



Behind the Numbers: Profiling those Killed in Kashmir's 2010 Unrest

*A study on socio-economic conditions of families who lost a member
in 2010 protests and the processes of justice that
followed the death of these young men and women*



Centre for Dialogue and Reconciliation

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I also want to thank my research guide, Mr Wasim Bhat, for his supervision in analyzing the data and shaping the format of this study. Without his expert intervention, the study would not have taken the shape that it has taken now. `

However, most of all I thank the members of these affected families for trusting us despite testing circumstances and showing the patience in answering questions.

Zubair Ahmad Dar

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Overview of the Kashmir situation

Jammu and Kashmir is passing through a distinctive phase in its political history. Among the many changes taking place on its political canvas, the civilian protests of the last three years have been the most significant. The importance of these protests is magnified by the history of the immediate past where violent means of protest, as in an armed uprising, had been preferred over non-violent forms by the youth of Jammu and Kashmir to push for a resolution of Kashmir issue. Despite the transition however killings of unarmed civilians have continued and come to haunt Kashmir society.

In 2010, 112 persons were killed when security forces fired at civilian protests in different places across Kashmir valley and one place in the Poonch district of the Jammu province. While the origins of the unrest may be traced to recent events, the lack of political resolution of the Kashmir issue has contributed to the protests. The resolution of Kashmir issue often lies at the heart of the demands of these protestors.

The Kashmir issue has led to three wars between India and Pakistan in 1947, 1965 and 1971 as well as a short military engagement in 1999. Within the Indian state of Jammu & Kashmir (J&K), civil conflict broke out in 1989 and peaked in the next decade. Militants demanding independence, or merger with Pakistan, fought against the Indian military and paramilitary forces as well as the state police. This violence claimed tens of thousands of lives, the majority of them civilian casualties. No precise figures exist of the number of people killed, and no thorough investigation has been done on how the people were killed. Claims of how many people died over the last two decades vary from as low as thirty thousand casualties to a high of a hundred thousand. This huge loss of life in a state with a population of less than 11 million, especially since the casualties have been primarily from the Kashmir Valley which hosts just over half of that population, has had a deep psychological impact on Kashmiri society. Added to that the lack of any serious fact-finding has led to a sense helplessness as there are many conflicting claims of how people were killed, but little hard data to verify those claims.

While militancy has waned in the Valley, with the state and other security services claiming that less than 500 militants operate in J&K, there has been only a very limited drawdown of Indian military and paramilitary deployment. In the last three years the forms of protest have changed shape drastically. The militancy of the 1990's

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has gradually been replaced with a people’s protest, widespread in nature. The stone has replaced the gun. The past three years – 2008, 2009 and 2010 – have seen the biggest people’s demonstrations in Kashmir.

People have been out on the street every summer demanding that their political aspirations – foremost, the right to self determination – be met by the Indian Government. These protests have largely been met with the use of force more suitable for dealing with violent militancy than civilian protests. Hundreds have been killed in police and CRPF action over these three years.

This study is a step to know the socio-economic conditions of the families, and thus the people, who participated in these protests and come to an understanding of what motivates young men and women to protest despite the use of force. It also aims to understand the impact of such violence on the families and the society that these young men and women belong to. This understanding can help present the protests in Kashmir in its perspective and context. The study will also help to understand the response of the state to killings in these protests and the processes of justice that followed these killings.

Through the information collected about these young men and women and their profiles, the study seeks to present a case for better understanding of the Kashmir situation and its possible fallouts.

Scope and rationale of the study

The study seeks to delve into the context of the lives of those young men and women killed in the summer unrest of 2010 in Kashmir and into the circumstances that preceded their deaths. It seeks to provide the facts of the deaths, the profile of those killed, how was it that they died, in an effort to contribute to an analysis of the events of 2010 through substantive means of research rather than supposition.

Areas of the study



Sampling and method

Of the 112 civilian casualties this study covers 97. Thus instead of choosing a sample pool, the study focussed on trying to cover as much of the information as was available. There was no specific area or group that the study focussed on. Thus in terms of the sample the study attempts it is to a greater degree exhaustive in nature.

These 97 cases were dispersed in all districts of Kashmir valley. This dispersion was not even as areas differed in the degree and intensity of protests and in the occurrences of deaths across the Kashmir region.

Findings of the study

The total number of cases the study engaged with were 97. These represent the total universe of the study.

Age profiles

An interesting first observation about the cases studied is the age profile of persons killed in 2010 unrest. Thirty four (34) of these mostly young men were between the age of 11 and 20 years and 44 were between the ages of 21 to 30 years. A smaller number, 16, were above 31 years of age and three were between 5 to 10 years of age.

An analysis of the above figures reveals that the largest proportion of people killed in the 2010 unrest, more than 80 percent were less than thirty years of age when they died.

Occupational profiles

Out of the 97 cases profiled of those who were killed, 39 were students, 27 were unskilled workers or labourers, 19 were petty businessmen/merchants/traders of some significance, 6 were employed in either government or private service, two were farmers and four killed in the unrest were homemakers (this last number refers to women who were killed).

Students thus formed a significant 40 percent of the cases profiled, the largest section of those killed.

Occupational range of 97 cases profiled of summer 2010 unrest

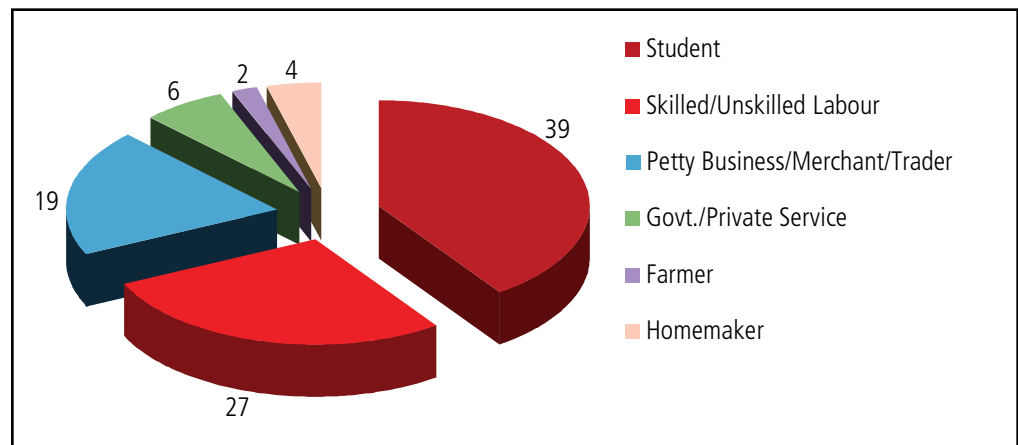
Student	39
Skilled/Unskilled labour	27
Petty business/Merchant/Trader	19
Govt./Private service	6
Farmer	2
Homemaker	4
Total	97

Source: Field Study Questionnaires

Occupation/Educational background of parents

In many families, fathers of the persons killed were the main bread earners of the families. The occupational profiles of the fathers of the victims usually varied. During interviews with the families, it came across that the fathers of those killed were farmers, labourers, tailors, vendors, blacksmiths, carpenters, bakers, lower rung government employees and small business men. Almost all the mothers interviewed during the course of data collection were homemakers.

Occupational range of 97 cases profiled of summer 2010 unrest



Occupational range of fathers of 97 cases profiled of summer 2010 unrest

Big land owners	1
Labourers	25
Petty business/Artisans/Small time jobs	19
Govt. service	7
Retired from Govt. service	3
Contractors	2
Businessmen	3
Fruit vendors	3
Farmers	23
Died	6
Unable to work	4
Preacher	1
Total	97

Source: Field Study Questionnaires

Almost all of those killed come from backgrounds that are urban lower middle class or of the rural peasantry. In certain cases, the victim's father had expired at an early age. The interviews revealed that parents of the victims had very little education and hardly anyone had been to secondary school. Only a few had attended primary school.

Family income of 97 cases profiled of the 2010 summer unrest

As the occupational profile suggests, the persons killed in 2010 unrest belonged to working class families. This is supported by an analysis of their mean family income as reported by their family members. (The assessment is also based on the observations done by the researchers and the income reported by neighbours in most of the cases).

Thirty five out of the 97 families profiled survive on less than 5000 rupees a month, 32 earn between 5000 and 10,000 rupees a month. Seventeen have a reported monthly income between 10,000 and 20,000 rupees and only 2 families have incomes more than 20,000 rupees a month.

11 families gave responses that did not sufficiently indicate what their family income was. They only indicated in general terms what their sources of income were. For instance, income reported from paddy lands and orchards indicated were cited as main sources of income. But making an extrapolation by looking at their occupational profile and landholding patterns, one can safely assume that their incomes would also be somewhere in the low to median zone.

Land ownership

56 families own land and 41 do not own any land. A significant percentage of the families in the rural areas is landless, that is they are deprived of whatever meagre income land brings to the family and is very crucial for survival in the rural areas.

Areas from where the victims hailed

A look at the spread of the areas from where these young men hailed gives us an idea of the geographical spread of the unrest and of its relative intensity in particular pockets.

Baramulla district witnessed maximum casualties as 39 out of 97 persons profiled belonged to this district, 11 of them from Sopore town alone. Out of the remaining 58, 16 belonged to Srinagar, 12 lived in Anantnag, 11 in Pulwama, 7 in Budgam while three each hailed from Shopian and Kulgam. Ganderbal and Kupwara and Bandipore saw 2 killings each.

As can be very well gauged the unrest was spread out across the Valley, although it was also more intense in certain areas. North Kashmir and Central Kashmir were more affected by the unrest and later on the South Kashmir districts of Anantnag and Pulwama were affected as well.

