
JAMMU KASHMIR COALITION OF CIVIL SOCIETY (2018)

TERRORIZED

**IMPACT OF VIOLENCE ON
THE CHILDREN OF
JAMMU AND KASHMIR**

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Cover Picture: Abid Bhat

Jammu Kashmir Coalition of Civil Society (JKCCS) was founded in 2000. JKCCS is an amalgam of various non-funded, non-profit, campaign, research and advocacy organizations based in Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir. JKCCS through its constituents like Association of Parents of Disappeared Persons (APDP) and International Peoples' Tribunal on Human Rights and Justice in Indian-administered Kashmir (IPTK) seeks to speak truth to power whether through reports, programmes, systematic documentation, litigation or other engagements in Jammu and Kashmir and outside.



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Cover Picture: Personnel of Central Reserve Police
Force punishing a teenager in Habbakadal, Srinagar in
March 2017. Photograph by Abid Bhat.

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Sameer Bhatt.

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TERRORISED

*Impact of Violence on the Children of Jammu and
Kashmir*



Jammu Kashmir Coalition of Civil Society

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War violates every right of a child — the right to life, the right to be with family and community, the right to health, the right to the development of the personality, and the right to be nurtured and protected.

1996 Graca Machel study on The Impact of Armed Conflict on Children.

All wars, whether just or unjust, disastrous or victorious, are waged against the child.

Eglantyne Jebb, founder of Save the Children.

I. Introduction

The ongoing conflict in Jammu and Kashmir is amongst the oldest unresolved conflicts under United Nations. The widespread and institutionalized human rights violations against people of Jammu and Kashmir by the armed forces is well known and is being documented. However, the focus of the documentation of rights abuses has mainly remained on the civilians and not subgroups like women, children and students etc. While the human rights abuses against children in conflicts like Palestine, Iraq, Syria and Afghanistan in Asia have garnered global attention – the human rights violations against children in Jammu and Kashmir have not been highlighted. Children in Jammu and Kashmir are living in the most militarized zone of the world, with the presence of 7,00,000 troopers, which is at least three times higher than at the time of America’s invasion of Iraq and Afghanistan. One of the major challenges we are faced with in recognizing the crimes against children in Jammu and Kashmir during the last three decades of armed conflict is that India still does not recognize the framework of international or non-international armed conflict laws.

The report seeks to examine the situation of children in the ongoing conflict armed in Jammu and Kashmir. The report looks primarily at the situation of children in the conflict in Jammu and Kashmir during the last fifteen years – i.e. 2003 to 2017. The report seeks to demonstrate that serious crimes have been perpetrated against children in Jammu and Kashmir by perusing data of killings, arrests, sexual violence and impact of violence on the education of children.

The definition of children used in this report is from the 1989 UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC),¹ which defines children as ‘individuals under the age of eighteen years.’ As clearly established in the report, children in Jammu and Kashmir are facing all six grave violations as underlined in CRC i.e. killing and maiming, recruitment and use of children, sexual violence, abduction, attacks on schools and hospitals, and denial of humanitarian access.

The impact of armed conflicts on civilians has exponentially grown since 1990, as 90% of the victims of armed conflicts all over the world are civilians – among which 80% are women and children.² The 1996 The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) report on *The Impact of Armed Conflicts on Children* found out that globally more than one billion children under 18 years of age are living in conflict-torn regions, which is one-sixth of the total population of the world.³ The nearly three decades long conflict in Jammu and Kashmir has been no different, as children are the lesser known victims of the widespread and systematic violence in Jammu and Kashmir.

Children are one of the worst affected group in the ongoing conflict in Jammu and Kashmir. Since the out-break of armed insurgency against India in Jammu and Kashmir in 1989, and the state’s highly militaristic response; children have not only suffered as indirect victims of the war but have been at the receiving end of targeted state violence.

¹ The **United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child** (commonly abbreviated as the CRC or **UNCRC**) is a human rights treaty which sets out the civil, political, economic, social, health and cultural rights of children. India ratified the convention on 11 December 1992.

² Child protection from violence, exploitation and abuse
https://www.unicef.org/media/media_35903.html

³ Machel Study 10-Year Strategic Review: Children and conflict in a changing world
https://www.unicef.org/publications/index_49985.html

The nineties was a period of calamity for children, as incidents of state violence against civilians carried out in lieu of fighting an insurgency, was at its peak. From daily incidents of violence against civilians irrespective of their age to acts of mass violence against entire villages or towns, or extra-judicial killings, enforced disappearances, rapes and illegal and administrative detention – children have faced the general state violence in much the same way as adults. The trend continues unabated and unrestricted to this day, with no let up in civilian killings, especially of children with continued illegal and administrative detentions of minors. Children are without doubt one of most targetted groups of state violence.

