anti-Movement and pro-India. Just before this the same thing had happened with another relatively older outfit, namely, Ikhwanul Muslimeen. It had been taken over by a band of planted men from North Kashmir who recruited several hundred boys mostly in their early teens and trained them to carry out murders and robberies. This group spread its criminal activities around its central place named Haajan. As transpired later, this killer gang had been created by the Indian Military Intelligence (MI) to kill the defenseless workers and sympathizers of the Jama'at-e-Islami and burn and loot their properties along with those of the militants belonging to the H.M. in the North Kashmir.

The murderers and plunderers belonging to Muslim Mujahideen (M.M.) first targetted the town of Pattan in North Kashmir and with the clandestine help of Indian forces created havoc with the life and property of the townspeople especially with that of the Jama'at-e-Islami and H.M. activists and sympathizers of the Jama'at. As in the

course of accomplishing their task in the garb of the militants of a pro-freedom organization the collaborative nature of their activities was fully exposed and as it had become the common knowledge that they helped the Indian forces in tracking down the genuine militants, their masters set up camps for them in the area alongside the camps of the Indian forces. The breakaway group of M.M. concentrated its anti-Movement activities in the Islamabad township and several villages in South Kashmir where for a few months they launched sustained anti-Jama'at-e-Islami propaganda and simultaneously carried on the same nature of work as their counterparts had done in the Pattan area in North Kashmir before moving to camps set up for them under the protective care of the Rashtriya Rifles and the BSF. In the meantime a group of militants belonging to Ikhwanul-Muslimoon who had surrendered or during detention had agreed to work for the Indian forces had been carrying on its anti-social activities including murders and extortion in the Islamabad township. This group operating under the clandestine supervision and control of some Indian agency, most probably the Military Intelligence or the RAW, had been creating problems for the local Auqaf (Endowment) management headed by Qazi Nisar Ahmad, a local religious leader. Qazi Nisar had spent two years in Indian jails along with Syed Ali Geelani, Khwaja Abdul Ghani Lone and Professor Abdul Gain Bhat,—the present senior leaders of the All Parties Hurriyat Conference. He had like the other leaders vehemently supported the armed struggle launched by the Kashmiri youth seven years ago. He continued his support after his release. He was the same Qazi Nisar who had played a prominent role in galvanizing the long-suppressed Kashmiris into supporting the movement against the discriminatory rule of India and her local agents launched by the forum of anti accession organizations known as Muslim United Front (MUF). It was the massive rigging of the elections to the State Legislative Assembly in 1987 that had deprived the disputed-State of what would have been the first ever genuinely elected representatives. It was a turning point in the Kashmir politics and in the then 40-years old peaceful but unfruitful struggle for the restoration of the Right of Self-Determination usurped by India. Not long after, this bitter and painful experience, made much more bitter by the uncivilized and unsavoury treatment of the youth who had participated in the election campaign of the MUF candidates, decided them to renounce their peaceful struggle for the

Right of Self-Determination in favour of an armed struggle which is continuing with sustained mass-support despite the unprecedented brutal repression through various means including horrifying atrocities of all conceivable and inconceivable manner. It was Qazi Sahib who defied the order banning the slaughter of sheep on the local Hindus' religious day of fasting issued by the rabid communalist Indian Governor, Jagmohan, during his first spell as Governor in 1986. Qazi Sahib himself slaughtered several sheep in Islamabad. He exhorted the Muslims to practically oppose the family planning policy of the Government of India and announced special rewards in terms of cash. Through his sermons and political speeches he exhorted the Muslims of the State to maintain and protect the Islamic identity. For his religious and political stance Qazi Sahib was contemptibly called Bindranwala of Kashmir by the pro-Hindu press and Hindu chauvinists. He had good rapport with some front-ranking militant organizations including the H.M whose help he sought when he had some problem with some people who had taken the shops of the local endowment on rent. The surrendered militants belonging to Ikhwan-ul-Muslimoon had started meddling in the affair creating a scare in him. At this stage he wrote to the local commander of the H.M about the whole affair and sought his help assuring at the same his full cooperation in the freedom struggle. Several letters were exchanged between the two in this connection. Obviously Qazi Sahib could not have been the darling of the Power against which he had been fighting for the right of self-determination. How could he be? For was Mirwaiz Farooq not assassinated for his unqualified and determined support to the freedom struggle in its renewed form? He had clearly voiced his apprehensions before a congregation in the Central Mosque (Jamia Masjid) only several days before his assassination: I shall be killed. But don't you retreat in any case. So Qazi Nisar could be no exception to the rule that appears to have been made by the authorities. viz; to get rid of any Kashmiri sympathizer of the ongoing Movement who has influence on people or capable of influencing public opinion. Thus it was that on 20th June 1994, Qazi Sahib was taken by some unidentified men along with them to a nearby village and was shot dead while he was on his way back home in a taxi car. As the news about his assassination spread Qazi Sahib's shocked followers came out in large numbers lamenting the death of their young leader. A big procession of mourners including men and women in large

numbers was taken out in Islamabad. Obviously according to the plan, the agency behind this dastardly murder must have envisaged the turbulence which gripped the township with several thousand shocked and angry followers converging on it. So there is little doubt that the callous conspirators moved in to capitalize on the passions and extremely-hurt sentiments of the frenzied crowd. The word was spread that the local unit of the much-maligned H.M was responsible for the crime. The enemy agents joined the procession and raised slogans against the H.M and Pakistan to rouse the ire against the militants and thus provide material for propaganda against this front-ranking militant organization and Pakistan which has been constantly providing moral and political support to the Movement. At a particular point on the route this group of agents raised anti-Hizb and anti-Pak slogans in a theatrical way as a video camera had been kept ready to shoot. The frenzied mourners failed to see through the mischief. They only realized to their dismay and chagrin when the State-controlled T.V. and radio flashed the 'news' across the State and the whole of India along with the aforementioned slogan-shouting scene and interviews with some veiled 'followers' of Qazi Sahib some of whom talked in Urdu with an unmistakably non-Kashmiri accent. The local radio and T.V. (Governemnt Controlled) did their utmost to present the tragic event in such a way as to suggest that the late Qazi Sahib was eliminated by the Hizb at the behest of Pakistan because he was a secular molvi (priest) who was no friend to the ongoing Movement for the right of self-determination. With all resources at their command the State-owned media and the Indian national press started an orchestrated campaign against the H.M., Jama'at-e-Islami and Pakistan, blaming Qazi Sahib's assassination on the H.M activists and alleging Pakistan to have been behind it. It seemed all anti-Kashmiris who had so often expressed themselves against the Kashmiri Muslims eagerness to maintain their Islamic identity and had been bitter in their criticism of Qazi Sahib, had after his death turned his admirers. It was hypocrisy par excellence!

In the meanwhile, the surrendered Ikhwanis, in collusion with the Muslim Mujahideen (Azad Group) on instructions from their Indian masters and with open backing from the security agencies, embarked on a campaign of villification and vituperation against the Hurriyat Conference particularly the Jama'at-e-Islami and the H.M. The intimidation of people owing allegiance to or having sympathies with the

Jama'at was resorted to by them in right earnest. Every attempt was made to prove the hand of the H.M in the killing but there were no takers to these attempts. Then through providential intervention several months after the tragedy, the local radio broadcast the news about the arrest of some Farooq Ahmad said to be a militant of Harkatul Ansar and declared him to have been the killer of Dr. Qazi Nisar. How far the declaration was true is a different question. But the hullabaloo raised by the government machinery using all its resources including the State-controlled media, and the futile attempts by it to build up through its paid agents hysteria against the H.M. and the Hurriyat Conference, especially against one of its important constituents viz the Jama'at-e-Islami, in retrospect confirms the suspicion that some Indian security intelligence agency was behind this dastardly act. Quite obviously the perpetrators of this abnoxious deed wanted to destroy the base of freedom Movement in Islamabad which had been the bastion of the Movement from its very inception. Having failed to convince the people about the involvement of the Hizbul Mujahideen, these agents masquerading as militants began, at the behest of their masters, killing the workers and sympathisers of the Jama'at and looting and destroying their properties—the tasks usually done by the Indian forces. Thus began the process of sub-contracting their brutalities to their agents, notoriously called the renegades, by the Indian forces in South Kashmir as it was done in North Kashmir. The shopkeepers were forced to defy the calls of strike given by the APHC or any genuine militant organisation. Whenever they respond to these calls they are 'punished' in different ways which include not allowing them to open the shops for several days on end. This state of affairs continues. The armed renegades are roaming the town doing all sorts of misdeeds with the open protection and connivance of the Indian forces. The Muslim Mujahideen's breakaway group led by a diabolical young man, Azad Nabi, has been acting on one-point programme ever since he joined the party about three years ago—to eliminate the Hizb. He has been involved in killing or helping the forces to kill or arrest the Hizb activists along with those of the Jama'at. In the town and several villages near the town he was advertised by his accomplices as a pious young man who was being hounded by the Hizbul Mujahideen for his 'beliefs'. He was expelled from his party about a year ago on charges of being pro-Indian. Since then he has been leading a group of his fellow-renegades and directly-

recruited agents as chief of the Muslim Mujahideen. A disgrace to his community, this hypocritic collaborator came in his true colours when two months ago the Indian Government succeeded in 'persuading' a reluctant Election Commission of India to announce the programme of holding the elections to the Indian Parliament in the disturbed state as well. He welcomed the elections and started election 'campaign' by means of Press conferences and 'public' meetings under the heavy security arrangements. The local radio and television gave him a lot of publicity. A few weeks before the announcement of the election programme another group of the renegades and government-sponsored militants, calling itself Jammu and Kashmir Ikhwan, came to the fore under the leadership of a young quisling, code-named as Hilal Haider. The pawns of the Indian agencies were moved to generate heat in an election that held little interest or attraction for the people of South Kashmir who have never lagged behind in offering sacrifices for the cause of the freedom to choose their own political future in accordance with the UN resolutions.

So far as the activities of the renegades and government-sponsored militants operating under the name of Ikhwanul Muslimoon are concerned, they went on increasing under the protective cover of the Rashtriya Rifles in parts of the Northern Kashmir including Hajan, Sumbal, Safapora, Nayid Khai, Bandipora and Pattan. This dragon spread its tentacles as far as Ganderbal, the township bordering the capital city, and Sopore, the stronghold of the Jama'at-e-Islami. A couple of informers working with the forces was enough to track down the genuine militants, intimidate the population, kill, loot and burn. The special targets were the activists and sympathizers of the Jama'at and the militants of the Hizb-ul-Mujahideen. The Chief of this group of renegades is a folk-singer-turned—militant-turned quisling of the worst order, namely, Yousuf Parray alias Kuka Parray alias Jamsheed Shirazi. Though an illiterate, and unable to communicate even in Urdu the abnoxious killer, operating under open protection and patronage of the army, takes pride in having murdered hundreds of Kashmiri Muslims actively involved in the freedom struggle or having sympathy with it. He too has often claimed through costly, fullpage advertisement in the local press that he has one-point programme, namely, to wipe out the H.M and Jama'at-e-Islami. Since he was launched by the Military Intelligence (M.I.) about 1½ years back, Parray has been given a lot of

coverage by the motivated Indian print and electronic media. He was presented more than a year ago as a messiah whose influence was spreading from North Kashmir to South Kashmir. The report, describing the veritable robber, groomed by the M.I and used by the Indian army and paramilitary forces, in sublime colours, was filed by a Kashmiri Pandit woman-journalist for the Indian Express which gave it the front-page treatment. Ironically within a year of this eulogy, the same reporter in her report for the same paper described the misdeeds including wanton murder and plunder being committed by Ikhwan-ul-Muslimeen. [the name given to his outfit by Parray after the Ikhwan-ul-Muslimeen, which had been hijacked by him, was 'delivered' by a group of Ikhwanis led by one Niyaz Ikhwani who pledged to carry on the mission of Azadi (freedom)]. Understandably he has become the cynosure of the State-controlled electronic media and the 'National' Press most of which have never been disposed well towards the people of Kashmir or their urge for the restoration of their usurped right of self-determination. Sometimes he is presented as modern-day Robinhood, at other times an impression is sought to be created of his being sort of a minor Jangaz Khan who thinks of nothing except taking revenge on people of Jama'at-e-Islami on behalf of those who have no business to be in Kashmir against the will of the people which is only too well-known to everyone outside the disputed territory. It may be mentioned here that the Jama'at-e-Islami has always been an anathema to those in Kashmir and India who, whether in politics or religion, thrive on corruption of every kind and exploit people's ignorance or misconception of both fields. There is no gainsaying the fact that Chauvinists in India whether in ruling circle or outside it have always looked upon this cadre-based, well-organized and truly disciplined party in matters of religion and politics, as dangerous for their continued grip on this disputed territory. And this is an undeniable fact that of all the oldest parties it is the Jama'at-e-Islami which did not compromise its stand on Kashmir and continued to support the struggle for the right of self-determination. This being so, the Indian authorities decided to take on the Jama'at and the most formidable and numerically the largest of all militant organisations, the Hizb-ul-Mujahideen, as far back as in 1991. The most effective plan devised by them was to plant their local agents in different militant outfits. The intelligence agencies did the job by purchasing the loyalty of some of those who were already working with

some party or the other. They also managed to train quite a few local youths in some camps of the Government forces in and outside Kashmir before planting them. They did well their job of inciting or increasing in intensity group-clashes between different militant outfits during which not only reputed militants were killed but many known sympathisers of the Movement including religious scholars and intellectuals were assassinated. These inter-group clashes would time and again occur and cause considerable casualties among the militant groups leaving several non-militant active sympathisers of the Movement associated with one or the other of the warring groups dead in the bargain.

A renegade militant named Kishtwari (who insists on being called 'Papa') reported to have served in the Border Security Force of India (BSF) before the start of the current insurrection and deserted it to take up the job of sentari in the State Industries Department. When the insurrection started he joined militancy and in course of time was captured. About a year after his release he not only had his job intact but he also started helping the forces in nabbing the militants he knew. He remained with the forces and at the same time drew his pay regularly. Last year he is reported to have shifted to his newly-bought house at Fristabal in Pampore, the famous township on the Srinagar-Jammu highway inhabited by the leading saffron growers of the Valley. Soon after, a camp of the government-sponsored militants belonging to the notorious Ikhwan-ul-Muslimoon was set up near his house. It is a wonder of wonders that a contingent of the Indian army with the fleet of their vehicles began to be seen in readiness outside the said camp on the highway to 'obey' the call of the master renegade to accompany him or his men on various kinds of terrorist missions including murders, kidnapping, extortion, arson and simple harassment in and around Pampore. Pampore had already had the harrowing experience of very frequent violent siege and search operations. Now with the State-sponsored terrorism in full cry the inhabitants of the over-strained township forgot all the past experience which seemed nothing to them in comparison with the virtual hell let loose on them. The extent of the savagery of the nature of the maniac called Kishtwari can be gauged by the destruction of life and property he wrought in Pampore. In a matter of some weeks he killed 147 men, young and old including the

Journalist and human rights activist in his own style, Mr. Ghulam Rasool Azad, and set on fire well over 225 residential houses. The free hand given to this veritable disciple of Jangez Khan is evident from the fact that India's illustrious and indispensable Governor did not pay any attention to the traumatic condition of the area. And why should they have done so? For, hadn't the devil been set on the populace directly by the Military Intelligence to terrorize them into meek obedience and compel them among other things to hand over the four 'wanted' militants which was obviously beyond them? Once the Development Commissioner, unfortunately a Kashmiri Muslim, of the district, did visit Pampore but he was humiliated by the arrogant and emboldened criminal in front of the hapless townspeople who had gathered there to air their grievances. Even the continuous strike by the shopkeepers for about six weeks did not end the miseries of the people. So afraid are the people of this army-backed terrorist that those, who complained with the senior army and civil authorities had to go into hiding for fear of revenge. In fact Ghulam Rasool Azad was one of those who had to pay with their lives. When the 'campaigning' for the so-called elections started the Kishtwari gang started the campaign of herding the townspeople into the chartered/hijacked buses and taking them around the parts of the civil lines area under heavy escort of Indian forces. The hostages would be compelled to raise slogans in favour of the candidate the political wing of Ikhwan-ul-Muslimoon i.e. the Awami League, had put up.

It was through callous exploitation by the Indian agencies of the unreasonable hatreds and criminal instincts of some, and poverty, ignorance and vulnerability of others, that this killer force was raised. What India has failed to achieve through the systematic atrocities perpetrated by her six lac army and para-military forces she wants to achieve through the diabolical scheme of setting these killers on their own kith and kin, their own fellow-citizens. The said scheme was in fact launched by the end of 1994 and is being continued with gusto by the Indian authorities.

Since the government-sponsored terrorism introduced through local mercenaries gained currency and was spread in quite a few pockets in the Valley and in Doda district the group clashes among various pro-freedom outfits registered a substantial decrease. Nowa-

days these group clashes have become a thing of past. This development gives credence to the belief of pro-freedom circles that since the intelligence agencies which were behind these clashes thought it fit to bring their quislings to the fore along with a large force of gunmen raised by them to take on the freedom fighters, pro-freedom outfits were rid of most of the insidious agents. The result was a clear-cut polarization between pro-freedom militants and anti-freedom agents which has been in evidence now for the past more than one year.

Now no inter-group clashes take place among pro-freedom militants. It is these pro-government terrorists who are operating under the protective cover of the Indian forces particularly the RR to harass and terrorise the common masses. As has earlier been said these terrorists also strike at the targets Specifically provided by the RR who in turn get details about these targets from intelligence agencies. These targets include religious scholars, intellectuals, human rights activists and sympathizers of the Movement. So far hundreds of religious scholars including the Imams (prayer leaders), teachers at Qur'anic schools and, at government and public schools, professors, doctors, engineers, lawyers, former legislators, politicians, businessmen and students have been got eliminated through the agency of these local mercenaries. Previously this 'good work' was done by the government forces and the rival militants suspected to be agents of the security agencies. Now the term 'unidentified gunmen' is freely used to cover the abnoxious murders and other misdeeds of these mercenaries who are just the tools of murder and mayhem now rampant in what was once known as the veritable paradise on earth. It needs no emphasis that it is the Indian intelligence and security agencies which are the real culprits. This diabolical operation against the masses of Kashmir has been going on now for over the past 1½ years. Most of the atrocious crimes of which the Indian forces used to be directly guilty are now indirectly being perpetrated through the agency of government-sponsored terrorists. And the blame is easily laid on the 'unidentified gunmen', the term coined and frequently used by Indian security agencies to avert the spotlight which has always been on them. Thus the Indian forces have subcontracted most of their criminal activities to the local mercenaries. There is no accountability and all kinds of inhuman atrocities have been going on unchecked since the past 6½ years. Before the introduction of the government-sponsored terrorists, most of these atrocities would be

perpetrated against the struggling people by the Indian forces openly and directly. But after it, the Indian forces and the government-sponsored terrorists have been sharing these deadly sinful activities between themselves. There is no law in force to protect the innocent and defenceless masses who at the hands of the Indian forces have been the victims of systematic repression and unceasing massive abuses of their human rights in their own land. It is a tragic irony that on the contrary it is the perpetrators of these heinous crimes who are shielded by such draconian laws as Section 7 of the Armed Forces (Jammu and Kashmir) Special Powers Act and TADA. These repressive laws, including the Preventive Detention Act in force in the State, permit no prosecution, suit or the institution of other legal proceedings against any member of the armed forces. This amounts to state terrorism permitted under law. There has been no check to the rampant use/misuse of these draconian laws which is an encouragement to the hostile forces which resort to the aforementioned atrocities as recurring collective punishment to the masses who, through their open and sustained support to the ongoing struggle, have frustrated the Indian Government's efforts to prove to the world that this struggle is not indigenous and mass-based. Moreover, the reign of terror unleashed against the general public is in itself proof enough that this struggle is mass-based.

VIOLATIONS BY INDIAN GOVERNMENT FORCES STATE-SPONSORED “RENEGADE” MILITIAS

(A Report by Human Rights Watch/Asia, London)

Government forces operating in Kashmir include the Indian Army and India's federal security forces, the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF), the Border Security Force (BSF), and the Special Task Force. The army's role in the conflict expanded in 1993 with the introduction of the Rashtriya Rifles, an elite army unit created specifically for counter insurgency operations in Kashmir. As of 1996, at least 600,000 troops were deployed in the valley, including those positioned along the Line of Control. The local Jammu and Kashmir policemen are generally not involved in counter-insurgency operations, largely because they are believed to be sympathetic to the insurgency. However, in 1995 the Special Task Force (STF), a counter-insurgency division of the Jammu and Kashmir Police, made up of mainly non-Muslim non Kashmiri recruits, was formed apparently to create the impression that the counter-insurgency effort had local support. In each district, Special Task Force Operations are headed by the superintendent of Police (SP) for operations.

Since at least early 1995 Indian security forces have armed and trained local auxiliary forces made up of surrendered or captured militants to assist in counter-insurgency operations. These forces, who wear no uniforms and operate outside of the normal command structure of the Indian army and other security forces, nevertheless are considered state agents under international law. These groups participate in joint patrols, receive and carry out orders given by security officers, and operate in full view of army and security force bunkers and camps. Some members of these groups are even housed in military compounds. They are generally referred to as “renegades” or “*sarkari* militants” or the “third force.”

Militants who surrender and then become recruits for one of the paramilitary groups are apparently motivated by the pay and the

opportunity to carry out attacks on former rivals without risk of being killed by the security forces. Ikhwan-ul-Muslimoon, for example, has targeted Hezb-ul Mujahedin forces as well as members of Jamaat-e-Islami in its attacks. Some recruits may have been rejected from a militant group; others may have family members who were victims of militant violence and join the state forces out of a desire for revenge. Some paramilitary recruits join for the chance to engage in other crimes with impunity. Ikhwan ul-Muslimoon has reportedly been involved in illegal timber sales of valuable teak and other woods. Although the security forces are aware of the operation, they have done nothing to stop it.

The government has also forcibly recruited some paramilitary group members by detaining members of their families as hostages until the former militants agree to work with the security forces. The security forces have also recruited former militants who were themselves detained and tortured by the security forces. Human Rights Watch interviewed many detainees who were told by the security forces that the torture would end if they agreed to work with their captors.

The number of former militants in the state-sponsored militias is impossible to determine. There are reported to be four or five groups operating throughout the valley, and while each works with one or more of the security forces operating in Kashmir, the army has overall authority for them. The most prominent of the groups is Ikhwan-ul-Muslimoon [Muslim Brotherhood], headed by Koka Parray, a folk singer and former JKLF militant. Parray commands the Hajan area; his deputy is Ansar-ul Haq who controls operations elsewhere and has been campaigning as an independent in the May 1996 elections. Ikhwan ul-Muslimoon is reportedly composed of former members of many of the militant organizations, most of whom had been detained by the security forces before joining the group. It works with the Rashtriya Rifles and with the State Task Force, a division of the Jammu and Kashmir Police created in 1995 of recruits from mostly outside the state. It functions in the Hajan area and in the Shivpura area of Srinagar.

The name of another paramilitary group, the Taliban, was reportedly deliberately chosen to create confusion with the militant Islamic Afghan group of the same name. Since the conflict in Kashmir began in 1990, the Indian government has attempted to discredit

militant organizations by claiming that the uprising was provoked by Pakistan and was not indigenous in origin. It has also accused the militants of espousing militant Islamic ideology when that characterization is only true of some of the groups. Mian Bashir Ahmed, a powerful Congress leader in Kashmir, has been Taliban's principal patron. The Taliban works with the Indian army in Kashmir and operates in the area of Kangan on the outskirts of Srinagar. The Muslim Mujahedin, another group, operates around Anantnag and works with the STF. It has taken over many of the patrolling responsibilities of the security forces.

The BSF and the Rashtriya Rifles are financing their own paramilitaries. According to one press report, competition to claim a greater number of surrendered weapons and recruits had led to friction between army forces and Border Security Force (BSF).

In March 1996, the Indian biweekly newsmagazine *India Today* highlighted the role of paramilitary groups :

[They have become the] centerpiece of the counterinsurgency operations in the Valley. . . . Used initially as intelligence sources—to help in flushing-out operations—they are now also being used as "prowlers" : they take part in the security forces' armed encounters with militants." . . . In fact, the security forces are raising "small armies" of surrendered militants in the Valley and, in the militancy-affected areas of Doda, are relying on them to even neutralize hardcore outfits like the Harkat-ul-Ansar (HUA), the Hizbul Mujahedin and the Lashkar-e-Toiba, all dominated by battle-hardened Afghan mercenaries. The police too are helping, though in a limited way. . . . "Special Operation Groups" comprising the police and the surrendered militants, holding high-powered wireless sets, masquerade as ultras [militants] and catch the genuine ones by surprise.

Both regular, uniformed Indian army and federal security forces and state-sponsored paramilitary groups have committed serious and widespread human rights violations in Kashmir. These violations have characterized the behavior of regular troops since the conflict began in 1990. While reports of some kinds of abuse have decreased since 1994, such as the indiscriminate use of lethal force against unarmed demonstrators, other abuses, notably summary executions and torture, show no sign of abatement, due in part to the activities of the state-sponsored

militias. As noted above, these groups operate without any accountability. Wearing no uniforms, their members cannot be easily identified. There is no one to whom civilians may register complaints about the group's behavior. As one Kashmiri doctor told Human Rights Watch/Asia, *"When someone misbehaved, he was wearing a uniform, so he was accountable. We could call his commander. Now, when these renegades misbehave, there is no one to call. No one accepts responsibility for them, though we know the government is sponsoring them."*

Human Rights Watch/Asia obtained overwhelming evidence of the fact that these groups are organized, armed and protected by the Indian army and other security forces and operate under their command and protection, despite the Indian government's claims to the contrary. The government uses the groups in a number of ways: as informers who watch and report on the activities of the militants; as spies to infiltrate existing militant organizations; or as members of paramilitary "renegade" organizations to attack members of Jamaat-e Islami and Hezb-ul Mujahidin and other militant groups. Members of these militias are also used to support Indian government policies. In public statements, Koka Parray has indicated his group's support for the elections and intention to field candidates and ensure that people in areas under its control vote despite the militants' boycott.

Government officials have described the recruitment of former militants as a rehabilitation programme. While that might be the stated goal of the government's efforts, as of April 1996, no rehabilitation programmes were functioning. In an interview with Human Rights Watch/Asia, Gopal Sharma, Inspector General (IG) of Police, acknowledged that since August 15, 1995, the government had agreed to pay Rs. 5,000 [\$143] to any militant who surrendered AK-series assault rifles and varying amounts for other small arms. Sharma also stated that upon surrendering their weapons, the militants were supposed to be sent to designated rehabilitation centres where they would be paid Rs. 2000 [\$57] a month for six months. At the time that Human Rights Watch/Asia met the IG Sharma, he claimed that one such center had been established in Jammu and another was to be created in Srinagar. However, a report by *India Today* published in March 1996 noted that no one was lodged at the Jammu center.

Government officials routinely deny that these groups do anything more than act as informants for the security forces. In a March

1996 report in the national daily *Hindu*, Jammu and Kashmir Chief Secretary Ashok Kumar denied allegations that the government was providing arms to surrendered militants, stating that "[t]he government will not be party to such a racket. We are not giving arms to the illegal persons." That statement was contradicted by Lt. Gen. (Retd.) D.D. Saklani, adviser to the state governor, who told reporters that the government was going to provide the surrendered militants with licenses for 12-bore guns [shotguns]. In a report published in the *Times of India* on March 9, 1996, Colonel K.P. Ramesh of the Rashtriya Rifles state that surrendered militants were provided arms for their protection and given reward money for providing information.

During the Human Rights Watch/Asia visit to Kashmir in January 1996, we were informed that these groups have been armed by the government. On several occasions, Human Rights Watch/Asia observed members of these groups moving about openly carrying automatic weapons, in full view of security personnel, even though under the government's rehabilitation programme, all surrendered militants are required to hand over their weapons. In one case investigated by Human Rights Watch/Asia, members of Ikhwan-ul Muslimoon, who had detained a hospital worker they suspected of militant sympathies, ordered his colleagues to buy him a pistol so that they could confiscate it and pretend to the security forces that they had succeeded in getting a militant to surrender.

On several occasions in January 1996, Human Rights Watch/Asia also observed Indian army forces carrying out patrols and other operations accompanied by members of such groups. In one incident, for about three hours on the morning of January 21 in Naseem Bagh, seven kilometers southwest of Srinagar, four men armed with AK-47s blocked the road and stopped every passing vehicle. Accompanying them were six army soldiers of the Rashtriya Rifles unit. A witness told Human Rights Watch/Asia about another incident that occurred at 9.30 A.M. on January 23, 1996. The witness had observed a white car on the main road in Wanbal-Nawgam, six kilometers southwest of Srinagar. In it were six people, all of whom were wearing civilian clothes, including one known to the witness as a surrendered militant. About thirty feet behind the car were seven army trucks and an eighth army vehicle bearing a red cross. All of the vehicles, led by the white car, were proceeding very slowly in a line toward Srinagar.

In January 1996, a taxi driver in Srinagar told Human Rights Watch/Asia that several days earlier he had been approached by two members of a paramilitary group who demanded the use of his taxi. The driver stated that the men told him they wanted to go to a village ten kilometers outside Srinagar. The driver took them, but when they got there, one of the men pulled out a grenade, the other a pistol. One of the men showed a card, which the driver could not see, and said they were "Task Force" and that they needed the car, but they would return it by 3.00 P.M. that afternoon. Then the men said that they would drop the driver off at a bus stop so he could get back to Srinagar. One of the two men drove. As he drove, they passed by an army camp. The soldiers waved the car by without stopping it. The men dropped the driver off. The driver returned to Srinagar and waited at the taxi stand that afternoon, but the taxi was not returned to him until two days later.

The state-sponsored groups operate with impunity. In an interview with Human Rights Watch/Asia, Police Inspector General Gopal Sharma claimed that "surrendering [did] not relieve [former militants] of legal responsibility for their crimes," and that some had been prosecuted, "but convictions [were] hard to come by. "However, another police officer responsible for investigating the activities of these groups contradicted Sharma's assertion, complaining that Army and BSF officers had also secured the release of paramilitary force members when they had been arrested by local police. He told Human Rights Watch/Asia :

The government has recruited criminals who loot and steal and export and these criminals are living in security force camps. This is the third force—the renegades. It is completely true that they exist. . . . It is 100 per cent true that police investigate crimes, arrest individuals and then the army interferes and lets them go so they can work with the army as renegade forces.

According to a report in India Today, the government's policy of using surrendered militants for counterinsurgency efforts "has heightened the enmity between the various security agencies operating in Kashmir—mainly the Border Security Force (BSF) and the army—with each trying to score a point by notching up a higher tally of surrendered militants." Militants who have surrendered to the army have been beaten by BSF forces for not surrendering to them. The BSF reportedly

told some of them to obtain new weapons so that they could surrender again, and the BSF could get the credit.

Victims of abuse by these groups have testified that the government has deliberately avoided arresting members of these groups even when there was clear evidence of their committing crimes. Residents angry at extortion by the groups have demanded that the administration either disarm the groups or given them uniforms. After four journalists were abducted by Ikhwan-ul Muslimoon forces in July 1995, the security forces made no effort to apprehend leaders of the group, even after Koka Parray acknowledged publicly that he had ordered the kidnaping. Parray was even permitted to hold a press conference on the incident.

The security forces have also been complicit in these crimes. During the journalists' kidnaping, Ikhwan forces were waved through security checkpoints after they had given a prearranged password. The paramilitaries operate in close proximity to army and BSF camps. Some members of these groups have been housed in the camps. . . .

A witness who was abducted by Ikhwan-ul Muslimoon forces told Human Rights Watch that he was detained at a house adjacent to an army (Rashtriya Rifles) camp at Umarheer, Ahmed Nagar. Buch Pora, three kilometers from Soura hospital. A Rashtriya Rifles bunker stands at the entrance to the house. The local Ikhwan-ul Muslimoon commander, Mohammad Ramzan, who had interrogated the witness, apparently lived in the house. Ikhwan-ul Muslimoon forces identified two women who were cooking in the house as Ramzan's wife and sister-in-law.

The paramilitary militias have principally targeted Hezb-ul Mujahedin militants and members of the Jamaat-e-Islami. Like their counterparts in the regular security forces, they have also killed civilians in reprisal for militant attacks on their forces. According to a press report, in early February, 1996, Hizbul Mujahedin forces abducted twelve members of a state-sponsored paramilitary group from a house in Bagh-e-Mehtab located near an army camp. The heads of three of the men taken were found later, the fate of the remaining nine is not known. Other members of the state-sponsored group retaliated by dragging an elderly man off a bus and lynching him and burning down eleven houses and seven shops.

Attacks on Human Rights Activists

Human rights activists have increasingly come under attack in Kashmir. Between April 1995 and April 1996, two human rights monitors were killed and one critically injured. The impact on Kashmir's human rights community has been devastating. Lawyers who had formerly taken up petitions on behalf of victims of abuses no longer do so out of fear of reprisals, particularly from the mercenary groups. Many have left Kashmir. The few human rights activists who have continued to document abuses in Kashmir do so at considerable risk to themselves.

The Murder of Jalil Andrabi

The body of Jalil Andrabi, a prominent human rights lawyer and pro-independence political activist associated with the JKLF, was found in the Kursu Raj Bagh area of Srinagar on the banks of the Jhelum river on the morning of March 27, 1996. According to press reports, the body was in a burlap bag. Andrabi, who was forty-two, had been shot in the head and his eyes had been gouged out. He had apparently been dead for at least one week. According to eye-witnesses, Andrabi was detained at about 6.00 P.M. on March 8 by a Rashtriya Rifles unit of the army which intercepted his car a few hundred yards from his home in Srinagar. On March 9, the Jammu and Kashmir Bar Association filed a *habeas corpus* petition in the Jammu and Kashmir High Court, and the court ordered the army to produce Andrabi. However, the army denied that Andrabi was in custody. Over the next two weeks, the court continued to grant the government extensions for replying to the petition.

The murder sparked widespread protests in Kashmir and condemnation from civil liberties groups in India and abroad. In Srinagar, a protest march led by JKLF leader Yasin Malik was broken up by police who beat up members of the crowd, smashed a number of reporters' cameras and seized the body. The police also fired shots in the air to disperse the crowd. In a statement released on March 29, the United States condemned the murder and called for a "full and transparent investigation." On April 2, United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights Jose Ayala Lasso called on the government of India to "undertake a thorough investigation . . . with a view to establishing the

facts and imposing sanctions on those found guilty of the crime.” On April 3, India’s National Human Rights commission (NHRC) announced that it would send a team to Kashmir to investigate the killing.

Andrabi had previously received death threats from government-sponsored so-called “renegade” forces. At about 9.30 A.M. on January 29, 1996, two men arrived at Andrabi’s house in Srinagar, claiming that they wished to discuss a human rights case with him. After confirming that Andrabi was at home, one of the men left, saying that he was going to bring his mother and sister who were waiting outside in a taxi. He returned instead with a third man. At that moment, a number of other persons gathered at the house, including Andrabi’s brother, who began questioning the men. The three men abruptly left, stating that they would see Andrabi at his office. After they left, witnesses in the vicinity of the outside gate of the neighborhood reported that the three men had returned to two waiting taxis in which eight more men were sitting, some openly, carrying weapons.

The next day, at 9.20 A.M., the first two men returned to Andrabi’s house. After confirming that Andrabi was at home, they left and returned along with at least two other men in a taxi with Registration number JKT-1988. Andrabi told Human Rights Watch/Asia that one of the other men appeared to be wearing a uniform and carrying a weapon under his *pheran* (a long woolen cape). From an upstairs window, Andrabi took photographs of the men and the taxi. When the men saw him, they abruptly returned to the taxi and left. Local residents reported that on the way to Andrabi’s house, the taxi had been escorted by a Border Security Force vehicle until it was within one hundred yards of the outside gate of the neighborhood.

The incident followed several other attacks on human rights activists in Kashmir, and about a week before the incident, Andrabi had told Human Rights Watch/Asia that he had received warnings that he “would be next.” Since 1984, Andrabi had filed petitions in the High Court on behalf of detainees and had publicized the fact that the security forces routinely ignored High Court orders to produce detainees in court. At the time he was abducted, he was preparing for a trip to Geneva to attend the meeting of the U.N. Human Rights commission where he hoped to raise concern about the human rights situation in Kashmir.

The Attempted Assassination of Mian Abdul Qayoom

Mian Abdul Qayoom, forty-six, was until April 1995 the president of the Jammu and Kashmir Bar Association and one of Kashmir's most prominent human rights monitors. Under his direction, the bar association produced voluminous records of human rights violations by Indian security forces in Kashmir. On April 22, 1995, he was shot by two unidentified gunmen. The incident left Qayoom permanently disabled.