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Districts from where 97 of those killed in 2010 unrest hailed

Baramulla	39
Anantnag	12
Pulwama	11
Srinagar	16
Budgam	7
Shopian	3
Ganderbal	2
Kupwara	2
Bandipore	2
Kulgam	3
Total	97

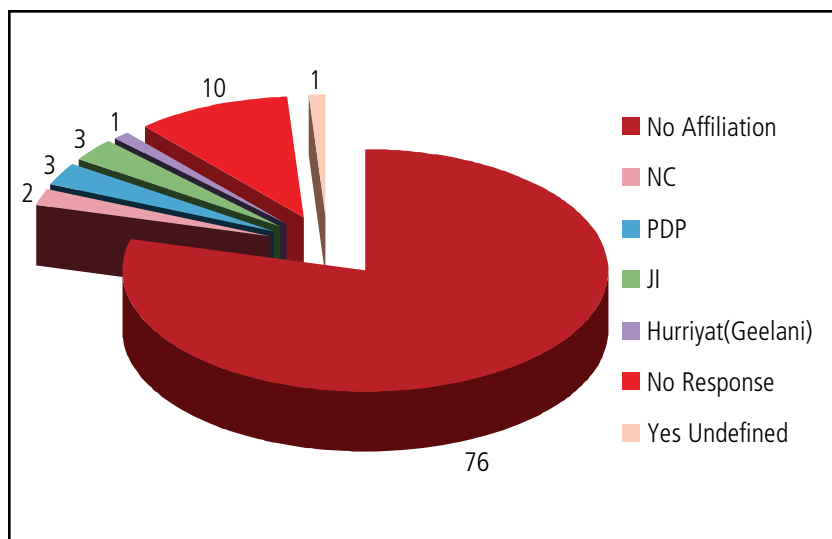
Political affiliation

An interesting observation is the response of the victims' families to the question on political affiliations. When families were asked if they, or those who were killed, professed any political affiliations, an overwhelming 78 percent cited a complete lack of political affiliation. There have been a number of claims of who and how the protests were sponsored or channelled, but insofar as the victims of the protests are concerned, neither they, nor their families claim to belong to any one political faction.

Does the family have political affiliation

No political affiliation	76
Yes but undefined	2
National conference	2
Peoples democratic party	3
Jamaat I Islami	3
Syed Ali Geelani	1
No response	10
Total	97

Does the family have political affiliation



Stone thrower or not?

In the summer unrest of 2010, the appellation of the stone thrower became very controversial. A heated debate emerged around the question of stone pelting, its legitimacy as a form of protest or resistance, and was the state right in responding to stone throwing with live ammunition.

Out of the 97 cases profiled, only 16 cases were such where either the family or other witnesses attested to fact that individual in question used to indulge in stone pelting. 74 responses categorically stated that this was not the case and in 7 other instances, family members or

others qualify their responses by saying that the individual in question had taken part in protests but had not indulged in stone pelting or in any violence of any kind.

In sum, 76 percent of the respondents disagreed with the notion that the individuals in question were involved in any violent activity, ven stone-pelting, at the time of their deaths.

According to their families, friends and witnesses, these individuals were just caught in the melee and were not even participating in the protests, and if protests were taking place the eye-witnesses, family and friends claim that the protests were peaceful.

Circumstances of death

In 51 cases, family, friends and eyewitnesses reported that the individuals in question were 'caught unawares', in the field, at the roadside, on the widow ledge, inside the shop or returning home.

In a total of 35 cases it was indicated that the individuals in question were actively participating in protests, not necessarily throwing stones, but participating at the very least. It was during this act of participation that the police or paramilitary opened fire and the individuals in question were killed.

In six cases where individuals were killed when they were attending funerals of some others who had been killed.

Circumstances of death

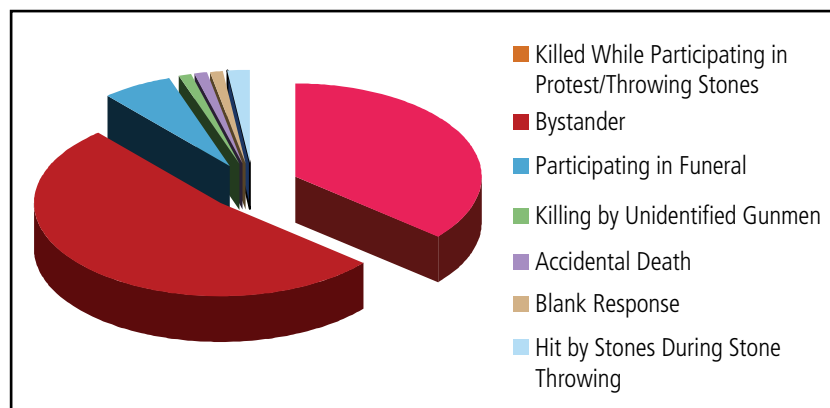
Killed while participating in protest/Throwing stones	35
Bystander/Caught unawares	51
Participating in a funeral	6
Killing by unidentified gunmen	1
Accidental death	1
Blank/No response	1
Total	97

Access to information

In 56 instances the families claim that they were not provided any information by the concerned authorities or police as to what charges and legal proceedings has been initiated in the case of the death of their wards.

37 families had access to information about the cases pertaining to the deaths of their wards and 4 did not answer the question.

Circumstances of death



Family informed about death

Family has no information	56
Family has access to information	37
Blank/No response	4
Total	97

The most common charges were destruction of property, indulging mob violence and attempt to murder. In many cases the charges were filed against the deceased. Ranges of section of the Ranbir Penal Code [RPC] were invoked. Some of them are listed as; '148, 149, 336, 307, 188, 332, 304, 147, 146, 392, 421, 239, 345, 302, 353 and 7/25 Arms Act.'

Summary of legal sections

Section 146

Whenever force or violence is used by an unlawful assembly, or by any member thereof, in prosecution of the common object of such assembly is guilty of the offense of rioting.

To sustain a charge of rioting, the prosecution has to establish that there was an unlawful assembly, that force or violence was employed and that an offense was committed. The offense involves (a) the use of force or violence, (b) by an unlawful assembly or by any member thereof, and (c) in prosecution of the common object of the assembly.

Section 147

Whoever is guilty of rioting shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both.

Essentials of unlawful assembly are (i) there must be proof of assemblage of five or more persons. (ii) object of assembly must be one according to five objects mentioned in the section. (iii) object is common to all members. (iv) members joined or continue to join assembly. (v) dishonesty. (vi) being aware of all facts.

The five common objects given in the section are: (i) to overawe by criminal force or the show of criminal force, to the Government, State Legislature or public servant in exercise of his lawful power as public servant, (ii) to resist execution of any legal process or any law, (iii) to commit any mischief or criminal trespass or other offenses, (iv) to take or obtain possession of any property by means of force or show of criminal force or to deprive any person of the right of enjoyment of right of way, or use of water, or to enforce any right or supposed right, and (v) to compel any person to do a thing by means of force or show force which he is not legally bound to do.

Section 148

Whoever is guilty of rioting, being armed with a deadly weapon or with anything which, used as a weapon of offense is likely to cause death or grievous hurt, shall be punished with imprisonment which shall not be less than one year but may extend to five years and shall also liable to fine.

Section 148 can be attracted only when a rioter is armed with a deadly weapon or with a weapon of offense likely to cause death. A person can't be found guilty unless he actually had a dangerous weapon in his hand.

Section 149 (Every member of unlawful assembly guilty of offenses committed in prosecution of common object)

If an offense is committed by any member of an unlawful assembly in prosecution of the common object of the assembly, or such as the members of the assembly knew to be likely to be committed in prosecution of that object, every person who, at the time of the committing of that offense, is a member of the same assembly, is guilty of that offense.

Section 188 (Disobedience tom order duly promulgated by public servant)

Whoever, knowing that, by an order promulgated by the public servant lawfully empowered to promulgate such order, he is directed to abstain from a certain act, or to take certain order with certain property in his possession or under his management, disobeys such direction; shall if disobedience causes or tends to cause obstruction, annoyance or injury, or risk of obstruction, annoyance or injury, to any person lawfully employed, be punished with imprisonment which may extend to one year or shall also be liable to fine; and if such disobedience causes or tends to cause danger to human life, health or safety, causes or tends to cause a riot or affray, shall be punished with imprisonment which shall be less than three months but may extend to two years and shall be liable to fine.

Section 239 (Delivery of coin possessed with knowledge that it is counterfeit)

Whoever, having a counterfeit coin, which at the time when he became possessed of it he knew to be counterfeit, fraudulently or with intent that fraud may be committed, delivers the same to any person, or attempts to induce any person to receive it, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Section 302

Whoever commits murder shall be punished with death, or imprisonment for life, and shall also be liable to fine.

This section provides punishment for murder; whereas section 304 provides punishment for culpable homicide not attempting to murder. Except in cases where there were extenuating circumstances, the normal punishment under this section was death. But now the normal punishment to be awarded is no longer a sentence of death but it is imprisonment for life. It is only for special reasons to be recorded in the judgement a sentence of death can be awarded in "rarest of the rare" cases.

Section 304 (Punishment for culpable homicide not attempting to murder)

Whoever commits culpable homicide not amounting to murder, shall be punished for imprisonment for life, or imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine, if the act by which the death is caused is done with the intention of causing death, or of causing such bodily injury as is likely to cause death; or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, or with fine, if the act is done with the knowledge that it is likely to cause death, but without any intention to cause death or to cause such bodily injury as is likely to cause death.

Section 307

Whoever does an act with such intention or knowledge, and under such circumstances that, if he by that act caused death, he would be guilty of murder, shall be punishable with imprisonment of either description for the term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine, and, if hurt is caused to any person by such act, the offender shall be liable either to imprisonment for life or such punishment as is herein before mentioned.

Source: B R Gupta's Commentaries on Ranbir Penal Code (Taneja Publishing House)

Out of the 97 cases profiled the government offered compensation to 76, out of these 8 families refused this compensation on moral and ideological grounds.

Access to first information report [FIR]

Access to the FIR is a basic right that has to be accorded to any citizen forthwith. Here 46 instances are those where families have reported access to the FIR but all have not been given a copy by the police. While 51 families have reported that they have been denied access to the FIR in connection with the deaths of their wards. The families said that they were neither provided copies of the FIR nor the FIR numbers by the police. Intimidation by police was also reported in one case by the family when they insisted the police to provide a copy of FIR.

Compensation and reparations

The government offered compensation in the form of cash to the next of kin of those who died in the police and paramilitary firing. Out of the 97 cases profiled the government offered compensation to 76, out of these 8 families refused this compensation on moral and ideological grounds. Two families had been promised compensation but had not received it yet.

21 families have not been offered any compensation till date.

Compensation by state government

Compensation offered and accepted by family	68
Compensation offered but refused by family	8
Compensation not offered	19
Total	97

In almost all the cases the compensation was an ex gratia amount of rupees five hundred thousand. In addition to receiving this compensation some families were also demanding allocation of a job in government service for a family member as well.

Legal redress

The hopes of legal redress across the spectrum in almost all the families are dim. Most of them are sceptical of the system delivering justice. To them the army and paramilitaries are and have become powerful and unbridled arms of the state, without accountability. A weak and ponderous judiciary does not inspire their confidence.