The report seeks to bring attention to the plight of children affected by ongoing conflict in Jammu and Kashmir. The number of casualties suggest that each year since 2003, on an average every year at least 26 children were killed either by government forces, alleged militants, unidentified gunmen, explosions caused by littered shells or because of the shelling between Indian and Pakistani forces at the Line of Control (LOC).

The reported cases of state violence against children in Jammu and Kashmir has not evinced a robust response as the entire focus of media and civil society has remained on the totality of the large-scale day-to-day violence in Jammu and Kashmir. One of the reasons for this lack of attention on violence against children is the deficiency of data regarding different issues faced by children in Jammu and Kashmir. The prior documentation has focused on the other issues impacting children in Jammu and Kashmir but has not factored in the impact of state violence and militarization on various aspects of lives of children. In the absence of any assessment report on the impact of state violence on children, the report by Jammu Kashmir Coalition of Civil Society (JKCCS) addresses this gap by being the first of its kind assessment of the scale of violence against children in Jammu and Kashmir in the last fifteen years.

The report provides statistics, graphs, figures, and the analysis of killings of children in the last fifteen years (2003 to 2017) in various incidents of violence in Jammu and Kashmir. The data for this report was collected from newspaper reports of last fifteen years and through field work conducted by JKCCS research teams. It is our belief that the violence against children in Jammu and Kashmir as per our estimates could be much higher than available figures suggest as the trends in reporting cases of violence against children wasn't prominent in the first decade of 2000's. However, the period of 1990 to 2005 was the deadliest in terms of scale of violence in Jammu and Kashmir, as the majority of the total killings since the start of armed conflict happened in this period.

The report also analyses and evaluates the legal and juridical mechanisms availed by the victim families for seeking justice. Through a thorough examination of the cases of children killed and others the report raises the issue of irrevocable impunity enjoyed by armed forces, which shields and protects Indian armed forces from any kind of prosecution.

Children in Jammu and Kashmir have been victims of the law. The governments in Jammu and Kashmir have been detaining minors illegally and under the repressive Public Safety Act (PSA). The report analyses the implication of the arbitrary use of repressive laws on the rights of children and disregarding any protection afforded to children under various laws.

The report also lays bare that there are no legal and normative processes or practices protecting children's rights in Jammu and Kashmir – as those laid out in JK Juvenile Justice Act, 2013 are not followed by the state functionaries.

The report finally makes a set of recommendations to the government and appeals to the armed forces and the militants in respecting the rights of children.

II. The Nineties (1989 – 2003)

With the advent of armed insurgency against Indian rule in Jammu and Kashmir in 1989 and the Indian state's brutal counter-insurgency campaign against it, the civilians unsurprisingly became the first victims of the state violence. In the initial years of the decade of the nineties, the crackdown against civilians was widespread and systematic as incidents of mass violence in the form of massacres took place at regular intervals. In the year 1990 alone, at least 12 incidents of mass violence were perpetrated against civilians by Indian armed forces in various parts of the valley resulting in the killing of at least 421 civilians⁴ including children. The pattern of violence against civilians markedly illustrates that the first response of Indian state's counter-insurgency campaign was to directly target and victimize civilians, irrespective of their age and gender, which was in clear contravention to the international humanitarian law and Indian state's stated claims of fighting insurgency.

Children undoubtedly became targets for no other reason than being part of the general population. The state violence perpetrated against children during the nineties was not limited to children alone, as violence was directed against civilians in general. During the nineties, children became direct victims

⁴ Public Commission on Human Rights (PCHR), 2005, *State of Human Rights (1990 - 2005)*, Chapter 12 (Massacres)

of routine general state violence against civilians, in the form of extra-judicial executions, targeted killings, custodial killings, massacres, enforced disappearances, use of excessive force, arbitrary arrests and detention, and were subjected to sexual violence as well. The violence resulted in many children losing their parents and the support of livelihood thus pushed to live in orphanages or through the support of charities. A 2012 study by United Kingdom-based charity Save the Children found that Kashmir valley has 215,000 orphans 'out of which 37% have lost one or both parents to the prevailing conflict'.⁵ The consequences of orphan-hood had a direct impact on children's physical and psychological health and it directly impeded their access to education and health-care. The children brought up in orphanages and without parental support have resulted in multidimensional social challenges.