At 9.00 A.M. on April 22, 1995, Qayoom observed two young men outside his house. They asked him if he was Mian Qayoom and when he replied that he was, they told him that their "boy," Jahangir, was in jail in Jammu and that his case was to be heard before a TADA [Terrorist and Disruptive Activities Act] Court in Jammu. They asked Qayoom if he would appear on his behalf. Qayoom asked them if they had any papers on the case, and they told him that their father was outside in the car, and that they would obtain the papers from him. Qayoom told them to meet him at his office, a building adjacent to the house.

As Qayoom went out the side door of the house toward his office, he saw one of the men walking down the front yard toward the driveway, while the other man stayed near the door to the office. Qayoom unlocked the office door, and he and the second man entered the office together. As Qayoom turned to sit down, he saw that the man had a pistol in his hand. The man fired one bullet into the left side of Qayoom's stomach. As Qayoom fell to the floor, the man fired another shot, which missed. Family members rushed to the office, and the man put the pistol into the side of his pants and ran away. The family ran after him and saw him get into a white Maruti car. The family put Qayoom in a car and took him to the SMHS hospital. His left kidney was removed, and he underwent two additional operations to remove the bullet and repair nerve damage. Despite the operations, Qayoom was left permanently disabled. Jammu and Kashmir police collected the second bullet from the site and an FIR [First Information Report] was registered. No one has been charged in the case.

Qayoom had received a warning that he would be killed. He told Human Rights Watch/Asia that on June 30, 1994, while he was in court in Srinagar, a Jammu and Kashmir policeman handed Qayoom a paper

marked “secret” in which unnamed sources claimed that Hezb-ul Mujahidin planned to kill Qayoom because of his alleged association with the JKLF. However, Qayoom was not associated with the JKLF but with the Jamaat-e Islami. After seeing this paper, Qayoom filed a FIR charging that government forces were conspiring to kill him. He also informed the NHRC and Delhi-based human rights activists of the incident.

Qayoom had been arrested on several occasions because of his human rights work and his public statements supporting self-determination in Kashmir. On July 29, 1990, while he was still president of the bar association and president of a political grouping of eleven parties supporting independence, he was arrested by the BSF in Pulwama and charged under the Public Safety Act with making a statement calling for self-determination for Jammu and Kashmir.

He was detained for nearly two years. His detention was challenged by the Bar Association in the High Court, and on February 14, 1991, the court declared the detention unconstitutional and directed the superintendent of district jails in Jammu to release him. Qayoom was released but before he could leave the jail he was rearrested and taken to the Joint Interrogation Center (JIC) in Jammu. On March 1, the court approved an application for bail, but again, before he could be released, he was ordered detained under the PSA for another year. On February 15, 1992, fifteen days before the detention order was to expire, Qayoom was again rearrested on the same grounds for which he had obtained bail in 1991. He was finally released on February 23, 1992, when the Supreme Court of India rejected the government’s appeal of the bail order.

Upon release in March 1992, Qayoom was re-elected president of the bar association. He continued to focus on human rights cases, visiting jails, filing petitions on behalf of detainees, and meeting with international visitors and monitors. In April 1993, when he tried to go on the *haj* (Muslim pilgrimage) in Saudi Arabia, he and his wife were stopped at the New Delhi airport. In 1994, he was granted permission to go on the haj, but when he returned, he was detained for three hours and his passport was impounded.

He stated that his house had been raided some twenty times since 1990; the most recent was in June 29, 1994, when BSF soldiers searched

it in the middle of the night. According to advocates in Srinagar, the bar association virtually ceased functioning after Qayoom's shooting.

Human Rights Watch/Asia requested information from the government of India about the incident. The National Human Commission (NHRC) stated that the attack on Qayoom "was a sequel to intergang rivalry." The NHRC provided no other information or evidence to clarify this statement, except to say that a police investigation is still underway. "Intergang rivalry" is the standard phrase used by the government to downplay abuses by state-sponsored militias. The Home Ministry confirmed that a police investigation was continuing. As of May 1996, no one had been charged in the shooting of Mian Abdul Qayoom.

These attacks on Andrabi and Qayoom were the latest in a pattern of attacks on human rights monitors. In 1992-93, three leading human rights activists were killed in Srinagar. On December 5, 1993, H.N. Wanchoo, a retired civil servant and trade unionist who had documented hundreds of cases of extra judicial executions, disappearances and torture by the security forces, was shot dead by unidentified gunmen. On February 18, 1993, Dr. Farooq Ahmed Ashai, an orthopedic surgeon who documented cases of torture and indiscriminate assaults on civilians, was shot by Central Reserve Police Force troops, who fired at his car, which was marked with a red cross, apparently in retaliation for an earlier militant attack. The troops then reportedly delayed his being taken promptly to a hospital for emergency care. He died shortly after finally reaching the hospital. On March 3, Dr. Abdul Ahad Guru, a leading member of the Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front (JKLF) who had documented abuses by Indian security forces, was abducted by identified gunmen and shot dead. The government of India has never made public any action it has taken to investigate these killings and prosecute those responsible.

Attacks on the Press

Ikhwan-ul-Muslimoon and other state-sponsored armed groups in Kashmir have demonstrated a particular antipathy toward the press. In July 1995, four journalists with the dailies *Greater Kashmir* and *Naida-e-Mushraq* were abducted by Ikhwan-ul Muslimoon forces and held for four days. After ordering several newspapers to temporarily

cease publication in November 1995, Koka Parray accused all of the Kashmir journalists of being militants : “There is little difference between the editors and the Hizbul Mujahidin. Journalists are writing posters and pamphlets for them.” After several days, the papers were permitted to resume publication.

The Shooting of Zafar Mehraj

On December 8, 1995, Zafar Mehraj, a veteran Kashmiri journalist, was shot and critically injured as he returned from an interview with Koka Parray, the head of the state-sponsored paramilitary group Ikhwan-ul Muslimoon, at Parray’s headquarters in Ilajan, a small town fifty kilometers from Srinagar. Mehraj, forty-three, was working for Zee television, an independent television corporation. He had previously been threatened by both the security forces, who suspected him because of his ties to militant group and his travel to Pakistan, and some militant groups who resented his contacts with Indian officials. Although the identity of the gunmen who shot him may never be known, the evidence strongly suggests the involvement of state-sponsored militia forces.

The interview with Koka Parray had originally been scheduled for November 26, but Parray would not meet with them then and told them to return on December 8. That day the Huriyat had called a general strike, but the press was free to travel. During the interview Parray met with one of his men for fifteen minutes. After the interview, the journalists declined lunch and left at 12.45 P.M. When they reached the village of Shaltang, nine kilometers north of Srinagar, they saw a cream colored Ambassador car with its hood up and a man looking inside. As they drove by, the man held up an AK-47 rifle and ordered the journalists to stop. With the man were two other men, all wearing scarves covering their faces and carrying AK-47s. One of them approached the front seat and asked, “What are you doing?” When told that they were journalists, he said, “You were meeting with that bastard, Koka Parray, bloody informer. We are from Hezb-ul Mujahidin.” Then the two men went to the back seat window and asked, “You are Zafar Mehraj?” After Mehraj had identified himself, they asked him who he had been to see. When he said he had interviewed Koka Parray, the men ordered him to come with him. Mehraj did not move, so the man pulled him out forcibly.

When one of the other journalists tried to get out, and the same man pointed his AK-47 and said, "If you come out, I'll shoot you. You can move from here after one hour." He was speaking with an unusual accent; he was not from Srinagar. The men put Mehraj in the Ambassador car and drove away. Mehraj described what happened next :

They pushed me into a cab and took my wristwatch and cash, about Rs. 2-3000. [US \$57-85] It was snowing hard. They drove for a while. Then at some point they said, "We are with Parray. Are you a journalist?" I said that I was. Then they said, "Oh, we thought you belonged to Jamaat-e Islami. We're sorry. We will let you go." I told them to stop and let me go, but they said, "No we'll leave you where you'll get transport." After that they removed their hand kerchiefs. At some point I noticed a minibus behind our taxi. the car stopped. The Matador minibus stopped on the other side of the road. they told me that the minibus contained their own "boys" and said they were going to Srinagar and could take me home. They told me to get down from the taxi. I did and as I walked across the road from the taxi to the bus, one of the boys from the bus, who was standing on the road, shouted at me, "Hey! Where are you going?" I turned and saw him take out his Kalashnikov to fire at me. I could see him shivering—he was young, in his early teens. I recited verses from the Quran loudly. Then he opened fire.

Three bullets hit Mehraj. One caused a superficial wound; one entered his left upper back and exited the right upper back; one entered his left upper stomach and exited his right upper stomach. two or three minutes after Mehraj had fallen to the ground, he heard the taxi and minibus leave together. He tried to wave down passing vehicles, but several passed him before a truck finally stopped. The driver told him that he could not risk his life by helping him, but if Mehraj could climb into the back of the truck by himself, the driver would take him to a place where he could get a lift to a hospital. Mehraj climbed into the truck, and the driver drove approximately ten kilometers to a small market town where Mehraj saw a police constable. Mehraj got out of the truck and told the constable that he had been shot. The constable told him to take a taxi to the hospital.

I asked two or three drivers to take me to the hospital but they all refused. Finally I begged a driver on the other side of the road. I said,

I have old parents and one young child. Please help me. He told me, “Don’t make any noise. Get inside calmly.” He took me to Srinagar SMHS hospital, not by the main road but by the back roads. I walked into the emergency room.

Mehraj’s transverse colon had been shattered, and he had suffered multiple small intestine injuries. He stayed at the SMHS hospital in Srinagar for five days and was then transferred to an army hospital for two days because the authorities told him that the militants were roaming around SHMS freely. In fact, at the time that Mehraj was being treated there, the SMHS hospital was being patrolled by Ikhwan forces. On December 15, he was transferred to the All-India Institute for Medical Sciences in New Delhi.

After Mehraj had been abducted, the journalists who were with him waited in the car for ten minutes. During that time, two boys came by on their way to a nearby mosque’ they were about twelve and sixteen years old.

They spoke Kashmiri. They asked why our friend had been kidnaped. When we said we don’t know, they said they were from Hezb-ul Mujahidin. They both laughed and said, “Come on—Hezb-ul Mujahidin can’t come here. There have been no militants here for six months. Those guys were Ikhwan—Ikhwan controls this area. Then they walked on to the mosque.

Shortly after that the journalists told the driver to go to Srinagar.

They had driven two kilometers from the spot where Mehraj was taken and arrived at the Hindustan Machine Tools (HMT) crossing—a major industrial area. Seeing open shops, one of the journalists decided to stop and ask if any of the shop owners had seen the kidnapers car—a cream-colored Ambassador without license plates. One of shop owners said that ten minutes earlier he had seen a car matching the description headed toward Srinagar. As the journalist walked out of the shop, he saw the kidnapper’s car and the kidnaper who had done the talking during the incident. He told the driver to follow the car, which was headed from Srinagar toward Baramulla.

The journalists followed the car for five or six kilometers, when the kidnapers car stopped. The journalists parked fifty meters behind them. The kidnaper came up to the car and said, “I told you to wait an hour. Why are you chasing us?”

When the driver asked, “What have we done?” the kidnapper struck him in the face. When one of the journalists got out of the car, the kidnapper said, “Look, bastard, the army is coming. Go away.”

At that moment, four army trucks filled with soldiers drove down the road—the national highway—from Baramulla toward Srinagar. The trucks passed right by them without stopping even though the kidnaper was standing in the middle of the road with an AK-47 slung over his shoulder, and the two other kidnappers were standing near their car with AK-47s clearly visible in their hands.

At that point, the journalist got back in the car. He told Human Rights Watch/Asia, “I realized that they were renegades, so we drove away to Srinagar.”

Four or five days after the kidnaping, a correspondent for the *Kashmir Times* received a call from a man who identified himself as Ikhwan-ul Muslimoon, and said that the correspondent must come to Sonwar, an Ikhwan camp two kilometers from Srinagar, and that if he did not, “We’ll do the same thing to you that we did to Zafar Mehraj.” The correspondent did not go; he left Srinagar for Delhi.

On May 6, the Home Ministry informed Human Rights Watch/Asia that Mehraj had been returning from an interview with “the chief of a *militant outfit*,” and that while the incident was still under police investigation, it was “believed that [Mehraj] has been the victim of inter gang rivalry.”

Attacks on Medical Workers

Ikhwan-ul Muslimoon forces have been patrolling the Soura Institute and the Bone and Joint Hospital since mid-1995. The local commander is Mohammad Ramzan, a former member of the JKLF who had been arrested by the Rashtriya Rifles in 1995. After that, Ramzan was seen at the hospital accompanied by other gunmen and army soldiers wearing Rashtriya Rifles uniforms. Ramzan wore a bullet-proof jacket under his *pheran* [long cloak], as did some of others. He told hospital staff that he “wanted to bring discipline to the Institute.”

Ikhwan-ul Muslimoon patrols are sometimes carried out jointly with other security forces. Their activities inside the hospitals, including assaults on staff and detentions of staff, patients and visitors, are

carried out with the knowledge of BSF forces, who maintain bunkers at the entrances of the hospitals. A Jammu and Kashmir police station is also located at the entrance to the Soura institute. Ikhwan-ul Muslimoon forces enter the hospital on a regular basis and patrol in groups of twelve, armed with automatic weapons. They often carry walkie-talkies and speak into them in the course of their searches and patrols. They have threatened and harassed hospital staff and patients, looking for militants, and have taken suspects away to "camps." One such camp is said to be located near the hospital, at an army base three kilometers away at Bachapora, Srinagar.

Before mid-1995, BSF forces themselves used to patrol the hospital, looking for militants. They would conduct search operations, known in Kashmir as "crackdowns," inside Soura, ordering all staff to line up and be searched. Any staff member or patient who is suspected of being involved with the militants is taken away; anyone who resists or objects is threatened or beaten. In November, Ikhwan-ul Muslimoon forces dragged a surgeon out of his office and kicked and punched him.

At 2.30 P.M. on January 19, 1996, the day that Human Rights Watch/Asia visited the institute, Ikhwan forces were patrolling the main gate of Soura. Hospital employees stated that their presence was routine and that they usually stood only a few yards from the security bunker. Many hospital employees were unwilling to speak to Human Rights Watch/Asia out of fear. Doctors at the Bone and Joint Hospital complained that they were frequently searched by either armed paramilitary forces, while uniformed forces ringed the outside of the hospital, or by both paramilitary and uniformed Rashtriya Rifles forces.

The Murder of Farooq Ahmed Sheikh

Farooq Ahmed Sheikh, a thirty-one-year-old pharmacist at the Soura hospital, was shot dead by Ikhwan-ul Muslimoon forces on December 2, 1995.

A week or so before the shooting, Ikhwan forces had accosted Farooq in the pharmacy department and forced him to accompany them to the dietetics section of the institute where they assaulted him. After several other pharmacy employees intervened, Farooq was released. After that incident, Farooq told his colleagues at the hospital workers' association that a few days before the beating, he had been on duty at

the hospital's emergency drug store. Ramzan's men had come and asked for medicine, and Farooq had refused to give them any. The next day, Farooq had received a message at the pharmacy counter that he should come meet Ramzan, and he did not go. On the day of the beating, Ramzan and his men came to Sheik's department at about noon and took him first to the laundry office and then to the dietetics department, where they beat him. The men pinned his arms behind his back and beat him with gun butts all over his body. A hospital employee who was present told Human Rights Watch/Asia :

I was working when Ramzan and his two bodyguards appeared. I did not see any guns but Ramzan carried a wooden cane. The three of them entered the room where Farooq was working. Ramzan told Farooq to accompany him. Farooq went with him. When he came back half an hour later, he looked pale, withdrawn. he said that the people working in the kitchen had come to his rescue, and that Ramzan and the others had been telling him to come with them and work with them.

Several other employees were beaten by Ramzan and his men around this time. In one incident, Ramzan had four employees taken to a detention camp, but all were released the same day.

At 1.15 P.M. on December 2, Farooq left the hospital's drug store with medicine to take to a patient. A hospital employee told human Rights Watch/Asia that before Farooq was shot, Ramzan, accompanied by fifteen armed men, was standing in front of the inquiry office in the hospital.

I was standing in line waiting to get paid. Farooq was standing in line in front of me, also waiting to get paid. He carried in his hand a medicine bag with drugs in it. After Farooq was paid, he walked inside the ward block. I got my money and was standing inside the main entranceway. Then I saw Ramzan and his men standing near the entrance to the ward block, kicking anyone who had their hands in their pockets and telling them to take their hands out. After ten minutes I saw that Ramzan and others had entered the ward block; one or two minutes later I heard one gun shot from inside the ward block. Two minutes later I saw Ramzan and his men walking, with guns visible, out of the ward block. As they walked by me and several other employees at the main entranceway, Ramzan said, "Farooq has been shot. He is being taken to the operation theatre. Did you see anyone running from here?"

Farooq had been waiting for the elevator when he was shot. He was shot once on the right side of the back of his head. He was operated on almost immediately, but went into a coma and died on December 9. Human Rights Watch/Asia inspected the site of the shooting. It was ten yards away from a window through which a BSF bunker at the hospital entrance is clearly visible, perhaps fifty yards from the hospital. There are also BSF bunkers at several places around the hospital. Given the security presence around the hospital, there is no way someone could fire a gun in the hospital without the security forces knowing.

Shortly after the shooting, Dr. Jalal arrived at the main entrance with his bodyguard, who was carrying a pistol. Ramzan's men accused the bodyguard, but when Dr. Jalal said the man had been with him and had nothing to do with the shooting, Ramzan let him go. The hospital employee continued :

I went to the operation theater. Farooq was conscious and reciting holy verses. After that, he fell into a coma. There was blood all over his head. His hand was holding the back of his head. I left and waited outside the operating theatre. Ramzan and his men were running around; two of his men were guarding the operating theater, not letting anyone in. Half an hour after the shooting, Ramzan came before a group of employees holding a bullet. He said, "See, this is a pistol bullet. We don't have a pistol. Someone else must have fired."

After the shooting, Jammu and Kashmir police came to the hospital, but none of the hospital staff was willing to speak with them because Ramzan and his men patrolled the hospital until 7.00 P.M.

Detention and Beating of "Ghulam"

"Ghulam" was a member of Soura Institute's employees' union. In November 1995, he was abducted from the hospital by Ikhwan-ul Muslimoon forces and detained for at a camp near the hospital. While he was detained he was severally beaten. He told Human Rights Watch/Asia that ten to twelve men with automatic weapons forced him into a car outside the hospital entrance. Four other detainees were already in the car; they were all friends and relatives of patients in the hospital. Five or six gunmen, carrying automatic weapons, were standing outside the car talking into walkie-talkies. One of them entered the vehicle and demanded money from the detainees in the car and beat them with the butt of his gun until they handed it over. Fifteen minutes later, at about

noon, Ramzan appeared and one of the gunmen asked “Ghulam” to come out of the car.

“Ghulam” was put in the car, and three of the others in the car were released. The car left the hospital, following a white Ambassador car carrying Ramzan and the others, and stopped at a joint Jammu and Kashmir police station and BSF camp located just outside the entrance to the hospital. After about ten to twelve minutes, Ramzan came out and got back into the Ambassador car, and both cars drove to Soura Chowk, where the fourth detainee was let go. Then both cars went to the Rashtriya Rifles camp at Umarheer, Ahmed Nagar, Buchpora, three kilometers from Soura hospital. They pulled up to a house adjacent to Rashtriya Rifles camp, separated by a barbed wire fence. At the entrance to the house was a Rashtriya Rifles bunker, “Ghulam” was taken to a room inside the house, where Ramzan and about ten of his men were waiting. He was stripped and beaten with canes and guns, and again ordered to hand over a pistol. He was then locked in a basement until evening, when he was again beaten and then locked in another room for the night. In the morning, Ghulam’s brother came to the house, but Ramzan told him “Ghulam” could not be released until he produced a pistol. “Ghulam” continued to tell them that he did not have one. “Ghulam” reported :

Then Ramzan asked my brother to give him some money so that Ramzan could “arrange” for me to “surrender” a pistol. Ramzan told my brother that he would then hand the pistol over to the army so that they could record it and give me an Ikhwan identity card so that no one could touch me. Then my brother left. At about 1.00 P.M., a number of hospital employees came to the house to see me. Ramzan told them he would not release me unless I resigned from the employees’ association. I agreed to do so, and Ramzan told my colleagues to get written consent from Koka Parray to release me so that Ramzan could show the letter to Jalil Khan, the commander of the Rashtriya Rifles camp. At 10.00 p.m. I was told I would be released the following morning. At 9.00 a.m. The next day, eight people brought me back to the hospital and let me go. After my release I was hospitalized and treated for two days. I immediately resigned from the association, but the association did not accept my resignation. Twice after the Ramzan came here in a civil administration jeep and asked me if the hospital administration was running smoothly now.

THE COUNTER-INSURGENTS

*A REPORT BY JOINT FACT FINDING
COMMITTEE OF ORGANISATIONS, BOMBAY*

The State-sponsored armed groups are called by various names in the valley, depending upon how the different actors in the Kashmir theatre view them. The army spokesman whom we spoke to in Srinagar described them as 'reformed militants'. He also gave a very plausible-sounding explanation for the close links that the army has with them. In the picture he presents, these are disillusioned former militants who have seen through and realised the evil nature of the militants and their Pakistani sponsors. They have realised the folly of secessionism and wish to lead normal lives as good citizens of India, but are threatened by their former comrades and the Pakistani training agencies. Thus they are entitled to carry weapon in self-defence and to seek the aid of India's armed forces, like any citizen threatened with injury to life.

This is a nice looking picture, but it is not the true picture. There will no doubt be many former militants who have decided to give up militancy and lead normal lives; and perhaps there are some among them who have turned "pro-India", *i.e.*, favourable to Kashmir's integration with India. If Indian citizens are threatened by terrorists, it is certainly the duty of the State to provide them with weapon licences if they apply for them, or to provide them with armed escort if they so desire. But this is not what is happening in Kashmir. The weapons which the surrendered militants carry are not licensed weapons given on due application and enquiry, but unlicensed weapons carried over from the days of militancy; or else seized from militants whom they attack in the company of the armed forces. And they use the weapons, not for the purpose of self-defence, which is everybody's right, but to hunt down the enemies of the Indian State, whether they are the armed militants of the groups fighting for self-determination, or unarmed activists of Jamaat-e-Islami and other organisations, or unarmed human rights activists, journalists, and other members of the intelligentsia who are either supportive of Kashmiris self-determination or critical of the

Indian State's brutalities in Kashmir. They not only hunt down these 'secessionist elements' but also rob people, loot buses and smuggle out timber from the rich Himalayan forests. men of the armed forces invariably accompany them, not to protect them from attacks by militants, but to provide the cover of authority and the protection of their weapons of these desperados as they kill, loot and plunder.

A few instances will help give a picture of their behaviour, and the exact nature of the protection that the armed forces are giving them.

The incident happened just after the poll of 23 May was over, and all eyes were turned to Srinagar which was to go to polls on 30 May. On 25 May, at Rajouri Kadal in Srinagar city, some armed counter-insurgents (or 'reformed militants' in army parlance) tried to rob a woman going along the road in a auto-rickshaw. A crowd of people gathered there and tried to apprehend the robbers. They than ran and took shelter in a BSF bunker nearby. Thieves are not normally supposed to be received hospitably in the bunkers of India's armed forces, one expects, but these thieves were. As the crowd outside swelled, there was firing from inside the besieged BSF bunker, killing a 15 year old boy called Yousuf. The whole neighbourhood erupted in protest. Shops downed their shutters, and the dead boy's body was taken in a big procession (estimated at 8000 by one paper) from his house an hour later. The crowd was shouting anti-government and pro-independence slogans. The BSF again opened fire upon the mourners, killing Yousuf's brother Tahir (14). One paper reported that one more person died in the firing.

That is how 'reformed' the 'reformed militants' are, and that is how lawfully the Indian armed forces protect them.

Sheikh Ghulam Rasool Azad was a journalist, editor of an Urdu paper called Rehnauma-e-Kashmir as well as an English daily called Saffron Times. (Lest the name of the paper cause surprise owing to the association of saffron with Hindutva, it must be added in clarification that saffron is cultivated extensively in Kashmir, especially in Pulwama district). He belonged to village Shalina on the outskirts of Srinagar city. One day in March 1996 he published a news item in his paper that 'some armed youth supported by army men' had set the village on fire. On 20 March, the same armed youth took him out of his house,

expressing their displeasure with the news item. He was forcibly taken along with them. 20 days later, on 10 April his dead body was fished out of the Jhelum river. Azad was the latest pressman to fall victim to the vengeance of armed combatants in the Kashmir War.

On 13 May, at village Tujjar Sharief in Sopore tehsil of Baramulla district, army men belonging to Rashtriya Rifles and armed former militants supported by them pounced upon Ghulam Hassan Maqdoom, a medical assistant working at the local Primary Health Centre, in the course of a crackdown on the village. He was targeted for no reason other than that he was son-in-law of Syed Ali Shah Geelani, leader of Jamaat-e-Islami as well as the All Party Hurriyat Conference. He was directed to raise anti-Pakistan and pro-India slogans. Then he was taken away and let off ten days later in a badly bruised and battered condition.

Jalil Andarbi, High Court lawyer, human rights activist and chairman of the Kashmir Commission of Jurists, was an activist whose 'commitment was match by industrious research' in the words of A.G. Noorani (The Statesman, 4 April 1996). On 8 March this year, as he was traveling in his car along with the lawyer-wife Rifat Ara, he was stopped at about 6.00 p.m. and dragged out by some armed counter-insurgents who took him to a Rashtriya Rifles vehicle parked nearby. He had earlier attended a U.N. Human Rights Commission Conference, and was due to leave for another Conference this year on 18 March. There was much agitation about his abduction, including the filing of a habeas corpus petition by his wife. But all this could not save his life. On 27 March his dead body was fished out of the Jhelum river near Rajbagh in Srinagar city. It had a bullet mark on the forehead. The counter-insurgents who aided the army in abducting Andarbi did not long survive the completion of their job.

On 5 April, five mysterious dead bodies were found near Pampore in Pulwama district. A few days later, it was reported by the Press that these were the counter-insurgents who had aided Rashtriya Rifles to waylay and pick up Andarbi. The army evidently decided to finish off these untrustworthy accomplices, for Andarbi's killing had led to a major furore nationally and internationally, and a division bench of the Srinagar High Court had set up a Special Investigation Team of the J&K Police to probe the killing. The Hurriyat leaders said to us that about 50

counter-insurgents have been thus killed after outliving their usefulness to the Indian Army.

One night in September 1995, five or six armed Kashmiri youth raided the campus residence of Prof. A.S. Bhat, Professor of Law and Registrar of Kashmir University. With guns slung on their shoulders they silently searched the Professor's house as he and his family looked on in terror. Neighbours saw men of the Rashtriya Rifles outside the house, covering the search by their proteges. After searching each room the armed brigade trooped out, commenting 'bach gaya'. The same night they searched the houses of a few more faculty members, the University women's hostels, and also the men's hostels, beat up some protesting students, all under the watchful eyes of the Rashtriya Rifles, and left coolly. Next day, there was a demonstration on the campus in protest against the previous night's raid.

Elimination of Political Opponents

One of the principal targets of the counter-insurgents is the Jamaat-e-Islami. The Hizbul Mujahideen, which has for the last three to four years been the strongest of the militant groups in the valley. The Hizbul Mujahideen, the Jamaat-e-Islami, and persons sympathetic to these organisations are targeted by the counter-insurgents in army protection. Activists of the Hizbul Mujahideen, being armed, are in a position to protect themselves from these State-sponsored assailants, but that is not the case with those of the Jamaat or allied Islamic organisations. They have been the worst sufferers of the Government of India's counter-insurgency strategy of fostering armed groups of youth to play the role of a Kashmiri surrogate of the Indian Army. The People's Rights Organisation of New Delhi, in a report titled 'Counter-insurgency in Kashmir' says:

Unarmed civilians, especially the activities of Jamaat-e-Islami who had been providing food and shelter to the militants are the specific targets of these outfits. Thousands of natives have been displaced from their ancestral residences after being dubbed as sympathisers of Jamaat-e-Islami, and their properties have been occupied, sold out or destroyed. Around 350 residences of suspected Jamaat activists and Hizbul Mujahideen militants have been blasted so far.

Abdul Gani Lone of the Hurriyat Conference told us that the pro-Government militants board buses, abuse and beat bearded men alleging

that they are Jamaat sympathisers and rob them with impunity while the army men look on. It must be stressed that in all these depredations, the counter-insurgents are not merely aided and abetted but **physically accompanied** by the armed forces. Not only the Jamaat, but all Islamic organisations are hit by these attacks. Prof. Basheer Ahmed Muttoo of the physics faculty of S.P. College, Srinagar, who was associated with the Islamic Study Circle and with the Iqbal Memorial Trust which runs schools in the valley, was shot dead by the counter-insurgents at his residence in Soura, Srinagar, on 15 May this year. They also shot at Prof. Yousuf Omar Khan of the Department of Electrical Engineering, Regional Engineering College, Srinagar, who was also associated with the Iqbal Memorial Trust and its schools. Fortunately, he was not fatally hit, and is presently recovering at the AIIMS, New Delhi. Other pro-Jamaat intellectuals killed by the counter-insurgents include Mahmood Ahmed, medical practitioner and Abdul Rashid Shah, public prosecutor at the Magistrates' court in Handwara, Kupwara district. They were killed in November 1995.

The Jamaat and its sister organisations are not alone in being targeted by the counter-insurgents. We have already mentioned the role played by them in the killing of Jalil Andrabi who was not a Jamaat activist but a human rights activist and lawyer. We have also spoken of the killing of newspaper editor Sheikh Ghulam Rasool Azad. Zafar Mehraj of Zee TV and Reuters was abducted by counter-insurgents as he was returning from an exclusive interview with Kuka Parrey, a prominent counter-insurgent leader, on 8 December 95, and shot and left in a seriously wounded condition. Fortunately, he survived. What all these persons, whether Jamaat activists or not, have in common is that they belong to the Kashmiri intelligentsia that is supportive of self-determination, or at least critical of the Government of India's abysmal human rights record in the valley, though they may have differed among themselves about the nature and the means of the goals of the Kashmiri struggle. The terrorising and physical elimination of intellectuals who are part of the Kashmiri struggle for self-determination is a major aim of the Indian army's strategy of counter-insurgency through the medium of sponsored pro-government militancy. Many Kashmiri intellectuals said to us that the Indian State thereby seeks to decimate the thinking element of the Kashmiri struggle, an unpardonable purpose that it seeks to hide under the military-sounding rubric of counter-

insurgents. Thanks to the counter-insurgents, quite a few academics of Kashmiri University dare not stir out of the four walls of the campus, and speak in hesitant tones even within the four walls. A senior faculty member said to us that “if they know I am talking to you, I may be attacked”. ‘They’ refers to the counter-insurgents. A similar sentiment was expressed to us by the intelligent and articulate research scholars of the University who said “we are forced to suspect even you”. We also observe that there was an election office of one of the counter-insurgent groups just outside the main gate of the University.

Attacks on Hurriyat Leaders

What is true of the intellectual representatives is even more true of the political leadership of the Kashmiri struggle. Two main leaders of the All Party Hurriyat Conference, Syed Ali Shah Geelani and Abdul Gani Lone, have suffered repeated attacks on their houses and person. On 16 October 1995, pro-army militants barged into the house of Abdul Gani Lone in Rawalpura, Srinagar, with the intention of attacking him. He escaped, and they took the gun of the security guard and ran straight into a CRPF camp for shelter. On 31 October there was a rocket attack on the house of Syed Ali Shah Geelani in Hyderpora, Srinagar. Later, in January, February and April this year, there were grenade attacks on Lone’s house. On 10 April, within one hour of the grenade attack on Lone’s house, there was a grenade attack on the house of Geelani. There were rocket/grenade attacks again on the house of Geelani on 17 and 18 May, All of them suspected to be the handiwork of counter-militants. Today these two Hurriyat leaders have remodelled their houses to look like fortresses. They have raised high walls, set up iron railings and have built outhouses to protect their houses from rocket or grenade attacks.

These attempts to decimate the political leadership of the Kashmiri struggle are of a piece with the attempt to eliminate the pro-azadi intellectuals, the human rights activists and journalists. The counter-militants are very useful for these purposes, for they are as much Kashmiris as the persons to be eliminated. They can approach and beguile their targets much more easily than the men of the armed forces. They have more knowledge of local and habits. They can mix and merge in the surroundings as no army man can. Above all, acting through them to commit crime provides an easy alibi to the Government of India and

its Administration in Jammu and Kashmir: if some Kashmiris have developed hatred of the movement for self-determination and its leadership, what can poor India do? How is it to blame?

Universal Hatred for 'Counter-militants'

No wonder that these Kashmiris who have become willing tools in the hands of the Indian government are commonly described as 'renegade militants' by Kashmiris. Interestingly, not only the Hurriyat leaders, Jamaat activists or other pro-azadi partisans but even steadfast integrationists such as Congressmen described them as 'renegades'. Indeed, what we found remarkable is that in spite of the wide divergence of views prevalent in Kashmir about the seven year old struggle for Azadi, there is an overwhelming uniformity of views about two matters: One is the firm desire to secede from India, and the other is the condemnation of the counter-insurgents as renegades. explaining the latter, Yasin Malik of JKLF said that 'Kashmiris are basically anti-India', meaning that they are as firm in their dislike of those who collaborate with Indian authorities to the detriment of the struggle for self-determination as in the commitment to self-determination itself.

From the reactions of Congressmen who are otherwise friendly with the Indian authorities, it appears that acting as armed agents of the Indian authorities is a thing detested universally in the valley.

Official statistics (given by the Army's Public Relations Officer in Srinagar) indicate that 624 militants surrendered in 1995. This year there have been about 300 surrenders upto April. Certainly, not all of these have become counter-insurgents. Nor are all counter-insurgents surrendered militants. many of them are, but there are some who have taken to counter-militancy out of personal vengeance for some act of perceived injustice done to them by the militants; some who have done so due to the pressure of the armed forces; some who have found the temptations of licensed criminality monetarily attractive; and so on. As we have said earlier, it is not our contention that no Kashmiri has a right to differ from or fight against the movement for independence from India.

But this right to political dissent is merely a convenient camouflage for the Government of India to legitimise a reprehensi-

ble policy of arming, adding and abetting armed groups allowed impunity to kill, loot and murder, so long as they serve the Indian Government's needs.

Origins and Activities of the Counter-militants

Who and how many are these counter-militants? The People Rights Organisation (PRO) of New Delhi has prepared an informative profile of these counter-insurgent groups. The report has identified eight group : *The Ikhwan-ul-Muslimoon*, led by Jamshed Shirazi alias Kuka Parrey, which is the strongest and most feared of these groups, and is spread all over the valley but is especially strong in Anantnag and Baramulla district; the *Muslim Mujahideen*, led by Ghulam Nabi Azad, which also has its base in Anantnag; the Muslim Liberation Army led by Chowdhry Jalaluddin, which is concentrated in Kupwara district; *The Ikhwan* (or J&K Ikhwan) led by Liaqat Ali alias Hilal Haider, which also has its base in Anantnag; and smaller groups such as the *Indian Al-Barq*, also of Kupwara; the *Hussaini Commandos* operating in Budgam district, *Taliban* operating in Srinagar district, and the *Kashmir Liberation Jihad Force*. The PRO report details the process which helped the Indian Army to procure the services of these counter-insurgents; the inter-group rivalry and fight for hegemony between the militant groups such as Hizbul Mujahideen and Ikhwan-ul-Muslimoon; the militants' policy of physical extermination of these whom they consider enemies of the Kashmiri people or agents of the Indian Army; the criminalisation of militancy; etc. (One tendency we noticed in Kashmir is that even otherwise perceptive people do not acknowledge any of these weaknesses as sources of counter-militancy; they insist dogmatically that all the counter-insurgents were Army agents from the beginning).

The PRO report also indicates that for many of these counter-insurgent groups, the felling of trees and the smuggling of timber from the rich Himalayan forests, and general loot and extortion of the people, is an important activity. The armed forces that accompany them turn a blind eye to these depredations. It is the fees paid and the incentive offered by the Indian State for their collaboration in finishing off the forces of Kashmiri azadi. And this attraction is one important source of recruitment to counter-insurgency. That this thoroughly immoral, illegal and anti-democratic policy can only create conditions or anarchic

criminality in Kashmir, and further increase the alienation of Kashmiris, is evidently a matter of no concern for the Indian rulers, who are finally convinced that the gun will solve the Kashmir problem.