Out of the 97 families surveyed, 32 said that they had no hope in the judicial system and thought that initiating any judicial proceedings against the culprits was futile. 40 families said that they wanted to start criminal proceedings but they had not been able to do so for a varied number of reasons. In some cases, the families said that police had not even filed FIRs while in others they reported lack of precise knowledge about the incident. Most of them though do hope that those who were responsible for killing their sons should be brought to justice but at the same time they are very mistrustful of a system that has let them down again and again. Three families believed that legal proceedings were very expensive and they could not afford it while one family had taken its case to State Human Rights Commission. 14 families did not answer for the question while harassment by some unidentified men and confusion over jurisdiction of police was cited as reason in one case each. 4 others did not want to initiate any legal proceedings.

Out of the 97 families surveyed, 32 said that they had no hope in the judicial system and thought that initiating any judicial proceedings against the culprits was futile.

There has been a movement for some legal redress on other fronts thought. In his Public Interest Litigation to the Jammu and Kashmir High Court which involves “questions of larger public importance” and deals with the “events/situations/offenses committed between January 2010 and December 2010 by the Armed Police/Armed personnel resulting in the death of 117 persons and the course followed consequent to these deaths by law enforcing agencies”, separatist politician Yaseen Malik has stated - “FIR has been lodged and cases registered in respect of only 37 deaths. Challan has been produced in the court of law in respect of only seven cases. As regards the others, petitioner states that except the police report, no formal case has been registered.”

The petitioner further pleads for investigation “whether the response of the police/security forces against stone pelters, many among whom have been killed, was disproportionate to the act complained of? The petitioner states that no law, either domestic or international, supports any ‘state action’ which is disproportionate to the external stimuli or cause. Deaths have been caused to these 117 persons patently in contravention of law and no legislation guarantees immunity to any armed personnel against causing of death in civil action. Disproportionate and excess use of force to quell any public demonstration is punishable under law.”

The petitioner further pleads – “The armed personnel of the State Government as well as the Central Government actively participated in the suppression of the peaceful public demonstrations. Both used firearms.

Conclusions

The report covers only the incidents in the Kashmir valley, and not those in Poonch district of Jammu Division. The principal question raised is on the conduct of the security forces in a changing environment, where protest has been sought to be asserted through means other than recourse to lethal weaponry. And it is a cause for some alarm that so many of those killed were students. This is further compounded by the fact that the involvement of most of those killed in the actual protest is not established and, in several cases, denied outright. Although fewer there was nevertheless in the protests participation by those still serving or having served in government, albeit at junior levels.

The lack of faith of those affected in the legal system of redress is also a cause for some concern.

Although not within the scope of the present study, the questions raised are manifold; what, if any, was the element of secessionist conspiracy? Do the protests mark the succumbing of thinking in the post-insurgency Kashmiri youth to the appeal of radical religiosity? Has the democratically elected leadership fulfilled its responsibility to its constituency and to the Constitution of India and of the state of J&K? Indeed, has the state administrative machinery acted on its charter, basic to which is to maintain order? These are questions to which there are no answers in this report. But this report will help chart a roadmap for answering such questions, inconvenient but necessary, if J&K is to take its place as a leading state in a rapidly progressing India.

Moving forward

The foregoing findings reveals some very startling and insightful details, the lessons of which can become pointers to, and a basis for, alternate practices and arrangements. These can, in the short term, avoid such huge loss of life and, in the longer term, address the context and root of the protest as it were, in an effort to engage with it substantively and constructively.

Some of the immediate pointers that emerge in the course of the study are;

- Almost 70 percent of those that died were from relatively poor working class backgrounds and students formed a critical portion of this with almost 40 percent of those having died being students. Even if one considers that many of those

Deaths have been caused to these 117 persons patently in contravention of law and no legislation guarantees immunity to any armed personnel against causing of death in civil action.

killed were bystanders and not participants in the protests as reported by their families, even then a large portion comprised of those who actively participated in the protests.

- Delve into the aspirational context especially of the working class in the urban areas and of the peasantry in the rural areas to better understand the roots of widespread protest. From this must result the development of programmes both for the state and for civil society to pursue in ensuring for citizens of J&K a reasonably acceptable quality of life.
- Processes of justices must be revamped with approximately half of the respondents claiming that access to information was denied and access to FIR's was denied as well. This is made sharper by the fact that almost 74 percent are sceptical of, or have not been able to move forward to gain some form of, legal redress.
 - Institute standard procedures if and when civilian casualties take place and the manner in which information is made accessible. Empower citizens through access to critical information rather than disempowering them by controlling and denying information. The enforcement and wider awareness of the J&K Right to Information Act 2009 will help. But reform of the system of judicial redress, particularly strict application of the provisions of the Juvenile Justice Act are called for, including criminal action against those in authority remiss in protecting innocent human life.
- In almost 80 percent of the cases cash compensation was offered, this contrasts with the slow movement on legal processes. Cash compensation cannot be pushed forward as an alternate and substitute for substantive legal processes and practices to take place. Make cash/material compensation an aspect of the overall process of justice and due process rather than turning it into a singular stand alone feature of compensation that displaces or takes away from the process of justice instead of strengthening it.
- Standard Operating Procedures on civilian crowd control needs to be revisited to make them more transparent and substantively accountable.
- Other than cash compensation it is necessary to secure consistent sources of livelihood to the citizenry, which must include gainful employment to the youth.

Annex 1

Illustrative Profiles of the Casualties

Mohammad Yaqoob Khan, Age: 19 years, District: Baramulla

For 18 years, Ghulam Mohammad Khan (50) and his wife, Fatah Begum (48) had visited every known shrine across Kashmir to seek blessings. They wanted a child. When Fatah Begum failed to conceive one, the couple decided to adopt Mohammad Yaqoob Khan. He was two then and was raised with love and care to a young man of 19.

For the aging couple, Yaqoob was the bestowment from shrines of the saints – a hope for their old age. On 13th September in 2010, when a bullet fired by paramilitary forces at Tangamarg pierced through Yaqoob's chest, the couple from Kreeri Pattan was left with a mourning that may live longer than their adopted son did.

The bullet had killed Yaqoob on the spot, some 20 kilometers away from his parents' home in Kreeri village in Pattan area of Baramulla district. He had left home two days earlier, on September 11, to visit his aunt in Tangamarg. On 13th, when the news of the alleged desecration of a copy of Qur'an in America was aired by a news channel, it fuelled the protests. Across Kashmir, protests had already been going on for two months for the resolution of Kashmir issue. Khan joined the protest in Tangamarg and was shot.

"Why didn't they (paramilitary forces) shoot him in the leg or arrested him? He was not a militant," asks his father, Ghulam Mohammad Khan. His voice crackles as he speaks. Soon he begins to sob.

Khan says he didn't know that Yaqoob would join a protest in Tangamarg. "I would not have allowed him to leave home if I knew it," said his father.

Yaqoob was a student of 9th grade. Unlike many Kashmiri youth, he wanted to start a business after he finished studies. "I was saving money so that Yaqoob fulfills his dream," says Khan who works as a mason.

In the small house the family lives in, Fatah appears lost in her own thoughts. She fails to gather words to express the pain of her son's death. "He said 'I am leaving now' as he stepped out to go to his aunt's house. I did not know he was leaving forever," she murmurs as she bursts into tears.

"Why didn't they (paramilitary forces) shoot him in the leg or arrested him? He was not a militant," asks his father, Ghulam Mohammad Khan. His voice crackles as he speaks. Soon he begins to sob.

When Farhat, 15, succumbed to the injuries of a bullet that hit him in his abdomen, his mother Dishada (37) says she decided not cry. Her stout face, that conceals all pain, doesn't appear to mourn her son's death.

Fatah is suffering from a heart ailment and has been taking medicine to cure it. Khan says that Yaqoob was much more than a medicine for her. "He was the cure for my every ailment. Now I am mentally depressed," says Fatah.

Khan vividly remembers Yaqoob's childhood. He remembers the nights when Yaqoob would sleep in his tight embrace till morning. Khan says that all the riches in the world would not be able to buy them what Yaqoob had brought to the family when he joined them at two.



Sameer Ahmad Rah, Age: 8, District: Srinagar

Sameer was one of the youngest victims of CRPF/Police violence during the unrest of 2010. He was allegedly beaten to death by paramilitary personnel just outside his neighbourhood.

"They killed a seven-year-old boy. He was holding a pear, not a gun, not even a stone," said his distraught father, Fayaz Ahmad Rah, who makes a living selling fruit at a nearby bus terminus.

Srinagar police deny the boy was beaten, and say he died of being trampled in a stampede when they fired tear-smoke to disperse a demonstration in the area that day. The father has refused to accept the police FIR of Sameer's death.

"There was no demonstration. It was only after my son's death that the protests began," Fayaz said. "Those CRPF men who killed my son should not go unpunished."

Though Sameer was beaten to death, the family has been offered no reparation by the government. But the family is not too keen to accept money as reparation. They insist that law should take its course. The case is being fought by certain human rights bodies in the J&K High Court. "If these crimes go unpunished, they will be repeated in future," says the father.



Aadil Ramzan Sheikh, Age: 12, District: Baramulla

Aadil was on way to Pattan in Baramulla district with several other friends where protests were taking place. Soon paramilitaries opened fire and Aadil was hit by a bullet and was taken to a hospital where he died.

Aadil is the fourth member of his family who has been killed. His grandfather Gulam Mohiudin Sheikh was allegedly killed by troops in 1999. Mohammad Ashraf Sheikh uncle of Aadil was killed in 2008 during the Amarnath land row. Another uncle Mohammad Ismail Sheikh was also allegedly shot dead by troops in the early 1990's.

Two other uncles' are languishing in Tihar jail from the last four years. They were accused of possessing RDX. They have been recently sentenced to another 10 years.

The family has a political affiliation with Jamaat-e-Islami.

Farhat Maqsood, Age: 15, District: Baramulla

When Farhat, 15, succumbed to the injuries of a bullet that hit him in his abdomen, his mother Dishada (37) says she decided not cry. Her stout face, that conceals all pain, doesn't appear to mourn her son's death. Farhat is the seventh family member she lost to Kashmir's violent conflict over the last 20 years – her father, four brothers and a nephew, all have been consumed by bullets and shrapnel. As if by switching roles, she has decided to stay composed while her husband, Mohammad Maqsood (48), appears to sink in Farhat's longing.