One of the direct impacts of large-scale militarization in Jammu and Kashmir has been on the education of children, as hundreds of schools and educational institutions were converted into military camps and outposts since the early nineties. The occupation of schools and educational establishments by armed forces creates a situation of insecurity and fear among students. In the last three decades many incidents of harassment, sexual violence or beating of school-going children near the school premises have been reported, resulting in protests by the student community; the most recent being the April 2017 widespread student protests that rocked Kashmir valley. The increased militarization of schools also leads to alarming drop out rate of students. Owing to the public condemnation, the Indian armed forces have vacated many school buildings and the number of schools and educational institutions occupied by armed forces is fewer in number now, but the entrenched nature of landscape of militarization ensures that military outposts and camps are located in close proximity of educational institutions or on the way.

The violence during the nineties against civilians, particularly against children has to be understood within the paradigm of impunity surrounding human rights abuses committed by armed forces. The nature of state response in Jammu and Kashmir was wielded through the protection of the legal regime that existed in the region. The protection afforded to Indian armed forces under the legal framework of Jammu Kashmir Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1991 (AFSPA) contributed to normalizing unaccountability for human rights abuses and allowed the armed forces to unleash violence, without differentiating between combatant and civilian, let alone between adults and children. The legal regime that still exists in Jammu and Kashmir till today provides armed forces with wide-ranging powers to kill on suspicion, and

⁵ Save the Children, 2010, *Orphaned in Kashmir - The State of Orphans in Jammu and Kashmir*. <http://www.greaterkashmir.com/news/news/kashmir-has-2-14-lakh-orphans-report/119993.html>

allows for a great deal of flexibility in ‘defining rules of engagement during the conduct of military operations’.⁶ The direct impact of this repressive legal regime has been on the civilian population, who has faced the brunt of Indian state’s violence in the last twenty-nine years.

The impunity enjoyed by armed forces in Jammu and Kashmir is not only because of draconian laws but also because of systematic lawlessness prevailing in Jammu and Kashmir. The lawlessness is allowed by the state to give the armed forces complete control over the civilian population and give them free rein in neutralizing the emerging situation.

In a survey on impact of violence carried out by Jammu Kashmir Coalition of Civil Society (JKCCS) in the two districts of Baramulla and Bandipora in North Kashmir, which was published in the form of a report *Dead But Not Forgotten* in 2006 – it was found that among the total 5106 number of people killed and forcibly disappeared since armed conflict in 1989 to 2005 – 392 were children. The number of children killed in these two districts from 1989 to 2006 account for nearly 8% of the total people killed.

The survey recorded that children were not just killed during encounters, many of them fake, but children became victims of custodial killings, enforced disappearances, group clashes between militants, explosions, mortar shelling’s, bomb-blasts and grenade blasts or during cross-firing between armed forces and militants.

Out of the 392 children killed in the Baramulla and Bandipora districts of Kashmir valley from 1989 to 2005 – 43 were females.

The data reveals that children have also become victims of enforced disappearances at the hand of armed forces during the three-decade long armed conflict in Jammu and Kashmir. Not less than 36 children, 10 among them alleged militants, were forcibly disappeared by the Indian armed forces in the two districts of Baramulla and Bandipora. The youngest child forcibly disappeared is 9-year-old Javed Ahmad Dar of Ladoora, Rohama from Baramulla district. Javed was disappeared in November 1991 and till now no trace of him can be found.

Children in Jammu Kashmir have also become victims of targeted mass violence at the hands of armed forces. Largely carried out against the civilian

⁶ Jammu Kashmir Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1991
http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/states/jandk/documents/actsandordinances/JAMMU_AND_KASHMIR_Specialpoweract.htm

population to collectively punish them and to create terror, the incidents of mass violence by armed forces were frequent during the nineties. In one such incident on 3-4 August 1998, 11 children between the age group of 4 to 15 years were among the 19 people shot dead in their homes at Sailan village, Surankote Tehsil of district Poonch in Jammu region by Special Police Officers (SPOs) police and armed forces.⁷ The victims included five women. The victim's bodies were brutally axed and dismembered even after they were shot dead. The State Human Rights Commission (SHRC), while taking note of the gruesome mass murder, attributed the crime to Special Police Officers (SPOs) of Jammu Kashmir Police – the SPOs are civilians recruited by the armed forces and police force on ad hoc basis. The SHRC also suggested 'the possible involvement of the armed forces'. The massacre at Surankote in which 11 children were not only shot dead at point-blank range but also their bodies were dismembered reveals the entrenching and horrible ways through which large-scale militarization in Jammu and Kashmir has created a culture of absolute impunity as these crimes have remained largely unpunished.