Rashtriya Rifles' Role in Tandem

The main instrument in the creation of counter-insurgents is the Rashtriya Rifles (RR). This is part of the Army. It is a specially constituted counter-insurgency wing, answerable to the Union Home Ministry. A Senior Congressman of Kashmir (who has since been elected M.P.) blurted out to us that the RR is a gang of 'criminals and ruffians'. He then hastily checked himself and added that officers from the rank of Lieutenant upwards are gentlemen, but those below are ruffians. There is evidently something odd about this Force of gentlemen-officers which recruits ruffian-jawans. It is perhaps more important to realise that licensed and authorised criminality, both official and sponsored, is part of the strategy of counter-insurgency, as understood and practised by the Indian State. men of the RR routinely accompany the counter-insurgents of the Ikhwan-ul-Muslimoon in their depredations. We were witness to a strange scene at Srinagar Airport on 20 May. Outside the airport's main gate all vehicles were being stopped and checked by men of the armed forces, presumably to detect any explosives hidden in the baggage. Accompanying the armed forces were five or six counter-insurgents who were at the same time peeping into the vehicles to identify the passengers. Such combined operations by the armed forces and the counter-militants are very common in the valley. They raid residences together, kill together and conduct searches and seizures together. When the counter-militants indulge in loot or robbery for gain, the armed forces look on protectively.

The armed forces make no secret of all this. One officer of the RR said to us candidly 'we are deliberately corrupting them (i.e., the surrendered militants) with wine and money'. In his view, they were to be used till the Parliament and Assembly polls were over. 'Then we will disarm them', he says, 'or they may just decide to kill them, as the army has already been doing'. As a professor of Kashmir University said, 'Once their purpose is served, or they grow too big, they will be eliminated'. We have already seen some examples of this policy.

‘USE AND THROW AWAY’

This number 50 does not include the biggest, most mysterious and most horrible instance of the policy of ‘use and throw away’ (in the words of Hurriyat leader). Most Kashmiris are reluctant to talk of the incident, at least to outsiders. Perhaps that is because it involves, not some criminalised ex-militants, but a whole wing of the respected Jammu Kashmir Liberation Front (JKLF), the wing owing allegiance to Pakistan based Amanullah Khan who parted ways with India-based Yasin Malik. Shabir Siddiqui was the leader of this pro-Amanullah Khan wing. It is widely believed, but not admitted before strangers, that this Shabir Siddiqui faction had an ‘understanding’ with the Government of India. A Professor of Kashmir University, who bound us to strict anonymity, said angrily at the armed forces who have a heavy presence near the Hazratbal shrine knew perfectly well about the goings on at the Hazratbal head quarters of Shabir Siddiqui’s JKLF. Seven faculty members of the Regional Engineering College, Srinagar, were abducted and tortured at the Hazratbal headquarters by Shabir Siddiqui’s men who, according to the Professor, wanted some jobs and positions for men of their choice in the College. The armed forces and policemen did nothing to help the victims.

But almost the whole of the Siddiqui faction’s important leaders and cadre, including Siddiqui himself, were finished off in an operation by the Special Task Force of the J&K Police during the last week of March this year. On 24 March, there was a crackdown on the JKLF office at Hazratbal in which 8 militants and Commander-in-Chief Basharat Raza were killed. The rest of that faction’s men, including Shabir Siddiqui himself, agreed after a few days to surrender without resistances. It was announced on 29 March that they had been taken a few days to surrender without resistances. It was announced on 29 March that they had been taken into custody. But on 30 March, the whole lot of them, 24 in number, including Siddiqui himself, were declared to have died in an ‘encounter’. Did they resist in the last moment after having invited the confidence of the authorities with the offer of surrender, or were they wiped out in cold blood to hide the traces of whatever understanding the authorities has with them? The latter seems more likely, considering how thorough and totally one-sided the operation was.

‘Counter-insurgency’ includes the use of brutal force to break the hartals and strikes enforced by the militants. Shops that down their shutters are forced to open. The locks are shot at and shattered. We were told at Baramulla that shopkeepers known to be sympathetic to the Jamaat-e-Islami are forced to open their shops first. The purpose of this is to humiliate the shopkeepers and make an exhibition of the army’s victory over the militants. In all this, the armed forces and the pro-army militants act together. In November 1995, there was an incident at pampore town where Ikhwan-ul-Muslimoon counter-militants forced shopkeepers to open shutters during a bandh call given by the Hizbul Mujahideen. When the shopkeepers resisted, the Ikhwan-ul-Muslimoon men opened fire. The Army entered on their behalf and they jointly indulged in gun-fire and arson. Six civilians including two women were killed, and thirty houses and shops with goods worth crores of rupees were gutted.

At Anantnag town, J&K Ikhwan, one of the counter-militant outfits, did not allow the reopening of shops that had closed in response to a Hizbul Mujahideen call for hartal last year. This led to a protest by the traders of Anantnag, who went on a strike for two months. Hurriyat Conference leaders Abdul Gani Lone and Shabir Ahmed Shah tried to mediate in the matter when they went to Anantnag on the occasion of the death anniversary of Qazi Nissar, the slain Mirwaiz of South Kashmir. But instead of accepting the mediation the counter-insurgents kidnapped Lone, who was later released.

HURRIYAT LEADERS ON COUNTER-INSURGENCY

Almost all prominent APHC leaders have several times so far been the targets of clandestine attack by the Indian army or the government-sponsored militants. Though every attempt has so far failed yet the extreme danger to which the lives of these leaders' is exposed has been causing serious concern among their followers about their safety. Concern about this relatively recent development has already been expressed at the international level and the government of India has been asked to take necessary steps to ensure the safety of these leaders. It is interesting to note that the local administration offered a couple of times to arrange for the safety of these leaders but these leaders rejected the offer on the plea that they could not accept the gesture from those very people who have been killing our brethren. Instead they demanded sophisticated weapons so that they could arrange the services of their own trusted men. In reply to the Administration's refusal to do so these leaders argued that if some people in Doda district have been given weapons for self-defence why the same thing should not be done in their case. The government and the Defence officials as usual refute the accusations of the involvement of the security forces in the attacks on the Hurriyat leaders and as in other incidents lay the blame on the 'unidentified' gunmen or attribute the attacks to the inter-group rivalry. It is worthwhile to record here under the reaction of some of the would have been victims of these planned attacks :

Syed Ali Shah Geelani, a prominent leader of the APHC, whose residence at Hyderpora, Srinagar, was attacked on many times since October 31, 1995, said: "India has been writing a very ugly history book in Kashmir during the past seven years." He added that India "through its counter-insurgency operations is responsible for killing many civil rights activists such as Mr. H.N. Wanchoo, a well-known trade unionist and human rights activist on December 5, 1992; Dr. Farooq Ahmed Ashai, a reputed orthopedic surgeon and human rights activist, on February 18, 1993; Dr. Abdul Ahad Guroo, a well-known cardiologist

and freedom fighter, on April 1, 1993, and Prof. Abdul Ahad Wani in the middle of 1994.

Khwaja Abdul Ghani Lone another prominent leader of the APHC was has so far survived at least four attempts on his life, the latest being on 11th June 1996 when just outside his Rawalpura residence, a highly-powerful car bomb, completely destroyed or greatly damaged more than a dozen of houses and shops in the locality. Mr. Lone's residence too was badly damaged. Before this latest attack and the one on February 25, 1996, Mr. Lone, at a press conference held on January 4, 1996, at the Press Club of India, blamed the numerous attacks on Hurriyat leaders on the Indian intelligence agencies and occupation forces. He said :

“... New Delhi has unleashed its security forces to eliminate Kishmiris popular leadership and thus damper the people's struggle for freedom. . . . renegades have been accommodated in the RR Camps and are armed and paid handsome amounts on a regular basis. They are free to use State government vehicles, and when that is not enough they seize private vehicles for their use. . . . The renegades are being assigned tasks of liquidating political leaders and workers and blasting their houses. The government's calculation is that its tactics will bring about inter-group clashes among militants. So far hundreds of political workers and leaders of Jama'at-e-Islami have been killed. In the same way, the houses of politicians, human rights defenders, journalists, and the homes of all those people suspected to be militants or militants' sympathisers are being blasted.”

At Pampore on March 6, 1996, Mr. Shabir Ahmed Shah, yet another prominent Hurriyat leader escaped an assassination bid on his life while he was there to console the victims of India's scorched-earth policy. A day earlier at least 40 houses were burned down and several people shot dead in this township. Even as Mr. Shah was consoling the affected families, the Indian government-sponsored terrorists enjoying the cover of the Indian army, hurled two grenades in his direction and fired at him. Fortunately, they missed the target and Mr. Shah escaped unhurt. Speaking to reporters he blamed India's "Research and Analysis Wing (RAW) for the attack. He said, "It is obvious that New Delhi is desperately trying to eliminate all those who challenge its occupation of Kashmir within as well as outside Jammu and Kashmir.”

There have been several attempts on the life of the Hurriyat's another prominent leader, Mr. Mohammad Yasin Malik. One of the serious attempts was made on the day of Idul-Fitr (Muslims festival at the end of a month-long fasting) in Islamàbad (Anantnag) on February 21, 1996. He along with his associate Mr. Shakeel Ahmed Bakhshi was seriously injured when a group of armed men struck them with rifle-butts and clinched fists. They had to be admitted to hospital in Srinagar and then at Delhi. Mr. Malik and Hurriyat Conference squarely blamed the so-called pro-India militants for the attack.

**DETAILS OF HUMAN / PROPERTY LOSS
INFLECTED BY
INDIAN FORCES AND THEIR AGENTS
IN
KASHMIR
UNDER THE 'COUNTER-INSURGENCY'
OPERATIONS
(UP TO JULY 1996)**

NOTE

- * *The List is not exhaustive in nature, it provides details about the victims of the so called "Counter-Insurgency" operations carried by the Indian forces in Tandem with the renegade militants.*
- * *The list does not include victims of infamous catch & kill policy.*
- * *The list does not include the details about the innocent people killed during cross firing/indiscriminate firing or retaliatory actions by the government forces*
- * *The list does not include the details about the heavy property losses inflicted on general masses before this latest phase of so-called Counter-Insurgency operation.*

LIST OF SENIOR CITIZENS / PUBLIC PERSONALITIES KILLED BY FORCES AND THEIR AGENTS

S.No.	Name	Parentage	Residence	Age	Profession	Date of Killing	Agency
1.	Haji Ab. Razak Mir	Haji Ameer din	Bichru Kulgam	50	Ex. MLA of MUF	03-11-95	Army/Agents
2.	Dr. Mehmood Ahmad	Mohd. Ramzan	Diyal Gam Anantanag	55	Doctor (CMO)	22-11-95	-do-
3.	Gh. Qadir Sailani (Advocate)		Dalgate Srinagar	45	Advocate	Oct. 95	Agents
4.	Ab. Khalik Dar	Gh. Qadir Dar	Chand Pora, Anantanag	50	Head Master	03-11-95	-do-
5.	Ab. Gaffar Lone	Ab. Ahad Lone	Ashtingoo, Bandipora	50	Ex. Police Officer		-do-
6.	Gh. Mohd. Bhat	Ab. Rahman Bhat	Aragam, Bandipora	50	Head Master M.A., B.Ed.	01-05-95	-do-
7.	Nazir Ahmad Lone		Aloosa Bandipora	40	M.A., B.Ed.	1995	-do-
8.	Gh. Nabi Teli	Ali Mohd. Tali	Batapora, Ganderbal	38	B.A., B.Ed.	30-09-94	-do-
9.	Ab. Karim Bhat	Gh. Ahmad Bhat	Chewa Safapora	45	B.A., B.Ed.	06-11-95	-do-
10.	Ab. Khalik Wani	Gh. Qadir Wani	Madwan, Hajan	40	Princiipal, M.A., B.Ed.		-do-
11.	Mohd. Shafi Peer	Gh. Mohd. Peer	Khonmo, Srinagar	45	Irrigation (Deppt.)	Dec. 94	-do-
12.	Habibullah Makdhoomi	Saifullah	Tujar, Sopore	55	Teacher (Pvt. School) Imam Masjid Jamia	May 95	-do-
13.	Mohd. Sidique Dar		Ranawari, Srinagar	60	Teacher (Pvt. School)	10-10-95	-do-
14.	Mohd. Ismail Bhat	Mohd. Ramzan Bhat	Machwoo Badgam	55	M.A. M.Ed.		
15.	Noor Mohd. Khan	Mohd. Ramzan	Lajura, Pulwama	35	Shopkeeper	07-12-95	-do-
16.	Ab. Rashid Shah	Pir Shah	Dragmulla, Kupwara	40	Public Prosecutor	25-11-95	-do-
17.	Mohd. Akram Najar	Ab. Khaliq	Lajura, Pulwama	85	Imam Jamia Masjid	07-12-95	Agent
18.	Asiya	D/o Gh. Nabi Lone	Ajas Sonawari	04	Child	17-05-95	A/Ag.
19.	Ab. Rashid Lone	Ab. Karim Lone	-do-	30	Police Personal	-do-	-do-
20.	Ab. Aziz Peer		Nagre Mal Pora (Kup)		Z-E-O. M.A., B.Ed.		
21.	Gh. Ahmad Zargar		Tiker, Kupwara		Teacher		

S.No.	Name	Parentage	Residence	Age	Profession	Date of Killing	Agency
22.	Altaf Ali Khan		Hihama, Kupwara,		B.A., B.Ed.	17-05-95	
23.	Sonaulah Dangroo	Wali Mohd. Dangroo	Hard Shewa (Sopore)	40	-do-	4/5 Feb. 95	-do-
24.	Ab. Ahmad Baba (Khatib)	Gh. Hassan Baba	Chari Shrief (Bud)	45	Govt. Teacher	04-02-96	BSF Custodial Death
25.	Haji Habibullah Ganie	Lal Ganie	Danger Pora (Sopore)	55	Business man	10-12-95	-do-
26.	Gh. Mohd. Shah	Ab. Aziz Shah	Buoo, Tral	42	Forester	Jan. 96	Ag.
27.	Jailil Inurabi	Syed Gh. Qadir Indrabi	Peer Bagh (Bud)	40	Advocate	27-03-96	A/Amy Custodial killing
28.	Gh. Hassan Mir	Gh. Mohd. Mir	Pinglan (Pulwama)	60	Ex. M.L.C.	08-04-96	Agents/A
29.	Ab. Khaliq Mir	Shaheed Kha. Amir Mir	Ratanipora (Pul.)	50	Imam Masjid	09-04-96	-do-
30.	Sheikh Gh. Rasool Azad	Mohd. Shaban	Tulbugh, Pampore	40	Editor, Rahnamai Kashmir	10-04-96	R.R. Custodial killing
31.	Bashir Ahmad Madoo		Soura Sgr.	50	Professor	16-05-96	Agents/Army
32.	Mohd. Amin Bhat	Mohd. Rajab Bhat	Tral	50	Police Law officer	01-07-96	-do-
33.	Ali Mohd. Qurashi (Shahbaz)		Handwara Kupwara	55	Principal	3/4-07-96	-do-
34.	Gh. Mohd. Ganie		Khoor Pattan	60	Businessman		Agents

DISTRICT WISE LIST OF PERSONS KILLED BY THE INDIAN FORCES AND THIER AGENTS

DISTT. ANANTANAG

S.No.	Name	Parentage	Residence	Age	Profession	Date of Killing	Agency
1.	Ali Mohd. Ahanger	Haji Hibiullah	Nayid Khai (Ang.)	35	Shopkeeper	1990	Army
2.	Bashir Ahmad Rather		Diya Gam (Ang)	30	Student	15-12-90	-do-
3.	Ab. Gani Sheikh	Habibulla Sheikh	-do-	50	Govt. Teacher	-do-	-do-
4.	Ab. Rahim Najar	Gh. Nabi Najar	-do-	46	Carpenter	-do-	-do-
5.	Nazir Ahmad Dar	Mohd. Ahsan Dar	-do-	40	Farmer	-do-	-do-
6.	Bashir Ahmad Reshi	Mohd. Akbar	-do-	25	Student	1991	-do-
7.	Bashir Ahmad Magray		Lalan -do-	23	-do-	-do-	-do-
8.	Wife of Nazir Ahmad Shah		Kaltar -do-		House wife	-do-	-do-
9.	Daughter of Nazir Ahmad Shah		-do-		-do-	-do-	-do-
10.	Farooq Ahmad Mir	Mohd. Abdullah	Dught Bugh		Farmer	-do-	-do-
11.	Mohd. Yaqoob		Shachan -do-		Farmer	-do-	-do-
12.	Mohd. Amin Sheikh	Gh. Mohd. Sheikh	Bun Diya Gam	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
13.	Tariq Ahmad		Takya Bahram Shah		Student	10-03-92	-do-
14.	Ab. Gani Mir	Ab. Aziz Mir	Fanel	40	Pathwari	02-05-92	-do-
15.	Muzafar Ahmad	Mohd. Abdullah	Batpora Diyalgam	30	Govt. Employee	17-06-92	-do-
16.	Ab. Harned Bhat	Mohd. Maqbool	Nafal Arrg	28	Business man	27-11-92	-do-
17.	Mohd. Amin Rather	Mohd. Abdullah	Diya Gam	20	Student	1993	Army
18.	Mohd. Abdullah Darzi		Water Gam		Talior Master	1993	-do-
19.	Mohd. Shaban Bhat	Noor-ud-din	Magray Pora	30	Business Man	04-08-93	-do-
20.	Mohd. Yousuf Bhat	Mohd. Mohidin Bhat	Path Bagh	35	Govt. Employee	21-12-93	-do-
21.	Assadullah Mir	Gh. Mohd. Mir	Bun Diya Gam	55	-do-	04-11-93	-do-

S.No.	Name	Parentage	Residence	Age	Profession	Date of Killing	Agency
22.	Mohd. Ismail		Bun Diyal Gam	21	Student	1994	Army
23.	Bashir Ahmad Beigh	Assadullah Beigh	Nafal (Ang.)	38	Pvt. Teacher	24-10-94	-do-
24.	Mohd. Ayoob Wani	Ab. Gaffar Wani	-do-	38	Business Man	27-11-94	-do-
25.	Ali Mohd. Kumar	Gh. Ahmad Kumar	Takya Bahram	42	Medicate	29-05-95	-do-/Ag.
26.	Mohd. Saleem Wagay	Ab. Samed Wagay	Bun Deyal Gam	35	Watch (Mec)	30-04-95	-do-
27.	Showkat Ahmad Itoo	Bashir Ahmad	Mati Dora	16	Student	21-07-95	-do-
28.	Gh. Hassan Rather	Rajab Rather	Lalan -do-	60	Farmer	09-95	-do-
29.	Mohd. Abbas Dar	Gh. Mohd. Dar	Dabran	30	Shop Keeper	29-10-95	-do-
30.	Doctor Mahmood Ahmad	Mohd. Ramzan	Diyal Gam (Ang.)	48	C.M.O.	21-11-95	-do-
31.	Sabzar Ahmad	Ab. Gani Rather	Diyal Gam	18	Raida Ban	30-12-95	-do-
32.	Maqsood Ahmad Bhat	Gh. Qadir Bhat	Kathoo	45	Driver	89	Army
33.	Ab. Aziz Mir	Gh. Hassan Mir	Marhama	26	Police Man	03-90	-do-
34.	Gh. Nabi Lone	Gh. Ahmad Lone	Kush Row Malan	26	Business Man	24-10-90	-do-
35.	Sona-ullah Bhat	Ab. Aziz Bhat	Marhama	22	Pvt. School Tr.	03-90	-do-
36.	Fayaz Ahmad	Ali Mohd. Tantray	Goripora	22	Student	1992	-do-
37.	Mohd. Maqbool Dass	Noor Mohd. Dass	Waghama	40	Govt. Driver	09-03-94	-do-
38.	Azize	W/o Haji Gh. Qadir Wani	Manhana	55	House Wife	28-03-94	-do-
39.	Rahtee	W/o Mohd. Abdullah	-do-	40	-do-	-do-	-do-
40.	Ab. Salam Wani	Gh. Qadir Wani	-do-	24	Shopkeeper	-do-	-do-
41.	Jameela Akthar	Abdullah Sheikh	-do-	14	Student	-do-	-do-
42.	Javeid Ahmad	-do-	-do-	07	Child	-do-	-do-
43.	Imtiyaz Gull	Gull Mohd. Wani	-do-	04	-do-	-do-	-do-
44.	Mohd. Yousuf Malik	Mohd. Akbar Malik	Cular	40	Govt. Employee	16-04-94	-do-
45.	Sonaullah Ganie	Ab. Razaq Ganie	Bijbihara (Ang.)	40	Rtd. Principal	20-04-94	-do-
46.	Nazir Ahmad Sofi	Ab. Aziz Sofi	Manhand	25	Student	94	-do-
47.	Farooq Ahmad Nangroo	Khazir Mohd.	Nowshara	20	-do-	-do-	-do-

48.	Ab. Aziz Rather	Mohd. Ahasan	Mirhamai	40	Employee	31-05-95	-do-
49.	Mohd. Rafiq Nangroo	Ama Nangroo	-do-	52	Business	-do-	-do-
50.	Ali Mohd. Mir	Gh. Hassan Mir	Saloor	40	Employee	-do-	-do-
51.	Gh. Mohi-ud-din Darwesh		Asoora (Ang.)	30	Darwash	31-05-95	Army
52.	Ab. Rashid Thakur	Ahamadullah	Goori -do-	20	Driver	08-10-95	-do-
53.	Ab. Hameed Bhat	Mohd. Ismail Bhat	Pazalpora -do-	22	Govt. Employee	14-10-95	-do-
54.	Gh. Mohd. Ganie	Mohd. Anwer	Goori	16	Student	14-10-95	A/Ag.
55.	Bashir Ahmad Rather	Gh. Ahmad Rather	Chand Pora	29	Employee	-do-	-do-
56.	Showket Ahmad Lone	Gh. Ahmad Lone	Kharhama	15	Student	-do-	A.
57.	Ab. Khaliq Dar	Gh. Qadir Dar	Chand Pora	47	Head Master	-3-11-95	A/Ag.
58.	Gh. Hassan Sofi	Gh. Mohd. Sofi	Saler	42	Medicate	25-06-94	-do-
59.	Gh. Hassan Baba	Ab. Ahad Baba	Wagard	40	Business	07-07-94	-do-
60.	Mohd. Abdulah Shah	Mohd. Maqbool	Karshah Gam	46	Farmer	04-95	-do-
61.	Assadullah Bhat	Gh. Qadir Bhat	Pal	42	Employee	04-10-95	-do-
62.	Ab. Rashid Malik	Mohd. Ramzan	Hangal Paw	20	Student	-do-	-do-
63.	Gh. Mohd. Khan	Rahmatullah Khan	Hapath Nad.	30	Labour	10-11-95	-do-
64.	Mailk Nisar	Gh. Rasool Malik	Verinag	30	Shopkeeper	21-07-90	CRP
65.	Gul Mohd. Mir	Shaban Mir	Palpora		Farmer	1991	A
66.	Mohd. Khalil Naoiko	(Son-in-law) Hassan Mir	Pal Pora Hakoora		Farmer	1991	CRP/Army
67.	Gh. Ahmad Mir	(Son-in-law) Aziz Malik	-do-		-do-	-do-	-do-
68.	Ab. Aziz Malik		-do-		-do-	-do-	-do-
69.	Mohd. Yousuf Naikoo	Ab. Aziz Naikoo	Panzwaa		Labour	-do-	-do-
70.	Gh. Hassan Sofi	Sonaullah Sofi	Larki Pora	45	Sofi	03-92	-do-
71.	Altaf Hussain Shah	Mohd. Abdullah	Nowgam	20	Student	22-09-92	-do-
72.	Gul Mohd. Shah	Mohd. Maqbool Shah	Kushi Pora	45	Labour	03-92	-do-
73.	Bashir Ahmad Malik	Gh. Ahmad Malik	Than Kot	30	Farmer	-do-	-do-
74.	Gh. Nabi Khanday	Mohd. Subhan	Shwer Lakbun	45	Tanga Ban	04-93	-do-
75.	Hajra Bano	D/o Ab. Rahim Tali	Haler Dajen	18	Student	-do-	-do-
76.	Nisar Ahmad Mir	Ab. Kabir Mir	Gund Umer	25	Farmer	05-93	-do-

S.No.	Name	Parentage	Residence	Age	Profession	Date of Killing	Agency
77.	Showket Ahmad Khandy	Mohd. Dilawar	Larki Pora	18	Student	05-93	CRP/Army
78.	Mimoona Akther	D/o Mohd. Sidique	Damhal	25	Student	08-93	-do-
79.	Maha Jabeen Akhter	-do-	-do-	18	-do-	-do-	-do-
80.	Mohd. Amin Khan	Gh. Hassan Khan	Prani Gam	50	Shopkeeper	09-93	-do-
81.	Mohd. Yousuf Mir	Ab. Salam Mir	Koot	25	Labour	16-09-93	A/Ag.
82.	Manzoor Ahmad Beigh	Mohd. Jabar	Dal Pora	16	Student	11-93	-do-
83.	Gh. Nabi Rather	Gh. Qadir	Larki Pora	18	-do-	14-03-93	-do-
84.	Ab. Rashid Shah	Mohd. Abdullah	Kriere	30	Labour	06-94	-do-
85.	Ab. Rahman Mir	Razak Mir	Zamel Gam	26	Student	07-94	-do-
86.	Fayaz Ahmad Sheikh	Mohd. Yasin	-do-	18	-do-	-do-	-do-
87.	Mohd. Yousuf Wani	Gh. Mohd. Wani	Darain	26	Govt. Employee	-do-	-do-
88.	Bashir Ahmad Lone	Habib Lone	Koot		Labour	20-09-94	-do-
89.	Mohd. Akbar	Fatah Mohd. Mughal	Kume Koot	60	Govt. Teacher	23-09-94	-do-
90.	Mohd. Naseem Shah	Syed Ahasan Shah	But Gund	55	-do-	23-09-94	-do-
91.	Mohd-ud-din Bhat	Ab. Gani Bhat	Aodahran	40	Employee	08-09-95	-do-
92.	Bashir Ahmad Malik	Habibullah Malik	Dooru	65	Rtd. Teacher	02-11-95	-do-
93.	Ab. Salam Bhat	Ab. Gani Bhat	Fatah Pora	50	Shopkeeper	09-95	-do-
94.	Ab. Rashid Sheikh	Gh. Mohd. Sheikh	Larki Pora	25	Labour	12-95	-do-
95.	Gh. Mohd. Koka	Gh. Ahmad Koka	Shangas	22	-do-	14-07-94	-do-
96.	Ab. Rashid Ahanger	Ab. Gani	Birri Agan	27	Ahanger (Black smith)	08-04-95	-do-
97.	Mohd. Rafiq Sheikh	Ali Mohd.	Shalie Pora	20	Farmer	19-04-95	-do-
98.	Mohd. Ashraf Sofi	Gh. Hassan Sofi	Achabal	23	Shopkeeper	14-04-95	-do-
99.	Gh. Nabi Sofi	Ab. Rahman	-do-	24	-do-	-do-	-do-
100.	Mohd. Ashraf Shah	Gh. Hassan Shah	Shali Pora (Ang.)	28	Shopkeeper	29-05-95	A/Ag.
101.	Mohd. Yousuf Ahanger	Mohd. Subhan	Nowgam	22	Govt. Employee	03-06-95	-do-
102.	Riyaz Ahmad Bhat	Ali Mohd. Bhat	Branti Bat Pora	20	Student	27-06-95	-do-

103.	Mohd. Maqbool Sheikh	Fatah Mohd. Sheikh	Bairi Agan	36	Farmer	01-07-95	-do-
104.	Gh. Mohd. Bhat	Mohd. Sultan	Shangas	48	Chokidar	12-08-95	-do-
105.	Gh. Hassan Bhat	Sonaullah Bhat	-do-	50	Forest Gaurd	-do-	-do-
106.	Mohd. Ismail Dar	Mohd. Shaban	Bark Pora	50	Farmer	20-09-95	-do-
107.	Mohd. Yousuf Padroo	Ab. Salam	Nanwani	48	Pvt. Teacher	26-09-95	-do-
108.	Nazir Ahmad Sheikh	Gh. Rasool Sheikh	Bark Pora	16	Driver	02-10-95	-do-
109.	Molvi Rahmatullah	Mohi-ud-din Khan	Brasana	80	Molive	05-10-95	-do-
110.	Gh. Rasool Padroo	Gh. Ahmad	Nowgam	37	Tailor Master	12-12-95	-do-
111.	Molvi M. Shaban		Dand Pora	28	Farmer	19-01-91	-do-
112.	Ab. Majeed Ago		Adhal	33	Employee	-do-	-do-
113.	Nisar Ahmad Ahanger	Gh. Hassan	-do-	27	Farmer	29-01-91	-do-
114.	Mohd. Sharief Lone	Ab. Gani Lone	Hando	27	Govt. Employee	31-01-91	-do-
115.	Gh. Mohd. Tantray		Adigam (Ang.)	31	Farmer	31-01-91	Army
116.	Gh. Mohd. Bhat	Gh. Rasool Bhat	-do-	29	-do-	-do-	-do-
117.	Ab. Hameed Bhat	Mohd. Abdullah	-do-	24	-do-	-do-	-do-
118.	Nisar Ahmad Wagay	Gh. Hassan	Cokernag	30	Sheer Gojri	01-02-91	-do-
119.	Mohd. Yousuf Wagay	-do-	-do-	27	-do-	-do-	-do-
120.	Nisar Ahmad Dar	Gh. Rasool Dar	Nagam	28	Govt. Employee	-do-	-do-
121.	Nazir Ahmad Bhat	Ali Mohd. Bhat	Sogam	30	Medicate	11-02-91	-do-
122.	Assadullah Malik	Ab. Gani Malik	Lisar Cholgarn	45	Farmer	03-91	-do-
123.	Ab. Salam Zigoo	Ab. Aziz	Nagam	40	-do-	03-91	-do-
124.	Ab. Salam Itoo		Noor Pora	38	-do-	03-91	-do-
125.	Mohd. Yousuf Malik	Ama Malik	Dantha Pora	28	-do-	11-91	-do-
126.	Ab. Salam Bhat	Gh. Mohd. Bhat	Badroo	48	Najar	24-01-92	-do-
127.	Arshid Hussain Lone	Mohd. Ibrahim Lone	Bandoo	19	Student	14-08-92	-do-
128.	Fayaz Ahmad Daka	Mohd. Jamal	Dev	15	-do-	14-08-92	-do-
129.	Ab. Rashid Daka	Mohd. Sultan	-do-	32	Farmer	-do-	-do-
130.	Ab. Satar Sheikh	Ali Mohd. Sheikh	-do-	55	-do-	-do-	-do-
131.	Miskeen Bakerwal		Dev	58	Bakerwal	14-08-92	-do-

S.No.	Name	Parentage	Residence	Age	Profession	Date of Killing	Agency
132.	Gh. Nabi Mir	Gh. Qadir Mir	Mahsare Pora		Tailor	11-92	Army
133.	Showket Ahmad Lone	Ab. Aziz Lone	Hardpora	20	Student	29-03-93	-do-
134.	Gh. Mohi-ud-din Zagoo	Mohd. Subhan Zagoo	Mahsare Pora	40	Govt. Employee	11-92	-do-
135.	Gh. Qadir Sheikh		Budas Gam	40	Farmer	11-01-93	-do-
136.	Mohd. Jalil Malik	Ab. Aziz Malik	Nowgam	50	Business Man	04-93	-do-
137.	Mohd. Jabar Pararray	Mohd. Sidique	Hulard	42	Govt. Employee	06-93	-do-
138.	Gh. Nabi Wani	Mohd. Afzal Wani	Bader	44	-do-	-do-	-do-
139.	Manzoor Ahmad	Ab. Ahad Tantray	Watnad	25	Farmer	15-09-93	-do-
140.	Mohd. Yousuf Azad		Sawaf	35	Businessman	12-10-93	-do-
141.	Mohd. Ayoob Bhat	Ab. Aziz Bhat	Manz Dahrana	29	Farmer	11-93	-do-
142.	Gh. Hassan Bhat	Ab. Kabir Bhat	-do-	45	Govt. Employee	-do-	-do-
143.	Gull Hassan Khan	Mohd. Ramzan	Maha Sari Pora	32	Farmer	03-03-94	-do-
144.	Bashir Ahmad Khan		Mati Badhar	29	-do-	12-05-94	-do-
145.	Gh. Mohd. Sheikh		Iqbal Pora	23	Moochi	11-06-94	-do-
146.	Showket Ahmad Bhat		Zaloor	28	Pvt. Employee	20-06-94	-do-
147.	Gh. Nabi Khanday	Ali Mohd. Khan day	Mati Hind	18	Student	03-95	-do-
148.	Farooq Ahmad Lone	Haji Gh. Mohd.	Harld	25	Student	04-95	-do-
149.	Zahoor Ahmad Wani	Mohi-ud-Din	Akhan Gam	22	Student	11-06-95	A/Ag.
150.	Mukhtar Ahmad	Mohd. Akbar Mughal	Akhan Gam	23	Govt. Employee	11-06-95	A/Ag.
151.	Farid Ahmad	Habibullah Ganie	Dangam	35	-do-	11-06-95	-do-
152.	Gh. Nabi Wani	Ab. Salam Wani	Suf	43	Businessman	-do-	-do-
153.	Shabir Ahmad Najar	Mohi-ud-din	Harld	21	Student	20-11-95	A
154.	Malik Nazir Ahmad	Mohd. Jamal	Shatroi Nawgam	45	Govt. Teacher	15-11-95	A/Ag.
155.	Mohd. Amin Mir	Gh. Mohd. Mir	Diyaigam	45	Peon	-do-	-do-
156.	Gh. Nabi Wani	Mohd. Sultan	Khupora	20	Student	14-06-95	A
157.	Manzoor Ahmad	Ali Mohd. Thoker	Zaradipora	32	Govt. Employee	26-02-96	Army/Agents

158.	Fayaz Ahmad	-do-	-do-	30	Police Constable	-do-	-do-
159.	Ab. Rashid Bhat	Mohd. Ramzan	-do-	28	Farmer	-do-	-do-
160.	Gh. Mohd. Bhat		Nowgam Shangas	60	-do-	07-03-96	-do-
161.	Shahnawaz		Katpora	13	Student		
162.	Fatah Mohd. Bhat		Nowgam, Shangas	45	Farmer	07-03-96	-do-
163.	Mohd. Abbas		Dabran	29		14-04-95	-do-
164.	Ab. Samad Bhat		Katrasoo	45	Teacher	21-03-96	-do-
165.	Ab. Ahad Bhat		Kanzso		Education		
166.	Manzoor Ahmad Malik		Dahrana	25	Farmer	11-93	BSF
167.	Gh. Qadir Bhat		Haruthru Devipora	25	-do-	08-92	-do-
168.	Ab. Rahman Bhat	Mohd. Akli Bhat	Shrangas Nowgam	22	-do-		-do-
169.	Gh. Rasool Wani		Sherpora Shangas	19	-do-		-do-
170.	Bashir Ahmad Bhat	Gh. Mohd. Bhat	Utersoo Khanpoor	27	-do-		-do-
171.	Farooq Ahmad Bhat	Assadullah Bhat	Dethoo Kuthar	25	-do-		-do-
172.	Mohd. Yousuf Sheikh	Mohd. Jamal	Haruthru	25	-do-		-do-
173.	Ab. Rashid Bhat		Khul (Kothar)	30	-do-		-do-
174.	Gulzar Ahmad Pandit	Sonaullah	Chand Pora Bijbihara	28	Student	01-02-96	Agents
175.	Gh. Rasool Malik	Gh. Nabi Malik	ShlItroo Brang	50	Govt. Employee	22-01-96	-do-
176.	Gh. Hassan Ganie	Gh. Nabi Malik	Danwath	40	Sofi	22-01-96	Agents/A.
177.	Mohd. Ayoob Khan	Ab. Gani Khan	Hiler	32	Shopkeeper	-do-	-do-
178.	Mohd. Jabbar Itoo	Gh. Mohd. Itoo	Hiler	35		-do-	-do-
179.	Mohd. Rafiq Wani	Ab. Razak Wani	Soof	25	Student	19-02-96	-do-
180.	Fatah Mohd. Bhat	Ab. Gani Bhat	Nowgam	48	Shopkeeper	07-03-96	-do-
181.	Gh. Mohd. Bhat	Ab. Wahab Bhat	-do-	55	Farmer	-do-	-do-
182.	Mushtaq Ahmad Ganie	Ahad Ganie	Shelepura	30	Employee	20-03-96	-do-
183.	Ab. Salam Sofi	Gh. Hassan Sofi	Dooru	35	Shopkeeper	12-02-96	-do-
184.	Master Mohd. Jamal	Habibullah Rather	Larkipora	55	Govt. Teacher	22-03-96	-do-
185.	Master Ab. Salam	Gh. Ahmad Dar	-do-	55	-do-	-do-	-do-
186.	Ab. Rehman Bhat	Khala Bhat	Fatah Pora	45	Farmer	-do-	-do-