In one corner of the family's guest room at their home in Lagripora village near Sopore town in North Kashmir, Maqsood buries his face between his knees. Each time Farhat is mentioned, he covers his head with his arms and sobs. He speaks after long pauses, each word remembering his son. "This year he was in class 10. He had promised that he would secure a distinction in his exams and I had promised him a bike as reward," he says. "With his death, everything is lost. I have no desire left, I have no possession now. I have lost my friend."

Maqsood never took a permanent job. His manual labour earned very little. So the family depended on a small orchard for livelihood. "People asked me why I did not work every day? I would tell them my son would earn for me," says Maqsood. He shakes his head in disgust while he speaks, "He had grown much taller than me." He points towards his cheeks and forehead, and says, "He would put his arms around me and kiss me here, here, everywhere."

Farhat had been sent to his uncle's in neighbouring Gonipora village after protests began in Sopore and adjacent areas in June 2010. "Many people told me that he had been leading the protests," says Maqsood. Farhat spent a month there and returned on Thursday, 13 August 2010, a day before he was killed in a protest at neighbouring Bomai village.

"He was fixing electricity in the house when the call for prayers came," says Dilshada. "He said that he was going for prayers. I insisted him to pray at home. I knew he would join the jaloos (procession) after the prayer," she says. "But he argued that Friday prayers cannot be offered at home, took his younger brother, Tufail, along and went away."

Dilshada says she kept pleading with Farhat to take the road straight to the mosque. "As I saw him leave, he was walking that way," she says while pointing to her left. "That road goes to Bomai, not the Mosque. When he sped out of the door, I climbed upstairs to see him go till he disappeared from my sight." Farhat, however, returned fifteen minutes later. "He picked up his notebook and said he was going for tuitions. After sometime a neighbouring woman came rushing and said that she had heard some gunshots. Soon Tufail came running into the house. He was breathing heavily. When I asked him what was the matter he only replied, 'nothing, nothing, nothing' I realized something was wrong."

Tufail, Dilshada says, had seen his brother fall to the bullets at Bomai. He had run all the way back home, confused about what to tell his parents. "Then I rushed towards Bomai, some women followed me. He was lying dead in an ambulance. When

"So far I have seen the bodies of four of my brothers. My son is another sacrifice for the cause and I feel proud about it."

I tried to turn the sheet off his face, he (Maqsood) restrained me. He said don't remove the cover, he is sleeping." Dilshada says that she realized her husband had lost his senses in that moment. "So far I have seen the bodies of four of my brothers. My son is another sacrifice for the cause and I feel proud about it."



Mohammad Umer Dar, Age: 18, District: Baramulla

Umer was in class ten but he often skipped school to sell fruits at the local market. At 18, he had already realised that his 51-year-old father, Abdul Ahad Dar, a chowkidar at an apple orchard, was not able to feed his family with his little salary – Rs. 2000 a month. So Umer worked, before two bullets fired by a CRPF patrol left him dead at his village in Narbal, 15 kilometers from Srinagar.

"Nighat can't even sleep. She complains of nightmares," says Ahad. "She has stopped going to school," Ahad says.

When unrest began in 2010, and protests spread Narbal, Umer spent his days home and played cricket in a nearby field. One day, while the village was clamped with curfew, Umer quietly slipped to the field to play cricket. "It was the third of Ramadan. In the evening, while he was returning home for Iftaar, A CRPF patrol passing by spotted him," says Ahad. "While he was walking home, a CRPF patrol was passing by the main road. They shot and killed him."

Ahad says that he was at home when he heard some gunshots. "Gunshots broke the silence of the curfew," says Zoon, Umer's mother. "Two bullets had hit him. He died on the spot". Locals say that there were no protests or instances of stone pelting in the area during the day when Umer was shot.

The village remembers Umer as a hardworking boy, while the family is yet to come out of the shock. In a lath shack on an abandoned piece of land, which is the family home, grief pervades the atmosphere.

Sitting in a corner of a small room in the shack, Zoon says, "I never felt I was poor. I had Umer. But now without Umer, I feel I have lost everything." Adds Ahad, "He (Umer) earned two or three hundred rupees a day. That money was enough for us to live."

"He was always the perfect son. Calm and mature," Zoon says. "He was the one who brought happiness to the family. Now he has left - so have all the joys."

Ahad points to Bilal and Nighat, his two children as they sit across in the corner of the room – almost unnoticed and quiet. Bilal is 22 while Nighat is 14. Both of them, Ahad says, have stopped smiling since Umer's death. They talk very little.

"Nighat can't even sleep. She complains of nightmares," says Ahad. "She has stopped going to school," Ahad says. Bilal now sells fruit on the cart at the market. "But, I don't feel like doing anything. I miss my brother," says Bilal, his eyes moisten each time something is said about Umer.

Now, the family seeks legal action against the CRPF men who killed their son. The family says that other than an FIR, the police has taken no action in the case. Ahad says he awaits justice.



Mubeena Akhtar, Age: 22, District: Baramulla

Through a small orchard, a dirt track leads to a one storey house on the right bank of a stream that runs through Nathipora in Sopore town in north Kashmir Baramulla district. Ghulam Ahmed Wani (50) aimlessly wanders about in the orchard, caressing his long beard. He is bare feet and cares little about any visitors to his house.

As we enquire about the family of “the girl killed by Rashtriya Rifles”, he reluctantly opens the front door of his home and shows us to his guest room. His daughter, Mubeena Akhtar, was killed by troopers on the evening of September 20 in 2010 and since, the aging father has not relaxed.

Wani sits on the floor and hangs his head. A long silence breaks when Wani murmurs that Mubeena succeeded in her ‘purpose of life’. Wani goes quiet again. After a while, a young woman enters the room. She introduces herself as Mehbooba – a close friend of Mubeena. She says that Mubeena spent her last moments with her.

“We were talking to each other outside the house. Mubeena’s mother asked her if she could buy some sweets for her (Mubeena’s) little cousin and we decided to go together to the nearby shop,” says Mehbooba.

On the road ahead, Mehbooba says, some young boys were playing cricket. Soon, vehicles carrying Rashtriya Rifles men passed by and the boys started booing at the army men and raised pro-freedom slogans.

“We were watching this whole thing from main gate of our house. We were waiting for army men to leave so that we could safely go and buy snacks. But they stopped their vehicle some 200 feet away from the shop and got down,” she said. “There was tension but then we thought we would return soon and safely.”

It was when the two were walking towards the shop that Rashtriya Rifles men fired at them. “I heard the gunfire and then loud screams – Ya Allah. On my left, Mubeena was lying in a pool of blood. I screamed and screamed to tell people that Mubeena was hit by a bullet,” she says.

Like other killings in 2010, this one too was followed by protests. “We tried to rush her to the hospital in a vehicle, but the army men stopped us. They were insisting that we should blame the militants for the attack. We did not relent and they made us wait with Mubeena bleeding in the vehicle,” she says. “We were allowed to go only after the protests became bigger and louder.”

Wani, a religious preacher, filed FIR number 493/2010 after Mubeena’s killing. He says that no criminal proceedings have followed. “I have no faith in the so called justice system now,” he adds.

Wani is now speaking to us again. “We rushed her to Srinagar hospital. But doctors said she was dead,” he says. “Had we not been stopped by the army, she might have lived?” Mehbooba says that Mubeena breathed her last at Narbal, where they had another 15 kilometres to go before they reached the Srinagar Hospital.

Wani, a religious preacher, filed FIR number 493/2010 after Mubeena’s killing. He says that no criminal proceedings have followed. “I have no faith in the so called justice system now,” he adds. “We have no hope of justice from this government. We have neither received any compensation nor do we beg for it.”

Wani thinks that his daughter fulfilled a purpose when she succumbed to bullets. “She has laid her life for a cause, like thousands of other men and women in Kashmir. I will whole heartedly support the freedom struggle even if have to sacrifice my whole family for the freedom struggle,” Wani says.



Tajamul Islam, Age: 16, District: Baramulla

Zarifa Begum still remembers how Tajamul’s face had lit up when he talked about the March to Sopore. Separatist Syed Ali Shah Geelani had called for a march to Sopore on June 28, 2010. And Tajamul’s preparations for the march included shaving off the stubble around his chin. “He took rupees ten and ran to the barber’s for a shave,” Zarifa, Tajamul’s mother says.

Next day, when young men from his village – Wadoora in North Kashmir’s Baramulla district – boarded buses in the morning to march towards Sopore, 15-year-old Tajamul Islam also joined. Unlike others, he never returned. He had fallen to the bullets fired by CRPF and J&K Police.

Protests had become a part of the daily routine in the village in the summer of 2010. Zarifa says Tajamul also participated in all of them. This was for the first time he had moved to Sopore for attending a protest march. People from all the surrounding villages were assembling there.

“It was around 10.30 a.m. in the morning of 28 June, 2010. When protesters reached near the sub-district hospital in Sopore, CRPF and Jammu and Kashmir police opened fire on them. A bullet hit Tajamul in his head,” she says eyewitnesses told her. “He was then moved to the hospital where he died shortly after the admission”.

“His death was the death of our dreams. We had thought he would study higher and get us out of this poverty,” says Tajamul’s father.

This year Tajamul was in class ten. His younger brothers are in class 3 and 6 in a privately owned school. Besides studies, Tajamul would help his father in farming and also worked as labourer to earn some money to ensure that his brothers continue studying in the same school. “We hoped that Tajamul would go on to study in the college. His older brother, Nazir, could not do that because of poverty. Tajamul could have got himself a government job,” says his mother.

“His death was the death of our dreams. We had thought he would study higher and get us out of this poverty,” says Tajamul’s father, Bashir Ahmad, shaking his head in dismay.

The family lives in a single storey house with four rooms. The 'home of dreams', Bashir says, was built from money put together after years of labour. Each wall is adorned by Tajamul's photos which hang between flowers. "He (Tajamul) brought those flowers last year, when we shifted to this house," says the mother, covering her face with her headscarf as she sobs quietly.

Despite poverty, the family has not accepted the compensation provided to the families of those killed by the security forces in the summer uprising of 2010 from the government. A newspaper report has quoted them saying that they will not accept any compensation provided "in exchange of the blood of their son who laid his life for the sacred cause of freedom."

"Our conscience did not allow us to accept the money from government," says Zarifa. "I do not think that this blood gets wasted. Its compensation is will come from the Almighty and he will reward for his blood."