Another incident of mass violence by armed forces, in which children became the direct target of violence, is the Doodhipora carnage of February 2006. On 22 February 2006, four persons including two minors were killed by the troops of 33 RR of Indian army while they were playing cricket in Dodhipora, Handwara of district Kupwara in North Kashmir. The judicial enquiry into the incident, ordered by the then JK government, was never concluded thus paving way for impunity to the culpable armed forces. Eleven years after in 2017, the status report filed by the Superintendent of Police (SP) Handwara before the JK High Court stated that four officers of 33 Rashtriya Rifles (RR) were identified heading by Captain Nitin Dutta alias Rambo out of which one Subedar Barkha Raj has retired from the army and is living somewhere in Nepal. Even after twelve years, the case is still pending in high court – effectively denying justice to victims of the mass crime.

In another act of mass violence 24 members of the minority Hindu community were massacred by unidentified gunmen on the intervening night of 22/23 March 2003 at Nadimarg, Shopian. The victims included two infant boys aged two. The state response into the killings was similar to its response in other massacres and killings and no one has been punished till now for this act of brutality against the minority community.

The June 1999 massacre of fifteen persons, including six children, of one family in their home in Mohra Bachai, Surankote Pooch in the Jammu region

⁷ Jammu Kashmir Coalition of Civil Society (JKCCS), 2014, *The Anatomy of a Massacre* <https://jkccs.files.wordpress.com/2017/05/sailan-report-web-version.pdf>

by SPO's, police and armed forces is yet another stark reminder of the fact that children are the direct targets of state violence.⁸

The cases like these best exemplify the nature of state violence in Jammu and Kashmir, which is structural. The impunity for armed forces exists from perpetrating crime to the judiciary where victims of violence are left battered by the denials of justice.

III. Assessment of Violence Against Children from 2003 – 2017

The January 2018 rape and murder of a minor girl in Kathua district of Jammu and Kashmir by police personal, apparently with the stated objective of striking terror within the marginalized community of Muslim Gujjars sent shockwaves in Kashmiri society. The brutal rape and murder of a child at the hands of police personal yet again confirms that children are not indirect victims of conflict, but rather at many occasions, they are the primary targets of state violence. The pattern of state violence against children appears to be deliberate and calculated. The killing of the minor girl wasn't the lone killing of a minor in this year, as in the first three months of 2018 – not less than 5 minors have been killed in state violence, including the Kathua minor girl. While one 17 year old was killed near an encounter site in Shopian in January, another 10 year old was killed due to the explosion of a littered shell near an encounter site in Shopian and two children were killed at LOC due to cross LOC shelling.

The fifteen-year period from 2003 to 2017, witnessed not less than 318 killings of children (in the age group of 1 to 17) in various incidents of violence in Jammu and Kashmir. The killing of 318 children constitutes 6.95% of the civilian killings in last fifteen years, as 4571 civilians have been killed in Jammu and Kashmir in the same period (2003 – 2017). In the same period, i.e. from 2003 to 2017, at least 16,436 killings were recorded in Jammu and Kashmir, and the majority of them included alleged militants numbering at least 8537 killings. The numbers indicate that in the last fifteen years Jammu and Kashmir in an average year has witnessed at least 1,095 killings, which belies the government's claims of 'return to normalcy'.

The beginning of the 'peace process' by India and Kashmir governments in 2004 proved to be nothing but a meaningless exercise as the processes of

⁸ Jammu Kashmir Coalition of Civil Society, 2015, Chapter 2: Theatres of Violence, *The Massacres at Sailan and Mobra Bachai, Poonch District, 1998, 1999* - <http://jkccs.net/structures-of-violence-the-indian-state-in-jammu-and-kashmir/>

violence ceased to stop as the Indian government unrelentingly perused violence as the state policy.