S.No.	Name	Parentage	Residence	Age	Profession	Date of Killing	Agency
187.	Gh. Rasool Bhat	Fatah Bhat	Fath Pora, Anantanag	60	Rtd. Govt. Teacher	08-05-96	Army/Agent
188.	Gulzar Ahmad Yattoo	Gh. Qadir Yattoo	Utrosa, Anantanag	17	Student	10-05-96	-do-
189.	Mohd. Abdullah Bhat	Ab. Gani Bhat	Pahlipora, Anantanag	48	Govt. Employee	23-05-96	-do-
190.	Bashir Ahmad Padder	Mohd. Ramzan	Khairdarsoo, Anantanag	24	Farmer	-do-	-do-
191.	Latief Ahmad Magray	Ab. Gani Magray	Jogi Gund, Anantanag	18	Farmer	20-06-96	-do-
192.	Mohd. Younis Peer	Mohd. Rafique	Fada, Anantanag	27	Student	25-06-96	-do-
193.	Mohd. Maqbool Bhat	Gh. Hassan Bhat	Trahyow, Anantanag		Govt. Teacher	27-07-96	-do-
194.	Manzoor Ahmad Bhat	Gh. Rasool Shah	Achabal, Anantanag	32	-do-	27-06-96	-do-
195.	Gulzar Ahmad Bhat	Ab. Gani Bhat	Arizal, Anantanag	24	Business man	-do-	-do-
196.	Mohd. Ashraf Baba	Gh. Mohammad Baba	Andhiduroo, Anantanag	28	Student	-do-	-do-
197.	Shabir Ahmad Ganie	Ab. Gaffar Ganie	Anantanag	28	Student	17-07-96	-do-
198.	Master Mohd. Amin Shah		Mukund Pora, Anantanag	45	Govt. Teacher	17-07-96	-do-
199.	Ab. Rashid Dar		Radwani Payeen	45		-do-	-do-
200.	Manzoor Ahmad Dar	Mohd. Ramzan	Rahpora Khudwani (Ang)	40	Line man Power	-do-	-do-
201.	Mst. Rahti		Kulgam	45	House Wife	22-07-96	-do-
202.	Ab. Rashid Mattoo	Ab. Ahad Mattoo	Buchrou, Anantanag	35		17-07-96	-do-
203.	Gh. Hassan Bhat	Mohd. Ramzan Bhat	Magray Pora Achabal	30		23-07-96	-do-
204.	Ab. Salam		Kaphara Pahalgam	40	Contractor	27-06-96	-do-
205.	Mohd. Yousuf Bhat		Hangal Buch, Anantanag	35	Farmer	05-08-96	-do-
206.	Ab. Majeed Itoo		-do-	40	-do-	-do-	-do-
207.	Shabir Ahmad Shah	Mohd. Yousuf Shah	Laroo Kulgam, Anantanag	18	Student P.U.C.	06-08-96	-do-

DISTT. BARAMULLA

S.No.	Name	Parentage	Residence	Age	Profession	Date of Killing	Agency
1.	Ab. Majeed Chopan	Gh. Mohd. Chopan	Machi Pora	25	Tanga Ban	Jan. 96	RR/Ag.
2.	Habibullah Makhdoomi	Saifullah	Tujar Baramullah	55	Imam Jamia Masjid	May 95	Agents
2.	Ab. Gani Lone	Ab. Ahad Lone	Pattan Krieri	35	Govt. Teacher	05-12-95	-do-
4.	Ab. Rashid Farhad	Ab. Khaliq	Palhalan Pattan	45	Govt. Teacher	28/29-11-95	Army
5.	Bashir Ahmad Khan	Mohd. Salam Khan	-do-	19	Student	25/26-11-95	-do-
6.	Fayaz Ahmad Dar	Ab. Gani Dar	-do-	30	Govt. Teacher		-do-
7.	Latief Ahmad Mir	Gaffar Mir	-do-	30	-do-		-do-
8.	Fayaz Ahmad Wani	Ab. Salam Wani	-do-	14	Student		-do-
9.	Tariq Ahmad Wani	Ab. Khaliq Wani	Sultan Pora Pattan	25	Business Man		-do-
10.	Ab. Ahad Bhat		Goush Bugh Pattan	45	-do-		-do-
11.	Ab. Khaliq Najar		-do-	30			-do-
12.	Mrs. Shaheena	Ab. Gani Mir	Mongri Pora, Bandipora	15		25-10-95	-do-
13.	Haji Habibullah	Lala Gani	Danger Pora, Sopore	65	Business Man	10-12-95	-do-
14.	Mohd. Ramzan Malik		Palhalan Pattan	35	Shopkeeper	4/5-02-96	Army/Agent
15.	Sonaullah Dangroo	Wali Mohd.	Shewa Zain Geer	40	Govt. Teacher	-do-	-do-
16.	Mamuddin Najar		Khasan Bandipora				
17.	Gh. Rasool Mir		Logri Pora	60	Numberdar	18-02-96	-do-
18.	Gh. Ahmad Wani	Jalal-ud-din	Ajas Sonawari	68	Soical Worker	17-02-96	-do-
19.	Ab. Rashid Lone	Ab. Karim Lone	Ajas Sonawari, Bandipora	35	Police Man	-do-	-do-
20.	Asiya Bano	Gh. Nabi Lone	-do-	04	Child	-do-	-do-
21.	Mohd. Abdullan Rather	Mohd. Munwar Rather	-do-	65	Farmer	-do-	-do-
22.	Gh. Mohi-ud-din Parry		Hajan Sonawari	32	Shopkeeper		-do-
23.	Ab. Karim Bhat	Gh. Ahmad Bhat	Ch. wa Safapora	55	Head Master B.A. B.Ed.	06-11-95	-do-
24.	Ab. Khaliq Wani		Madwan Hajan	50	Principal	21-06-95	-do-

S.No.	Name	Parentage	Residence	Age	Profession	Date of Killing	Agency
25.	Sonaullah Tali	(S.L.) Ab. Khaliq Bhat	Naid Khai	42	Mill Owner	11-06-95	Agents/Army
26.	Gh. Rasool Khan		-do-		Farmer	-do-	-do-
27.	Gh. Mohi-ud-din	Ab. Subhan	Ashtingo (Bnd)	50	Numberdar	29-02-95	-do-
28.	Gulzar Ahmad Zarger	Ali Joo Zarger	Malangam, Bandipora	55	Teacher	01-03-95	-do-
29.	Ab. Rahman Bhat	Rahmatullah Bhat	Aloosa, Bandipora	45	Professor	May 93	Agents/Army
30.	Ab. Gaffar Lone	Ab. Ahad Lone	Ashtango, Bandipora	50	Rtd. Police Officer		-do-
31.	Nazir Ahmad Lone	Mohd. Ahsan	Aloosa, Bandipora	40	Teacher M.A. B.Ed.	1995	-do-
32.	Gh. Mohd. Bhat	Ab. Rahman Bhat	Arigam, Bandipora	50	Head Master M.A. B.Ed.	01-05-96	-do-
33.	Mohd. Sidiq Bhat	Mohd. Sultan	Ganstan Sumal	45	Docter	1995	-do-
34.	Mohd. Yousuf Bhat	Khalil Bhat	Ajas Sumbal	25	Farmer	30-11-94	BSF
35.	Nazir Ahmad Rather	Kabir Rather	-do-	24	-do-	01-95	-do-
36.	Shahzulla	Saifullah	-do-	21	-do-	08-94	-do-
37.	Nasir Ahmad Shah	Ab. Rahim	Saderkore Sonawari	18	Student	08-95	-do-
38.	Mohd. Maqbool Bhat	Gh. Qadir Ganie	Sonawari	20	Labour	10-12-95	-do-
39.	Mohd. Yousuf Zarger	Ab. Khaliq Zarger	Waripora. Safapora	23	Gold Smith	-do-	-do-
40.	Syed Gh. Jeelani	Syed Gh. Mohd.	Safapora	35	Imam Jamia Masjid	Sept. 94	-do-
41.	Mohd. Ashraf Bhat	Mohd. Sidiq	Safapora	30	Farmer	Oct. 93	-do-
42.	Gh. Mohd-ud Din	Khazir Mohd. Khan	-do-	25	Student	05-11-95	-do-
43.	Gh. Mohd. Khan	Ab. Gaffar Khan	Asham Sonawari	25	Farmer	95	Agents/Army
44.	Manzoor Ahmad	Mohd. Abdullah	-do-	28	-do-	1995	-do-
45.	Ali Mohd. Rather	Mohd. Sultan Rather	-do-	40	-do-	-do-	-do-
46.	Zahoor Ahmad Khan	Ab. Salam Khan	-do-	25	-do-	-do-	-do-
47.	Mohd. Sidiq Khan	Mohd. Ashraf Khan	-do-	60	-do-	-do-	-do-
48.	Gh. Hassan Dar	Ab. Jabbar Dar	Banyari Sonawari	35	Patwari (Govt.)	July 95	-do-
49.	Fayaz Ahmad Dar	Mohd. Akbar Dar	-do-	25	Farmer	-do-	-do-
50.	Noor Mohd. Dar	Mohd. Akbar	-do-	35	-do-	-do-	-do-

51.	Deen Mohd. Dar	Ab. Aziz Dar	-do-	22	-do-	-do-	-do-
52.	Ab. Hameed Shah	Gh. Nabi Shah	Quil Muqam, Bandipora	40	Govt. Teacher	01-04-95	-do-
53.	Ab. Rashid Shah	Gh. Hassan Shah	-do-	65	Ex. Army Captain	-do-	-do-
54.	Ab. Rahman Lone	Mohd. Munawar	Aloosa, Bandipora	50	Farmer	20-03-96	-do-
55.	Mohd. Sultan Bhat	Haji Habibullah	Boutingo, Sopore	56	Business man	09-11-95	-do-
56.	Mohd. Akbar Bhat	Ab. Rahim Bhat	Gamroo, Sumbal	40	Farmer	06-08-95	-do-
57.	Mohd. Afzal Malla	Ali Mohd.	Shilwat, Sumbal	40	Imam Masjid	14-10-95	Ag/Anny
58.	Ab. Aziz Malla	Mukthar Ahmad	-do-	40	-do-	-do-	-do-
59.	Mst. Dadri	W/o Mohd. Sidiq Dar	Banyari Sonawari	60	House Wife	June 95	-do-
60.	Hassina Bano	Gh. Nabi Rather	Prang Sonawari	22	Nil	-do-	-do-
61.	Gh. Nabi Rather		-do-	50	Farmer	-do-	-do-
62.	Habibullah Wagay	Mohd. Wagay	Sadoonara Sonawari	40	-do-	July 95	-do-
63.	Tariq Ahmad Mir	Sonaullah Mir	-do-	25	-do-	-do-	-do-
64.	Ab. Hameed Bashki	Habibullah Baskhi	Chewa Sfapora	30	-do-	24-06-95	-do-
65.	Ab. Ahad Dar	Gh. Nabi Dar	-do-	30	-do-	Aug. 95	-do-
66.	Saif-ud Din Malik	Ismail Malik	Sumbal	32	-do-	08-01-95	-do-
67.	Riyaz Ahmad Ganie	Ali Mohd. Ganie	Inder Kote, Sumbal	25	Police Constable	20-03-94	Army
68.	Ab. Rashid Parray	Gh. Nabi Parray	Sumbal	27	Doctor	Sept. 95	-do-
69.	Mohd. Ashraf Dar	Mohd. Akbar Dar	Banyari, Sonawari	25	Farmer	Aug. 95	-do-
70.	Mushtaq Ahmad Peer	Gh. Mohdi-ud-din	-do-	30	-do-	-do-	-do-
71.	Ali Mohd. Dar	Gh. Mohd. Dar	Duslipora, Sumbal	30	Farmer		Ag/Force
72.	Bashir Ahmad Bhat	Gh. Nabi Bhat	Trigam, Sumbal	34	-do-	1994	-do-
73.	Ab. Majid Dar	Hassan Dar	Inder Kote, Sumbal	20	-do-	May 94	-do-
74.	Mohd. Amin Tukroo	Gh. Hassan Tukroo	-do-	22	-do-	-do-	
75.	Mohd. Ashraf Shah	Saif-ud-din Shah	Saderkote, Sonawari		Carpet Workc	07-06-90	-do-
76.	Mst. Shamena	Subhan Lone	Athwator, Bandipora			-do-	-do-
77.	Manzoor Ahmad Lone	Sultan Lone	Gund Pora Nandipora			10-06-95	-do-
78.	Ab. Khaliq Mir	Afzal Mir	Qazi Pora Bandipora			-do-	-do-
79.	Mohd. Sidiq Sofi	Abdullah Sofi	-do-			-do-	-do-

S.No.	Name	Parentage	Residence	Age	Profession	Date of Killing	Agency
80.	Mohd. Ashraf Mathanji	Samadullah Mathanji	Kulhama			11-07-95	Agent/Army
81.	Rubina Akther	Mohd. Yousuf	Ashtngo Bandipora			17-07-95	-do-
82.	Gh. Mohd. Sheikh	Mohd. Subhan Sheikh	-do-			29-02-95	-do-
83.	Gulzar Ahmad Zargar	Ali Joo Zargar	Malangam	50			-do-
84.	Ab. Hamid Shah	Gh. Hassan Shah	Quil Muqam, Bandipora	45	Farmer		-do-
85.	Ab. Ahad Jan	Gh. Ahmad Jan	Wanagam, Bandipora		-do-	21-04-96	-do-
86.	Gh. Nabi Malik		Khayar	38	Farmer		Agent/Army
87.	Gh. Ahmad Khan		Gani Pora, Pattan	50	Business man	18-04-96	-do-
88.	Gh. Hassan Rather		Agular, Goughbugh			12-04-96	-do-
89.	Mohd. Maqbool Malik		Palhalan	45	Imam Masjid	14-04-96	-do-
90.	Ab. Aziz Khan	Mohd. Yousuf Khan	Hapatnar, Bandipora			25-10-95	-do-
91.	Beggo Chacha	Mandro	Khayar, Bandipora			11-02-95	-do-
92.	Mohd. Altaf Ganie	Ramzan Ganie	Watapora, Bandipora			15-09-95	-do-
93.	Gulab Khan	Shah Wali Khan	Duban			11-02-95	-do-
94.	Gh. Hassan Khan	Ab. Rahim Khan	Darda Pora			26-02-95	-do-
95.	Nazir Ahmad Ganie	Ahad Ganie	Bankot			20-02-95	-do-
96.	Nazir Ahmad Sofi	Rahim Sofi	Brar			27-02-95	-do-
97.	Ab. Aziz Bhat	Ab. Ahad Bhat	Malangam, Bandipora			02-04-95	-do-
98.	Gulzar Ahmad	Gh. Ahmad	-do-			05-04-95	-do-
99.	Shabir Ahmad Sheikh	Habib Sheikh	-do-			-do-	-do-
100.	Rajwal Thakri	Duda Thakri	Malangam, Bandipora			05-04-95	Army/Agent
101.	Mohd. Ayaz Sofi	Mohd. Ismail Sofi	-do-			6/7-04-95	-do-
102.	Mohd. Shafi Bhat	Gh. Rasool Bhat	Quil Muqam, Bandipora	35	Professor	06-04-96	-do-
103.	Ali Mohd. Dar	Subhan Dar	Vighama, Bandipora	38	Govt. Teacher	08-04-96	-do-
104.	Ab. Rashid Malik	Qadir Malik	Nath Pora	45	Farmer	11-04-95	-do-
105.	Ab. Rahman Bhat	Jabbar Bhat	Malan Gam, Bandipora	40	-do-	-do-	-do-

106.	Bashir Ahmad Bhat	Ab. Ahad Bhat	Bhat Bagh		-do-	12-04-95	-do-
107.	Ajaz-ud-din	Ab. Ahad Chopan	-do-	50	-do-	08-05-95	-do-
108.	Nizam-ud Din	Juma Khan	Panar, Bandipora	40	-do-	18-04-95	-do-
109.	Mohd. Yousuf Malik	Ab. Ahad Malik	Chtiban, Bandipora	50	-do-	16/17-05-95	-do-
110.	Gh. Ahmad Mir	Ab. Aziz Mir	Dardapora, Bandipora	45	-do-	-do-	-do-
111.	Gh. Ahmad Shah	Walayet Shah	-do-	40	-do-	-do-	-do-
112.	Manzoor Ahmad Gojree	Abdullah Gojree	Arigam, Bandipora	30	Farmer	18-05-95	Army/Agent
113.	Jamal Gojree	Sheer Ahmad	Samo, Bandipora	40	-do-	-do-	-do-
114.	Gh. Ahmad Bhat	Anwar Bhat	Watapora, Bandipora	45	-do-	-do-	-do-
115.	Jabar Mir	Hassan Mir	-do-	35	Govt. Employee	-do-	-do-
116.	Mohd. Shafi Jan	Ab. Aziz Jan	Sonawari, Bandipora	43	Handicrafts Employee	26-04-96	-do-
117.	Shabir Ahmad Lone	Mohd. Maqbool Lone	Shraq Wara Baramulla	26	Business man	09-05-96	Agent/Army
118.	Mohd. Ramzan Rather	Ali Mohd. Rather	Narbal Pattan Baramulla	25	Farmer	-do-	-do-
119.	Sona-ul-lah Dar	Ab. Ahad Dar	Dooru Sopore Baramulla	55	Shopkeeper	20-05-96	-do-
120.	Miss Shameema	Subhan Lone	Ath Watoo Bandipora			07-06-96	-do-
121.	Manzoor Ahmad Lone	Mohd. Sultan Lone	Gund Pora Bandipora			10-06-96	-do-
122.	Asha Begam	Mohd. Abdullah	Now Pora Tujar			31-06-96	-do-
123.	Khursheed Ahmad Mir		-do-			-do-	-do-
124.	Ashiq Hussain Mir		-do-			-do-	-do-
125.	Riyaz Ahmad Parry		-do-			-do-	-do-
126.	Gh. Rasool Lone		Tujar Baramulla	60	Govt. Employee	01-07-96	-do-
127.	Gh. Qadir Gojri	Mohd. Ramzan	Chaki Harma	60	Farmer	01-07-96	Army
128.	Gh. Mohd. Wani	Haji Mohi-ud Din	Lodi Pora Pattan	40	Business man	10-07-96	-do-
129.	Gh. Ahmad Dar		Palhalan Pattan	45	-do-	-do-	-do-
130.	Saif-ud-din Bhat		Safapora Baramulla	55	Govt. Teacher	11-07-96	-do-
131.	Mohd. Sidiq Hajam		Safapora Baramulla	25	Govt. Employee Water Workers	11-07-96	-do-
132.	Gh. Mohd. Bhat		Tapper Pattan (Bla)	65	Business man	22-07-96	-do-

DISTT. BUDGAM

S.No.	Name	Parentage	Residence	Age	Profession	Date of Killing	Agency
1.	Gh. Mohi-ud-din Shah	Ab. Khaliq Shah	Chewadar	35	Teacher	21-11-94	Army with Agnts
2.	Gh. Nabi Dev	Gh. Mohd. Dev	-do-	32	Farmer	-do-	-do-
3.	Nazir Ahmad Dar	Gh. Mohd. Dar	-do-	33	-do-	-do-	-do-
4.	Farooq Ahmad	Assadullah Dar	-do-	31	-do-	-do-	-do-
5.	Ab. Rashid Bhat	Ali Bhat	-do-	31	-do-	-do-	-do-
6.	Ali Mohd. Lone	Gh. Ahmad Lone	Makhama	35	Farmer	06-09-91	BSF
7.	Ab. Khaliq Ganie	Ab. Salam	-do-	26	-do-	-do-	-do-
8.	Mohd. Sultan Parray	Gh. Mohi-ud-din	-do-	40	-do-	-do-	-do-
9.	Ab. Sattar	Mohd. Kamal	-do-	35	-do-	-do-	-do-
10.	Mohd. Ashraf Dar	Gh. Rasool Dar	-do-	40	-do-	Sep. 92	-do-
11.	Ab. Majeed Wani	Mohd. Maqbool	Budran	34	-do-	07-12-95	Army/Agents
					(R.R. and few Agents search the house and indiscriminate firing during killing two sons and one injured.)		
12.	Gh. Mohd Wani	-do-	-do-	32	-do-	-do-	-do-
13.	Gh. Mustafa Mir	Khazir Mohd.	Sanoora Kalipora	30	Electric Deptt.	Jan 91	BSF
14.	Syed Gh. Mohd.	Mohd. Yasin	Magam	52	Business man	12-08-95	Army/Agents
15.	Ab. Rashid Mir	Ab. Gaffar Mir	Band Gam	40	Police man	27-02-95	Army/Agent
16.	Ab. Ahad Baba		Chrar Shrief	45	Govt. Teacher	04-02-96	BSF(Custodial death)
17.	Master Gh. Ahmad		Nusrula Pora -do-	60	Retd. Govt. Teacher	26-01-96	A/Agents
18.	Mushtaq Ahmad Panjabi	Amir	-do-	35		05-02-96	-do-
19.	Ab. Khaliq Dar		-do-		Govt. Employee	04-02-96	-do-
20.	Ab. Razak Mir	Ali Mohd. Mir	Crash Pora			20-02-96	-do-
21.	Ab. Jabbar Ganie		Mir Pora	33	Ganie (Butcher)	Oct. 95	-do-
22.	Ali Mohd. Monda		Kawoosa	45	Govt. Teacher		-do-
23.	Ab. Ahad Wani	Abdullah Wani	Soibugh	30	Talior Master		Army
24.	Mohd. Jamal Mir	Ab. Rashid Mir	Nadigam	35	Fanner		-do-

25.	Farooq Ahmad	Ab. Rashid Mir	-do-	30	Kaleen Bafi	-do-
26.	Ali Mohd. Mir	Gh. Qadir Mir	Gotapora	30	Farmer	-do-
27.	Ab. Ahad Wani		Arath -do-	45	-do-	-do-
28.	Sonaullah Paray	Gh. Ahmad Parray	Soibugh	30	Shawl Bafi	-do-
29.	Ali Mohd. Bhat	Gh. Nabi Bhat	-do-	50	Farmer	-do-
30.	Mohd. Akbar Ganie	Gh. Ahmad Ganie	Chatabugh	40	Farmer	Army
31.	Ab. Samad Shah	Gh. Mohd. Shah	Daharmunah	30	-do-	-do-
32.	Habibullah Dar	Mohd. Kamal	Puchro Pora	65	Saw Mechnic	-do-
33.	Gh. Mohd. Dar	-do-	-do-	55	-do-	-do-
34.	Gh. Mohi-ud-din	Habibullah Dar	-do-	38	-do-	-do-
35.	Gh. Mohd. Bhat	Gh. Ahmad Bhat	-do-	24	-do-	-do-
36.	Gh. Ahmad Sheikh	Ab. Ahad	-do-	40	-do-	-do-
37.	Gh. Qadir Dar	Mohd. Akbar	-do-	65	Farmer	-do-
38.	Gh. Nabi Sheikh	Gh. Mohd. Sheikh	Gonda Lassipora	25	Kaleen Bafi	-do-
39.	Tariq Ahmad Dar	Mohd. Sadiq Dar	Allah Pora	20	Student	-do-
40.	Fazi Begam	W/o Mohd. Ismai'	Soi bugh	50	House wife	-do-
41.	Haji Jamal-ud-din	Mohd. Akbar	Ogmonq Tangmarg	70	Shopkeeper	Army
42.	Gh. Ahmad Wani		Tukija Batpora	40	Imam Jamia Masjid	-do-
43.	Gh. Hassan Ganie	Sonaullah Ganie	Gokhama (Tangmarg)	60	Farmer	-do-
44.	Mohd. Munawar	Wali Bhat	Turka Batpora (Tnngmarg)	31	-do-	BSF
45.	Mushtaq Ahmad	Ab. Gaffar	Dew Bugh (Tangmarg)	20	Student	Army
46.	Mohd. Akbar Bhat	Abdullah Bhat	Manglora	32	HMT Employee	-do-
47.	Manzoor Ahmad	Gh. Ahmad Para	Lorki Pora	31	Farmer	-do-
48.	Gh. Nabi Hajam	Abdullah Hajam	Soie Pora	35	Barber	BSF
49.	Ab. Rahman Rasi	Aziz Rasi	Ati Pora Krailwarf	45	Farmer	Army
50.	Bashir Ahmad	Ab. Ahad	Ubrooa	25	Shopkeeper	-do-
51.	Gh. Mohd. Malik	Gh. Ahmad	Dewbugh	48	Farmer	-do-
52.	Ab. Jabbar Dar	Abdullah Dar	Warapora	45	-do-	-do-
53.	Jalil Indrabi	Syed Gh. Qadiri Indrabi	Peer Bagh	40	Advocate	27-03-96 R.R. arrested on 8/3-96 at bypass highway.
54.	Riyaz Ahmad Najar	Ali Mohd. Najar	Ranger Budgam	30		01-07-96 Agent/Army
55.	Farrooq Ahmad Dar	Gh. Mohd. Dar	-do-	25	-do-	-do-

DISTT. KUPWARA

S.No.	Name	Parentage	Residence	Age	Profession	Date of Killing	Agency
1.	Master Gh. Ahmad Zarger		Tiker	40	Govt. Teacher	29/30-01-96	A/Agents
2.	Master Ab. Aziz Peer	Gh. Mohd. Peer	Nagre	60	Z.E.O.	-do-	-do-
3.	Master Altaf Ali Khan		Baha Pora	45		-do-	-do-
4.	Ab. Rahman Lone (Handicaped)		Jigtiyal Hihama	32	Shopkeeper	-do-	-do-
5.	Gh. Ahmad Sofi		Shali Pora	25	Shopkeeper	-do-	-do-
6.	Ab. Aziz Sofi		-do-	45	Tailor Master	-do-	-do-
7.	Mohd. Rustam Gani	Ab. Gani	Kalaroos	35	Employee Food & Supplies	23-01-96	-do-
8.	Gh. Mohi-ud-din Ahanger	Khazir Mohd.	-do-	45	Govt. Teacher	08-02-96	-do-
9.	Bilal Ahmad	Mohd. Ramzan	-do-	12	Student 6th	-do-	-do-
10.	Bashir Ahmad		Hihama		Govt. Teacher	-do-	-do-
11.	Ab. Razak Mir		Bihama			-do-	-do-
12.	Ab. Gaffar Chalkoo		Kupwara		Business man	07-01-96	
13.	Gh. Mohd.		Handwara			04-02-96	BSF killed in Maisuma
14.	Ab. Razak Bhat	Gh. Hassan Bhat	Hihama			25-08-95	A/Agents
15.	Gh. Mohi-ud-din Bhat	Gh. Hassan	Hihama			25-08-95	
16.	Ab. Rashid Reshi		-do-			-do-	
17.	Mohd. Akram Ganie		-do-			11-09-95	
18.	Gh. Mohd. Khan		-do-			-do-	
19.	Bashir Ahmad Khan		-do-			15-09-95	
20.	Ab. Rashid Shah	Pir Shah (Advocate)	Dragmulla	40	Public Prosecutor	25-11-95	
21.	Jana Begam	W/o Gh. Hassan Kumar	Shahnagre	22	House wife	22-01-95	Agents entered in his house and shot dead
22.	Saware Chacha	Dul Cha Cha	Shdlitre	25	Farmer	1995	Army

23.	Mohd. Afzal Naik		Thrina Kup	25	-do-	15-02-96	-do-
24.	Bashir Ahmad Lone	Ab. Gani Lone	Lolab Kup			13-06-96	-do-
25.	Gh. Nabi Malik	Ali Mohd. Malik	Malik Pora	33	R&B	19-04-96	-do-
26.	Gh. Ahmad Khan		Madi Pora Handwara			12-04-96	-do-
27.	Wife of Nazir Ahmad Malik		Pahroo Langth		House Wife	13-04-96	-do-
28.	Habibullah Bhat		Shanagri Kup			20-04-96	-do-
29.	Sonaullah Khaja		Loli Pora Kup			06-03-96	-do-
30.	Gh. Hassan Shah	Gh. Nabi Shah	Kupwara			-do-	-do-
31.	Naza Bano	D/o Mohd. Abdullah	Ujoora Kupwara	14	9th Class	23-05-96	Army
32.	Ab. Gaffar Dar	Gh. Ahmad Dar	Youness Handwara	50		01-07-96	-do-
33.	Ali Mohd. Qurashi (Shahbaz)		Handwara Kup	55	Head Master	04-07-96	-do-
34.	Gh. Rasool		Handwara			-do-	-do-
35.	Maroof Ahmad Shah	Walayat	Brad Pora (Kup)			-do-	-do-
36.	Saie-ud-din Shah		Kalaroos	60	Rtd. Ranger	08-07-96	-do-
37.	Mohd. Ashraf	Sharief-ud Din	Chogal Pora	30		16-07-96	-do-
38.	Gh. Ahmad Ganie		Taki Pora			17-07-96	-do-

DISTT. PULWAMA

S.No.	Name	Parentage	Residence	Age	Profession	Date of Killing	Agency
1.	Gh. Hassan Dar	Lasi Dar	Sanziwatra Pulwama	70	Farmer	07-01-1986	BSF
2.	Mushtaq Ahmad Malik	Gh. Ahmad Malik	Malik Pora	18	Student	27-01-96	-do-
3.	Tanweer Ahmad Wani	Ab. Gani Wani	Chat Pora	22	-do-	95	-do-
4.	Ab. Hamced Malik	Ab. Aziz Malik	Chatergam	30		31-12-95	R.R. Army with Agents
5.	Mohd. Khalil Bhat	Mohd. Kamal Bhat	Loragam Tral	35	Farmer	07-06-95	-do-
6.	Habibullah Wani	Rahman Wani	Lora Jager Tral	60	-do-	12-01-95	-do-
7.	Mohd. Kamal Sheikh	Mohi-ud-din Sheikh	Panzoo Tral	25	Farmer	27-07-94	-do-
8.	Tawseef Ahmad Bhat	Gh. Ahmad Bhat	Dadsara Tral	22	Student	24-01-96	-do-
9.	Mohd. Akram Najar	Ab. Khaliq	Lajura Pulwama	85	Imam Jamia Masjid	07-12-95	-do-
10.	Noor Mohd. Khan	Mohd. Ramzan	-do-	35	Shopkeeper	-do-	-do-
11.	Mohd. Shaban Lone		Awnara Chak	50	Govt. Teacher	28-01-96	-do-
12.	Sonaullah Rasi	Ab. Ahad Rasi	Rasipora	40	Accountant	31-01-96	-do-
13.	Faroze Ahmd Sheikh		Tang Pora	22	Student	27-01-96	-do-
14.	Gh. Hassan Lone	Ab. Sattar Lone	Bandina	45	Govt. Teacher B.A., B.Ed.	Jan 96	-do-
15.	Ab. Rahim Magray		Yar			09-02-96	
16.	Gh. Mohd. Bhat	Ab. Rahman Bhat	Awanti Pora	65	Farmer	14-02-96	Army with Agents
17.	Fareeda Bano		Shadi Marg	9	26-02-96	-do-	kidnaped and dead body thrown on 14-02-96. Agents hurled gemade at his house
18.	Gh. Mohi-ud-din		Malang Pora			17-02-96	-do-
19.	Fayaz Ahmad		-do-			-do-	-do-
20.	Mohd. Akbar Sheikh		Newa Pulwama			-do-	-do-
21.	Ab. Gani Ganie	Gh. Rasool Ganie	Lockety Pora Pulawama	35	Business man		-do-
22.	Mohd. Ashraf Rather		Lajura Pulwama			Feb. 96	-do-

23.	Muzaffar Ahmad Wachkoo		Bona Gam Shopian			27-02-96	
24.	Mohd. Abbas Hajam	Gh. Rasool Hajam	Panzgam	22	Student		A
25.	Gh. Hassan Lone	Gh. Rasool Lone	Dogri Pora	55	Barber		A. Custodial Death
26.	Mohd. Yousuf Dar	Ab. Sattar Dar	-do-	35	Driver		A
27.	Habibullah Bhat	Mohd. Ramzan	Graw Gund -do-	36	Business man		A. Custodial Death
28.	Ab. Rashid Sheikh	Mohd. Shaban	Kol Pora	40	Carpenter	Jan. 1996	A/Agents.
29.	Mohd. Ramzan Ganie	Ab. Rahman	Panzgam	42	Farmer		BSF
30.	Gh. Qadir Dar	Assad Dar	-do-	30	-do-		A
31.	Mohd. Jamal Hajam	Gh. Ahmad Hajam	Badipora	30	Barber	1994	BSF
32.	Fayaz Ahmad Hanroo	Gh. Mohd.	Kakapora Pulwama	17	Student P.U.C.	26-03-94	BSF
33.	Ab. Rashid Dar	Khazir Mohd	Kakapora Pulwama	16	Student	26-03-94	BSF
34.	Fayaz Ahmad Tantray	Gh. Nabi Tantray	Ookh -do-	18	Student T.D.C.	09-11-95	-do-
35.	Ali Mohd. Mir	Ab. Samad Mir	Inder Pulwama	35	Farmer	04-02-96	Army
36.	Ab. Ahad Khandy	Mohd. Ramzan	Kandi-Zal	35	-do-	16-01-94	BSF
37.	Ab. Rashid Najar	Ab. Gani	Inder	38	Farmer	26-01-93	BSF
38.	Ab. Aziz Sheikh	Mohd. Ashoor	Kaka Pora	20	Sweeper	19-11-91	-do-
39.	Mohd. Ramzan Dar	Gh. Ahmad Dar	Yatoh Bag Pampore	60	Hanji (Boat man)	07-09-92	-do-
40.	Mohd. Jabbar Dar	Mohd. Ramzan	-do-	12	-do-	-do-	-do-
41.	Ab. Rahman Dar	Ab. Gafar Dar	Samboor	22	Business man	23-05-95	-do-
42.	Mohd. Maqbool Dar	Haji Asadullah	-do-	25	Business B.A.	05-12-95	Army
43.	Gh. Mohi-ud-din Dar	Ab. Gafar Dar	-do-	25	-do-	-do-	-do-
44.	Shahnaza Akther	D/o Mohd. Sultan	-do-	18	Student T.D.C.	-do-	-do-
45.	Irshad Ahmad Ganie	Gh. Nabi Ganie	Chandhar	16	Tailor	31-12-95	Agents
46.	Hilal Ahmad Khandy	Ab. Rahim Khandy	Watan Pampore	24	Student	23-08-93	Army
47.	Ab. Rahman Malik	Kh. Abdi Malik	Wasoor	35	Farmer	09-30-90	-do-
48.	Mohd. Shafi Malik	Ab. Rahman Malik	Wasoor	18	Student T.D.C.	09-03-96	A
49.	Mohd. Yousuf Malik	Ab. Salam Malik	-do-	18	-do-	-do-	-do-
50.	Ferooz Ahmad Malik	Ab. Salam Malik	-do-	16	-do-	-do-	-do-
51.	Ali Mohd. Dar	Mohd. Rajab	-do-	35	Farmer	-do-	-do-

S.No.	Name	Parentage	Residence	Age	Profession	Date of Killing	Agency
52.	Mohd. Yousuf	Assadullah Malik	Wasoor	37	Govt. Employee	16-01-96	Agents
53.	Mst. Khatje	W/o Mohd. Sultan	-do-	55	Farmer	06-07-92	BSF
54.	Peer Hisam-ud-din	Ab. Salam Shah	Marwal	25	Govt. Employee	18-01-96	BSF
55.	Gh. Mohd. Khan	Gh. Rasool Khan	Bangund	30	-do-	13-10-92	BSF
56.	Gh. Ahmad Bhat	Haji Ab. Kabir	Yari Gam	35	-do- B.A.	-do-	-do-
57.	Mukhtar Ahmad	Lal Sheikh	Mainama	18	Tailor	09-04-93	-do-
58.	Farooq Ahmad Bhat	Mohd. Munawar	Wagan Bag	25	Student	13-06-90	-do-
59.	Nisar Ahmad Bhat	Ab. Gani Bhat	Pinglan	18	-do-	20-11-94	-do-
60.	Manzoor Ahmad	Ab. Ahad Lone	-do-	18	-do-	-do-	-do-
61.	Ab. Gaffar Bhat	Mohd. Ramzan	-do-	35	Govt. Employee	25-09-95	Agents
62.	Ali Mohd. Dar	Son-in-law Ab. Rahman	Pinglan Pulwama	50	Milk man	13-02-95	BSF
63.	Gh. Hassan Dar		Sattwater	60	Farmer	18-01-96	Agents
64.	Mohd. Akram Dar	Gh. Mohd. Dar	Dalal Gam	60	-do-	11-01-96	-do-
65.	Mohd. Akram Najar	Ab. Khaliq	Lajwar	60	Carpenter	08-01-96	-do-
66.	Noor Mohd. Khan	Mohd. Ramzan	-do-	30	Tailor Master	-do-	-do-
67.	Farooq Ahmad	Gh. Mohd. Bhat	-do-	25	Student	23-01-96	-do-
68.	Ferooz Ahmad	Gh. Nabi Sheikh	Tangbon	25	Farmer	10-01-96	-do-
69.	Qazi Ab. Haq	Qazi Ab. Rashid	Baderhama Shopian	29	Petitioner	04-03-96	A/Agents
70.	Master Gh. Qadir	Gh. Hassan Wagay	Raban	38	Govt. Teacher	26-02-96	-do-
71.	Khazir Mohd.		Hafhermal	28	Driver	04-03-96	-do-
72.	Child	Ab. Rahman Mir	Khalan	13	Child	Sept. 95	Army
73.	Mudasar Ahmad	Siraj-ud-din	Wachi	06	Child	1993	Army
74.	Mohd. Yousuf Khan	Gh. Nabi Khan	-do-	42	Farmer	-do-	Ag.
75.	Nazir Ahmad Wani	Ab. Gaffar Wani	Bader Pora	20	Student	-do-	-do-
76.	Gh. Hassan Lone	Abdi Lone	Dogri Pora	60	Farmer	-do-	-do-
77.	Ab. Majeed Dar	Ab. Salam Dar	-do-	20	Student	-do-	-do-
78.	Mohd. Yousuf Dar	Ab. Sattar Dar	-do-	32	Farmer	1994	-do-