During the agitation, as Bashir and his family could not work, affording a two time meal was a struggle. Bashir and his sons – Nazir and Ayaz – could not go out to work. Curfews and hartals (shutdowns) had limited them to their homes. Bashir says that they were hoping that people of their village and separatist leaders who were heading the protests, would come for help. "But no one came" regrets Bashir. "No separatist leader visited our home after my son's death."



Mohammad Ahsan Ganie, Age: 25, District: Baramulla

On July 29 in 2010, as angry mobs torched the railway station at Amargarh in Sopore in North Kashmir's Baramulla district, 45-year-old Mohammad Ahsan Ganie watched from a distance. Back home, his wife Hajra Begum anxiously waited for him to return. She knew that Ganie could not run, or even walk briskly, because of the dislocation of a bone in his back.

"He (Ganie) was operated many times on his backbone. He could not run or walk briskly," Hajra says.

As mobs set ablaze the railway station, police and Central Reserve Police Force fired and chased the protesters away. Ganie, despite the distance, was hit by two bullets in the abdomen. Some locals rushed him to the district hospital where he succumbed a few hours later.

At home, Hajra waited amid the chaos in the surroundings. But Ganaie did not return. "Someone told me that he (Ganie) was injured in the firing near the railway station," says Hajra. "It was later that the world collapsed for me when I heard that he had died."

Ganie was a shepherd and had a herd of few dozen sheep. He would rear sheep and traded them to feed his family – wife, son and two young daughters.

"Someone told me that he (Ganie) was injured in the firing near the railway station," says Hajra. "It was later that the world collapsed for me when I heard that he had died."

Ganie's eldest son, Tasleem (21) now works as a labourer to support the family. He also has two sisters, Nighat (16) and Shaista (19). Nighat is a class 11th student in a Govt. Higher secondary school while Shaista stays home to help her mother.

Shaiata says that life has changed since her father died. She believes it changed forever. "When father was alive, we would talk so much in at home, happily. But now everything is so silent."

Hajra says that her husband was killed for no fault of his. "He was just watching from a distance, he was not throwing stones. Still, they shot him," says Hajra.

Even as Tasleem struggles to feed his mother and two sisters, he feels little will change even if he struggled harder. "I go and work as a labourer, but how much can I earn? It is difficult to make sure that we get two meals every day," he says.

Despite financial constraints, however, Hajra has refused to take the compensation money which was offered to them by the government. "We said we don't need the money as payment for my husband's death. Money cannot bring the father of my children back," Hajra says.



Annex 2

Details of the Persons Killed in 2010 Unrest

S. NO.	Name of the Victim	Age	Parentage – Father's Name (age) Mother's Name (age)	Address	Circumstances of Death (As reported by family and eyewitnesses)	FIR No.	Sections Invoked
1.	Ishtiyaq Ahmad Khanday	16	Father: Ghulam Ahmad Khanday (40) Mother: Jameela (38)	Anchidora, Anantnag, J&K	Ishtiyaq was going to the baker's to get bread when police came chasing. He ran for safety and entered the compound of a house. Police chased him there and shot him along with two other boys.	261/2010	302 RPC against constable, 307, 188 against Ishtiyaq, Imtiyaz and Shujat
2.	Imtiyaz Ahmad Itoo	18	Father: Abdul Ahad Itoo (70) Mother: Jawa Begum (65)	Village Watergoam, Anantnag, J&K	Imtiyaz was shot in the same compound where Ishtiyaq was shot. He had also entered the compound thinking it was a safer location.	261/2010	302 RPC against constable, 307, 188 against Ishtiyaq, Imtiyaz and Shujat
3.	Shujat-ul-Islam	19	Father: Lt. Mohammad Ashraf Baba Mother: Batool (45)	Rehmatabad, Anchidora, Anantnag, J&K	Shujat was shot in the same compound where Ishtiyaq and Imtiyaz were killed, died on his way to hospital.	261/2010	302 RPC against constable, 307, 188 against Ishtiyaq, Imtiyaz and Shujat
4.	Aqib Gulzar Wagay	15	Father: Gulzar Ahmad Wagay (50) Mother: Haseena (46)	Village Sarnal Bala, Anantnag, J&K	Aqib was standing in the street near his home. CRPF personnel opened fire and he later died at District Hospital Anantnag.	345/2010	307, 188 RPC
5.	Bilal Ahmad Najar	36	Father: Ghulam Mohi-u-din Najar (70) Mother: Sundr	Khanabal, Anantnag, J&K	Bilal was going to attend the funeral of a boy who had drowned while he was chased by CRPF. CRPF and police opened fire. He was hit and later died at SKIMS.	355/2010	307, 188 RPC
6.	Mohammad Abbas Dhobi	34	Father: Mohammad Abdullah Dhobi (55) Mother: Mugli (50)	Sadr Bazar, Mattan, Anantnag, J&K	Abbas was going to get medicine for his ailing grandfather when CRPF men surrounded him and beat him mercilessly. Five days later, he succumbed to his injuries at SKIMS.	312/2010	322, 307 RPC

S. NO.	Name of the Victim	Age	Parentage – Father's Name (age) Mother's Name (age)	Address	Circumstances of Death (As reported by family and eyewitnesses)	FIR No.	Sections Invoked
7.	Ishfaq Ahmad Parray	13	Father: Mohammad Ashraf Parray (35) Mother: Nazneen (33)	Old Eidgah, Lal Chowk, Anantnag, J&K	Ishfaq was part of a protest at Sher Bagh area of the town when police fired pallets at him. He died on his way to SKIMS.	331/2010	148, 149, 336, 307, 188 RPC
8.	Tariq Ahmad Sheikh	19	Father: Farooq Ahmad Sheikh (50) Mother: Lt. Saida	Village Senthana, Bijbihara, Anantnag, J&K	Tariq was going to his paternal aunt's place where his father was stranded with their vehicle. On way, he was shot at by CRPF/Police near Bijbihara. Then he was dragged on with a vehicle. Died there.	Copy not given to family	
9.	Nazir Ahmad Wani	26	Father: Abdul Rehman Wani (60) Mother: Rafeeqa (50)	Feroze Shah Mohalla, Bijbihara, Anantnag, J&K	Nazir went to join protests after prayers. Before he could join protests, CRPF men fired at him and killed him instantaneously.	233/2010	332, 427, 188, 307 of RPC
10.	Noor-ul-Amin Dagga	32	Father: Noor Mohammad Dagga (70) Mother: Hajra (60)	Nar Basti, K P Road, Anantnag, J&K	Forces fired at the funeral procession of Maroof Nath who had drowned while being chased by CRPF. Noor-ul-Amin was hit and later died at the hospital.	Copy not given to family	307, 188 RPC
11.	Maroof Ahmad Nath	21	Father: Mukhtar Ahmad Nath (45) Mother: Gulshan (40)	Nathpora, Khanabal, Anantnag, J&K	Maroof was returning home when CRPF chased him and other boys. He fell into river Jhelum and died due to drowning.	Copy not given to family	307, 188 RPC
12.	Irshad Ahmad Latoos	32	Father: Late Abdul Gaffar Latoos Mother: Hajra (56)	S K Colony, Anantnag, J&K	Irshad was returning home when a CRPF vehicle came down the road and fired indiscriminately. He was hit and died at district hospital Anantnag.		302 RPC
13.	Mohammad Amin Lone	21	Father: Ghulam Ahmad Lone (65) Mother: Zeba Bano	Shalnag, Lone Mohalla, Khrew, Pulwama, J&K	Amin was killed when ammunition placed inside a police station in Khrew exploded. He had joined the protests when the incident happened.	Copy not given to family	

S. NO.	Name of the Victim	Age	Parentage – Father's Name (age) Mother's Name (age)	Address	Circumstances of Death (As reported by family and eyewitnesses)	FIR No.	Sections Invoked
14.	Afroza Akhtar	19	Father: Ghulam Mohammad Teli (62) Mother: Lt Hafeeza	Danco Mohalla, Khrew, Pulwama , J&K	Afroza had gone out to look for her brother. Protests were going on and police fired at them. She was hit by a bullet near her left eye.	Copy not given to family	
15.	Shabir Ahmad Dar	21	Father: Mohammad Ayoub Dar Mother: Raja Begum	Village Liddermath, Pulwama , J&K	Shabir was part of a stone pelting crowd when police fired pallets at them. He was hit in the stomach. On way to hospital, he was again beaten up by CRPF. Died on way to hospital.	Copy not given to family	
16.	Arshad Ahmad Bhat	23	Father: Mohammad Abdullah Bhat (53) Mother: Saja Banoo	Village Reshipora, Awantipora, Pulwama , J&K	Arshad was part of a procession near Sangam Bridge when police and CRPF fired tear smoke shells and rubber pallets on the protesters. He was hit in the leg by a pellet. Then CRPF caught hold of him, tortured him and made him drink petrol. Family shifted him to Bijbihara Hospital where he succumbed to his injuries.	Copy not given to family	
17.	Aijaz Ahmad Gojri	25	Father: Mohammad Rajab Gojri Mother: Zoona Begum	Pampore, Pulwama , J&K	Aijaz was shot while he was a part of a protest outside his house. He died of the gunshot wounds.	Copy not given to family	
18.	Rayees Ahmad Wani	19	Father: Abdul Rashid Wani (45) Mother: Rafeeqa (42)	Khan Mohalla, Khanmoh, Pulwama , J&K	Rayees was a part of the procession in Pampore when police and CRPF opened fire on them, killing Rayees. He was declared brought dead at the hospital.	Copy not given to family	
19.	Javed Iqbal Rather	30	Father: Lt. Ghulam Ahmad Mother: Saleema Akhtar (60)	Mir Mohalla, Kadlabal, Pampore, Pulwama , J&K	Javed was going for prayers to the Masjid when he was shot at point blank range in his head at Kadlabal Bridge.	165/2010	307, 148, 149, 341, 332, 188, 336, 427, 120 B of RPC against Javed.