The pattern of killings of children in the fifteen-year period suggests that children were direct targets of state violence, as part of its stated offensive to curb uprising and militancy. At least 144 children were killed by Indian armed forces and state police in Jammu and Kashmir, which alone accounts for nearly half, i.e. 44.02 percent, of the total children killed. Most of the children, at least 110 of them, killed in state violence were shot dead in different incidents of violence, and not less than 8 children died due to injuries inflicted from pellet shot-guns fired by government forces. Twenty-seven children died to due drowning either caused due to the negligence of armed forces in Wular lake tragedy⁹ or being chased by government forces during a protest, where victims find no way of escape from the armed forces and forced to jump into water bodies, resulting in their death.

After the decline in militancy in mid 2000s, there were several attempts to mobilize people for mass protests in 2008, 2009, 2010, and 2016 against killings and for resolution of Kashmir dispute. The state's response to the mass uprisings was again militaristic and repressive. The scale of state violence against civilians peaked in these uprisings as at least 548 number of people were killed in government forces action. The extensive use of tear-smoke shells and pellet shotguns resulted in killings of at least 16 children. Eight children were killed due to pellet shotguns, 7 were killed due to injuries by tear smoke shelling and 1 child reportedly died due to asphyxiation caused by Pelargonic Acid Vanillylamide (PAVA) shell, which are chilly based munitions.

Torture continues to be practiced by armed forces as a method to inflict serious injury and cause death, as not less than 7 children were killed due to torture in the last fifteen years. In the schema of violence perpetrated against Kashmiri civilians, torture is one of most rampant and under-reported abuse. Children have not been protected from this practice as they have been viewed and treated as adults by the armed forces, who are contemptuous and suspicious of every citizen of Jammu and Kashmir. All the torture-related deaths have been caused after victims were brutally tortured in custody of Indian armed forces and Jammu & Kashmir Police. Unless it doesn't result in the death of the victims, torture of civilian detainees in custody doesn't get talked about much. Most of the victims – many of whom are minors, report having undergone torture while in custody at police stations or army camps.

⁹ Public Commission on Human Rights (PCHR), May 2006, *The Informative Missive, Wular Lake Tragedy: A Report*

The use of excessive force against civilians and especially children has been a practice of Indian armed forces right from the beginning of the armed conflict. The armed forces have made no distinction between young and old and the use of force against children has been unbridled. In the last fifteen years, not less than 4 children have been beaten to death by armed forces. It is pertinent to note that the unavailability of a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP), except guidelines issued by National Commission For Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) in 2010 for *Protection of Children's Rights in Areas of Civil Unrest*¹⁰ – has allowed armed forces to unleash excessive and unbridled force on children without anything impeding them. Children in Kashmir have been targeted by armed forces to create a fear psychosis among the protesting population.

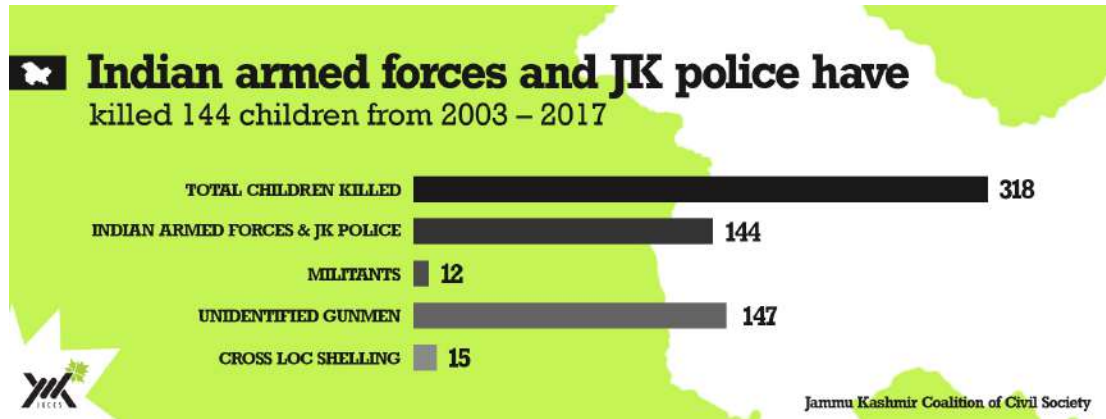
The creation of Ikhwan, the private counter-insurgency militia, by the government of India in 1993 was a major dirty war-operation against Kashmiri insurgency. The armed Ikhwan militia not only went berserk against militants, but their unchecked tyranny was also directed against civilians. One of the specters created in this period of wanton killing was the moniker of 'unidentified gunmen': the gunmen whose identity were not immediately known or were deliberately hidden to allow for the impossibility of known culpability. The unknown or unidentified gunmen have since then killed, maimed and disappeared many hundred Kashmiris and that includes children. Unidentified gunmen killed at least 47 children in the last fifteen years, making the process of identifying the perpetrators not only difficult but also almost impossible as the state has the easy excuse of claiming that militants did these killings.