79.	Mohd. Shafi Bhat	Ab. Ahad Bhat	Kawani Wachi	35	Student	-do-	-do- Custodial killing
80.	Jamal Hajam	Umer Hajam	Badri Pora	36	Barber	-do-	Ag.
81.	Wali Mohd. Wani	Mohd. Ramzan	Batpora Nahia	43	Business man	-do-	Army
82.	Mrs. Khatijee	W/o Ab. Rahman Najar	Nihama	40	-do-	-do-	-do-
83.	Shabir Ahmad Najar	Ab. Rahman	-do-	11	Child	-do-	-do-
84.	Lasa Guroo	(Son-in-law) Lal. Wagav	-do-	38	Farmer	-do-	-do-
85.	Mohd. Ramzan Naikoo	Gh. Mohd. Naikoo	Beighpora Wachi	60	-do-	Sept. 95	-do-
86.	Ab. Gani Reshi	Ab. Aziz Reshi	Malhoor	52	Business man	-do-	-do-
87.	Shabir Ahmad	Mohd. Ramzan Mir	Pampore	25	Bus Conductor	28-12-95	A
88.	Irshad Ahmad Bhat	Gh. Mohd. Bhat	-do-	25	-do-	-do-	-do-
89.	Hajra Begam	W/o Ab. Gani	-do-	30	House wife	-do-	-do-
90.	Fayaz Ahmad Wani	Gh. Rasool	-do-	35	Business man	Jan. 96	-do-
91.	Ab. Rashid Dar	Mohd. Sultan Dar	-do-	25	driver	-do-	-do-
92.	Mond. Ashraf Rather	Ab. Salam Rather	Lajura	26	Student	02-02-96	Agents
93.	Ali Mohd. Lone	Ab. Ahad Lone	Lal har	38	Farmer	Feb. 96	-do-
94.	Zabir Ahmad Shah	Peer Sharief-ud-din	Drangbal	25	Student	25-02-96	-do-
95.	Muzafar Ahmad	Farooz Ahmad Shah	Kadalbal	22	-do-	28-02-96	-do-
96.	Mukhtar Ahmad Mir	Gh. Hassan Mir	Tral	20	-do-	Jan. 1990	C.R.P.
97.	Mohd. Afzal Bhat	Gh. Mohi-ud-din	Shah Abad	35	Farmer	Sept. 1990	BSF
98.	Gull Khan	Mohd. Maqbool	-do-	45	-do-	-do-	-do-
99.	Mohd. Jabar Bhat	Ab. Gani Bhat	Charsoo	60	-do-	July 1991	-do-
100.	Gh. Ahmad Rather	Ab. Ahad Rather	Noor Pora Tral	70	-do-	-do-	-do-
101.	Ameer Dar		Noor Pora Tral	65	Farmer	July 91	Army
102.	Gani Ganie	Ab. Gaffar Ganie	-do-	45	-do-	-do-	-do-
103.	Gh. Ahmad Ganie	Gh. Mohd. Ganie	-do-	50	-do-	-do-	-do-
104.	Ab. Jabar Bhat	Gh. Mohd. Bhat	Nader	48	-do-	Bec. 91	-do-
105.	Ab. Gani Mir	Gh. Qadir Mir	Ari Pal	32	-do-	-do-	-do-
106.	Mukhtar Ahmad	Gh. Mohd Sheikh	Bat-Gund	21	Student	Jan. 1992	-do-

S.No.	Name	Parentage	Residence	Age	Profession	Date of Killing	Agency
107.	Shabir Ahmad Rasaray	Bashir Ahmad	Gulab Bagh	16	Student	Jan. 1992	BSF
108.	Nazir Ahmad Ganie	Gh. Ahmad Ganie	Khan Kha	30	Govt. Employee	Jan. 1993	-do-
109.	Mirza Muzafar Ahmad	Mirza Mohd. Ahsan	Laroo Gam	27	Student	-do-	-do-
110.	Abdullah Bhat	Gaffar Bhat	Hajan	46	Milk man	Feb. 1993	-do-
111.	Gh. Qadir Najar	Mohd. Sadiq Najar	Sathoor	30	Carpenter	-do-	-do-
112.	Gh. Mohd. Shah	Ab. Rahim Shah	Tral	50	Shopkeeper	-do-	-do-
113.	Gh. Nabi Mir	Ab. Khaliq	-do-	42	Govt. Employee	August 1993	-do-
114.	Bashir Ahmad Wani	Ab. Gani Wani	Dewar Tral		Govt Teacher	16-08-93	-do-
115.	Gulzar Ahmad Wani	Ab. Gani Wani	Dewar Tral	25	Shopkeeper	16-08-93	BSF
116.	Fayaz Ahmad Wani	Mohd. Maqbool	-do-	30	-do-	-do-	-do-
117.	Nisar Ahmad Wani	Mohd. Maqbool	-do-	20	-do-	-do-	-do-
118.	Gh. Ahmad Bhat	Gh. Mohd. Bhat	Dadsar Tral	30	Govt. Teacher	Oct. 93	-do-
119.	Mohd. Shafi Sofi	Gh. Mohi-ud-din	-do-	35	Govt. Employee	-do-	-do-
120.	Ab. Sattar Lone	Abli Mir	Ameer Abad	55	Farmer	-do-	-do-
121.	Amer Reshi	Ahad Reshi	Tral	58	Shopkeeper	-do-	-do-
122.	Gh. Nabi Mir	Mohd. Sidiq	Narstan	50	Farmer	Jan. 1994	-do-
123.	Gh. Mohi-ud-din	Gh. Qadir Wani	Lam Tral	42	-do-	-do-	-do-
124.	Mohd. Gojer	Hassan Gojer	-do-	40	Milk man	-do-	-do-
125.	Mohd. Akbar Gojer		Shahjan	44	-do-	-do-	-do-
126.	Mohd. Ayoob Bhat	Wali Mohd. Bhat	Lar Yar	28	Govt. Employee	-do-	-do-
127.	Mohd. Yousuf Mir	Mohd. Shaban	Dadsar Tral	35	Tailor	-do-	-do-
128.	Gh. Mohd. Bhat	Ab. Rahman Bhat	Awanti Pora	60	Farmer	13-02-96	Agent
129.	Ali Mohd. Mir		Panzjager Tral	20	Farmer	March 94	A
130.	Bashir Ahmad Shah	Ab. Majeed Shah	Medro Tral	40	-do-	April 94	A
131.	Mohd. Yaseen Shah	Gh. Hassan Shah	-do-	30	Unfit Mentaly	-do-	A
132.	Mushtaq Ahmad Bhat	Mohd. Shaban	Charsoo	18	Student	Oct. 1994	A

133.	Ab. Gani Baba	Ab. Aziz Baba	Kanje Nar	60	Business man	Oct. 1994	A
134.	Gh. Mohd. Baba	Ab. Gani Baba	-do-	35	Engineer	-do-	A
135.	Nazir Ahmad Baba	Ab. Gani Baba	-do-	45	Farmer	-do-	A
136.	Gh. Mohi-ud-din Gooru	Ab. Rahman Gooru	-do-	50	-do-	-do-	-do-
137.	Manzoor Ahmad Bhat	Ab. Majeed	Laroo Gam	22	Student	-do-	-do-
138.	Mohd. Kamal Sheikh	Mahad Sheikh	Panzoo	32	Farmer	-do-	-do-
139.	Mohd. Yaqoob	Ab. Gani	Uploon Tral	20	Student	-do-	-do-
140.	Mohd. Maqbool Ganie	Ab. Salam Ganie	Lam Tral	40	Farmer	Farmer	-do- -do-
141.	Master Gh. Qadir	Gh. Mohi-ud-din	Rathsan	35	Govt. Employee	Nov. 94	-do-
142.	Irshad Ahmad	Gh. Rasool	Gulbag Bagh	21	Student	-do-	-do-
143.	Mohd. Khalil Bhat	Kamal Bhat	Lower Gam Tral	40	Farmer	June 1995	A. Custodial death
144.	Gh. Hassan Lone	Gh. Ahmad Lone	Medro Tral	22	-do-	-do-	A
145.	Farooq Ahmad Bhat	Ali Mohd. Bhat	Punglish -do-	35	-do-	July 1995	A
146.	Ab. Rashid Shah	Sadiq Shah	Tral	28	Govt. Employee	August 95	A
147.	Saja Begam	W/o Gh. Rasool Wani	Shikargah	50	House wife	Sept. 95	BSF
148.	Fayaz Ahmad Bhat	Gh. Qadir Bhat	Awantipora	21	Shopkeeper	Dec. 95	Agent
149.	Gh. Nabi Rather	Gh. Ahmad Rather	Dad Sara	28	Driver	-do-	A
150.	Mohd. Akram ASA		Chander Gam	25	Conductor	-do-	A. custodial death
151.	Jalal-ud-din Bhat	Ab. Jabar Bhat	Buoo Tral	23	Student	-do-	Agent
152.	Mohd. Afzal Bhat	Mohd. Ramzan	Awanti Pora	37	Farmer	Jan. 96	Agent
153.	Mohd. Amin Mala	Gh. Mohd. Mala	Noorpor Tral	25	Photographer	-do-	-do-
154.	Gh. Mohd.	Ab. Aziz Shah	Buoo Tral	42	Forester	-do-	AG.
155.	Shafiq Ahmad Khemo	Ab. Majid Khemo	Tral	20	Student	-do-	-do-
156.	Bashir Ahmad Bhat	Gh. Mohd. Bhat	Awantipora	25	Farmer	05-02-96	Agent
157.	Master Mohd. Ashraf	Gh. Nabi Sheikh	L. jwara (Pulwama)	45	Govt. Teacher	16/17-3-96	Ag./Army
158.	Master Ab. Salam	Mohd. Ramzan Pandit	Karim Abad	42	M.A. B.Ed.	12-12-90	BSF
159.	Gh. Hassan Ganie	Gh. Mohd. Ganie	Kisree Gam	30	Govt. employee	14-03-96	Agent with Army Custodial
160.	Gh. Mohd. Bhat	(Son-in-law) Jabar Wani	Laroo (Pulwama)	35	Farmer	17-03-96	-do-

S.No.	Name	Parentage	Residence	Age	Profession	Date of Killing	Agency
161.	Farooq Ahmad Bhat	Gh. Mohd. Bhat	Lalhar (Pulwama)	25	Farmer	12-10-91	BSF
162.	Dur Sheer Ali Malik	Gh. Hussain Malik	Gangoo (Pulwama)	17	Student (PUC)	19-04-93	BSF
163.	Ali Mohd. Dar	Gh. Mohd. Dar	Chewa -do-	32	Farmer	06-09-92	BSF
164.	Mohd. Ashraf Rather	Ab. Salam Rather	Lajwar -do-	20	Student (T.D.C.)	02-02-96	Agent/A
165.	Imtiyaz Ahamad Shah	Ab. Ahad Shah	Baschoan Nowpora	25	Farmer	23-02-96	-do-
166.	Khazir Mohd. Bhat	Wali Mohd Bhat	Humhona Shopian	35	-do-	27-04-95	Army
167.	Gull Mohd. Bhat	Wali Bhat	-do-	45	-do-	-do-	-do-
168.	Mahbooba Akther	D/o Sonaullah Rasi	Rasi Pora	28	Hosue wife	28-05-95	-do-
169.	Gh. Ahmad Nakif	S/o Ab. Gaffar	Turkawangam	45	Business men	26-03-95	Army
170.	Hilal Ahmad Mir	Ab. Rashid Mir	Muleh Chetergam	20	Student T.D.C.	22-05-95	Army
171.	Mohd. Ishak Malla	Gh. Ahmad Malla	Maldara Tukanwon	20	Tailor Master	20-12-94	-do-
172.	Mohd. Shaan		Bishroo			19-03-96	Army
173.	Nazir Ahmad Shah	Gh. Ahmad Shah	Medro	32	Employee	31-03-96	-do-
174.	Noor-ud-din Shah	Peer Habibullah Shah	Sale Tral	45	Farmer	10-02-96	-do-
175.	Bashir Ahmad Mir	Gh. Mohd. Mir	Puchal	35	Farmer	16-03-96	-do-
176.	Bashir Ahmad Mir	Ab. Khaliq Mir	Puchal	15	Student	09-03-96	-do-
177.	Ab. Khaliq Mir	Ab. Aziz Mir	Ratnipora	55	Girdawar (Govt.)	25-03-96	-do-
178.	Gh. Mohd. Rather (Son-in-law)	Gh. Qadir Reshi	Wachi	45	Farmer	03-96	-do-
179.	Manzoor Ahmad Rashi	Gh. Mohd. Reshi	-do-	25	Student	22-03-96	-do-
180.	Mohd. Abdullah Lone	Gh. Mohd. Lone	-do-	25	Farmer	-do-	-do-
181.	Mst. Fazi Begam	Ab. Aziz Mir	Ratnipora	50	House Wife	07-04-96	-do-
182.	Farooq Ahmad Mir	Ab. Aziz Mir	-do-	17	Student	-do-	-do-
183.	Famida Akther	Ab. Aziz Mir	Ratnipora	09	Student	07-04-96	Agent/Army
184.	Haji Gh. Hassan	Gh. Ahmad Mir	Pinglan	60	Social Worker	09-04-96	-do-
185.	Haji Ab. Khaliq	Gh. Ahmad Mir	Ratnipora	65	Imam Jamia Masjid	10-04-96	-do-
186.	Sheikh Gh. Rasool	Sheikh Mohd. Shaban	Pampore	45	Editor Tarjamanik	-do-	-do-

187.	Gh. Mohd. Kuchay	Ab. Khaliq	Barsoo	60	Business man	26-03-96	-do-
188.	Gh. Mohd. Lone	Ab. Ahad Lone	Pulwama	40	Govt. Employee B.A.	27-04-96	-do-
189.	Mohd. Ayub Magray	Gh. Nabi Magray	Dangerpora	38	Business man	27-04-96	-do-
190.	Habibullah Dar	Sattar Dar	Khanmoh	75	-do-	05-05-96	-do-
191.	Bashir Ahmad Shah	Mohd. Yousuf	Khanmoh	40	Agriculture Assistant	-do-	-do-
192.	Bashir Ahmad Pal	Gh. Nabi Pal	-do-	35	Employee (Pvt.)	-do-	-do-
193.	Habibullah Dar	Ab. Sattar Dar	Khanmoh	75	Business man	05-05-96	Ag/Army
194.	Fayaz Ahmad Dar		Wadri	45	Carpenter	14-05-96	-do-
195.	Ab. Khaliq Makroo	Haji Ahmad Makroo	Padgam	30	Business man	20-06-96	-do-
196.	Bashir Ahmad Bhat	Ali Mohd. Bhat	Lal Har	30	-do-	23-06-96	-do-
197.	Mohd. Amin Bhat	Mohd. Rajab Bhat	Tral	45	Police Officer	01-07-96	-do-
198.	Abdulah Qayoom Khan	Sonaullah Khan	Narvawa	30		06-07-96	-do-
199.	Gh. Mohd. Magray	Sonaullah Khan	Nayibal	45		-do-	-do-
200.	Ab. Rahman Khan	Gh. Mohd. Khan	Panzgam	40		08-07-96	-do-
201.	Ab. Rashid Mir		Barsoo	25		09-07-96	-do-
202.	Ab. Jabbar Dar		Agler Shopian	45		-do-	-do-
203.	Mohd. Yousuf Khan		Gunapora	30		10-07-96	-do-
204.	Ab. Hamid Mir		Manz Gam Pora	35		14-07-96	-do-
205.	Gh. Hassan Khar		Manz Gam Pora	45	Profession	14-07-96	Army/Agent
206.	Ab. Rashid Mir		Chak Sidieq Khan	30		-do-	-do-
207.	Shakil Ahmad Magray		-do-	05		-do-	-do-
208.	Habibullah Dar		Bar Bugh Shopian	45		16-07-96	-do-
209.	Ab. Rashid Ahanger	Gh. Hassan Ahanger	Dali Pora	40		17-07-96	-do-

DISTT. SRINAGAR/GANDERBAL

S.No.	Name	Parentage	Residence	Age	Profession	Date of Killing	Agency
1.	Ab. Aziz Bhat		Ganderbal Tulmulla	45	Tailor Mater	03-12-95	A/Ag.
2.	Gh. Hassan Ganie	Ab. Rahim	Hakeem Gund	18	Student (12th Class)	04-12-95	-do-
3.	Ab. Rahman Lone		Dobi Pora	45	Govt. Teacher B.A.	Oct. 95	-do-
4.	Ali Mohd. Tantray	Ab. Razak	Nawabagh	39	Business man	06-05-95	-do-
5.	Bashir Ahmad	Gh. Ahmad Baba	Saloor	45	-do-	08-05-95	-do-
6.	Gh. Ahmad Dar	Ab. Rahim Dar	Sehpora	45	-do-	July 95	-do-
7.	Gh. Nabi Teli	Ali Mohd.	Batpora	38	Govt. Employee B.A., B.Ed.	30-09-94	-do-
8.	Gh. Ahmad Teli	Ab. Wahab	-do-	37	Irrigation Employee	-do-	-do-
9.	Mohd. Afzal		Chakiyagoora	29	Bank Employee	01-11-95	-do-
10.	Mohd. Maqbool	A. Khaliq Magray	Repora Lar	45	Govt. Employee	July 95	-do-
11.	Mohd. Kamal	M. Subhan Sheikh	Chater Gul		Govt. Teacher	Nov. 95	-do-
12.	Mohd. Sabir		Tulmulla	50	-do-	31-01-96	-do-
13.	Mohd. Sidique Dar		Saidakadal Srinagar	60	Teacher, Pvt. School	7/8-10-95	A/Agent
14.	Tariq Ahmad Sofi	Gh. Rasool	Malbagh Srinagar		Bank Employee (Peon)	30-11-95	-do-
15.	Ab. Ahad Waggay	Muktar Ahmad	Maloor	35	Medical Asst.	04-12-95	-do-
16.	Gh. Qadir Sailani		Dalgate	45	Advocate	Oct. 1995	-do-
17.	Farooq Ahmad		Chattabal				
18.	Ab. Rashid Parray		Laway Pora	42	Govt. Teacher	Nov. 1995	-do-
19.	Mohd. Jaffar		-do-				
20.	Ab. Razak Bhat	Gh. Mohd. Bhat	Brain Nishat	60	Govt. Employee	27-02-96	-do-
21.	Ab. Gani Lone	Mohd. Rajab	Ganderbal Ranbirgarh			08-95	
22.	Gh. Nabi Beigh	Habibullah Beigh	Ganderbal			25-01-96	
23.	Mohd. Ramzan Lone	Gh. Mohd. Lone	Akhal Kangan		Govt. Employee	25-02-96	Ag./Forces

COUNTER-INSURGENCY IN KASHMIR

24.	Gulzar Ahmad Kumar	Gh. Mohd. Kumar	Zewan Pantha Chowk	20	Sungtrash (craftsman)	22-03-96	BSF
25.	Bashir Ahmad Mattoo		Soura Srinagar	45	Professor	16-05-96	Agents
26.	Gulzar Ahmad Sofi		Sazgari Pora Srinagar	45	Govt. Employee	10-07-96	Agent/Arm
27.	Mehraj-ud-din Bhat		Gojwara Srinagar	35		10-07-96	-do-
28.	Syed Ahmad Syed		Narbal Srinagar	60	Ex. M.L.A.	16-07-96	-do-
29.	Mohd. Lateef Khan		Gojwara Srinagar	30		29-07-96	-do-

DISTRICT WISE LIST OF RESIDENTIAL HOUSES BLASTED BY FORCES AND THEIR AGENTS

DISTT. ANANTANAG

S.No.	Name	Place	Date	Nature of Damage
1.	Gh. Ahmad Bhat S/o Habibullah	Khul Chora (Ang)	10-01-96	House Blasted
2.	Gh. Qadir Hajam S/o Ab. Razak	-do-	-do-	-do-
3.	Gh. Ahmad Reshi S/o Abdullah	Hassan Pora -do-	07-02-96	House Demolished
4.	Mohd. Maqbool Ganie S/o Ali Mohd.	-do-	06-02-96	-do- Blasted
5.	Assadullah Bhat	Bun Gam -do-	Jan. 96	House Demolished
6.	Mohd. Yousuf Malik	Tulsi Pora (Kul)	22-02-96	House Demolished & Looted
7.	Ab. Gani Naikoo	-do-	-do-	-do-
8.	Gh. Mohd. Dar (And Brothers)	-do-	-do-	-do-
9.	Gh. Qadir Naikoo S/o Reshi Naiko	-do-	Jan. 96	House + Shop. Damaged
10.	Ab. Qudoos Itoo	-do-	-do-	House Demolished
11.	Ab. Salam Dar	-do-	22-02-96	-do-
12.	Gh. Hassan Beigh	Zaridi Pora	-do-	-do-
13.	Gull Mohd. Bhat	Mattan (Ang.)		House+ Motor Cycle
14.	Mohd. Aslam	Chak Khayar (Ang.)		House Demolished
15.	Manzoor Ahmad Bhat	Hanhal Pora		-do-
16.	Mohd. Ashraf Wani S/o Mohd. Ramzan	-do-		-do-
17.	Ali Mohd. Kumar	Nadri Pora		-do-
18.	Gh. Hassan Ganie S/o Qadir	Shangas	Jun. 95	House Blasted
19.	Ab. Aziz Bhat S/o Habib	-do-	18-04-96	-do-
20.	Mohd. Ramzan Mir S/o Ab. Ahad	-do-	-do-	-do-

COUNTER-INSURGENCY IN KASHMIR

21.	Gh. Mohd. Shaker	Anantanag		-do-
22.	Sheikh Gh. Hassan	Shaw Pora		House Demolished
23.	Nazir Ahmad Bhat S/o Ab. Gani	Mahind Bijbihara	March 94	-do-
24.	Qazi Gh. Hassan	Arwani Kulgam	08-07-96	House Blast
25.	Mir Sonauallah	Kajoorra Kulgam	-do-	-do-
26.	Gh. Mohd. Khan	Baskabad	10-05-96	House Demolished
27.	Bashir Ahmad Beigh	Maheei Pora	May 96	House Blast (3 time)
28.	Khaliq Dar S/o Gani	Khanbal	07-06-96	House Demolished
29.	Mohd. Ayoob Alaq Band S/o Gh. Nabi Alaq Band	Mir Danthere	10-06-96	-do-
30.	Mohd. Yousuf Mir S/o Gh. Ahmad Mir	Bagbal	20-06-96	Bouse Burnt and Looted
31.	Mohd. Akbar Dar	Soni Gam	July 96	House Looted
32.	Hakeem Ab. Rehman Wani	Nani Bugh	-do-	House Demolished
33.	Gh. Ahmad Reshi S/o Abdullah	Hassipora (Ang.)	07-02-96	House Demolished
34.	Gh. Ahmad Shah	Panewa Kul		House looted

DISTT. BARAMULLA

S.No.	Name	Place	Date	Nature of Damage
1.	Syed Ali Shah Geelani s/o Syed Peer Shah	Duroo Sopore	18/19-12-95	House Blasted
2.	Bashir Ahmad Beigh S/o Haji Mohd. Akbar	-do-	-do-	House Damaged partly
3.	Nazir Ahmad Beigh	-do-	-do-	-do-
4.	Imtiyaz Ahmad Beigh	-do-	-do-	-do-
5.	Mohd. Ramzan Zarger S/o Assadaullah	-do-	-do-	-do-
6.	Saif-ud Din Shah	Quil Muqam Bandipora	13-11-95	House Blasted
7.	Peer Gayas-ud Din	Khaja Bagh	07-11-95	-do-
8.	Ajaz Ahmad Mir S/o Gani	Mangi Pora	25-10-95	-do-
9.	Sharief-ud Din Shah	Quil Muham	13-11-95	-do-
10.	Sonaullah Najar	Pattan		-do-
11.	Gh. Mohi-ud Din Bhat	Buran Pattan	Dec. 95	-do-
12.	Peer Sonaullah	Pattan	13/14-04-96	-do-
13.	Mohd. Sultan Khan S/o Sonaullah	Duroo Pattan	09/10-05-96	-do-
14.	Gh. Mohd. Lone S/o Ali	Salooa Kreeri		Damaged
15.	Farooq Ahmad Baba S/o Rashid	Khiyar Bandipora	Jun. 96	House Demolished
16.	Gh. Hassan Wani	Nayid Khai	16-06-96	Kitchen Blasted
17.	Gh. Mohi-ud-din Wani	Safapora	20-06-96	House Damaged
18.	Ab. Gaffar Bhat S/o Mohi-ud Din	Gund Jahangir	23-06-96	House Blast
19.	Mohd. Sultan Khan S/o Sonaullah	Duroo Sopore	9/10-06-96	House Blast
20.	Gh. Rasool Wani	Hath langoo Sopore	10-06-96	-do-
21.	Mohd. Sidique Wani S/p Gh. Nabi	-do-	-do-	-do-
22.	Gh. Rasool Wani S/o Gh. Qadir	-do-	-do-	-do-
23.	Gh. Hassan Pandit	Jabal Pora	19-05-96	-do-
24.	Gh. Mohi-ud-din Lone S/o Ahad	Tujer Sharief	06-06-96	-do-
25.	Mohd. Maqbool Lone	-do-	-do-	-do-

COUNTER-INSURGENCY IN KASHMIR

26.	Farooq Ahmad Baba	Khaji Yar Bandipora	June 96	House Demolished
27.	Gh. Hassan Wani S/o Aziz	Pattan	20-06-96	House Blasted
28.	Master Bashir Ahmad	Lariduroo	05-07-96	House Burnt + 3 Shops + Cow Shed
29.	Mohd. Ramzan Bhat	Duroo Sopore	10/11-07-96	House Blast
30.	Mushtaq Ahmad (Musaab)	Ussan Pattan	16/17-07-96	House Demolished
31.	Gh. Mohi-ud-din Bhat	Buran Pattan		House Blasted
32.	Gh. Qadir Khanday S/o Samed Khanday	Khardy	-do-	Looted & Distorted
33.	Sonaullah Najar	Pattan		House Blasted

DISTT. BUDGAM

S.No.	Name	Place	Date	Nature of Damage
1.	Syed Ali Shah Geelani S/o Syed Peer Shah	Hyder Pora Budgam	30-10-95	Missile Attack
2.	Syed Ali Shah Geelani S/o Syed Peer Shah	-do-	25/26-3-96	Ind Time Repeated
3.	Gh. Mohd. Ahanger (S.I.) Ahmad	Munpapay	12/13-11-95	House Blasted
4.	Mohd. Mir S/o Gh. Mohamad	-do-	-do-	-do-
5.	Khazir Mohd. Reshi S/o Gul Reshi	Ompora -do-	18-01-96	House Kitchen Blasted
6.	Gulzar Ahmad Sheikh	-do-	-do-	-do-
7.	Ab. Gani Bhat S/o Wali Bhat	-do-	11/12-12-95	-do-
8.	Gh. Hassan Bhat S/o Mohd. Abdullah	-do-	-do-	-do-
9.	Kabir Bhat S/o Assad	-do-	-do-	Partly Damaged
10.	Ab. Ahad Sheikh S/o Ab. Khalid	Fatran Budgam	31-01-96	H. Demolished
11.	Ab. Rahman Mir S/o Wali Mir	Mir pora	21-10-95	H. Blasted
12.	Ali Mohd. Sheikh	Kandroo Beeru		H. Demolished
13.	Mohd. Akber Parray S/o Ahmad	Chear har Beeru	10/11-01-96	H. Blasted
14.	Ab. Ahad Dar S/o Ab. Gani	Hangi Laway Pora	29-10-95	Kitchen blasted + House
15.	Ab. Samed Parray S/o Gh. Ahmad	Bandgam Budgam	23-11-95	-do- -do-
16.	Darul Fallah Darasgah (School)	Kanipora Budgam	11-12-95	School Building Blasted
17.	Darul-Fallah Darasgah (School)	-do-	23-11-95	Ind Time Repeated
18.	Gh. Rasool Sofi	Mal Bugh		House Blasted Blasted
19.	Mr. Hafizullah (Tehsildar)	Soibugh	25/26-12-95	-do-
20.	Mohd. Ramzan	Badgam	18-12-95	-do-
21.	Habibullah	Beeru Budgam	-do-	-do-
22.	Ab. Khaliq Bhat	Kralpora	18-09-95	-do-
23.	Gh. Mohd. Mir	Budgam	29-09-95	-do-
24.	Dr. Rania	Hasi pora Chadoora	28-11-95	-do-
25.	Ab. Jabar Bhat	Shakir Abad	07-12-95	-do-

26.	Gh. Rasool Bhat	-do-	-do-	-do-
27.	Haji Ab. Rehman Wani	-do-	-do-	-do-
28.	Mohd. Sultan Ganie	-do-	-do-	-do-
29.	Ab. Khaliq Bhat	-do-	-do-	-do-
30.	Gh. Mohd. Khanday	-do-	-do-	-do-
31.	Ab. Samad Koka	Donwari Chadoora		-do-
32.	Gh. Mohd. Mir S/o Wali	-do-		-do-
33.	Mohd. Ayoob Ganie S/o Gh. Ahmad	Ganie Mohalla Budgam	08-01-96	House Blasted
34.	Gh. Mohd. Sheikh S/o Habib Sheikh	-do-	-do-	-do-
35.	Mohd. Abdullah Ganie S/o Sultan	-do-	-do-	-do-
36.	Anwar Subhan S/o Gh. Rasool	Soibugh Budgam	01-03-96	House Blasted
37.	Dr. Mohd. Sultan S/o Gh. Rasool	-do-	-do-	Nursing Home
38.	Widow of Gh. Ahmad Dar S/o Mohd. Ismail	Guthpora	20-03-96	House Blasted
39.	Zahoor Ahmad (Tehsildar) (Collector)	Wathoor	03-03-96	-do-
40.	Gh. Mohd. Dar	Guth Pora	20-03-96	-do-
41.	Mohd. Maqbool Wani (Tehsildar)	Lakhri Pora	22-03-96	-do-
42.	Sonaullah Mir	Bceru Budgam	02-02-96	Shop Blasted
43.	Khazir Mohd. Wani S/o Mohd. Subhan	Barazulla	28-11-95	House Blasted
44.	Gh. Rasool Wani S/o Subhan	-do-	-do-	-do-
45.	Habibullah Bhat S/o Qadir	Barazulla	-do-	-do-
46.	Habibullah Kuchay	Arif Bagh Shakir Abad	22-01-96	-do-
47.	Ab. Jabar Bhat	Shakir Abad	6/7-02-96	-do-
48.	Mohd. Yousof Wani	Machooa Budgam	7/8-02-96	-do-
49.	Ali Mohd. Sheikh	Poshker Beeru	-do-	-do-
50.	Syed Ali Shah Geeani S/o Syed Peer Shah	Hyder Pora	16/17-05-96	Rocket Attack
51.	Master Mohd. Akram	Dalwan Budgam	14-04-96	House Blasted
52.	Ab. Samad	-do-	-do-	-do-
53.	Gh. Mohi-ud-din	Zoni Pora	11/12-04-96	-do-
54.	Sonaullah Wani S/o Mohd. Ramzan	Chak Khalil Khan	04-05-96	House Blasted

S.No.	Name	Place	Date	Nature of Damage
55.	Haji Gh. Mohi-ud Din	Oompora	12-04-96	House Blasted
56.	Ab. Gani Wani S/o Sonallah	Subdan Beeru	04-05-96	-do-
57.	Ab. Aziz Rather S/o Ali	Nusrulapora	02-05-96	-do-
58.	Mohd. Shahban Malik S/o Noor Mohd.	Daharmuna	15-04-96	-do-
59.	Gh. Nabi Bhat	Himbasa	4/5-05-96	-do-
60.	Ab. Aziz Ahanger (S.L.) Gh. Mohd.	Soibugh	21-03-96	-do-
61.	Ab. Ramzan Wani S/o Ab. Aziz	Dahermuan	07-04-96	-do-
62.	Ab. Gani Wani S/o Ali Mohd.	-do-	-do-	-do-
63.	Syed Ali Shah Geelani S/o Syed Peer Shah	Hyder Pora	17/18-04-96	Grenade Attack
64.	Syed Ali Shah Geelani	Hyder Pora	11-06-96	Grenade Attack
65.	Zahoor Ahmad Wani S/o Yousuf	Machawa Chadoora	07-02-96	House Blast
66.	Ab. Majeed Wani S/o Ab. Khaliq	-do-	-do-	House + Shop Blast
67.	Ab. Qayoom (Bakery Shop)	-do-	04-02-96	Shop Damaged
68.	Mohd. Abdullah Ganie S/o Qadir	-do-	12-02-96	House Damaged
69.	Gh. Rasool Bhat S/o Ama Bhat	Shanker Pora	-do-	House Damaged
70.	Mohd. Farooq S/o Abdullah Ganie	-do-	-do-	-do-
71.	Mohd. Shakir Ganie	-do-	-do-	-do-
72.	Ali Mohd. Dar S/o Ahmad Dar	Ganden Chak Chadoora	11-02-96	-do-
73.	Fata Dar D/o Ahmad Dar	-do-	-do-	-do-
74.	Ab. Aziz Sheikh S/o Wali Mohd.	Chak Bogam Chadoora	09-02-96	-do-
75.	Gh. Mohd. Sheikh S/o Wali Mohd.	-do-	-do-	-do-
76.	Gh. Nabi Sheikh S/o Ali Sheikh	-do-	-do-	-do-
77.	Gh. Ahmad Sheikh S/o Ali Sheikh	-do-	-do-	-do-
78.	Samadullah Malik S/o Ama Malik	-do-	-do-	-do-
79.	Gh. Mohd. Malik S/o Ama Malik	-do-	-do-	-do-
80.	Mohd. Sultan Mir S/o Lassi Mir	-do-	-do-	-do-
81.	Master Gh. Mohd. Mir S/o Ahmad Mir	-do-	-do-	-do-

82.	Noor Mohd. Mir S/o Gh. Rasool Mir	-do-	-do-	-do-
83.	Mohd. Yousuf Mir S/o Gh. Rasool	-do-	-do-	-do-
84.	Gh. Rasool Maiik S/o Lassi Malik	-do-	26-12-95	-do-
85.	Gh. Rasool Bhat S/o Rahman Bhat	Manzgam Kralpora	11-02-96	-do-
86.	Mohd. Yousuf Malik S/o Ahad Malik	-do-	-do-	House + Kitchen Blast
87.	Three Shops of Mohd. Yousuf Malik	-do-	04-02-96	Looted + Damaged
88.	One Shop of Bashir Ahmad S/o Ahad	-do-	-do-	-do-
89.	Ab. Rehman Bhat S/o Qadir Bhat	-do-	11-02-96	House Demolished
90.	Gh. Nabi Bhat S/o Mohd. Akbar Bhat	Paymas Budgam	14-02-96	-do-
91.	Khazir Mohmad Dar S/o Ab. Ahad	Shah Pora Wadwan	-do-	-do-
92.	Gh. Rasool Sheikh S/o Ab. Gani Sheikh	Sathen Budgam	28-12-95	Three Houses
93.	Gh. Mohd. Bhat	-do-	-do-	House Demolished
94.	Gh. Hamza Bhat	-do-	15-06-96	-do-
95.	Farooq Ahmad Mir	-do-	-do-	-do-
96.	Mukhtar Ahmad Mir	-do-	-do-	-do-
97.	Khazir Mohd. Dar	-do-	-do-	-do-
98.	Gh. Mohammad Dar	-do-	-do-	-do-
99.	Gh. Qadir Dar	-do-	-do-	-do-
100.	Gh. Rasool Dar	-do-	-do-	-do-
101.	Ab. Ahad Dar S/o Khaliq Dar	Hanji Bugh Beeru	24/25-01-96	House Blasted
102.	Gh. Mohd. Dar S/o Ali Mohd.	-do-	-do-	-do-
103.	Gh. Hassan Dar S/o Ali Dar	-do-	-do-	-do-
104.	Ab. Samed Malik S/o Karim	-do-	-do-	-do-
105.	Gh. Mohmad Malik S/o Karim	-do-	-do-	-do-
106.	Gh. Rasool Malik S/o Gh. Mohi-ud Din	Deharmana	-do-	-do-
107.	Ab. Gani Malik S/o Subhan Malik	-do-	-do-	-do-
108.	Ab. Aziz Bhat S/o Sultan Bhat	Hanji Bugh	-do-	-do-
109.	Nisar Ahmad Malik S/o Akbar	Hanji Bugh	-do-	-do-
110.	Ab. Gaffar Malik S/o Mohd. Malik	-do-	-do-	House Damaged