S. NO.	Name of the Victim	Age	Parentage – Father's Name (age) Mother's Name (age)	Address	Circumstances of Death (As reported by family and eyewitnesses)	FIR No.	Sections Invoked
20.	Shabir Ahmad Malik	25	Father: Abdul Aziz Malik (75) Mother: Zeba (72)	Lonepora, Zadoora, Pulwama , J&K	Shabir was a part of the procession that was heading towards Pulwama after a young man was killed in the village. Near Degree College Pulwama, Police fired at them. Shabir was hit in the chest. He died of his injuries at SMHS Hospital, Srinagar.	Copy not given to family	
21.	Fayaz Ahmad Khan	19	Father: Wali Mohammad Khan Mother: Saaja Bano	Near Jamia Masjid, Bonur, Pulwama , J&K	Fayaz was electrocuted while on a bus top near Lonepora Pulwama while travelling with other people from the village to attend the funeral of the deceased.	Copy not given to family	
22.	Mohammad Yaqoob Bhat	26	Father: Abdul Raheem Bhat (65) Mother: Raja (55)	Village Zadoora, Pulwama , J&K	Yaqoob was a part of a procession that started marching towards Kakpora from his village. Near Naman, police fired tear smoke shells. One shell hit Yaqoob in his back. At Newa Hospital, he was declared brought dead.	Copy not given to family	
23.	Javed Ahmad Bhat	18	Father: Mohammad Ayoub Bhat (40) Mother: Mymoona (35)	Lale Mohalla, Wuyan Bala, Pulwama , J&K	Javed was a part of the mob that burnt the police post in Khrew. Ammunition kept inside the police station exploded and killed Javed on the spot.	Copy not given to family	
24.	Milad Ahmad Dar	7	Father: Mohammad Amin Dar (35) Mother: Mehmooda (30)	Wanihama Bala, Alasteng Nagbal, Ganderbal , J&K	Milad had gone to his aunt's house in Harnag Khanabal. There, while returning to his aunt's house from Darsgah (Islamic Studies Centre), he was hit in his head near Rashtriya Rifles Camp. He died at SKIMS later.	Copy not given to family	
25.	Ashaq Hussain Bhat	18	Father: Ghulam Hassan Bhat (45) Mother: Sitara (42)	Village Harpora Okay, Kulgam , J&K	Ashaq joined a procession coming from the neighbouring village, Mohanpora. On way to Kulgam, Police and CRPF fired at them. He was hit in the leg and police took him in custody for half an hour and he lost blood. Bhat succumbed on way to SKIMS near Sonwar.	Copy not given to family	

S. NO.	Name of the Victim	Age	Parentage – Father's Name (age) Mother's Name (age)	Address	Circumstances of Death (As reported by family and eyewitnesses)	FIR No.	Sections Invoked
26.	Jahangir Ahmad Bhat	17	Father: Mohammad Yousuf Bhat (37) Mother: Haseena (36)	Village Chinagam, Frisal, Kulgam , J&K	Jahangir was shot when a group of young men attacked a police post in nearby Sherpora village.	93/2010	
27.	Rameez Ahmad Bhat	17	Father: Late Abdul Rashid Bhat Mother: Hajra (45)	Village Labripora, Kulgam , J&K	Rameez was going to his friend's house when a police vehicle passing on the main road fired at him and other boys. He was hit in the chest and died in hospital three hours later.	164/2010	322, 307, 203, 250, 59, 74 RPC
28.	Ghulam Rasool Tantray	50	Father: Jamal Tantray	Bilal Mohalla, Humhama, Budgam , J&K	Hulam Rasool was on way back home from hospital – accompanying a neighbour – when police fired at the car near Police Station Budgam. Rasool was hit by a bullet and died on way to hospital.	Copy not given to family	
29.	Nisar Ahmad Kuchay	23	Father: Ghulam Mohi-u-din Kuchay (60) Mother: Azi (55)	Bilal Mohalla, Humhama, Budgam , J&K	Nisar was a part of a large procession that was marching towards Bypass from Humhama after news broke that a copy of Quran had been desecrated in USA. Near railway track, JK Police and CRPF fired at the procession. Nisar was hit in the abdomen and died there.	Copy not given to family	
30.	Aadil Ahmad Teli	18	Father: Abdul Gaffar Teli (60) Mother: Saja (50)	Bilal Mohalla, Humhama, Budgam , J&K	Police fired at the procession in Humhama of which Aadil was a part. He was hit in abdomen and died on way to SMHS Hospital.	Copy not given to family	
31.	Showkat Ahmad Mir	38	Father: Abdul Gani Mir	Village Handjan, Budgam , J&K	Showkat died after Police and CRPF fired at a procession in Humhama Chowk	234/15B/2010	Not known to the family

S. NO.	Name of the Victim	Age	Parentage – Father's Name (age) Mother's Name (age)	Address	Circumstances of Death (As reported by family and eyewitnesses)	FIR No.	Sections Invoked
32.	Mohammad Maqbool Sheikh	14	Father: Ghulam Mohammad Sheikh (62) Mother: Noora Begum (40)	Rakshalina, Tengan, Chadoora, Budgam , J&K	Maqbool was returning home from his sister's house who lives at Kadlabal. While crossing the Kadlabal bridge, police and CRPF fired indiscriminately at the people in which he was hit by a bullet in his head.	165/2010 (P S Pampore)	Not known to the family
33.	Rafeeqa Begum	42	Husband: Abdul Gani Teli (45)	Village Ompora, Budgam , J&K	Rafeeqa was standing in her room on first floor when protests were going on outside. Police fired and a bullet hit her in the arm. Later, police prevented the family from taking her to the hospital. She succumbed to her injuries at home.	409/2010	148, 149, 188, 336, 341, 353 RPC (Against????)
34.	Sajad Ahmad Pandit	18	Father: Abdul Aziz Pandit (66) Mother: Aisha Begum (55)	Village Sheikhpora, Budgam , J&K	Around 1:30 p.m., Sajad joined protests in his locality against the alleged desecration of Quran. The protests moved towards Humhama where police fired upon the protests. Sajad was hit by a bullet and was critically injured. He remained in the hospital (SKIMS) for ten days before succumbing to his injuries.	Family has a copy but does not trust the research team.	
35.	Danish Nabi Kumar	13	Father: Ghulam Nabi Kumar (38) Mother: Raja (35)	Kumar Mohalla, Chararesherief, Budgam , J&K	Danish was a part of the protest against alleged desecration of Quran. CRPF men fired at the protest and Danish was hit in the chest. He died on the spot.	157/2010	147, 148, 149, 120 B, 332, 336, 307, 397, 436, 427 RPC
36.	Mudasir Hassan Zargar	22	Father: Ghulam Hassan Zargar (60) Mother: Hameeda Begum (50)	Mirpura, Trehgam, Kupwara , J&K	Mudasir was fired by CRPF men who were patrolling the Trehgam Road while he was sitting in a bandsaw mill located outside their house. Bullet hit him in his neck and he died on the spot.	86/2010	307, 153A, 336, 338, 148, 149, 392, 152, 188 RPC
37.	Khursheed Ahmad War	26	Father: Mohammad Maqbool War (61) Mother: Saeba Begum (48)	Village Shumnag, Trehgam, Kupwara , J&K	Khursheed went to Trehgam to check whether troopers were deployed on the roads and whether any movement was possible. He had to go to attend a friend's marriage. On seeing heavy patrolling, he turned back to go home but was fired at. He was later beaten. Later he was declared brought dead at the hospital.	Copy not given to family	

S. NO.	Name of the Victim	Age	Parentage – Father's Name (age) Mother's Name (age)	Address	Circumstances of Death (As reported by family and eyewitnesses)	FIR No.	Sections Invoked
38.	Muzaffar Ahmad Bhat	17	Father: Basher Ahmad Bhat (45) Mother: Sara	Village Gangbough, Bypass, Batamaloo, Srinagar , J&K	Muzaffar was playing cricket in the flood channel near his village when police chased the boys and took him in custody. He was beaten to death.	Copy not given to family	
39.	Javed Ahmad Malla	18	Father: Ghulam Ahmad Malla (55) Mother: Jala Akhter	Noorbagh, Qamarwari, Srinagar , J&K	Javed Ahmad Malla was a part of the funeral procession of Rafiq Ahmad Bangroo, his cousin, when police fired at them. Javed received a bullet in his neck.	Copy not given to family	
40.	Fayaz Ahmad Wani	32	Father: Lt Nazir Ahmad Wani Mother: Misra Begum	Village Gangbough, Bypass, Batamaloo, Srinagar , J&K	Fayaz was leaving for his office. At Tengpora, he joined a procession that was protesting the killing of Muzaffar Ahmad Bhat. Police fired at the procession and he was killed on the spot.	Copy not given to family	
41.	Abrar Ahmad Khan	17	Father: Ghulam Mohammad Khan Mother: Razia Begum (60)	Maisuma, Lal Chowk, Srinagar , J&K	Abrar left home to attend the funeral procession of a girl killed in Batamaloo. As he stepped out of his house, forces fired at them and two bullets hit him in his neck. Died on way to SMHS.	57/2010	
42.	Fancy Jan	25	Father: Abdul Rahim Khan (45) Mother: Khatija Begum (40)	Sadiq Abad, Batamaloo, Srinagar , J&K	A bullet fired by CRPF hit Fancy in the chest when she was drawing the curtains of her window as a protest was going on the road outside and tear smoke was coming into the room. She died on way to hospital.	Copy not given to family	
43.	Mehraj Ahmad Lone	24	Father: Mohammad Maqbool Lone (50) Mother: Haseena (45)	Barthana (Near Hr Sec School), Qamarwari, Srinagar , J&K	Mehraj was leaving for his shop when police came chasing protesters and fired at him. Family alleges that SHO Qamarwari, Sabzar Ahmad, fired the bullet. He was hit in chest and died on spot.	Copy not given to family	
44.	Mohammad Yaqoob Bhat	28	Father: Lt Mohammad Yousuf Bhat Mother: Zoon (60)	Nundreshi Colony, Bemina, Srinagar , J&K	Yaqoob was with a group of youth who had gathered to distribute relief near his home. CRPF fired at them and he was hit in the abdomen, and was later declared brought dead at SKIMS.	Copy not given to family	