S.No.	Name	Place	Date	Nature of Damage
111.	Mohd. Maqbool Malik S/o Mohd. Malik	Hanji Bugh	24/25-01-96	House Damaged
112.	Gh. Ahmad Dar S/o Gh. Mohd. Dar	-do-	-do-	-do-
113.	Ghulam Din Dar S/o Gh. Mohd.	-do-	-do-	-do-
114.	Mohd. Subhan Dar S/o Jabar Dar	-do-	-do-	-do-
115.	Mohd. Yousuf Dar S/o Jabar Dar	-do-	-do-	-do-
116.	Habibullah Lone S/o Ramzan Lone	-do-	-do-	-do-
117.	Ali Mohd. Lone S/o Jabar Lone	-do-	-do-	-do-
118.	Gh. Mohd. Qurashi S/o Gh. Rasool	Lal Pora	03-05-96	House Blasted
119.	Ab. Rashid Wani S/o Sonaulah	Ussan Bangal (Tag)	27-06-96	Partial Damaged
120.	Ab. Gaffar Bhat S/o Ab. Khaliq	-do-	-do-	-do-
121.	Ab. Khaliq Sofi	-do-	-do-	H - K + C Damaged
122.	Mohd. Dilawer Bhat	-do-	-do-	Window Broken
123.	Ali Mohd. Bhat	-do-	-do-	-do-
124.	Mohd. Maqbool Bhat	-do-	-do-	-do-
125.	Ab. Ahad Bhat	-do-	-do-	-do-
126.	Gh. Qadir Bhat	-do-	-do-	-do-
127.	Gh. Nabi Zarger	-do-	-do-	-do-
128.	Gh. Nabi Kuthi S/o Gh. Mohd.	Krimshere Budgam	03-05-96	House Blast
129.	Sonaulah Wani S/o Ramzan	Chak Cali Khan	04-05-96	-do-
130.	Gh. Nabi Bhat	Himbash Budgam	-do-	House Demolished
131.	Habibullah Rather S/o Ali	Nasrullah Pora	-do-	House Blast
132.	Gh. Mohd. Sheikh S/o Mohi-ud Din	Numbalhar	09-06-96	House + Kitchen
133.	Gh. Rasool Sheikh	-do-	-do-	-do-
134.	Gh. Qadir Sheikh	-do-	-do-	-do-
135.	Ab. Rashid Dar S/o Akbar	Ranger Budgam	14-06-96	House Blast
136.	Gh. Nabi Bhat S/o Akbar	-do-	-do-	-do-
137.	Khazir Mohd. Dar S/o Ahad	Wadwan	14-06-96	House Blast

138.	Haji Ab. Ahad S/o Haji Rajab	Ranger Chadoora	14/15-06-96	-do-
139.	Ab. Ahad Dar S/o Khaliq Dar	Hanji Bugh	25-06-96	House Demolished
140.	Gh. Mohd. Dar S/o Ali Mohd.	-do-	-do-	-do-
141.	Gh. Hassan Dar	-do-	-do-	-do-
142.	Ab. Samad Malik S/o Karim	-do-	-do-	-do-
143.	Gh. Mohd. Malik	-do-	-do-	-do-
144.	Gh. Rasool Malik S/o Mohi-ud-din	Dehermuna	-do-	-do-
145.	Ab. Gani Malik S/o Subhan Malik	-do-	-do-	-do-
146.	Ab. Aziz Bhat S/o Sultan	-do-	-do-	-do-
147.	Mohd. Ramzan Malik S/o Qadir	Hanji Bugh	-do-	-do-
148.	Nazir Ahmad Malik S/o Akbar	-do-	-do-	Partly Damaged
149.	Ab. Gaffar Malik S/o Gh. Mohd	-do-	-do-	-do-
150.	Mohd. Maqbool Malik	-do-	-do-	-do-
151.	Gh. Ahmad Dar	-do-	-do-	-do-
152.	Ghuam-ud-din Dar S/o Gh. Mohd.	-do-	-do-	-do-
153.	Mohd. Subhan Dar S/o Jabar	-do-	-do-	-do-
154.	Mohd. Yousuf Dar S/o Jabar	-do-	-do-	-do-
155.	Habibullah Lone S/o Mohd. Ramzan	-do-	-do-	-do-
156.	Ali Mohd. Lone S/o Jabar	-do-	-do-	-do-
157.	Ab. Khaliq Khan S/o Gh. Rasool	Ussan Bangal	27-06-96	House Blast
158.	Ab. Khaliq Wani S/o Gh. Rasool	-do-	27-08-96	-do-
159.	Ab. Gaffar Sofi	-do-	-do-	Partly Damaged
160.	Ab. Khaliq Sofi	-do-	-do-	-do-
161.	Mohd. Dilawer Bhat	-do-	-do-	-do-
162.	Ali Mohd. Bhat	-do-	-do-	-do-
163.	Mohd. Maqbool Bhat	-do-	-do-	-do-
164.	Ab. Ahad Bhat	-do-	-do-	-do-
165.	Gh. Qadir Bhat	-do-	-do-	-do-
166.	Gh. Nabi Zarger	-do-	-do-	-do-

S.No.	Name	Place	Date	Nature of Damage
167.	Ab. Rashid Dar S/o Akbar Bhat	Ranger	17-07-96	House Blast
168.	Mohd. Subhan Reshi	Hayat Pora	-do-	-do-
169.	Mohd. Reshi	-do-	-do-	-do-
170.	Gh. Mohd. Kirba S/o Ab. Aziz	Chrarisharief	24-07-96	House Demolished
171.	Ab. Gani Dudous S/o Kabir	-do-	-do-	-do-

DISTT. KUPWARA

S.No.	Name	Place	Date	Nature of Damage
1.	Mohd. Anwar War S/o Abdullah War	Trehgam Kupwara	09-10-95	House Blasted
2.	Mohd. Abdullah Malik S/o Gh. Mohd.	Galsoo Handwara	09-01-96	House Demolished
3.	Gh. Rasool Mir S/o Ali Mohd.	-do-	-do-	-do-
4.	Ab. Kabir Wani	Kultura Handwara	01-02-96	-do-
5.	Mohd. Akbar Tantray	Kuchri Handwara	10-01-96	-do-
6.	Master Gh. Ahmad	Yarsoo Handwara	-do-	-do-
7.	Javaid Ahmad	Kultever Langate	-do-	-do-
8.	Gh. Rasool Mir S/o Kh. Ali Mohd.	Galroosa Handwara	8/9-01-96	House Blasted
9.	Ab. Rahman Dar	Chooria Langate	March 96	-do-
10.	Mohd. Quser War	Loch Mawer	Sept. 94	-do-
11.	Showket Ahmad Khan S/o Taj Khan	Hanji Shat	13-12-95	House Demolished
12.	Mohd. Iqbal Tantray S/o Mohd. Akbar	Kachri Handwara	07-12-95	-do-
13.	Zahoor Ahmad Khan S/o Handi Khan	Yaroo -do-	15-12-95	-do-
14.	Mohd. Ashraf Sheikh S/o Sonaulah	Galroosa	-do-	-do-
15.	Javaid Ahmad Wani S/o Ab. Kabir	-do-	06-02-96	-do-
16.	Imtiyaz Ahmad Malik S/o Mohd. Abdullah	-do-	15-02-95	-do-
17.	Riyaz Ahmad Mir S/o Mohd. Subhan	Yawer Handwara	11-02-95	-do-
18.	Ab. Majeed Sheikh S/o Jabbar	Khanoo	19-01-95	-do-
19.	Shahbaz Ahmad Mir S/o Shamas-ud-din	Bogal	16-11-95	-do-
20.	Farooq Ahmad Bhat S/o Habib	Kulan Gam	08-01-96	-do-
21.	Ab. Rashid Mir S/o Gh. Qadir Mir	Lono Langate	06-12-95	House Demolished
22.	Farooq Ahmad Dar (S.L.) Ab. Rahman Kharoo	Langate	29-02-96	-do-
23.	Gh. Mohd. Mir S/o Mohd. Ramzan Mir	Galooria	02-03-96	-do-
24.	Ab. Samed Rahter S/o Mohd. Jamal	Langate	27-02-96	-do-
25.	Beta Khan S/o Ab. Ahad Khan	Wajahama Langate	04-04-96	House Blasted

S.No.	Name	Place	Date	Nature of Damage
26.	Inayatullah Khan S/o Gh. Hassan	Wajahama Langate	04-04-96	House Blasted
27.	Gh. Ahmad Hajam S/o Habib Hajam	Zachaldara	-do-	-do-
28.	Gh. Ahmad Lone	Madipora	12/13-04-96	-do-
29.	Ab. Aziz Baba	Bahi Pora	14/15-08-95	-do-
30.	Ab. Rashid Mir	Yarsoo	May 1996	House Demolished
31.	Gh. Rasool War	Kulangam	27-06-96	House Demolished
32.	Gh. Hassan Pandit	Chak Wahi Pora	29-06-96	-do-
33.	Mohd. Maqbool Pandit	-do-	-do-	-do-
34.	Ab. Khaliq Pandit	Chak Wahi Pora	02-07-96	House Blasted
35.	Gh. Ahmad Pandit	-do-	-do-	-do-
36.	Mohd. Sabir Dar	Langate Handwara	14-07-96	-do-
37.	Gh. Qadir Dar	-do-	-do-	-do-
38.	Ab. Rashid Dar	-do-	-do-	Partailly Damaged
39.	Noor Mohd. Dar	-do-	-do-	-do-
40.	Mohd. Subhan Dar	-do-	-do-	-do-
41.	Mst. Asha Begam W/o Akbar	Kulangam	15-07-96	House/Saw Machean
42.	Ab. Rashid Wani	Kulangam	-do-	Band Saw - Cow Shed
				House Demolished
43.	Ab. Rashid Ganie	-do-	27-07-96	House Demolished
44.	Mohd. Aslam Dar	Wari Pora Hantlwara	26-06-96	House Demolished

DISTT. PULWAMA

S.No.	Name	Place	Date	Nature of Damage
1.	Ab. Ahad Kumar	Trang Shopain	Nov. 95	Demolished
2.	Sonaullah Wani	-do-	-do-	-do-
3.	Nazir Ahmad	-do-	-do-	-do-
4.	Mirza Mohd. Yaseen	Tral		House Partly Damaged
5.	Gh. Mohd. Bhat	Khan Gund		-do-
6.	Mohd. Ashraf Bhat	Tral		-do-
7.	Mohd. Yousuf Mir	Kadal Bal Pampore	22/23-02-96	House Blasted
8.	Gh. Mohd. Jan S/o Ab. Samad	Machhama Tral	24-02-96	-do-
9.	Bashir Ahmad Jan S/o Ab. Samad	-do-	-do-	H/Demolished
10.	Mohd. Sultan Dar S/o Haji Gh. Mohd.	Samboora Pampore	05-12-95	-do-
11.	Gh. Nabi Bhat S/o Gh. Ahmad	Patal Bagh Pampore	-do-	-do-
12.	Master Assadullah Dar S/o Aziz Dar	Lam Tral	26-02-96	House Blasted
13.	Gh. Qadir Bhat S/o Gh. Mohd. Bhat	-do-	-do-	-do-
14.	Gh. Hassan Wani S/o Ab. Ahad Wani	Lam Tral	26-02-96	House Demolished
15.	Siraj-ud-din Ganie S/o Ab. Rahim	-do-	-do-	-do-
16.	Gh. Mohd. Bhat S/o Haji Ab. Aziz	Samboora pampore	15-12-95	Looted/Demolished
17.	Haji Ab. Aziz Bhat S/o Ab. Samad	Patal Bagh Pampore	-do-	-do-
18.	Wali Mohd. Bhat S/o Mohd. Subhan	Samboora	25-12-95	-do-
19.	Gh. Hassan Lone S/o Mohd. Sultan	Nahama Pampore	07-09-95	H/Demolished
20.	Manzoor Ahmad Dar S/o Gh. Ahmad	Samboora	29-02-95	-do-
21.	Ab. Rahman Wani S/o Haji Ab. Gani	Nahgma	15-12-95	-do-
22.	Gh. Mohd. Sofi S/o Mohd. Sultan	Padgam	17-06-95	-do-
23.	Ab. Gaffar Wagay S/o Gh. Rasool	Inder Pulwama	04-02-95	-do-
24.	Ab. Rashid Reshi S/o Ab. Ahad	-do-	-do-	-do-
25.	Gh. Hassan Mir S/o Ab. Rahman	-do-	-do-	-do-

S.No.	Name	Place	Date	Nature of Damage
26.	Ab. Ahad Khan S/o Ab. Aziz	Watan Pulwama	10-11-94	H/Demolished
27.	Nazir Ahmad S/o Ab. Karim Dar	Lajwara	20-01-96	H. Looted
28.	Mohd. Maqbool Pal	Trang Pulwama	03-03-96	House Blasted
29.	Ab. Gaffar Khanday	Pakher Pora -do-	-do-	-do-
30.	Haji Ali Mohd. Sheikh S/o Mohd. Subhan	Dadsar Tral	12-03-96	House, Cow shed and Kothar demolished
31.	Gh. Mohd. Pal S/o Ali Mohd. Pal	-do-	08-03-96	-do-
32.	Ab. Majeed Pal S/o Ali Mohd. Pal	-do-	-do-	-do-
33.	Ab. Ahad Bhat S/o Gh. Ahmad Bhat	Chewa Khud	05-03-96	House Destroyed
34.	Gh. Qadir Dar S/o Gh. Ahmad Dar	-do-	-do-	-do-
35.	Gh. Nabi Dar S/o Gh. Qadir Dar	-do-	-do-	-do-
36.	Gh. Mohd. Dar S/o Gh. Qadir Dar	-do-	-do-	-do-
37.	Gh. Mohi-ud-din S/o Mohd. Sabir Husa	Mandan	15-01-96	-do-
38.	Ab. Rahman Dar S/o Gh. Nabi	-do-	-do-	-do-
39.	Gh. Nabi Rashi S/o Ab. Aziz	Leth Pora	02-02-96	-do-
40.	Riyaz Ahmad Sofi	Trang Shopian	Feb. 96	-do-
41.	Gh. Rasool Dar S/o Ab. Rahman	Samboora	03-05-94	House Blasted
42.	Manzoor Ahmad Mattoo S/o Ab. Gani	Kissere Gam	11-11-95	-do-
43.	Bashir Ahmad Mattoo S/o Gh. Mohd.	-do-	-do-	-do-
44.	Ab. Majeed Dar S/o Gh. Rasool	-do-	-do-	-do-
45.	Haji Mohd. Sadiq S/o Ab. Rahman	Pohu Pulwama	16-03-96	House Demolished
46.	Manzoor Ahmad Mir S/o Gh. Rasool	Badgam (Pul)	-do-	-do-
47.	Haji Gh. Rasool Mir	-do-	-do-	-do-
48.	Ab. Salam Dar (Master)	Lajwara (Pul)	17-03-96	House looted and Demolished
49.	Ab. Salam Bhat	-do-	05-03-96	House Demolished
50.	Ab. Rahim Mir S/o Mohd. Ismail	Lajpora Pulwama	1st Time Nov. 95	1st Time House Looted
51.	-do-	-do-	20-01-96	11nd Time Demolished
52.	-do-	-do-	15-03-96	3rd Time Blasted

53.	Gh. Hassan Tak S/o Nabir Tak	Panz. Gam	23-01-96	House Demolished
54.	Aziz Kumar S/o Mohd. Kumar	-do-	-do-	-do-
55.	Mohd. Mukhtar Dar S/o Gh. Ahmad	Lam Tral (Pul)	17/18-02-96	-do-
56.	Mohd. Shafi Dar	-do-	-do-	-do-
57.	Mohd. Shaban Dar	-do-	-do-	-do-
58.	Gh. Rasool Dar S/o Gh. Ahmad	-do-	-do-	-do-
59.	Gh. Rasool Mir S/o Gh. Qadir	Aripal Tral	17/18-02-96	House Demolished
60.	Gh. Qadir Bhat	Khan Gund	-do-	-do-
61.	Gh. Mohd. Bhat S/o Ab. Ahad Bhat	-do-	-do-	-do-
62.	Shah Mali	Saturu Tral	-do-	-do-
63.	Siraj-ud-din Ganie S/o Late Ab. Rahim	Lam Tral	26-02-96	-do-
64.	Gh. Hassan Rather	Dadsara Tral	02-04-96	House Blasted
65.	Ab. Rahman Thoker S/o Sonaullah	Gudroo Pulwama	21-03-96	House Blasted
66.	Ab. Khaliq Sheikh	Dadsara Tral	02-04-96	House Damaged
67.	Azim-ud Din Sheikh	-do-	-do-	-do-
68.	Ab. Ahad Thoker S/o Sonaullah	Gudroo Pulwama	21-03-96	-do-
69.	Tariq Aziz	Ratni Pora	09-04-96	-do-
70.	Zafar Iqbal	Pohu Pulwama	-do-	-do-
71.	Ab. Rahman Teli S/o Haji Ab. Gani	Nehama	07-04-96	-do-
72.	Mohd. Anwer Pandit S/o Gh. Mohd.	Authoor (Pul)	11-04-96	-do-
73.	Ab. Salam Pandit S/o Gh. Mohd.	-do-	-do-	-do-
74.	Ali Mohd. Bhat S/o Gh. Mohd.	Zadoora Pora	09-04-96	-do-
75.	Haji Ab. Gaffar Lone	Nehama Pulwama	14-04-96	House Blasted
76.	Mohd. Ibrahim Dar S/o Mum Dar	Pany Gam	March 96	House Demolished
77.	Gh. Nabi Mir S/o Kamal	-do-	-do-	-do-
78.	Haji Ab. Gani Sofi S/o Rahim Sofi	-do-	-do-	-do-
79.	Ab. Rashid Dar S/o Jabar Dar	-do-	-do-	-do-
80.	Gh. Hassan Tak S/o Gh. Nabi	-do-	-do-	-do-
31.	Ali Ahanger S/o Mohd.	-do-	-do-	-do-

S.No.	Name	Place	Date	Nature of Damage
82.	Master Gh. Mohd. Sofi S/o M. Ramzan	Pany Gam	March 96	House Demolished
83.	Peer Zada Ab. Ahad Shah S/o Gh. Mohd.	-do-	-do-	-do-
84.	Gulzar Ahmad Wani S/o Gh. Mohd.	-do-	-do-	-do-
85.	Gh. Nabi Dar S/o Ab. Sartar	-do-	-do-	-do-
86.	Ab. Rahman S/o Gh. Ahmad Dar	-do-	-do-	-do-
87.	Ali Mohd. Ganie D/o Mohd. Sabir	Zasoo Pulwama	-do-	-do-
88.	Mustaq Ahmad Bhat S/o Ab. Gani	Zasoo Pulwama	Jan. 96	House Demolished
89.	Gh. Hassan Ganie S/o Ab. Aziz	Wachi Tral	-do-	-do-
90.	Mohd. Anwer	Gud Pora	Dec. 95	-do-
91.	Ab. Hameed Bhat	Quail Tral	March 96	-do-
92.	Mohd. Ashraf Mania	Rathsan Tral	-do-	-do-
93.	Mohd. Qasim	Quail Tral	-do-	-do-
94.	Ab. Hameed Hajam	Lar Moch Tral	-do-	-do-
95.	Ab. Ahad Reshi S/o Shaban	Tral	-do-	-do-
96.	Mohd. Shafi S/o Assadullah Mir	-do-	-do-	-do-
97.	Nazir Ahmad Trag S/o Habibullah	-do-	-do-	-do-
98.	Bashir Ahmad Jan	Mancha Hama Tral	-do-	-do-
99.	Mohd. Shahban Najar	Khalil Tral	-do-	-do-
100.	Ab. Qayoom Bhat	Kamdah Tra	-do-	-do-
101.	Gh. Mohmad Kaloo	Chander Gam	-do-	-do-
102.	W/o Gh. Qadir Wani	Noorpora Tral	-do-	-do-
103.	Rafiq Ahmad Lone S/o Ab. Jabar	Charsoo	-do-	-do-
104.	Nisar Ahmad Bhat S/o Ab. Sattar	-do-	-do-	-do-
105.	Mohd. Shaban Dar	Larmoo	-do-	-do-
106.	Gh. Mohd. Mir S/o Gh. Rasool	Dadsara	April 96	-do-
107.	Mohd. Ramzan Wani S/o Raziq	Nei Bugh Tral	-do-	-do-
108.	Mohd. Yousuf Reshi S/o Sultan	-do-	-do-	-do-

109.	Gh. Mohd. (Store)	Khul Pulwama	-do-	-do-
110.	Kamal Bhat S/o Sultan	Noor Gam	-do-	-do-
111.	Mohd. Yousuf Shah S/o Ahad	Noor Gam Tral	April 96	House Demolished
112.	Mahmood Shah S/o Saif Shah	-do-	-do-	-do-
113.	Bashir Ahmad Teli S/o Gh. Ahmad	Nehama Pulwama	07-04-96	House Blasted
114.	Nazir Ahmad Wani S/o Gh. Ahmad	Nena Pulwama	12-04-96	-do-
115.	Ali Mohd. Khona	-do-	-do-	-do-
116.	Ali Mohd. Bhat S/o Mohd. Akbar	Jaclora Pulwama	-do-	-do-
117.	Gh. Mohd. Mir	Itsoo Tral	12/13-04-96	-do-
118.	Gh. Mohd. Sheikh S/o Ab. Aziz	Achagoza Pul	03-03-96	-do-
119.	Ab. Rehman Thoker S/o Sonaulah	Gudoo Pul	21-04-96	-do-
120.	Mohd. Yousuf Mir S/o Ab. Khaliq	Bamino Keller	28-02-96	House Demolished
121.	Bashir Ahmad Parray	Chewan Dulware	28-02-96	House Blasted
122.	Gh. Ahmad Khan S/o Gh. Mohd.	Panzgam	02-96	-do-
123.	Mohd. Akram Khan S/o, Gh. Mohd.	-do-	-do-	-do-
124.	Gh. Mohi-ud-din	Rajpora	-do-	-do-
125.	Bashir Ahmad	Oungand Rajpora	-do-	House Blast
126.	Imtiyaz Ahmad	Tulwan Chachri	-do-	House Demolished
127.	Mohd. Mir	Yaripora	-do-	-do-
128.	Master Ab. Gani Mir	Kralchar Baler	-do-	-do-
129.	Siraj-ud-din	Nazneen Pora Shopian	-do-	-do-
130.	Mushtaq Ahmad	-do-	-do-	-do-
131.	Mohd. Yousuf	Kulgam Shopian	-do-	-do-
132.	Nasir Ahmad	Now Pora	-do-	-do-
133.	Master Ab. Aziz	Krawam Shopian	-do-	-do-
134.	Manzoor Ahmad	Must Pora Kalan	-do-	-do-
135.	Qadir Lone	Chown Kaler	-do-	-do-
136.	Khaliq Mir	Banno Kaler	-do-	-do-
137.	Ab. Rashid Koli	Sangerwani	-do-	-do-

S.No.	Name	Place	Date	Nature of Damage
138.	Mohd. Iqbal Koli	Sangerwani Pulwama	02-96	House Demolished
139.	Mohd. Shafi Kc:li	Sangerwani	-do-	-do-
140.	Ab. Salam Bhat S/o Mohd. Akbar	Dadsara Tral	01-05-96	House Demolished
141.	Ab. Rashid Bhat	-do-	-do-	-do-
142.	Gh. Hassan Bhat	-do-	-do-	-do-
143.	Ali Mohd. Lone (S.L.) Aziz Mir	Pulwama	04-05-96	-do-
144.	Ali Mohd. Lone S/o Ab. Khaliq	-do-	-do-	-do-
145.	Gh. Rasool Lone	Lather Pulwama	07-05-96	House Blasted
146.	Syed Jalal-ud-din	Ratni Pora	-do-	(2) Shops Blasted
147.	Ab. Gani Mir S/o Abdullah	Dadsara Tral	10-05-96	House Blasted
148.	Ab. Gani Wani S/o Ab. Gaffar Wani	Medroo Tral	-do-	House Demolished
149.	Ali Mohd. Wani	-do-	-do-	-do-
150.	Mohd. Aslam Rather S/o Mohd. Rather	Shikargah Tral	15-05-96	Looted + Demolished
151.	Ab. Majeed Rather S/o Mohd. Rather	-do-	-do-	-do-
152.	Mohd. Maqbool Rather S/o Mohd. Rather	-do-	-do-	-do-
153.	Mohd. Maqbool Rather S/o Ahmad	-do-	-do-	-do-
154.	Gh. Mohd. Bhat S/o Majeed	Gam Tral	-do-	House Blasted
155.	Haji Ali Mohd.	Koto Pulwama	15-06-96	-do-
156.	Ab. Rahim Mir S/o Ismaeel	Lajpora Pulwama	20-06-96	-do-
157.	Mohd. Sidieq Lone S/o Abdullah	D G Gund Tral	June 96	House Demolished
158.	Mohd. Abdullah Ganie S/o Rahman	Panzgam (Pul)	7/8-07-96	House Blasted
159.	Mohd. Ramzan Naikoo	Baba Pora Shopian	10-07-96	-do-
160.	Ab. Rehman Ganie	Kuil Pulwama	11-07-96	House Demolished
161.	Ab. Rehman Ganie S/o Gh. Mohd.	Hai Pora Bath Gund	15-07-96	-do-
162.	Gh. Mohd. Shah	Baba Pora	17-07-96	-do-
163.	Gh. Hassan Dar S/o Gh. Mohd.	Hai Pora Bath Gund	20-07-96	-do-
164.	Haji Gh. Ahmad Dar S/o Gh. Rasool Dar	Samboor Pampora	01-08-96	-do-
165.	Ab. Salam Dar	Chewan Pulwara	20-08-96	House Blasted

DISTT. SRINAGAR

S.No.	Name	Place	Date	Nature of Damage
1.	Gh. Nabi Mir S/o Sultan Mir	Barsoo Ganderbal	August 95	House Blasted
2.	Mohd. Maqbool Hajam S/o Gh. Ahmad	Khurahama -do-	Nov. 95	-do-
3.	Gh. Rasool Mir S/o Gh. Ahmad	Barsoo -do-	August 95	-do-
4.	Master Gh. Mohd. Shah S/o Ali Mohd.	Kangan -do-	Nov. 95	-do-
5.	Gh. Nabi Dar S/o Shabir Dar	Water -do-	-do-	-do-
6.	Ab. Khaliq Bhat	Raipora -do-	24-12-95	-do-
7.	Mohd. Subhan Mir (S.L.) Ali Sheikh	Water -do-	Nov. 95	-do-
8.	Ali Mohd. Rather s/o Gh. Ahmad	Raipora -do-	Nov. 95	-do-
9.	Gh. Mohd. Raheer S/o Gh. Ahmad	-do-	-do-	-do-
10.	Gh. Qadir Dar	Water -do-	Oct. 95	-do-
11.	Mohd. Yousuf Ganie S/o Ab. Rahim	Batwani -do-	-do-	-do-
12.	Jalal-ud-din Ganie S/o Ahmad	Badampora -do-	-do-	-do-
13.	Gulam Rather S/o Ahmad	Wal Roosa -do-	-do-	-do-
14.	Gh. Nabi S/o Ishaq Ahmad	-do-	-do-	-do-
15.	Ab. Hameed Bhat S/o Ali Bhat	-do-	July 95	-do-
16.	Farooq Ahmad Sofi S/o Gulla	Saloor -do-	Sept. 95	-do-
17.	Fayaz Ahmad Hajam S/o Gh. Hassan	Sinderbal Ganderbal	Sept. 95	House Blasted
18.	Ab. Hameed Bhat S/o Gh. Mohd.	Tull-Mulla Ganderbal	-do-	-do-
19.	Mohd. Sultan Magray S/o Lasa	Choncila -do-	-do-	-do-
20.	Ab. Rashid Bhat S/o Gh. Mohd.	Hatloora -do-	-do-	-do-
21.	Gh. Nabi Lone S/o Ab. Razak	Chater Gul -do-	Nov. 95	-do-
22.	Ali Mohd. Bhat S/o Salam	Kawcharwan -do-	-do-	-do-
23.	Ab. Gani Chopan	Akhal Kangan	-do-	-do-
24.	Farooq Ahmad Baba S/o Ramzan	Lari -do-	-do-	-do-
25.	Mohd. Shafi Mir S/o Gh. Mohmad	Kachnambal -do-	-do-	-do-

S.No.	Name	Place	Date	Nature of Damage
26.	Khurshed Ahmad	Rampor -do-	06-01-96	House demolished and looted
27.	Mushtaq Ahmad	-do-	-do-	-do-
28.	Ab. Razak Lone	-do-	-do-	-do-
29.	Ab. Samed Lone	-do-	-do-	-do-
30.	Gh. Rasool Bangroo S/o Gh. Mohd.	Magermal Bagh	04-07-95	-do-
31.	Master Gh. Mohd. Sheikh S/o Ali	Kangan	Nov. 95	-do-
32.	Gh. Nabi Dar S/o Jabar	-do-	-do-	-do-
33.	Ali Mohd. Rather S/o Gh. Ahmad	Raipora	-do-	-do-
34.	Gh. Mohd. Rather S/o Gh. Ahmad	-do-	-do-	-do-
35.	Habibullah Rather S/o Rahim	-do-	-do-	-do-
36.	Gh. Qadir Dar (S.L.) Sabir Bhat	Watter	-do-	-do-
37.	Mohd. Yousuf Ganie S/o Rahim	Batwani	-do-	-do-
38.	Jalal-ud-din Ganie S/o Ahmad	-do-	July 95	-do-
39.	Pir Gh. Nabi S/o Ishaq	Wakoora	-do-	-do-
40.	Gh. Nabi Bhat S/o Assad	-do-	-do-	-do-
41.	Ab. Hameed Bhat S/o Ali Bhat	Parray Pora	-do-	-do-
42.	Farooq Ahmad Sofi S/o Gull	Salora	-do-	-do-
43.	Fayaz Ahmad Hajam S/o Hassan	Sindalat	Sept 95	-do-
44.	Ab. Hameed Bhat S/o Gh. Mohd.	Tullmulla	Oct. 95	-do-
45.	Mohd. Sultan Magray S/o Lassa	Chandi	-do-	-do-
46.	Habibullah Magray S/o Ama	-do-	-do-	-do-
47.	Ab. Rahman Bhat S/o Gh. Mohd.	Hatloora	-do-	-do-
48.	Mohd. Sikender Lone	Gund Rahim	-do-	-do-
49.	Babu Khan	Kursoo Rajbagh	-do-	House Blasted
50.	Dilawer Khan	Alochi Bagh	-do-	-do-
51.	Mohd. Shafi War	Barzulla	-do-	-do-
52.	Gh. Rasool Ganie	Malroo Srinagar	01-02-96	-do-

53.	Kh. Ab. Gani Lone (Leader APHC)	Sanatnager	11-06-96	House Blasted
54.	Amit Kumar	-do-	-do-	House/Shop Damaged
55.	Farooq Ahmad Gojree	-do-	-do-	-do-
56.	Ab. Rashid Hajam	-do-	-do-	-do-
57.	Sajad Ahmad Tantray	-do-	-do-	-do-
58.	Gh. Mohd. Shah	-do-	-do-	-do-
59.	Mohd. Shafi Sheikh	-do-	-do-	-do-
60.	Gh. Hassan	-do-	-do-	-do-
61.	Mohd. Ismail Lone	-do-	-do-	-do-
62.	Gh. Ahmad Parray	-do-	-do-	-do-
63.	Manzoor Ahmad Parray	-do-	-do-	-do-
64.	Basharat Ahmad	-do-	-do-	-do-
65.	Gh. Mohd. Shah	-do-	-do-	-do-
66.	Mohd. Sikander	-do-	-do-	-do-
67.	Ab. Gani Fazoo	-do-	-do-	-do-
68.	Dr. Parvaze	-do-	-do-	-do-
69.	Dr. Bashir Ahmad	-do-	-do-	-do-
70.	Habibullah Shah	-do-	-do-	-do-
71.	Gh. Ahmad Mir	-do-	-do-	-do-
72.	Mohd. Rafiq Namak	-do-	-do-	-do-
73.	Gh. Rasool Shah	-do-	-do-	-do-
74.	Ab. Rashid Hajam	-do-	-do-	-do-
75.	Riyaz Ahmad Shah	-do-	-do-	-do-
76.	Mushtaq Ahmad	-do-	-do-	-do-
77.	Ab. Aziz (Cycle Wala)	-do-	-do-	-do-
78.	Mohd. Ashraf	-do-	-do-	-do-
79.	Fayaz Ahmad	-do-	-do-	-do-
80.	Ab. Majeed Dar	-do-	-do-	-do-
81.	Gh. Ahmad Wani	-do-	-do-	-do-

S.No.	Name	Place	Date	Nature of Damage
82.	Mother Continental Bakrey	Sanatnagar	11-06-96	House Blasted
83.	Bhat Cloth House	-do-	-do-	-do-
84.	Ab. Rahim Dar	-do-	-do-	-do-
85.	Ab. Majeed	-do-	-do-	-do-
86.	Ab. Qayoom Khan	-do-	-do-	-do-
87.	Gh. Mohi-ud-din Khan	-do-	-do-	-do-
88.	Gh. Ahmad Matta	-do-	-do-	-do-
89.	S.M. Durani	-do-	-do-	-do-
90.	Gh. Mohd. Tantray	-do-	-do-	-do-
91.	Sofi Gh. Mohd. (Srinager Times)	-do-	-do-	-do-
92.	Gani Meet House	-do-	-do-	-do-
93.	Gh. Mohi-ud-din Khan	-do-	-do-	-do-
94.	Gh. Mohd. Bhat	Tul Mullah	17-06-96	House Blasted
95.	Gh. Ahmad Bhat	-do-	-do-	-do-
96.	Ab. Salam Bhat	-do-	-do-	-do-
97.	Gh. Ahmad Bhat	Yani Hama Ganderba.	-do-	-do-

DISTRICT WISE LIST OF RESIDENTIAL HOUSES BURNT BY FORCES AND THEIR AGENTS DISTT. ANANTANAG

S.No.	Name	Place	Date	Nature of Damage
1.	Mohd. Ashraf Shah S/o Gh. Hassan	Shelipora (Ang.)	29-05-95	House Burnt
2.	Gh. Nabi Drangi	-do-	-do-	-do-
3.	Gull Mohd. Drangi	-do-	-do-	-do-
4.	Gh. Hassan Drangi	-do-	-do-	-do-
5.	Ab. Saïam Sheikh S/o Mohd. Rajab	Achabal	22-06-95	-do-
6.	Mohd. Yonsuf Wani (S.L.) Mohd. Rajab	-do-	-do-	-do-
7.	Gh. Mohd. Bhat S/o Ab. Khalil	Sindoo	01-07-95	-do-
8.	Ab. Rahman Bhat S/o Ab. Khalil	-do-	-do-	-do-
9.	Mst. Saja W/o Late Ab. Gani	-do-	-do-	-do-
10.	Gh. Nabi Bhat S/o Mohd. Sultan	-do-	-do-	-do-
11.	Ab. Gani Tak S/o Gh. Ahmed Tak	-do-	-do-	-do-
12.	Mohd. Amin Mir S/o Gh. Qadir	Kandro	-do-	-do-
13.	Ab. Salam Dar S/o Gh. Rasool	Barkpora	20-09-95	-do-
14.	Mohd. Ismail Dar S/o Mohd. Subhan	-do-	-do-	-do-
15.	Ab. Rashid Mir S/o Mohd. Rajab	-do-	-do-	-do-
16.	Mohd. Subhan Dar S/o Gh. Rasool	-do-	-do-	-do-
17.	Mohd. Amin Dar S/o Ab. Gani	-do-	-do-	-do-
18.	Gh. Ahmad Dar S/o Mohd. Subhan	Barak Pora (Ang.)	20-09-95	House Burnt
19.	Gh. Rasool Bhat S/o Amber Bhat	Brant Batapora	12-10-95	Kuthar House Burnt
20.	Ab. Gani Bhat S/o Ab. Gaffar	Chakpora	02-07-95	House Burnt
21.	Gh. Nabi Shah S/o Mohd. Akbar	Shangas	13-01-96	Kuthar/House Burnt