S. NO.	Name of the Victim	Age	Parentage – Father's Name (age) Mother's Name (age)	Address	Circumstances of Death (As reported by family and eyewitnesses)	FIR No.	Sections Invoked
45.	Fida Nabi	17	Father: Ghulam Nabi Hakeem Mother: Zahida	Usman Abad, Shalteng, HMT, Srinagar , J&K	Fida was a part of a protest which was fired upon by police and CRPF near Shalteng. He was hit by a bullet that ricocheted of a rock on the road and hit him in the head. He later died in the hospital after several days on ventilator.	189/2010	341, 147, 148, 149, 336, 427, 307, 435 of RPC
46.	Sameer Ahmad Rah	8	Father: Fayaz Ahmad Rah (39) Mother: Farida (35)	Batamaloo, Srinagar , J&K	Sameer was severely beaten up by CRPF personnel while he was going out to play with other kids. He was declared dead at the hospital.	93/2010	307, 147, 146, 149, 188, 332, 427 RPC
47.	Mudasir Ahmad Lone	20	Father: Ghulam Mohammad Lone (50) Mother: Sara (45)	Naid Khai, Sonawari, Bandipora , J&K	Protests had been going on in the area for a couple of days and an armed police camp had been attacked. CRPF was called in to guard it. On that day, protesters were fired upon by CRPF and Mudasir was hit in the abdomen. Then he was beaten by the CRPF. Later declared brought dead at the hospital.	192/2010	148, 307, 336 RPC
48.	Suhail Ahmad Dar	15	Father: Mohammad Yasin Dar Mother: Mariyam	Khushipora, HMT, Srinagar , J&K	Seperatists had called for a march to Eidgah and he was a part of the procession that began in the area. Police had cordoned off the road and fired bullets on the procession as it reached the road. One bullet hit Suhail on the left side of his belly. He died in hospital later.		
49.	Rafiq Ahmad Bangroo	25	Father: Abdul Ahad Bangroo Mother: Dilshada Bano	Dana Mazar, Safakadal, Srinagar , J&K	Rafiq left home to accompany labourers to their house as protests were going on outside. CRPF threw a brick on him which hit him on his back. Then CRPF beat him up severely and he was hospitalised where he died eight days later.		
50.	Aisha Begum	55	Father: Lt Abdul Qayoom Sheikh Mother: Lt Azi	Ganpatiyar, Habba Kadal, Srinagar , J&K	Aisha went out during curfew relaxation to fetch some essentials. Few boys were pelting stones on CRPF and Police. One of the stones hit Aisha in her chest and she died of cardiac arrest sometime later.	44/2010	336, 302 against stone pelters

S. NO.	Name of the Victim	Age	Parentage – Father's Name (age) Mother's Name (age)	Address	Circumstances of Death (As reported by family and eyewitnesses)	FIR No.	Sections Invoked
51.	Anees Khursheed Ganaie	17	Father: Khursheed Ahmad Ganaie Mother: Akhtara Bano	Dangerpora, Near Zargar Sahib's Mazar, narwara, Eidgah, Srinagar , J&K	Anees went out to recharge his mobile SIM card when a CRPF party came and fired at people sitting on shop fronts in the market. Separatists had called for Eidgah Chalo. In the shooting, Anees was hit in the belly and was declared brought dead at the hospital.	Copy not given to family	
52.	Ghulam Nabi Badyari	45	Father: Lt Mohammad Subhan Badyari Mother: Mehra Begum	Ganpatyar, Habba Kadal, Srinagar , J&K	Curfew had been relaxed and Ghulam Nabi went out to buy vegetables. Near a CRPF bunker, forces fired at him while he was returning. He was carrying vegetables in bags. Died of gunshot wounds.	Copy not given to family	
53.	Tufail Ahmad Mattoo	17	Father: Mohammad Ashraf Mattoo Mother: Rubina Akhter	Saida Kadal, Srinagar , J&K	Tufail was coming back home from tution. Near Gani memorial stadium, police fired a tear smoke shell and he died on the spot.	45/2010	302 RPC
54.	Mohammad Iqbal Khan	21	Father: Lt Abdul Majeed Khan Mother: Hafeeza (55)	Lone Mohalla, Chanapora, Srinagar , J&K	Iqbal was shot at by CRPF when he left home to buy biscuits from a nearby shop on July 30. Bullet hit him in his head. He died in SKIMS on 4 august.	164/2010	147, 148, 149, 336, 333, 307 RPC
55.	Fayaz Ahmad Naik	26	Father: Lt. Abdul Rehman Naik Wife: Lali (20)	Boatman Colony, Bemina, Srinagar , J&K	Family and eyewitnesses, who do not want to be named, say that Fayaz was shot on Srinagar Bypass while he was strolling there in the afternoon.	Copy of FIR not given to Family	
56.	Ghulam Mohammad Guru	55	Father: Lt Abdul Ahad Guru Mother: Lt Sundr	Malloora, Sumbal, Bandipora , J&K	The vehicle he was travelling in was attacked by stone throwers and Ghulam Mohammad Guru was injured in the incident when a stone hit him in the head. Died at SKIMS later.	136/2010	302, 147, 148, 336, RPC against stone pelters

S. NO.	Name of the Victim	Age	Parentage – Father's Name (age) Mother's Name (age)	Address	Circumstances of Death (As reported by family and eyewitnesses)	FIR No.	Sections Invoked
57.	Bashir Ahmad Reshi	18	Father: Mohammad Ismail Reshi (58) Mother: Haleema (55)	Asthan Mohalla, Wachi, Shopian , J&K	Bashir joined a procession that was fired upon at Sangam. He was hit in the neck and died on the spot.	Copy not given to family	
58.	Imtiyaz Ahmad Malla	24	Father: Lt Mohammad Yousuf Malla Mother: Saida (50)	Village Shirmal, Shopian , J&K	Imtiyaz joined a procession at Kadal Sheermal. Near Forest Protection Office, CRPF and Police fired tear smoke shells which hit him on his chest. He died on the spot.	Copy not given to family	
59.	Tariq Ahmad Ganaie	25	Father: Lt Abdul Ahad Ganaie Mother: Zeba Begum (60)	Village Teligam, Pattan, Baramulla , J&K	Tariq Joined protesters and marched to Tangmarg to protest the desecration of a copy of Quran. Violence broke out there and Police opened fire and Tariq was killed.	91/2010	436, 392, 307, 353 RPC
60.	Mohammad Umer Dar	18	Father: Abdul Ahad dar (45) Mother: Zoonaa (42)	Main Bazaar, Narbal, Baramulla , J&K	Umer was playing cricket in a field close to main road. Curfew had been imposed. A CRPF vehicle passed by and opened fire, killing Umer on the spot.	81/2010	307, 427, 435, 336
61.	Mudasir Nazir Hajam	21	Father: Nazir Ahmad Hajam (45) Mother: Naseema Begum (40)	Naid Mohalla, Armpora, Sopore, Baramulla , J&K	After evening prayers, Mudasar had left the Masjid and was talking to his friends while eating snacks in the street. CRPF personnel patrolling the street opened fire and Mudasar was hit in the right side of his abdomen. He was shifted to hospital where he died.	414/2010	307, 302 RPC
62.	Mohammad Ramzan Mir	45	Father: Mohammad Sultan Mir (75) Mother: Fazi (72)	Wusan Khaj, Palhalan, Pattan, Baramulla , J&K	Mir and other villagers were going to Palhalan in a procession to attend the funeral of a person killed there. Near the main road in Palhalan, Police and CRPF fired on them. A bullet hit Mir on his chest and he died on the way to Sumbal hospital.	210/2010	148, 239, 307, 336 RC
63.	Ali Mohammad Khanday	55	Father: Lt Abli Khanday	Pattan, Baramulla , J&K	Police shot Ali Mohammad in the head while he was cleaning the Masjid floor that was littered with glass. Died on the spot.		

S. NO.	Name of the Victim	Age	Parentage – Father's Name (age) Mother's Name (age)	Address	Circumstances of Death (As reported by family and eyewitnesses)	FIR No.	Sections Invoked
64.	Shakeel Ahmad Ganaie	21	Father: Abdul Aziz Ganaie (55) Mother: Mugli Begum (51)	Upper Lalad, Sopore, Baramulla , J&K	Shakeel was on his way to Salambad Uri where he worked as an electrician at a construction site. As he reached Krankshivan colony in Sopore, he was fired upon by CRPF men. Two bullets hit him. He was rushed to the hospital by a few locals where he died a few hours later.	301/2010	147, 148, 345, 435, 336, 307, 427 RPC
65.	Mudassir Abdullah Mir	22	Father: Mohammad Abdullah Mir (45) Mother: Fatah (43)	Wusan Khai, Palhalan, Pattan, Baramulla , J&K	Mudasir was going to Palhalan with other villagers in a procession to attend the funeral procession of a person killed a day before. Near the main road in Palhalan, Police and CRPF fired at them and Mudassir was hit by a bullet on the left side of his face, killing him instantaneously.	210/2010	148, 336, 307, 239 RPC
66.	Nazir Ahmad Mir	22	Father: Lt Mohammad Sultan Mir Mother: Fata Begum (65)	Bangdej, Malpora, Baramulla , J&K	Nazir was in his bakery shop at Pattan when protests started outside and Police and CRPF began firing bullets. After a while, he tried to peep outside that a bullet hit him in his head.	Copy not given to family	
67.	Mudasir Ahmad Parray	19	Father: Ghulam Rasool Parray (49) Mother: Shaha (46)	Mugdham Mohalla, Kreshhama, Kunzar, Baramulla , J&K	Mudasir was a part of the protests that broke out after the news of desecration of a copy of Quran was heard on TV. He went to Tangmarg to protest where he was killed when Police and CRPF opened fire. Bullets hit him in his chest and neck and ribcage.	Copy not given to family	
68.	Mohammad Iqbal Malik	21	Father: Bashir Ahmad Malik Mother: Jabeena	Tumberhama, Tangmarg, Baramulla , J&K	Iqbal went with a large procession protesting against the desecration of Quran to Tangmarg. During the protests, he was shot in the chest when Police and CRPF fired at the protesters. He was declared brought dead at SKIMS.	Copy not given to family	