S.No.	Name	Place	Date	Nature of Damage
22.	Gull Mohd. Bhat S/o Mohd. Sultan	Khulahora	10-01-96	Kuthar Burnt
23.	Bashir Ahmed Bhat S/o Gull Mohd.	-do-	-do-	-do-
24.	Afroz Ahmad Bhat S/o Gull Mohd.	-do-	-do-	-do-
25.	Gh. Ahmad Kumar S/o Rashi	-do-	-do-	-do-
26.	Gh. Hassan Kumar S/o Rashi	-do-	-do-	-do-
27.	Gh. Mohd. Kumar S/o Ab. Ahad	-do-	-do-	-do-
28.	Ab. Rahman Hajam S/o Gh. Rasool	-do-	-do-	-do-
29.	Mohd. Yousuf Bhat S/o Gh. Mohd.	-do-	-do-	-do-
30.	Ali Mohd. Akhooon S/o Ab. Gani	-do-	-do-	-do-
31.	Gh. Ahmad Bhat S/o Hibibullah	-do-	-do-	-do-
32.	Gh. Qadir Hajam S/o Ab. Razaq	-do-	-do-	-do-
33.	Gh. Nairi Shah S/o Mohd. Akbar	Shangas (Ang.)	12-02-96	House Burnt
34.	Mohd. Ibrahim S/o Wali Mohd. Soji	-do-	03-03-96	-do-
35.	Gh. Mohi-ud-din Beigh	Zardipora (Ang.)	22-02-96	-do-
36.	Ab. Rahman Shah S/o Assadullah	-do-	-do-	-do-
37.	Ab. Kabir Dar	Dadipora	-do-	-do-
38.	Ab. Khalid Ganie	-do-	-do-	-do-
39.	Ab. Rashid Khan S/o Mohd. Sultan	Kawari Gam	11-02-96	-do-
40.	Gh. Ahmad Rather	Mehmood Ahad	10-02-96	-do-
41.	Mohd. Yousuf Kawa	Lasoo Bador	-do-	-do-
42.	Ab. Hamid Bhat S/o Gh. Ahmad	Krandipora	-do-	-do-
43.	Master Gh. Qadir S/o Habib Bhat	Panewa Kul		Cowshed House-Kitchen Burnt
44.	Mohd. Ramzan Bhat	-do-		-do-
45.	Gh. Mohi-ud-din Sheikh	-do-		-do-
46.	Mohd. Yousuf Lone S/o Ali Mohd.	-do-		-do-
47.	Mohd. Yousuf Bhat S/o Gh. Hassan	Panewa Kul		House Burnt
48.	Ab. Samed Bhat	-do-		-do-
49.	Gh. Mohi-ud-din Bhat	-do-		-do-

50.	Darwash Ahad Shala	-do-	-do-
51.	Gh. Rasool Dar	Ocgam	-do-
52.	Gh. Mohi-ud-din Dar	-do-	-do-
53.	Mohd. Ayuob Lone	Ladool Kul	-do-
54.	Ab. Samad Bhat	Katrenra Kul	-do-
55.	Ab. Karim	Chak Pora Kul	Band Saw Burnt
56.	Mubarak Ahmad Hajam	Shootrath	House Burnt
57.	Ghulam Ali S/o Ahmad	Sari Gaffar	-do-
58.	Gh. Nabi Shah S/o Ab. Gani	-do-	-do-
59.	Ab. Rahman Mir	Aaqoora	-do-
60.	Mohd. Hussain Mir	-do-	-do-
61.	Master Ab. Salam Mir	-do-	-do-
62.	Gh. Mohd. Mir	-do-	-do-
63.	Mohd. Amin Shah	-do-	-do-
64.	Gull Mohd. Bhat S/o Mohd. Sultan	Khul (Ang.)	10-01-96 House Burnt
65.	Bashir Ahmad Bhat S/o Gull Mohd.	-do-	-do-
66.	Afroz Ahmad Bhat S/o Gull Mohd.	-do-	-do-
67.	Gh. Ahmad Kumar S/o Rashi Kumar	-do-	-do-
68.	Gh. Mohd. Kumar S/o Ab. Ahad	-do-	-do-
69.	Ab. Rahman Hajam S/o Gh. Rasool	-do-	-do-
70.	Gh. Ahmad Bhat S/o Habibullah	-do-	-do-
71.	Mohd. Yousuf Bhat S/o Gh. Mohd.	-do-	-do-
72.	Ab. Mohd. Akhoon S/o Ab. Gani	-do-	-do-
73.	Gh. Qadir Hajam S/o Ab. Razak	-do-	-do-
74.	Gh. Nabi Shah S/o Mohd. Akbar	-do-	13-01-96 -do-
75.	Ab. Rashid Khan S/o Mohd. Sultan	-do-	11-02-96 -do-
76.	Mohd. Ibrahim Soji S/o Wali Mohd.	Shangas	13-01-96 -do-
77.	Ab. Rahman Soji S/o Wali	-do-	-do-
78.	Hayaz Ahmad Mir S/o Habibulla	Bun Diyal Gam	26-01-96 -do-
79.	Ab. Hanad Najar S/o Ab. Star	-do-	-do-

S.No.	Name	Place	Date	Nature of Damage
80.	Mohd. Yousuf Kawa S/o Ab. Razaq	Lanbader Gund	26-01-96	House Burnt
81.	Khursheed Ahmad Naiko S/o Aziz	Daroo	12-02-96	-do-
82.	Gh. Hassan Itoo S/o Khalil Mohd.	Dearuk Qazi Gund	27-01-96	-do-
83.	Ab. Rehman Rather S/o Ali Mohd.	Larki Pora	06-10-96	-do-
84.	Mohd. Akram Bhat S/o Ab. Gani	Dehema	22-03-96	-do-
85.	Ab. Rashid Mir S/o Mohd. Ramzan	-do-	-do-	-do-
86.	Ab. Salam Malik S/o Nabir	-do-	-do-	-do-
87.	Bashir Ahmad Khanday S/o Abdullah	-do-	-do-	-do-
88.	Gull Mohd. Lone S/o Gh. Mohi-ud-din	Char Pora	10-01-96	-do-
89.	Gh. Hassan Itoo S/o Assadullah	Kardiyy	09-01-96	-do-
90.	Manzoor Ahmad Wani S/o Mohd. Ibrahim	Barthi	-do-	-do-
91.	Bashir Ahmad Khan S/o Habib Khan	Pathribal	-do-	-do-
92.	Mohd. Sharief Khan S/o Ab. Aziz Khan	-do-	-do-	-do-
93.	Mohd. Ismail Khan S/o Samed	-do-	-do-	-do-
94.	Bashir Ahmad Shah S/o Gull Shah	Bushan	11-02-96	-do-
95.	Ab. Rahman Bhat S/o Mohd. Bhat	-do-	-do-	-do-
96.	Gh. Mohd. Sheikh (S.L.) Khazir Mir	Kawri Gam	-do-	-do-
97.	Nazir Ahmad Dar S/o Ali Mohd.	Bardtoor	-do-	-do-
98.	Mohd. Yousuf Sheikh S/o Mohd. Jamal	-do-	-do-	-do-
99.	Bashir Ahmad Sheikh S/o Mohd. Jamal	-do-	-do-	-do-
100.	Gh. Hassan Bhat S/o Ab. Aziz Bhat	Shangas	04-03-96	-do-
101.	Gh. Hassan Bhat S/o Gh. Rasool	-do-	09-03-96	-do-
102.	Mohd. Amin (Good Luck)	-do-	05-01-96	-do-
103.	Ab. Razaq Sheikh (S.L.) Uma	Badas Gam	23-02-96	-do-
104.	Mohd. Akber Murule	Akna Gam	23-02-96	House Burnt
105.	Mohd. Qasim Wani S/o Gh. Hassan	-do-	-do-	-do-
106.	Gh. Mohd. Dar S/o Assad Dar	-do-	-do-	-do-

107.	Ali Mohd. Dar S/o Assad Dar	-do-	-do-	-do-
108.	Ab. Gani Reshi S/o Gull Mohd. Reshi	Ishtahal Kulgam	-do-	Cow Shed + 4 Animals
109.	-do-	-do-	14-04-96	Shop + House Burnt
110.	Gh. Mohd. Nada S/o Gh. Hassan	Brando Larki Pora	-do-	Cow Shed + Kuthar Burnt
111.	Gh. Hassan Wani S/o Sonauallah	-do-	-do-	-do-
112.	Mohd. Maqbool Dar S/o Sultan	-do-	-do-	-do-
113.	Gh. Mohd. Khanday	-do-	-do-	-do-
114.	Gh. Mohd. Najar (S.L.) Sultan Dar	-do-	-do-	-do-
115.	Ali Wani S/o Gh. Hassan	Brando Larki Pora	-do-	Cow Shed + Kuthar Burnt
116.	Mohd. Maqbool Wani	-do-	-do-	-do-
117.	Gh. Mohd. Sheikh	Kuti Pora	11-06-96	House Burnt
118.	Ab. Rashid Bhat s/o Ab. Gani	Tari Gam	-do-	-do-
119.	Fayaz Ahmad Mir S/o Habibullah	Dayalgam	03-03-96	-do-
120.	Ab. Majeed Najar S/o Ab. Satar	-do-	-do-	-do-
121.	Kurhsheed Ahmad Ganie (Mir Cloth)	-do-	05-01-96	-do-
122.	Ab. Aziz Khandy S/o Ab. Rahman	Naipora	-do-	-do-
123.	Gh. Hassan Bhat S/o Ab. Gani	-do-	-do-	-do-
124.	Ab. Rahman Dar S/o Gh. Mohd.	-do-	-do-	-do-
125.	Bashir Ahmad Najar S/o Abdullah	Kangam Nagany	29-03-96	-do-
126.	Nazir Ahmad Sheri S/o Gh. Qadir	Soof (Ang)	-do-	-do-
127.	Gull Mohd. Sheikh S/o Ab. Sattar	Budasgam	-do-	-do-
128.	Mohd. Ishaq S/o Ab. Gani	-do-	-do-	-do-
129.	Mohd. Qasim Bhat S/o Sultan	Mohri Pora	-do-	-do-
130.	Gh. Qadir Wani S/o Ab. Gani	Soof (Ang.)	05-05-96	-do-
131.	Shabir Ahmad Wani S/o Habib	Budroo (Ang.)	-do-	-do-
132.	Ramzan Mir S/o Ahad	Shangas	17-04-96	-do-
133.	Aziz Bhat S/o Habibullah	Shahngas	10-05-96	House Burnt
134.	Rashid Wani S/o Ahmad Wani	-do-	06-05-96	-do-
135.	Bashir Ahmad Sheikh S/o Gh. Mohd.	Quri Gam	20-05-96	-do-

S.No.	Name	Place	Date	Nature of Damage
136.	Gh. Rasool Wani S/o Mohd. Anwer	Khan Pora Ootruh	17-05-96	House Burnt
137.	Mohd. Iqbal Mir S/o Sultan	Sheikh Pora	02-05-96	-do-
148.	Nazir Ahmad Mir S/o Gh. Mohd.	Hakoorra	06-04-96	-do-
139.	Mohd. Abdullah Mir S/o Khazir	-do-	-do-	-do-
140.	Mohd. Hassan Bhat S/o Salam	-do-	-do-	-do-
141.	Gh. Mohd. Bhat S/o Akbar	-do-	-do-	-do-
142.	Ali Mohd. Mir S/o Ramzan	-do-	-do-	-do-
143.	Ali Mohd. Chopan S/o Akber	Kashi Pora	30-04-96	-do-
144.	Nazir Ahmad Wani S/o Maqbool	Naio Pora Buthne	-do-	-do-
145.	Mohd. Maqbool Dar S/o Khazir	-do-	-do-	-do-
146.	Muma Najar S/o Khazir	-do-	-do-	-do-
147.	Hassan Dar S/o Kabir Dar	-do-	-do-	-do-
148.	Ali Mohd. Kumar S/o Gh. Mohd.	Bahram Shah	02-04-96	-do-
149.	Mohd. Ayoub Magray	Chak Yatoo Noorabad	May 96	House Burnt
150.	Bashir Ahmad Beigh	Mahe Pora Kulgam	-do-	-do-
151.	Ab. Rashid Lone	Awgam Kulgam	July 96	-do-
152.	Gh. Hassan Khan	Sheikh Gund (Ang.)	-do-	-do-
153.	Gh. Mohd. Mir	-do-	-do-	-do-
154.	Farooq Ahmad Malik	Akhtor Anantanag	17-06-96	-do-
155.	Ali Mohd. Ganie S/o Qadir	Seer	28-10-95	-do-
156.	Bashir Ahmad Khan S/o Ramzan	Ashmuqam	23-03-94	-do-
157.	Gh. Rasool Khan S/o Khaliq	Tulwari (Ang.)	02-04-96	-do-
158.	Gull Khan	Char Wani	-do-	-do-
159.	Mirza Gh. Mohd.	Pukhad (Ang.)	-do-	-do-
160.	Mohd. Akbar Bhat	Seer (Ang.)	-do-	-do-
161.	Mukhter Ahmad Pathan	Bunkot	15-07-95	-do-
162.	Sher Mohd. Khan S/o Marroof	-do-	-do-	-do-

163.	Bashir Ahmad Wani S/o Ismail	Akhtor (Ang.)	23-10-95	-do-
164.	Gull Mohd. Pathan S/o Faroz	Bun Kot	02-11-95	-do-
165.	Bashir Ahmad Bhat S/o Gh. Mohd.	Salwa (Ang.)	27-12-95	House Burnt
166.	Manzoor Ahmad S/o Abdullah Bhat	-do-	-do-	-do-
167.	Gh. Hassan Dar S/o Ahmadullah	Mahand -do-	03-94	-do-
168.	Ab. Rashid Wani S/o Gh. Qadir	-do-	-do-	-do-
169.	Mohd. Yousuf Bhat S/o Qadir	-do-	-do-	-do-
170.	Gh. Hassan Waggay S/o Satar	-do-	-do-	-do-
171.	Ab. Rehman Waggay	Badroo (Ang.)	-do-	-do-
172.	Mohd. Altaf Mir S/o Gh. Rasool	Sirhama (Ang.)	06-95	-do-
173.	Mohd. Salam Tantray	Ashwad	-do-	-do-
174.	Mohd. Ashraf S/o Aziz Ganie	Kathisoo	-do-	-do-
175.	Gh. Mohi-ud-din Ganie	Looser	-do-	-do-
176.	Gh. Mohd. Teli	-do-	-do-	-do-
177.	Farooq Ahmad Bhat S/o Ab. Rashid	Shechan (Ang.)	-do-	-do-
178.	Javid Ahmad Lone S/o Sabir	-do-	-do-	-do-
179.	Ab. Rashid Bhat S/o Ab. Qadoos	-do-	-do-	-do-
180.	Bashir Ahmad Mir S/o Sadiq	-do-	-do-	-do-
181.	Waseem Ahmad S/o Gh. Hassan	Shechan	11-95	House Burnt
182.	Mukhtar Ahmad Wani S/o Aamadoullah	Muminabad	11-95	-do-
183.	Showket Ahmad Dar S/o Gh. Mohd.	Dabri	-do-	-do-
184.	Mohd. Syed Najar S/o Gh. Mohd.	Mir Danther	11-95	-do-
185.	Mohd. Ishaq Mir	-do-	-do-	-do-
186.	Dawood Ahmad Najar S/o Gh. Nabi	Bahram Shah	-do-	-do-
187.	Javid Ahmad Wani S/o Gh. Ahmad	-do-	-do-	-do-
188.	Mohd. Ibrahim Itoo S/o Sadique	Kashti Gund	30-11-96	-do-
189.	Mohd. Sultan Bhat S/o Ab. Aziz	Karim Khud	18-02-96	-do-
190.	Ab. Rehman Sheikh S/o Rajab	Hangal Buch	12-12-95	-do-
191.	Ab. Rashid Sheikh	-do-	-do-	-do-

S.No.	Name	Place	Date	Nature of Damage
192.	Mohd. Amin	Tangal Pora	23-07-96	House Burnt
193.	Mohd. Amer Wani S/o Gull	-do-	-do-	-do-
194.	Mohd. Sultan	Zangal Pora	-do-	-do-
195.	Gh. Hassan Khan S/o Lassi	Gasham Kulgam	-do-	-do-
196.	Ab. Rashid Wani S/o Gull	-do-	-do-	-do-
197.	Mohd. Iqbal Wani S/o Gull	Chak Pora	23-07-96	-do-
198.	Mohd. Younis Wani	-do-	-do-	-do-
199.	Ab. Hamid Wani	-do-	-do-	-do-
200.	Gh. Hassan Reshi S/o Ahmad	Achabal		-do-
201.	Ab. Aziz Wani S/o Mahad	-do-		-do-
202.	Mohd. Ramzan Reshi S/o Khazir	-do-		-do-
203.	Gh. Rasool Wani S/o Mahad	-do-		-do-
204.	Ab. Ahad Nayak S/o Gaffar	-do-		-do-
205.	Ab. Ahad Lone	-do-		-do-
206.	Gh. Hassan Dar	-do-		-do-
207.	Mohd. Abdullah Laway S/o Mohd.	Chagul Kulgam		-do-
208.	Mohd. Yousuf Yattoo S/o Gh. Mohd.	Kul Pora		-do-
209.	Bashir Ahmad Yattoo S/o -do-	-do-		-do-
210.	Mohd. Yousuf Rather S/o Ab. Razak	-do-		-do-
211.	Ab. Rashid Rather	-do-		-do-
212.	Gh. Rasool Dar	-do-		-do-
213.	Habibullah Dar S/o Mohmad	-do-		-do-
214.	Gh. Mohd. Dar S/o Mohd. Dar	Kul Pora (Ang)		-do-
215.	Ali Mohamad Dar S/o Mohd. Dar	-do-		-do-
216.	Ab. Khalil Dar S/o Khaliq	-do-		-do-
217.	Mohd. Yousuf Dar S/o Razak	-do-		-do-
218.	Mohd. Ashraf Parray S/o Gh. Mohd.	-do-		-do-

219.	Mohd. Ramzan	Jabli Pora		-do-
220.	Gh. Hassan Beigh S/o Gh. Mohd.	-do-		-do-
221.	Bashir Ahmad Mir S/o Ab. Gani	Chek Pora (Kul)		-do-
222.	Habibullah Rather S/o Gh. Hassan	-do-		-do-
223.	Fayaz Ahmd Rather S/o Habibullah	-do-		-do-
224.	Mohd. Ramzan Wani (S.L.) Razaq Bandy	Kulgam	04-05-96	-do-
225.	Hamidullah Bhat S/o Abdullahah	Sarandoo		-do-
226.	Mohd. Abli Bhat S/o Gh. Rasool	-do-		-do-
227.	Mohd. Iqbal Mir S/o Sultan	Sheikh Gund	02-05-96	House Burnt
228.	Gh. Qadir Wani S/o Ab. Gani	Soof	05-05-96	-do-
229.	Shabir Ahmad Sheikh	Budroo	-do-	-do-
230.	Rashid Wani S/o Ahmad	Shangas	06-05-96	-do-
231.	Gh. Rasool Wani S/o Anwer	Khan Pora	17-05-96	House Burnt
232.	Mohd. Ayoub Magray	Chak Yattoo Noor Abad	May 96	House Burnt
233.	Ab. Ganie Ananger	Kulgam	-do-	-do-
234.	Bashir Ahmad Sheikh S/o Gh. Mohd.	Quri Gam	20-05-96	House Burnt
235.	Farooq Ahmad Malik S/o Gh. Mohd. Malik	Akhtoor	17-06-96	House Burnt
236.	Ab. Rashid Lone	Awgam	July 96	House Burnt

DISTT. BARAMULLA

S.No.	Name	Place	Date	Nature of Damage
1.	Gh. Mohd. Hurra S/o Wali Mohd.	Pushwari Sonawari	11-06-95	House Burnt
2.	Mahmoodah Bano W/o Late Ab. Rahman	Gund Jahangir	-do-	-do-
3.	Habibullah Dar S/o Hajji Mohd. Akbar	Naid Khai Sonawari	-do-	House-kitchen. Cow Shed Burnt
4.	Mohd. Maqbool Dar S/o Mohd. Akbar	-do-	-do-	Kuthar
5.	Mohd. Ramzan War S/o Gh. Qadir War	-do-	-do-	-do-
6.	Sharief-ud-din Wani S/o Gh. Hassan Wani	-do-	-do-	Kuthar + Cow Shed, House + Kitchen
7.	Gh. Hassan Wani S/o Gh. Ahmad Wani	-do-	-do-	House-Shop
8.	Gh. Mohd. Bhat	-do-	-do-	House-Cowshed-Kitchen
9.	Ab. Rahim Lone S/o Mohd. Akbar	Gund Jahangir	-do-	House
10.	Habibullah Wani S/o Mohd. Akbar	-do-	-do-	-do-
11.	Wali Mohd. Wani S/o Ab. Kabir Wani	-do-	-do-	-do-
12.	Noor-Mohd. Rangraz S/o Gh. Qadir	-do-	-do-	-do-
13.	Bashir Ahmad Parray	Ashm Sonawari	July 95	-do-
14.	Mohd. Maqbool Hajam	Paribal Hajam	-do-	-do-
15.	Gh. Rasool Hajam	Paribal Hajam	July 95	-do-
16.	Atiqa Begam Sister of late Gh. Mohd. Wani	Naid Khai	11-06-95	House Burnt
17.	Mohd. Sakhi Rather S/o Hatam	Ajas Sonawari	May 95	House + Kitchen
18.	Master Gh. Mohd. Naikoo	Tang Pora Pattan	Dec, 95	-do-
19.	Gh. Mohd. Shagoo	-do-	-do-	-do-
20.	Gh. Mohi-ud-din Shagoo	-do-	-do-	-do-
21.	Ab. Gani Malla	-do-	-do-	-do-
22.	Mohd. Sultan Malla	-do-	-do-	-do-
23.	Gh. Mohi-ud-din Dar	-do-	-do-	-do-
24.	Ab. Gani Dar	-do-	-do-	-do-
25.	Mohd. Sultan Panoo	-do-	-do-	-do-

26.	Ab. Rashid Panoo	-do-	-do-	-do-
27.	Gh. Rasool Dar	-do-	-do-	-do-
28.	Bashir Ahmad Dar	-do-	-do-	-do-
29.	Gh. Mohd. Panto	-do-	-do-	-do-
30.	Mohd. Abdullah Dar	-do-	-do-	-do-
31.	Kazir Mohd. Dar	-do-	-do-	-do-
32.	Ali Mohd. Naikoo	-do-	-do-	-do-
33.	Gh. Ahmad Naikoo	-do-	-do-	-do-
34.	Gh. Rasool Dar	-do-	-do-	-do-
35.	Mohd. Shaban Yattoo	Gulhal Goush Bugh Ptn	Dec. 95	House Burnt
36.	Mohd. Shaji yattoo	-do-	-do-	-do-
37.	Sonaullah Yattoo	-do-	-do-	-do-
38.	Gh. Ahmad Yattoo	-do-	-do-	-do-
39.	Gh. Mohd. War	-do-	-do-	-do-
40.	Gh. Mohi-ud-din War	-do-	-do-	-do-
41.	Gh. Mohamad Yattoo	-do-	-do-	-do-
42.	Ab. Ahad Yattoo	-do-	-do-	-do-
43.	Ab. Rashid Baba	-do-	-do-	-do-
44.	Gh. Mohamad Dar	-do-	-do-	-do-
45.	Mohamad Akbar Rather	-do-	-do-	-do-
46.	Mohd. Maqbool Dar	-do-	-do-	-do-
47.	Mohd. Ramzan Malik	Magray Pora Pattan		-do-
48.	Gh. Mohd. Malik	-do-	-do-	-do-
49.	Mohd. Ismail Malik	-do-	-do-	-do-
50.	Ab. Rashid Yattoo	Goush Bagh Pattan	-do-	House Burnt
51.	Gh. Rasool Najar	-do-	-do-	-do-
52.	Mohd. Ramzan Bhat	Tapper Pattan		-do-
53.	Farooz Ahmad Bhat	Tapper Pattan		House Burnt
54.	Gh. Mohd. KJ an	-do-		-do-

S.No.	Name	Place	Date	Nature of Damage
55.	Habibullah Wani	Pattan		House Burnt
56.	Master Gh. Nabi Wani	-do-		-do-
57.	Tahira W/o Late Ahtisham	-do-		-do-
58.	Mohd. Akbar Khan	Gangpora Pattan		-do-
59.	Gh. Ahmad Khan	-do-		-do-
60.	Mohd. Maqbool Khan	-do-		-do-
61.	Dilawer Khan	-do-		-do-
62.	Bakhtawar Khan	-do-		-do-
63.	Ab. Hameed Khan	-do-		-do-
64.	Gh. Rasool Khan	-do-		-do-
65.	Ali Mohd. Lone	Tilgam Pattan		House Burnt
66.	Ab. Hameed Dar S/o Ab. Aziz Dar	Mandyari Pattan	Jan 1996	-do-
67.	Mohd. Afzal Rather	Ajas Sonawari	May 95	Burned House-Kuthar
68.	Gh. Nabi Rather	-do-	-do-	-do-
69.	Gh. Ahmad Rather	-do-	-do-	-do-
70.	Mohd. Mumtaz Rather S/o Munawer	-do-	-do-	-do-
71.	Mustaq Ahmad Rather S/o Gh. Mohd.	-do-	-do-	-do-
72.	Saif-ud-din Sheikh S/o Gani	-do-	-do-	-do-
73.	Ab. Karim Lone S/o Ab. Gaffar	-do-	-do-	-do-
74.	Syed Mirak Shah S/o Peer Shah	Dooru Sopore	10-12-95	House Burnt
75.	Syed Wali Shah S/o Peer Shah	-do-	-do-	-do-
76.	Mohd. Subhan Wani	Dangerpora Sopore	-do-	-do-
77.	Haji Habibullah Ganai S/o Lala Ganai	-do-	-do-	Partly House Burnt
78.	Mohd. Sarwer Mir S/o Qadir Mir	Mangi pora Bandipora	25-10-95	House Burnt
79.	Saif-ud-din	Quil Muqam Bandipora	10-11-95	House+Kuthur with c/s rice
80.	Gh. Hassan Shah S/o Nizam-ud-din	Aloosa Bandipora	29-10-95	-do-
81.	Noor-ud-din Katariya	-do-	-do-	-do-

82.	Qalamu-ud-din Cheki	-do-	-do-	-do-
83.	Ab. Gani War S/o Assad	-do-	-do-	-do-
84.	Gh. Ahmad Dar S/o Ab. Gani	Aloosa-Bandipora	20-11-95	House Burnt
85.	Gh. Mohd. Dar S/o Ab. Gani	-do-	-do-	-do-
86.	Ab. Khalid Dar S/o Ab. Gani	-do-	-do-	-do-
87.	Mohd. Ramzan Lone	Malangam Bandipora	10-10-95	-do-
88.	Ab. Jabar Bhat	-do-	-do-	-do-
89.	Gh. Qadir Bhat	-do-	-do-	-do-
90.	Saifullah Bhat S/o Ab. Sattar	-do-	-do-	-do-
91.	Gh. Mohd. Sheikh S/o Ab. Samed	Vijpora Sonawari	July 95	-do-
92.	Mohd. Ramzan Bhat S/o Ab. Jabar	Bomai Sopore	24-02-96	House Burnt
93.	Ab. Rehman Bhat S/o -Ab. Jabar	-do-	-do-	Cow, House, Kuthar Burnt
94.	Mohd. Amin Bhat S/o Saif-ud-din	-do-	-do-	House Burnt, Cow-shed
95.	Mohd. Ahsan Lone S/o Gh. Nabi Lone	-do-	-do-	-do-
96.	Mohd. Afzal Bhat S/o Saif-ud-din	-do-	-do-	-do-
97.	Mohd. Subhan Bhat S/o Gh. Mohd.	-do-	-do-	Cow Shad
98.	Gh. Mohi-ud-din Chopan S/o Subhan	-do-	-do-	House + Kitchen
99.	Gh. Rasool Chopain S/o Ab. Aziz	-do-	-do-	House Burnt
100.	Mohad Chopan S/o Ab. Gaffar	-do-	-do-	-do-
101.	Gh. Mohamad Gania S/o Ab. Ahad	-do-	-do-	House + Shop
102.	Ali Mohmad Sheikh S/o Jabar	-do-	-do-	Shop
103.	Gh. Ahmad Sheikh S/o Sonaullah	-do-	-do-	House Burnt
104.	Mohd. Akbar Bhat S/o Sonaullah	-do-	-do-	-do-
105.	Mohd. Akbar Wani S/o Gh. Qadir	-do-	-do-	-do-
106.	Ab. Hameed Dar S/o Ab. Aziz	Mandyari Pattan	Jan 1996	-do-
107.	Gh. Ahmad Marazi S/o Gh. Mohd.	Sofi Hamam Sopore	27-03-96	-do-
108.	Gh. Mohi-ud Din Kana S/o Gh. Mohd.	-do-	-do-	-do-
109.	Ab. Rahim Kana S/o Gh. Ahmad Kana	-do-	-do-	-do-
110.	Gh. Nabi Marazi S/o Ab. Khaliq	-do-	-do-	-do-

S.No.	Name	Place	Date	Nature of Damage
111.	Gh. Rasool Marazi S/o Gh. Wali	Sofi Hamam Sopore	27-03-96	House Burnt
112.	Mohd. Maqbool Marazi S/o Gh. Nabi	-do-	-do-	-do-
113.	Mohd. Akbar Marazi S/o Ama Marazi	-do-	-do-	-do-
114.	Mustaq Ahmad Marazi S/o Ama Marazi	-do-	-do-	-do-
115.	Mohd. Altaf Marazi S/o Mohd. Subhan	-do-	-do-	-do-
116.	Gh. Qadir Marazi S/o Ab. Aziz	Sofi Hamam Sopore	27-03-96	House Burnt
117.	Mohd. Akbar Marazi S/o Gh. Qadir	-do-	-do-	-do-
118.	Sofi Gh. Hassan S/o Sofi Ab. Gani	-do-	-do-	-do-
119.	Sofi Mohd. Akbar S/o Sofi Ab. Gani	-do-	-do-	-do-
120.	Sofi Gh. Nabi S/o Sofi Ab. Gani	-do-	-do-	-do-
121.	Mst. Noori W/o Late Subhan Dar	-do-	-do-	-do-
122.	Gh. Ahmad Dar S/o Ab. Gani	Aloosa Bandipora	20-11-95	-do-
123.	Gh. Mohd. Dar S/o Ab. Gani	-do-	-do-	-do-
124.	Ab. Khaliq Dar S/o Ab. Gani	-do-	-do-	-do-
125.	Mohd. Ramzan Lone	Malangam Bandipora	10-10-95	-do-
126.	Ab. Jabar Lone	-do-	-do-	-do-
127.	Gh. Qadir Bhat	-do-	-do-	-do-
128.	Saif-ullah Bhat S/o Ab. Sattar	-do-	-do-	-do-
129.	Gh. Mohd. Sheikh S/o Ab. Samad	Vijay Pura Sonawari	July 95	-do-
130.	Gh. Mohd. Wani S/o Late Habibullah	Naid Khai	-do-	-do-
131.	Gh. Rasool Dar	Harwan Sopore	06-06-96	House Burnt
132.	Ameer Ganie	-do-	-do-	-do-
133.	Lassia Ganie	-do-	-do-	-do-
134.	Qadir Mir S/o Aziz Mir	-do-	-do-	-do-
135.	Mahad Dar	-do-	-do-	-do-
136.	Ab. Ahad Dar	-do-	-do-	-do-
137.	Gh. Mohd. Sofi S/o Ab. Karim	Bhar Bandipora	25-10-95	-do-

138.	Ali Mohd. Sofi S/o Ab. Ahad	-do-	-do-	-do-
139.	Mohd. Yousuf Sofi S/o Ab. Rashid	-do-	-do-	-do-
140.	Mohd. Akbar Sofi S/o Ab. Gaffar	-do-	-do-	-do-
141.	Ab. Rashid Sofi S/o Mohd. Akbar	-do-	-do-	-do-
142.	Gh. Mohd. Sofi S/o Samad	-do-	-do-	-do-
143.	Gayas-ud-din Shah S/o Gh. Hassan	Wagoora Baramulla	02-96	-do-
144.	Mohd. Sultan Malla S/o Gh. Ahmad	Radigam Hajan	Dec. 94	-do-
145.	Mohd. Maqbool Laway S/o Gh. Mohd.	-do-	-do-	-do-
146.	Ab. Hameed Laway S/o Gh. Mohd.	-do-	-do-	-do-
147.	Mohd. Shafi Malla S/o Habib	Radigam Hajan	Dec. 94	-do-
148.	Mohd. Shaban Dar S/o Sultan	-do-	-do-	-do-
149.	Mohd. Jabar Malla S/o Rahim	-do-	-do-	-do-
150.	Haji Gh. Ahmad Dar S/o Ab. Gani	Aluosa Bandipora	-do-	-do-
151.	Mohd. Akbar Malla	Qazi Pora Watepora	-do-	-do-
152.	Mohd. Fatah Malla	-do-		-do-
153.	Gh. Ahmad Malla	-do-		-do-
154.	Ab. Ahad Malla	-do-		-do-
155.	Ab. Samad Malla	-do-		-do-
156.	Gh. Hassan Malla	-do-		-do-
157.	Ab. Hameed Malla	-do-		-do-
158.	Mohd. Rajab Hajam	-do-		-do-
159.	Habibullah Hajam	-do-		-do-
160.	Gulzar Ahmad Malla	-do-		-do-
161.	Mahad Hajam	Qazipora Watpora	-do-	House Bumt
162.	Bashir Ahmad Hajam	-do-		-do-
163.	Ab. Khaliq Hajam S/o Mohd. Rajab	-do-		-do-
164.	Mohd. Ramzan Hajam	-do-		-do-
165.	Ali Mohd. Malla	-do-		-do-
166.	Mohd. Maqool Hajam	-do-		-do-

S.No.	Name	Place	Date	Nature of Damage
167.	Mohd. Ramzan Lone S/o Gh. Ahmad	Malangam Bandipora		House Burnt
168.	Ab. Jabar Bhat	-do-		-do-
169.	Ab. Gaffar Bhat	-do-		-do-
170.	Gh. Ahmad Dar S/o Ab. Wahab	Dahama		-do-
171.	Walayat Shah	-do-		-do-
172.	Saif-ud-din Shah	-do-		-do-
173.	Mohd. Iqbal	Mangnipora		-do-
174.	Shaban Khan	Chanti Bati (Bandipora)		-do-
175.	Mohd. Maqbool Khan	Panzi Gam (Bandipora)		-do-
176.	Ali Mohd. Panzoo			-do-
177.	Gh. Mohd. Sofi S/o Ab. Karim	Brarchati Bandipora		-do-
178.	Ab. Rashid Sofi S/o Ab. Gani	Brar Bandipora		-do-
179.	Gh. Mohd. Bhat S/o Ab. Rahim	Trusa Safapora	05-07-96	-do-
180.	Ab. Rehman Bhat S/o Gh. Mohd.	Ussan Pattan	16/17-07-96	-do-
181.	Ab. Rahim Bhat S/o Gh. Mohi-ud-din	Guno Jahangir	07-07-96	-do-
182.	Maqbool Lone S/o Aziz	Vijay Para Sonawari	Jan. 96	-do-
183.	Qalam-ud-din Cheechi	Kelsin Aloosa	Oct. 95	-do-
184.	Master Bashir Khan	Lanidora (Baramulla)	05-07-96	-do-
185.	Mohd. Maqbool Lone S/o Assad	Wagoor	96	-do-
186.	Master Gh. Mohd. Dar S/o Mohd. Dar	Indergam Pattan	March 96	-do-
187.	Gh. Nabi Dar	-do-	-do-	-do-
188.	Gh. Ahmad Dar	-do-	-do-	-do-
189.	Khazir Mohd. Rather	-do-	-do-	-do-
190.	Gh. Ahmad Kumar	-do-	-do-	-do-
191.	Gh. Rasool Dar	Harwan Sopore	06-06-96	House Burnt
192.	Umer Ganie	-do-	-do-	-do-
193.	Lassa Ganie	-do-	-do-	-do-

194.	Qadir Mir S/o Aziz	-do-	-do-	-do-
195	Mohd. Dar	-do-	-do-	-do-
196.	Ab. Ahad Dar	-do-	-do-	-do-
197.	Gh. Mohd. Bhat S/o Rahim	Trusa Safapora	05-07-96	House Burnt
198.	Haji Ab. Gaffar S/o Aziz	Mindijee Sopore	10/11-07-96	House Burnt
199.	Ab. Rahman Bhat S/o Gh. Mohi-ud Din	Gund Jahangir	07-07-96	-do-
200.	Ab. Rahman Bhat S/o Gh. Mohd.	Ussan Pattan	16/17-07-96	-do-

DISTT. BUDGAM

S.No.	Name	Place	Date	Nature of Damage
1.	Ab. Aziz Wani S/o Gh. Qadir	Arth Budgam	10-12-95	House Burnt
2.	Gh. Mohi-ud-din Sheikh	Cher Ham		-do-
3.	Gh. Ahmad Dar S/o Ab. Gani Dar	Hanji Lawaypora	29-11-95	-do-
4.	Ab. Aziz Wani S/o Mohd. Sultan	Shaper Bagh	13-12-95	-do-
5.	Ab. Aziz Rather S/o Kh. Ali Rather	Nasrulapora	12-01-96	-do-
6.	Gh. Hassan Sheikh S/o Nabir	Hangh Budgam	-do-	House Burnt
7.	Mohd. Khan S/o Rashid Khan	-do-	-do-	-do-
8.	Mohi-ud-din Sheikh S/o Rashid Sheikh	-do-	-do-	-do-
9.	Ab. Ahad Sheikh S/o Mustafa	-do-	-do-	-do-
10.	Ab. Kashid Sheikh S/o Mustafa	-do-	-do-	-do-
11.	Ab. Ahad Bhat (S.L.) Qadir Shah	Bamurad	08-05-95	-do-
12.	Gh. Mustafa	-do-	-do-	-do-
13.	Ab. Khaliq Rather S/o Abdullah	-do-08-05-95	-do-	-do-
14.	Gh. Mohd. Rather S/o Ahad Rather	-do-	-do-	-do-
15.	Gh. Hassan Rather S/o Rahim	-do-	-do-	-do-
16.	Ab. Khaliq Rather S/o Rahim	-do-	-do-	-do-
17.	Ab. Ahad Dar S/o Gani Dar	Hanji Lawaypora	29-11-95	House Burnt
18.	Gh. Mohd. Ganie S/o Ab. Jabar	-do-	-do-	-do-
19.	Gh. Mohd. Rather S/o Ali Mohd.	-do-	-do-	-do-
20.	Ab. Aziz Rather	-do-	-do-	-do-
21.	Mohd. Ismail Rather S/o Aziz Rather	-do-	-do-	-do-
22.	Ab. Rahman Rather S/o Aziz Rather	-do-	-do-	-do-
23.	Akbar Rather S/o Aziz Rather	-do-	-do-	-do-
24.	Jana Begam W/o Sultan Bhat	-do-	-do-	-do-
25.	Gh. Ahmad Malik S/o Gh. Gh. Mohammad	Trapay Khag		-do-

26.	Ab. Rahim Malik S/o Gh. Mohammad	-do-	-do-	-do-
27.	Ab. Aziz Malik S/o Gh. Mohammad	-do-	-do-	-do-
28.	Mohd. Sultan Malik S/o Gh. Mohammad	-do-	-do-	-do-
29.	Gh. Mohad Rather	Machawa-Budgam	04-02-96	-do-
30.	Assadullah Rather	-do-	-do-	-do-
31.	Mohd. Yousuf Malik	-do-	-do-	-do-
32.	Ab. Rehman Bhat	-do-	-do-	-do-
33.	Bashir Ahmad Wani	-do-	-do-	-do-
34.	Gh. Mohd. Bhat S/o Ab. Gani Bhat	Guthpora (Budgam)	02-05-95	House Burnt
35.	Mohd. Sultan Bhat S/o Gani Bhat	-do-	-do-	-do-
36.	Mohd. Akbar Dar S/o Nabir Dar	-do-	-do-	-do-
37.	Ali Mohd. Wani (S.L.) Nabir	-do-	-do-	-do-
38.	Ali Mohd. Dar S/o Mohd. Sultan	-do-	-do-	-do-
39.	Ab. Ahad Dar S/o Mohd. Sultan	-do-	-do-	-do-
40.	Gh. Ahmad Shah	-do-	August 95	-do-
41.	Khalid Hussain S/o Gh. Ahmad	-do-	-do-	-do-
42.	Syed Shah	-do-	-do-	-do-
43.	Gh. Nabi Shah	-do-	-do-	-do-
44.	Ab. Rashid Khan S/o Ab. Aziz	-do-	Sept. 95	-do-
45.	Mohd. Ayoob Khan S/o Ab. Aziz	-do-	-do-	-do-
46.	Ab. Ahad Dar	-do-	-do-	-do-
47.	Gh. Ahmad Dar S/o Ab. Samad	-do-	-do-	-do-
48.	Gh. Mohd Sheikh S/o Ab. Aziz	-do-	-do-	-do-
49.	Ab. Samed Beigh	-do-	-do-	-do-
50.	Mohd. Ramzan Bagh S/o Razak	Budgam Machawa	-do-	-do-
51.	Gull Wani	Budgam	04-02-96	House Burnt
52.	Ab. Rashid Wani	-do-	-do-	-do-
53.	Mohd. Ashraf Wani	-do-	-do-	-do-
54.	Mohd. Yousuf Wani	-do-	-do-	-do-

S.No.	Name	Place	Date	Nature of Damage
55.	Ab. Majeed Wani	Budgam	04-02-96	House Burnt
56.	Gh. Mohi-ud-din Sheikh	Sulham-Beeru		-do-
57.	Mohd. Ashraf Parray	Lasipora-Doungh		-do-
58.	Firdous Ahmad Farash	Lasipora-Doungh		-do-
59.	Sonaullah Lone S/o Ab. Ahad	Kangri pora	31-01-96	-do-
60.	Ab. Ahad Sheikh	Fathran	-do-	-do-
61.	Mst. Jana Bagam W/o Sultan	-do-	-do-	-do-
62.	Gh. Ahmad Malik S/o Gh. Mohd. Malik	Trapay Khag Budgam		-do-
63.	Islamia Modal School	Makhama Badgam	April 96	-do-
64.	Mohd. Amin Wani S/o Gh. Mohd. Wani	Machwa Budgam	04-02-96	-do-
65.	Mohd. Jabar Bhat S/o Gh. Mohd. Bhat	Shankerpora	06-02-96	-do-
66.	Bashir Ahmad Wani S/o Gh. Mohd. Wani	Machwa Budgam	04-02-96	-do-
67.	Showket Ali (Bakery Shop)	-do-	-do-	-do-
68.	Ab. Rashid Shah (Medical Shop)	-do-	-do-	-do-
69.	Mohd. Yousuf Malik S/o Ab. Ahad	Manzagam Karlpora	-do-	-do-
70.	Ab. Rehman Bhat S/o Qadir Bhat	-do-	-do-	-do-
71.	Gh. Ahmad Khan S/o Hashim Khan	Zagoobhrian	17/18-05-96	-do-
72.	Hanif Khan S/o Hashim Khan	-do-	-do-	-do-
73.	Rafiq Khan S/o Hashim Khan	-do-	-do-	-do-
74.	Farooq Ahmad Khan	-do-	-do-	-do-
75.	Sajad Ahmad Khan	-do-	-do-	-do-
76.	Mohd. Yousuf Malik S/o Ali Mohd.	Warapora	25-06-95	-do-
77.	Gh. Rasool Dar	Kehro Budgam		-do-
78.	Gh. Mohd. Mir	Golloora Budgam		-do-
79.	Gh. Mohd. Rather	Mangloora	April 96	-do-
80.	Gh. Mohmad (Afzal)	Pooshker Budgam	Feb. 96	-do-
81.	Gh. Mohd. Dar S/o Assad Dar	Ranger Budgam	01-07-96	-do-

82.	Mohd. Ibrahim Dar S/o Assad Dar	-do-	-do-	-do-
83.	Gh. Mohmad Dar S/o Ab. Aziz	-do-	-do-	-do-
84.	Gh. Rasool Wani S/o Gh. Mohammad	-do-	-do-	-do-
85.	Assadullah Dar S/o Aziz Dar	-do-	-do-	-do-
86.	Mohd. Sadiq Dar S/o Rasool Dar	-do-	-do-	-do-
87.	Mohamad Dar S/o Rasool Dar	-do-	-do-	-do-
88.	Mohamad Ibrahim Dar S/o Rahim Dar	-do-	-do-	-do-
89.	Fayaz Ahmad Wani S/o Gh. Moahmad	-do-	-do-	-do-
90.	Ahmad Dar S/o Asad Dar	Ranger Chadoora	01-07-96	-do-
91.	Mohd. Ayoob Dar S/o Asad Dar	-do-	-do-	-do-
92.	Gh. Mohd. Wani S/o Asad Ahmad	-do-	-do-	-do-
93.	Mohd. Subhan Reshi	Hayat Pora	17-07-96	-do-
94.	Gh. Mohd. Reshi	-do-	-do-	-do-
95.	Ab. Razak Bhat S/o Salam Bhat	Pandaw Pora	-do-	-do-
96.	Ab. Ahad Bhat	-do-	-do-	-do-
97.	Ab. Karim Bhat S/o Gh. Mohd.	-do-	-do-	-do-
98.	Gh. Mohd. Wagay S/o Wahid	Gorwath Kharoo	20-05-96	-do-
99.	Gh. Mohd. Magray	Thunber Ham	20-03-96	-do-
100.	Ab. Khaliq Mir	Gulb Daji Tangmarg	24-03-96	-do-
101.	Gh. Ahmad Khan S/o Hashim	Zagoo Kharian	14/15-06-96	House Burnt
102.	Hanif Khan	-do-	-do-	-do-
103.	Rafiq Khan	-do-	-do-	-do-
104.	Farooq Khan	-do-	-do-	-do-
105.	Sajad Khan	-do-	-do-	-do-
106.	Mohd. Yousuf Malik S/o Ali Malik	Wara Gam	25-06-96	House Burnt
107.	Gh. Mohd. Dar S/o Assahan	Ranger Budgam	27-08-96	House Burnt
108.	Mohd. Akram Dar	Ranger Budgam	01-07-96	-do-
109.	Gh. Mohd. Dar S/o Ismaeel	-do-	-do-	-do-
110.	Ahad Dar	-do-	-do-	-do-

S.No.	Name	Place	Date	Nature of Damage
111.	Gh. Rasool Wani S/o Gh. Mohd.	Ranger Budgam	01-07-96	House Burnt
112.	Mohd. Sadiq Dar S/o Gh. Rasool	-do-	-do-	-do-
113.	Mohd. Dar S/o Gh. Qadir	-do-	-do-	-do-
114.	Mohd. Ibrahim Dar S/o Ab. Rahman	-do-	-do-	-do-
115.	Fayaz Ahmad Wani S/o Gh. Mohd.	-do-	-do-	-do-
116.	Bashir Ahmad Dar S/o Asad Dar	-do-	-do-	-do-
117.	Mohd. Ayoob Dar S/o Assad Dar	-do-	-do-	-do-
118.	Gh. Mohd. Wani S/o Gh. Ahmad	-do-	-do-	-do-
119.	Gh. Rasool Yatoo S/o Gh. Qadir	Hayat Pora	-do-	-do-
120.	Ab. Razak Bhat S/o Ab. Salam	Pandaw Pora	09-07-96	House Burnt
121.	Ab. Ahad Bhat	-do-	14-07-96	-do-
122.	Ab. Karim Bhat S/o Mohd. Bhat	Pandew Pora Beenu	14-07-96	House Burnt

DISTT. KUPWARA

S.No.	Name	Place	Date	Nature of Damage
1.	Gh. Mohi-ud Din Bhat	Shah Nagri Langate	01-04-96	House Burnt
2.	Ab. Wahab Bhat	-do-	-do-	-do-
3.	Ab. Khaliq Bhat S/o Ab. Rahman	Drangsoo Mover	-do-	-do-
4.	Karim-ud Din Sarwer	Khadi Kupwara	03-04-96	-do-
5.	Gull Mohd.	-do-	-do-	-do-
6.	Nazir Ahmad Mir S/o Gull	-do-	-do-	-do-
7.	Habibullah Mir	-do-	-do-	-do-
8.	Habibullah Beigh S/o Jabar	-do-	-do-	-do-
9.	Ab. Jabar Kaja	Jahama Kupwara	-do-	-do-
10.	Mohd. Sultan Pir S/o Gh. Hassan	-do-	-do-	-do-
11.	Gh. Rasool Wani S/o Habibullah	Shah Nagri Kupwara	15-03-96	-do-
12.	Mohd. Afzal Khan S/o Gh. Hassan	Wajahama Kupwara	-do-	-do-
13.	Nazir Ahmad Bhat S/o Gh. Mohi-ud-din	Shah Nagri Kupwara	25-03-96	-do-
14.	Uma Bhat S/o Rasool Bhat	-do-	-do-	-do-
15.	Gh. Hassan Kumar	-do-	-do-	-do-
16.	Gh. Mohd. Rather S/o Jabar	Parnogo Kupwara	-do-	-do-
17.	Saif-ullah Khan	Mekerpora	04-04-96	-do-
18.	Gh. Mohd. Lone S/o Sultan	Odi Pora Handiwara	12-04-96	House Burnt
19.	Ab. Majeed Magray	Braripora Handwara	-do-	-do-
20.	Gh. Rasool Magray	-do-	-do-	-do-
21.	Ab. Rahim Magray	-do-	-do-	-do-
22.	Hassan Magray	-do-	-do-	-do-
23.	Assad Bhat S/o Ali Bhat	-do-	-do-	-do-
24.	Gh. Ahmad War	-do-	-do-	-do-
25.	Rustum Mir	-do-	-do-	-do-

S.No.	Name	Place	Date	Nature of Damage
26.	Master Gh. Mohd. Dar	Branipora Handwara	12-04-96	House Burnt
27.	Gh. Ahmad Lone (SNL) Sultan	-do-	-do-	-do-
28.	Haji Mohd. Sultan	-do-	-do-	-do-
29.	Ab. Gaffar Dar	-do-	-do-	-do-
30.	Mohd. Maqbool Dar	-do-	-do-	-do-
31.	Gh. Hassan Dar	-do-	-do-	-do-
32.	Gh. Rasool Dar	-do-	-do-	-do-
33.	Ab. Rehman Magray	-do-	-do-	-do-
34.	Gh. Mohi-ud-din Khan	Branipora Lolab	24-02-96	-do-
35.	Mohd. Maqbool Shah	-do-	-do-	-do-
36.	Ab. Gaffar Khan	-do-	-do-	-do-
37.	Ab. Ahad Ganie	-do-	-do-	-do-
38.	Mohd. Sultan Ganie	Tiki Pora Lolab	-do-	-do-
39.	Uma Ganal	Tikipora Lolab	24-04-96	House Burnt
40.	Mst. Mukhat Ganie	-do-	-do-	-do-
41.	Mohamad Ganie	-do-	-do-	-do-
42.	Gh. Mohi-ud-din Ganie	-do-	-do-	-do-
43.	Khazir Mohamad Ganie	-do-	-do-	-do-
44.	Gull Mohamad Naiko	-do-	-do-	-do-
45.	Wali Mohamad Naiko	-do-	-do-	-do-
46.	Gh. Mohmad Najar	-do-	-do-	-do-
47.	Ab. Aziz Ganie	-do-	-do-	-do-
48.	Mohd. yousuf Naiko	-do-	-do-	-do-
49.	Gh. Mohi-ud-din Naiko	-do-	-do-	-do-
50.	Sarwar Ahmad Naiko	-do-	-do-	-do-
51.	Gh. Hassan Ganie	-do-	-do-	-do-
52.	Jamal Ganie	-do-	-do-	-do-

53.	Jabar Ganie	-do-	-do-	-do-
54.	Gh. Rasool Ganie	-do-	-do-	-do-
55.	Gh. Ahmad Ganie	-do-	-do-	-do-
56.	Ramzan Ganie	-do-	-do-	-do-
57.	Gull Mohamad Ganie	-do-	-do-	-do-
58.	Mohd. Yousuf Shah	Khumeriyal Kupwara	14/15-04-96	-do-
59.	Mohd. Sultan Shah S/o Gani	-do-	-do-	-do-
60.	Sader-ud-din Shah S/o Gani	-do-	-do-	-do-
61.	Gh. Mohi-ud-din Bhat	Shah Nagri Kupwara	01-04-96	House Burnt
62.	Ab. Wahab Bhat	(Mawer Langate)	-do-	-do-
63.	Khaliq Bhat S/o Ab. Rehman	Drangsoo Mover	-do-	-do-
64.	Gull Mir	Khadi	03-04-96	-do-
65.	Karim-ud-din sarwer	-do-	-do-	-do-
66.	Nazir Ahmad Mir S/o Gull	-do-	-do-	-do-
67.	Habibullah Mir	-do-	-do-	-do-
68.	Habibullah Beigh S/o Jabar	-do-	-do-	-do-
69.	Ab. Jabar Kajaw	Jahama	-do-	-do-
70.	Mohd. Sultan Pir S/o Gh. Hassan	-do-	-do-	-do-
71.	Gh. Rasool Wani S/o Habibullah	Shahnagri Jahama	15-03-96	-do-
72.	Mohd. Afzal Khan S/o Gh. Hassan	Wajhama Langht	04-04-96	-do-
73.	Nazir Ahmad Bhat S/o Gh. Mohi-ud-din	Shahnagri	25-03-96	-do-
74.	Uma Bhat S/o Rasool Bhat	-do-	-do-	-do-
75.	Gh. Hassan Kumar	-do-	-do-	-do-
76.	Gh. Mohd. Rather S/o Jabar	Parnago	25-03-96	-do-
77.	Saif-ullah Khan	Maker Pora	04-04-96	-do-
78.	Kh Mohd. Lone S/o Sultan	Oodi Pora Handwara	12-04-96	-do-
79.	Ab. Majeed Magray	Brari Pora Handwara	20-08-96	-do-
80.	Rasool Magray	-do-	-do-	-do-
81.	Rahim Magray	-do-	-do-	-do-

S.No.	Name	Place	Date	Nature of Damage
82.	Hassan Magray	Brari Pora Handwara	20-08-96	House Burnt
83.	Aasad Bhat S/o Wali Bhat	-do-	-do-	-do-
84.	Gh. Ahmad War	Oodi Pora Handwara	28-04-96	House Brunt
85.	Rustum Mir	-do-	-do-	-do-
86.	Haji Sultan Dar	-do-	-do-	-do-
87.	Master Mohd. Maqbool Dar	-do-	-do-	-do-
88.	Shawkat Ahmad Dar	-do-	-do-	-do-
89.	Gh. Ahmad Lone S.L. Sultan	-do-	-do-	-do-
90.	Gh. Mohd. Malik S/o Mohd. Abdullah	Baderi Payeen	05-96	-do-
91.	Gh. Ahmad Malik S/o -do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
92.	Ali Mohd. Malik S/o -do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
93.	Mohd. Amin Peer	Khamreyal Kupwara	20-04-96	-do-
94.	Mohd. Maqbool Tantray	Char Kote	Jan. 96	-do-
95.	Gh. Rasool Gojree S/o Ab. Karim	Shahil Kupwara	15-06-96	-do-
96.	Gh. Ahmad Gojri S/o -do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
97.	Jamia Masjid	-do-	-do-	-do-
98.	Ab. Rahman Dar	Kho Pora	-do-	-do-
99.	Gh. Qadir Dar	Wari Pora Handwara	26-06-96	-do-
100.	Gh. Mohi-ud-din Mir	Chak Kandi Handwara	20-06-96	House Burnt
101.	Ishtiyak Ahmad Khan	Yaroo Handwara	April 96	-do-
102.	Mohd. Subhan Matha	Pahroo Handwara	May 96	-do-
103.	Fayaz Ahmad Khan	Chogal Handwara	-do-	-do-
104.	Mohd. Subhan Dar	-do-	-do-	-do-
105.	Ishtiyak Ahmad Lone	Wahi Pora	-do-	-do-
106.	Sonaullah Sheikh S/o Ahmad	Khoono Bab Gund Hadwara	30-06-96	Housr Burnt
107.	Ab. Rahman Gojre	Ragi Pora Kupwara	-do-	-do-
108.	Mohd. Munawar Lone S/o Gani	Lasitoyal Kup	03-03-96	-do-

109.	Zahid Maqbool	Char Kote Kupwara	April 95	-do-
110.	Ab. Majid Wani S/o Jamal	Bagth Pora Handwara	July 95	-do-
111.	Syed Gh. Rasool Shah S/o Yasin	Rajpora -do-	13-03-95	-do-
112.	Farooq Ahmad Mir S/o Gh. Mohd.	Lal Pora Kulgam	May 96	-do-
113.	Sardar Khan S/o Ahad Khan	Hai Hama Kup	17-07-96	-do-
114.	Gh. Mohd. Lone S/o Gh. Qadir	Wamoo Lolab	Jan. 96	-do-
115.	Mohd. Ashoor War S/o Gani	Luch Hanwara	-do-	-do-
116.	Ab. Gani Khan (S.L.) Mohd.	Goni Pora Handwara	06-08-96	-do-
117.	Mohd. Akbar Tantray	Khari Pora	11/12-05-96	House Burnt
118.	Mohd. Shaban Matta	Pahroo Handwara	May 1996	House Burnt
119.	Fayaz Ahmad Khan	Chogal -do-	-do-	-do-
120.	Mohd. Subhan Dar	-do-	-do-	-do-
121.	Ishtiyah Ahmad Lone	Wahi Pora	-do-	-do-
122.	Sonaullah Sheikh	Khona Bab Gund	-do-	-do-
123.	Gh. Mohd. Malik	Badri Payeen	-do-	-do-
124.	Gh. Ahmad Malik	-do-	-do-	-do-
125.	Ali Mohd. Malik	-do-	-do-	-do-
126.	Gh. Rasool Gojri	Shahlal Handwara	-do-	-do-
127.	Mohd. Maqbool Tantray	Chear Kote	June 96	House Burnt
128.	Gh. Ahmad Gojree	Shahlal Handwara	15-06-96	-do-
129.	Jamia Masjid	-do-	-do-	-do-
130.	Gh. Mohi-ud Din Mir	-do-	-do-	-do-
131.	Gh. Qadir Dar	Wari Pora	20-06-96	-do-
132.	Ab. Rahman Gojree	Rangi Pora Handwara	30-06-96	House Burnt
133.	Ab. Majeed Wani	Bagath Pora	July 96	House Burnt
134.	Farooz Ahmad Mir	Lal Pora	15-07-96	House Burnt
135.	Sardar Khan	Haihama	-do-	-do-

DISTT. PULWAMA

S.No.	Name	Place	Date	Nature of Damage
1.	Ab. Rashid Wani S/o Ab. Rehman	Panzgam (Pulwama)	9/10-1-96	House Burnt
2.	Ali Mohd. Wani S/o Ab. Rehman	-do-	-do-	-do-
3.	Ab. Majeed Wani S/o Kabir	-do-	-do-	-do-
4.	Ab. Majeed Dar S/o Mohd. Akram	-do-	-do-	-do-
5.	Mst. An.ina D/o Ab. Rehman	-do-	-do-	-do-
6.	Mohd. Shaban Tak S/o Gh. Ahmad	-do-	13-1-96	-do-
7.	Bashir Ahmad Dar S/o Gh. Hassan	-do-	17-01-96	-do-
8.	Gh. Nabi Sheikh (S.L.) Sona Dar	-do-	13-01-96	-do-
9.	Master Assadullah Dar S/o Gh. Ahmad	Lam-Tral	26-02-96	-do-
10.	Shabir Ahmad Dar S/o Gh. Ahmad	Ookh-Pul	09-11-91	-do-
11.	Mohd. Ayoob Teli S/o Gh. Ahmad	Bad Bagh	22-12-95	-do-
12.	Riyaz Ahmad	Shopian Tranj	Feb. 96	-do-
13.	Ab. Aziz Ganie S/o Haji Habibullah	Chandaroo	13-03-96	-do-
14.	Mohd. Ashraf Bhat S/o Gh. Qadir	Khan Gund	Feb. 96	-do-
15.	Mohd. Shaban Sheer Gojeer	Tral	-do-	-do-
16.	Gh. Mohd. Pal IS/o Ali Mohd.	Dadsara Tral	-do-	Two house + Kitchen
17.	Gh. Hassan Pall S/o Ali Mohd. Pall	Dadsara Tral	Feb. 96	House Burnt
18.	Ab. Majeed Pall	-do-	-do-	-do-
19.	Mohd. Akbar Pall	-do-	-do-	-do-
20.	Mohd. Shafi Shah S/o Gh. Mohd.	Chandaroo	-do-	-do-
21.	Gh. Qadir Rather S/o Gh. Mohd.	-do-	-do-	-do-
22.	Ab. Satar Bhat S/o Gh. Mohd.	-do-	-do-	-do-
23.	Mohd. Akbar Mir S/o Fatah Mir	Dadsara Tral	-do-	-do-
24.	Haji Ali Mohd. S/o Mohd. Subhan	-do-	-do-	-do-
25.	Gh. Mohi-ud-din Mir S/o Gh. Rasool	-do-	-do-	-do-

26.	Mohd. Shaban Shah S/o Wali Mohd.	-do-	-do-	-do-
27.	Gh. Hassan Bhat S/o Mohd. Sultan	Charsoo	-do-	-do-
28.	Ab. Jabar Ali S/o Ali Mohd. Ali	-do-	-do-	-do-
29.	Ab. Rehman Shah S/o Ramzan	Lodal Tail	-do-	-do-
30.	Ab. Gaffar Bhat S/o Assad Bhat	Dad Sara Tral	19-03-96	-do-
31.	Wife of Noor Mohd.	Noor Pora	16-03-96	-do-
32.	Ab. Aziz Ganai	Chand Har Pampora	13-03-96	-do-
33.	DARASGHA Islami	Goripora Pulwama	15-03-96	Building Burnt
34.	(DARASGHA BULDING)	Barsoo -do-	-do-	-do-
35.	Master Ab. Salam Dar	Lajwara Pul	17-03-96	House/Demolish
36.	Manzoor Ahmad Teli S/o M. Sultan	Newa (Pul)	23-03-96	House Burnt
37.	Sonaullah Dar S/o Ab. Rahim	Sambora Bijbihara	21-03-96	H/Looted
38.	Gh. Ahmed Rather S/o Ab. Samad	Mehmood Abad	26-01-96	House Burnt
39.	Mohd. Ibrahim Itoo S/o Mohd. Sadiq	Kishti Gund	30-01-96	-do-
40.	Mohd. Sultan Bhat S/o Ab. Aziz Bhat	Kharam Khud Pora	18-02-96	-do-
41.	Mohd. Shaban Sheer Gojree	Tral	-do-	-do-
42.	Gh. Mohd. Dar	Kharm Khad Pora	14-04-96	House Burnt
43.	Nazir Ahmad Dar	Samboor	-do-	-do-
44.	Ab. Ahad Malik	Wasoorra	14-04-96	House Burnt
45.	Ab. Gani Dar	Wasoorra	-do-	-do-
46.	Ali Mohd. Dar S/o Muma Dar	Panzam	March 96	-do-
47.	Mohd. Youşuf Dar	-do-	-do-	-do-
48.	Gh. Mohamad Khan	-do-	-do-	-do-
49.	Gh. Mohd Dar S/o Gh. Hassan	Panzam	-do-	-do-
50.	Mst. Khatiji W/o Late Gh. Hassan	-do-	-do-	-do-
51.	Mohd. Ismail Dar S/o Sona Dar	-do-	-do-	-do-
52.	Gh. Rasool Sofi S/o Mohd. Sofi	-do-	-do-	-do-
53.	Mohd. Amin Bhat S/o Gh. Qadir Bhat	Wachi Pulwama	Feb. 96	-do-
54.	Ab. Rashid Sheikh S/o Mohd. Subhan	Kulpora	Jan. 96	-do-

S.No.	Name	Place	Date	Nature of Damage
55.	Mst. Zeba W/o Gani Najar	Sand Gam	Jan 96	House Burnt
56.	Gh. Mohd. Ganie S/o Sabir Ganie	Zasoo Pulwama	Jan. 96	-do-
57.	Mohd. Subhan Dar S/o Rashid Dar	Panzgam Pul	Feb. 96	-do-
58.	Gh. Mohd. Lone D/o Aziz Lone	-do-	-do-	-do-
59.	Mohd. Amin Dar S/o Rashid Dar	-do-	-do-	-do-
60.	Gh. Mohd. Dar (S.L.) Ismail	-do-	-do-	-do-
61.	Ab. Majeed Ganie S/o Mohd. Ramzan	-do-	-do-	-do-
62.	Ali Mohamad Bhat	Rathson Tral	March 96	-do-
63.	Bashir Ahmad Bhat S/o Khazir	Zath Pora	12-04-96	-do-
64.	Shabir Ahmad Wani S/o Gh. Hassan	-do-	-do-	-do-
65.	Gh. Mohd. Wani	-do-	-do-	-do-
66.	Bashir Ahmad Malik S/o Ali Mohd.	Malik Pora	-do-	-do-
67.	Bashir Ahmad Alie S/o Ali Mohd.	Akhook Pul	07-04-96	-do-
68.	Gh. Nabi Lone S/o Ab. Karim Lone	Manghama	29-06-96	-do-
69.	Gh. Rasool Ganie	Zadqora	01-95-96	-do-
70.	Sajad Hussain S/o Wali Mohd. Bhat	Umpoo Pul	22-04-96	-do-
71.	Ali Mohamed Ganie	-do-	-do-	-do-
72.	Bashir Ahmad Dar S/o Gh. Nabi	-do-	-do-	-do-
73.	Mst. Taja Akther D/o Ab. Samad	-do-	-do-	-do-
74.	Mohd. Iqbal Koli	Shangerwani Pulwama		House Burnt
75.	Mohd. Shafi Koli	-do-	-do-	-do-
76.	Mohd. Amin Bhat S/o Rajab Bhat	Tral Pulwama	11-05-96	-do-
77.	Ab. Aziz Sofi	Tercowagam Pul	June 96	-do-
78.	Gh. Mohd. Lone S/o Abdullah	Dogni Pora Pul	19-04-96	-do-
79.	Rehman Sheikh	Sofi Pora (Shopian)	06-96	-do-
80.	Mohamad Yatoo	Awneeru		-do-
81.	Gh. Hassan Sofi S/o Habib	Zain Pora	06-96	-do-

82.	Wahid Ahmad Sheikh	Awneeru	-do-	-do-
83.	Mohd. Yousuf Shah	-do-	-do-	-do-
84.	Ab. Aziz Sofi	Turkiwan Gam	07-96	-do-
85.	Mohd. Maqbool wani S/o Gh. Rasool	Narwani	01-08-96	-do-
86.	Ab. Gani Ganie	Zei Pora	-do-	-do-
87.	Master Mohd. Jabar Lone	Kappan Shopian	-do-	-do-
88.	Mohd. Ishaq Bhat	Rawe Pora	06-96	-do-

DISTT. SRINAGAR

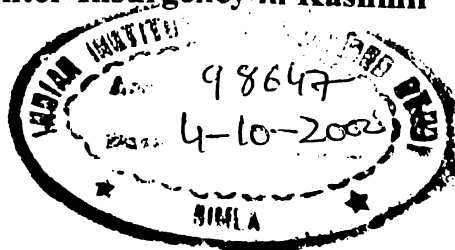
S.No.	Name	Place	Date	Nature of Damage
1.	Gh. Nabi Lone S/o Ab. Razak	Chater Gull Ganderbal	Nov. 95	House Burnt
2.	Habibullah Rather S/o Wahab Rather	Kangan	Nov. 95	-do-
3.	Gh. Ahmad Bhat	Kawa Chrare	-do-	-do-
4.	Mohd. Maqbool Mir S/o Ahmad Mir	Kach Nambel	Oct. 95	-do-
5.	Gh. Qadir Mir S/o Mohamad Mir	-do-	-do-	-do-
6.	Gh. Mohd. Mir S/o Sultan Mir	-do-	-do-	-do-
7.	Ab. Rahim Mir S/o Nabir Mir	-do-	-do-	-do-
8.	Gh. Rasool Shah S/o Ali Shah	-do-	-do-	-do-
9.	Gh. Mohd. Shah S/o Ali Shah	-do-	-do-	-do-
10.	Mohd. Shafi Baba S/o Wali Mohd.	Lar-Ganderbal	-do-	-do-
11.	Bashir Ahmad Sheikh S/o Mohamad Sheikh	-do-	-do-	-do-
12.	Mohd. Yaqoob S/o Mussa Khan	Chotwali War	-do-	-do-
13.	Gh. Rasool Mir S/o Ahmad Mir	-do-	-do-	-do-
14.	Ali Mohd. Hajam S/o Amir Hajam	Barsoo	August 95	-do-
15.	Gh. Hassan Dar S/o Ab. Rehman	-do-	-do-	-do-
16.	Mohd. Sultan Dar S/o Rahim	Karsh Hama	Nov. 95	-do-
17.	Gh. Mohd. Bhat S/o Ab. Ahad	Kaw Gund	-do-	-do-
18.	Gh. Mohd. Sheikh S/o Ab. Jabar	Chater Gul Kangan	Oct. 95	House Burnt
19.	Gh. Mohi-ud-din S/o Gh. Ahmad	Nishat Srinagar	30-11-95	-do-
20.	Noor Mohd. Shah S/o Gh. Ahmad	-do-	-do-	-do-
21.	Gh. Rasool Ganai S/o Mohd. Subhan	Maloor Srinagar	21-01-95	-do-
22.	Gh. Mohd. Bhat S/o Mohi-ud-din	Prang Kangan	Feb. 96	-do-
23.	Gh. Ahmad Bhat S/o Jamal	Yari Hama	-do-	-do-
24.	Farooq Ahmad Bhat S/o Khalid	Rampora	-do-	-do-
25.	Ramzan Ganie S/o Habib	Rampora Gandarbal	06-01-96	-do-

26.	Gh. Hassan S/o Habib Ganie	-do-	-do-	-do-
27.	Ab. Ahad Ganie S/o Qadir Ganie	-do-	-do-	-do-
28.	Ab. Hamid Ganie S/o Qadir Ganie	-do-	-do-	-do-
29.	Ali Rather (S.L.) Assad	-do-	-do-	-do-
30.	Ab. Rashiq Rather S/o Ali Rather	-do-	-do-	-do-
31.	Gh. Ahmad Bhat S/o Ahad Bhat	-do-	-do-	-do-
32.	Gulzar Ahmad Bhat	-do-	-do-	-do-
33.	Ab. Khaliq Bhat S/o Sonaullah	-do-	-do-	-do-
34.	Ab. Rashid Bhat S/o Ali Bhat	-do-	-do-	-do-
35.	Ab. Hamid Bhat S/o Ali Mohd. Bhat	-do-	-do-	-do-
36.	Manzoor Ahmad Bhat	Rampora (Gandarbal)	06-01-90	House Burnt
37.	Mal Rehman S/o Mal Ahad	-do-	-do-	-do-
38.	Kursheed Ahmad	-do-	-do-	-do-
39.	Mushtaq Ahmad	-do-	-do-	-do-
40.	Ab. Razak Lone	-do-	-do-	-do-
41.	Ab. Samad Lone	-do-	-do-	-do-
42.	Mst. Rahti W/o Gh. Mohd. Dar	-do-	-do-	-do-
43.	Gh. Mohi-ud-din Sheikh S/o Ali Sheikh	Badri Kand	30-01-96	-do-
44.	Gh. Mohd. Sheikh (S.L.) Lassi	Korag Ganderbal	5/6-03-96	-do-
45.	Ali Mohd. Wani S/o Subhan	-do-	-do-	-do-
46.	Gh. Ahmad Bhat (S.L.) Rehman	-do-	-do-	-do-
47.	Sidiq Wani S/o Subhan	-do-	-do-	-do-
48.	Farooq Ahmad Wani S/o Subhan	-do-	-do-	-do-
49.	Gh. Ahmad Wani S/o Samad Wani	-do-	-do-	-do-
50.	Gh. Nabi Wani S/o Samad Wani	-do-	-do-	-do-
51.	Gh. Qadir Wani S/o Samad Wani	-do-	-do-	-do-
52.	Gh. Rasool Wani S/o Ab. Samad	-do-	-do-	-do-
53.	Mst. Hajeera W/o Late Ab. Rehman	Korag Ganderbal	5/6-03-96	House Burnt
54.	Mst. Taja W/o Late Subhan	-do-	-do-	-do-

S.No.	Name	Place	Date	Nature of Damage
55.	Mohd. Yousuf Khan S/o Ali Mohd.	Korag Ganderbal	5/6-03-96	House Burnt
56.	Ab. Gani Wani S/o Subhan	-do-	-do-	-do-
57.	Gull Mohd. War S/o Mohd. Ramzan	Manigam	11-04-96	House Burnt
58.	Gh. Mohamad S/o Muma	Mir Jan Pora Srinagar	19-11-95	House Burnt
59.	Rafiq Akthar W/o B.A. Tota	-do-	-do-	-do-
60.	Nisar Ahmad (Provision Store)	-do-	-do-	-do-
61.	Ab. Rashid S/o Gh. Mohd.	-do-	-do-	-do-
62.	Nisar Ali Jan S/o Mohd. Asemi	-do-	-do-	Shop
62.	Mushtaq Ahmad Khan	-do-	-do-	-do-
63.	Gh. Ahmad Bhai	-do-	-do-	-do-
64.	Ab. Rehman Sheikh	-do-	-do-	-do-
65.	Gh. Rasool Ganie	Malroo	01-96	House Burnt
66.	Gh. Mohd. Dar S/o Aziz	Barzalla, sgr.		Band Saw + Van Burnt

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