S. NO.	Name of the Victim	Age	Parentage – Father's Name (age) Mother's Name (age)	Address	Circumstances of Death (As reported by family and eyewitnesses)	FIR No.	Sections Invoked
69.	Bilal Ahmad Sheikh	26	Father: Abdul Rahim Sheikh (65) Mother: Lt Raja Begum	Mattipora, Kripal Garh, Pattan, Baramulla, J&K	Bilal was working in the field near the main road at Kripal Garh when protests were going on. Police and CRPF fired at the protesters and they ran through the field where Bilal was working. He was hit by a bullet in the thigh. Police took him to Pattan hospital and was later shifted to B&J Hospital Barzulla. There doctors referred him to SKIMS where he died of his injuries after 9 days.	FIR says Bilal was killed in stone pelting	
70.	Abdul Qayoom Wani	27	Father: Mohammad Akbar Wani (80) Mother: Jana Begum (70)	Waniloo, Hajibal, Tangmarg, Baramulla, J&K	Qayoom was a part of the protest against the desecration of a copy of Quran. He was shot by CRPF and Police near Tangmarg. He was hit and later died.	Copy not given to family	
71.	Javed Ahmad Teli	30	Father: Ghulam Mohammad Tali (70) Mother: Shazada (60)	Bangil Bagh, Baramulla, J&K	Javed was shot at and killed while he was sitting on the stairs of the Old Bridge in Baramulla by CRPF and SOG men. He was hit in the head and died on spot.	144/2010	148, 149, 336, 307 RPC
72.	Asif Hassan Rather	10	Father: Ghulam Hassan Rather (37) Mother: Jasheeda (29)	Ratherpora, Delina, Baramulla, J&K	Asif was Killed by CRPF while he was standing near the Srinagar-Baramulla highway. He had stepped out of his house to find his elder brother. Bullet hit him in belly.	122/2010	307, 148, 332, 336 RPC
73.	Ghulam Rasool Bhat	22	Father: Ghulam Mohammad Bhat (50) Mother: Hanifa Begum (45)	Tappar, Pattan, Baramulla, J&K	Tapper was under curfew. Ghulam Rasool was standing with other boys near the highway that he saw Army shooting a deaf person. He ran to pick him up after he was injured that he was also fired upon and was hit in the head.	214/2010	148, 149, 188, 336, 332, 307, RPC against the deceased
74.	Mohammad Amin Ganaie	25	Father: Mohammad Ramzan Ganaie (55) Mother: Zaina (52)	Takki-Tapar, Pattan, Baramulla, J&K	Amin was shot at by CRPF when he was part of a protest on the Srinagar–Baramulla Highway. Eyewitnesses say that he started a scuffle with CRPF personnel who were misbehaving with women after which he was shot. He was rushed to hospital where he died two days later.	Copy not given to family	

S. NO.	Name of the Victim	Age	Parentage – Father's Name (age) Mother's Name (age)	Address	Circumstances of Death (As reported by family and eyewitnesses)	FIR No.	Sections Invoked
75.	Fayaz Ahmad Khanday	22	Father: Late Mohammad Azim Mother: Zoon Begum (50)	Binner, Sherwan-e-Awal, Baramulla , J&K	He was shot near DC Office Baramulla around 5:00 p m when he was returning home after a days labour at the neighbouring village.	33/2010	148, 336, 332, 307 of RPC
76.	Ali Mohammad Waza	30	Father: Ghulam Mohammad Waza (55) Mother: Fazi (53)	Palhalan, Pattan, Baramulla , J&K	Ali Mohammad went out of his house to lift the body of a villager, Ansarullah, which was lying in a pool of blood after he was shot. The Army shot at him from both sides. He died on way to Naidkhai Hospital.	217/2010	148, 149, 188, 336, 332, 304, 427 of RPC
77.	Mubeena Akhter	22	Father: Ghulam Ahmad Wani (41) Mother: Raja Begum (40)	Nathipora, Sopore, Baramulla , J&K	Mubeena was shot by armed forces personnel while a group of boys was booing at them as they were travelling through the locality.	493/2010	307 RPC
78.	Aadil Ramzan Sheikh	12	Father: Mohammad Ramzan Sheikh Mother: Saida	Palhalan, Pattan, Baramulla , J&K	Aadil was hit by a bullet while he had gone to play cricket to Pattan town. He was taken to hospital, Army entered into the hospital and broke window panes and entered the room where Aadil was kept. They shot him again there and he died on the hospital bed.	Copy not given to family	
79.	Mudasir Ahmad Kachroo	21	Father: Bashir Ahmad Kachroo Mother: Nasima Banoo	Khushal Matoo, Sopore, Baramulla , J&K	Mudasir was killed at Sangrampora when CRPF fired at him as he was returning home after offering prayers in the Masjid.		
80.	Rameez Ahmad Reshi	21	Father: Ghulam Nabi Reshi (40) Mother: Mariyam (40)	Village Mundji, Zainageer, Sopore, Baramulla , J&K	Rameez was a part of the procession waiting for Syed Ali Shah Geelani to come and address them. The procession moved to Warpora and was stopped. They retaliated by throwing stones and were fired upon. A bullet hit Rameez in the head and he died instantaneously.	Copy not given to family	

S. NO.	Name of the Victim	Age	Parentage – Father's Name (age) Mother's Name (age)	Address	Circumstances of Death (As reported by family and eyewitnesses)	FIR No.	Sections Invoked
81.	Bilal Ahmad Wani	22	Father: Mohammad Maqbool Wani (55) Mother: Sara (45)	Kralteng, Sopore, Baramulla, J&K	Bilal was hit in the neck by a bullet when CRPF/Police fired at a group of youth. He died in the hospital few hours later.	304/2010	307 RPC
82.	Ansarullah Tantray	28	Father: Ghulam Mohammad Tantray Mother: Raja Begum	Palhalan, Pattan, Baramulla, J&K	Ansarullah was in his ten-day period of prayers (<i>Aitiqaf</i>) in the Masjid when troopers surrounded the Masjid and fired tear smoke shells inside. Ansarullah came out of the Masjid with several others. Troopers shot him and he died on way to the hospital.	Copy not given to family	
83.	Sameer Ahmad Lone	22	Father: Mohammad Maqbool Lone (60) Mother: Zeba (58)	Lagripora, Sopore, Baramulla, J&K	Sameer was counted among the people wanted by police for stone throwing. After Friday prayers on 13th of Aug, he left for Bomai leading a protest. He was fired at and the bullets hit him in his belly and legs. He died on the spot.	Copy not given to family	
84.	Farakh Bukhari	18	Father: Bashir Ahmad Bukhari (44) Mother: Zahida (42)	Ziyarat Mohalla, Kreeri, Pattan, Baramulla, J&K	Farakh was a part of the protest on June 28 which was stopped at Chora village and Farakh was arrested. His body was later found on Aug 10 in a stream.	386/2010	
85.	Ghulam Mohammad Kumar	24	Father: Mohammad Subhan Kumar (55) Mother: Farida Begum (48)	Village Takai, Panzulla, Rohama, Rafiabad, Baramulla, J&K	Kumar was kidnapped in the night intervening July 5 and 6 in 2010 by unidentified gunmen from his home. Next day, he was found dead at Dangiwachha, Rafiabad.	No FIR filed	
86.	Faizan Rafiq Buhroo	13	Father: Rafiq Ahmad Buhroo (42) Mother: Farida Banoo (36)	Main Town, Baramulla, J&K	Protests were going on when Faizan was caught and beaten ruthlessly by Police and CRPF on the Azad Gunj Bridge. His head was struck with gunbutts. Later, he was thrown into river Jhelum where his body was fished out two days later.	132/2010	

S. NO.	Name of the Victim	Age	Parentage – Father's Name (age) Mother's Name (age)	Address	Circumstances of Death (As reported by family and eyewitnesses)	FIR No.	Sections Invoked
87.	Mohammad Rafi Teli	23	Father: Abdul Samad Teli (62) Mother: Khatija (56)	Chankhan (near New Bridge), Sopore, Baramulla , J&K	Rafi Telihad left with his brother. Both were walking near seer bridge when three CRPF vehicles passed by and fired at the brothers, injuring Rafi in the face. Mehraj took him to Sub-District Hospital Sopore where doctors declared him brought dead.	476/2010	302
88.	Tajamul Islam	16	Father: Bashir Ahmad Bhat (40) Mother: Zareefa Begum (38)	Wadoora, Sopore, Baramulla , J&K	Tajamul was shot near Sub-District Hospital in Sopore on the day when Hurriyat Conference had called for a March to Sopore. Bullet hit him in the chest and he succumbed there.	Copy not given to family	
89.	Firdous Ahmad Khan	21	Father: Nazir Ahmad Khan (50) Mother: Saleema (45)	Ningli, Sopore, Baramulla , J&K	Firdous was usually a part of protest demonstrations. On that day, he had gone to water his paddy fields when CRPF fired at him and he was hit in the back and thigh. A friend saw him falling to bullets.		
90.	Mohammad Ashraf Mir	35	Father: Abdul Ahad Mir (75) Mother: Khateerja (65)	Mir Mohalla, Palhalan, Pattan, Baramulla , J&K	Mohammad Ashraf was sitting outside his house when a police party began chasing people. They ran, but police chased them and shot him along with another boy deep inside a lane in the village. Bullet hit him in the neck.	210/2010	
91.	Feroze Ahmad Malik	21	Father: Abdul Aziz Malik (60) Mother: Sarwa	Palhalan, Pattan, Baramulla , J&K	Feroze had gone out to the nearby shop when he was fired upon by police. He died of the wounds. Father was watching when Feroze was shot and killed.	210/2010	
92.	Noor-u-din Tantray	22	Father: Ghulam Nabi Tantray (50) Mother: Hajra (46)	Palhalan, Pattan, Baramulla , J&K	Tantray was part of a protest when police fired in the village and was hit in the chest and eye. He was rushed to SKIMS and was declared brought dead.	210/2010	
93.	Mohammad Yaqoob Khan (Adopted son of the couple)	19	Father: Ghulam Mohammad Khan (80) Mother: Fatima Begum (73)	Churr, Upper Check, Pattan, Baramulla , J&K	Yaqoob was killed during protests at Tangmarg against the alleged desecration of a copy of Quran.		

S. NO.	Name of the Victim	Age	Parentage – Father's Name (age) Mother's Name (age)	Address	Circumstances of Death (As reported by family and eyewitnesses)	FIR No.	Sections Invoked
94.	Mohammad Ahsan Ganaie	45	Father: Lt Abdul Aziz Ganaie Mother: Zoona Begum	Main Road, Amargarh, Sopore, Baramulla, J&K	Mohammad Ahsan was shot when police fired at CRPF who were coming out of the Masjid.	356/2010	
95.	Bilal Ahmad Chopan	22	Father: Abdul Majeed Chopan (54) Mother: Hajra Begum (49)	Ganaie Mohalla – B, Near Masjid bait-ul-Huda, Amargarh, Sopore, Baramulla, J&K	Bilal was at his shop and people were coming out of the Masjid. CRPF mistook people for protesters and fired on them. He closed his shop and tried to run. But he was hit by a bullet in the abdomen and died on way to hospital.	356/2010	
96.	Farhat Maqsood	15	Father: Mohammad Maqsood Mir (48) Mother: Dishada (37)	Lagripora, Sopore, Baramulla, J&K	Farhat was a part of the protest that went to Bomai and started pelting stones at a CRPF camp. CRPF fired in response and killed him. He was hit in the abdomen.		



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