Militants too have been responsible in the killing of children in Jammu and Kashmir. At least 12 children have been killed in the last fifteen years due to militant action. Most of these killings have taken place due to explosions of explosive devices like grenade blasts and Improvised Explosive Device (IED).

The explosive devices were frequently used by Indian armed forces and 110 children have been killed due to explosions of various kinds like by grenade blasts, IEDs, landmines or due to the littered shells left by armed forces at encounter sites. The deaths of children due to littered shells is another unfortunate way by which children have been victimized in Jammu and Kashmir, as at least 9 children have fallen victims of explosions caused by littered shells as they were fiddling with it.

¹⁰ National Commission For Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR), 2010, for *Protection of Children's Rights in Areas of Civil Unrest* - http://ncpcr.gov.in/view_file.php?fid=61

The violent skirmishes at Line of Control (LOC) between Indian and Pakistani soldiers have incurred a huge loss of life and property in villages near the LOC and children too have found themselves at the receiving end of this violence. Fifteen children have been killed in cross LOC shelling between Indian and Pakistani forces and some of these children have died because of the explosion caused by littered shells, which these children were fiddling with.



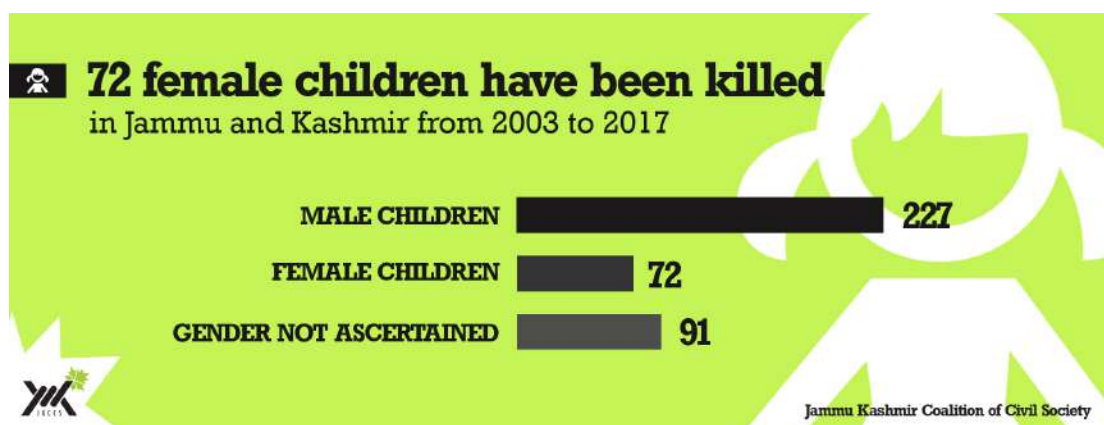
One of the significant aspects of the violence against children is that the perpetrators have not made any distinction between the ages of the victim children. Of the 318 children killed in the last 15 years, 121 children fall in the age group of below 12 years while 154 children killed are between 13 to 17 years. Infants (up to 2 years of age) too have become victims of violence as 13 infants have been killed in last fifteen years. The youngest victim of violence in Jammu and Kashmir in last fifteen years was the 10-month-old baby Irfan who was killed in 2010, when his mother was caught between government forces and protestors in Dangiawacha, Baramulla.



Militarized violence against women has been a constant feature of the Indian state's regime of repression in Jammu and Kashmir, and women, including minor girls, have been victims of targeted state violence. The data of last fifteen years reveals that out of the total 318 children killed in the violence,

72 were girls – which accounts for 22.64% of the total children killed. While one teenage girl was raped and murdered by armed forces in 2009 in Shopian, another 16-year-old girl from Bandipora committed suicide after being raped by an Ikhwani.

Out of 318 children killed, 227 were male children and the rest i.e. 91 of the children's gender could not be ascertained as it was not reported at the time of the killing. The majority of the cases where gender could not be identified are before the year 2008 when newspaper reports didn't always mention the age of the victims.

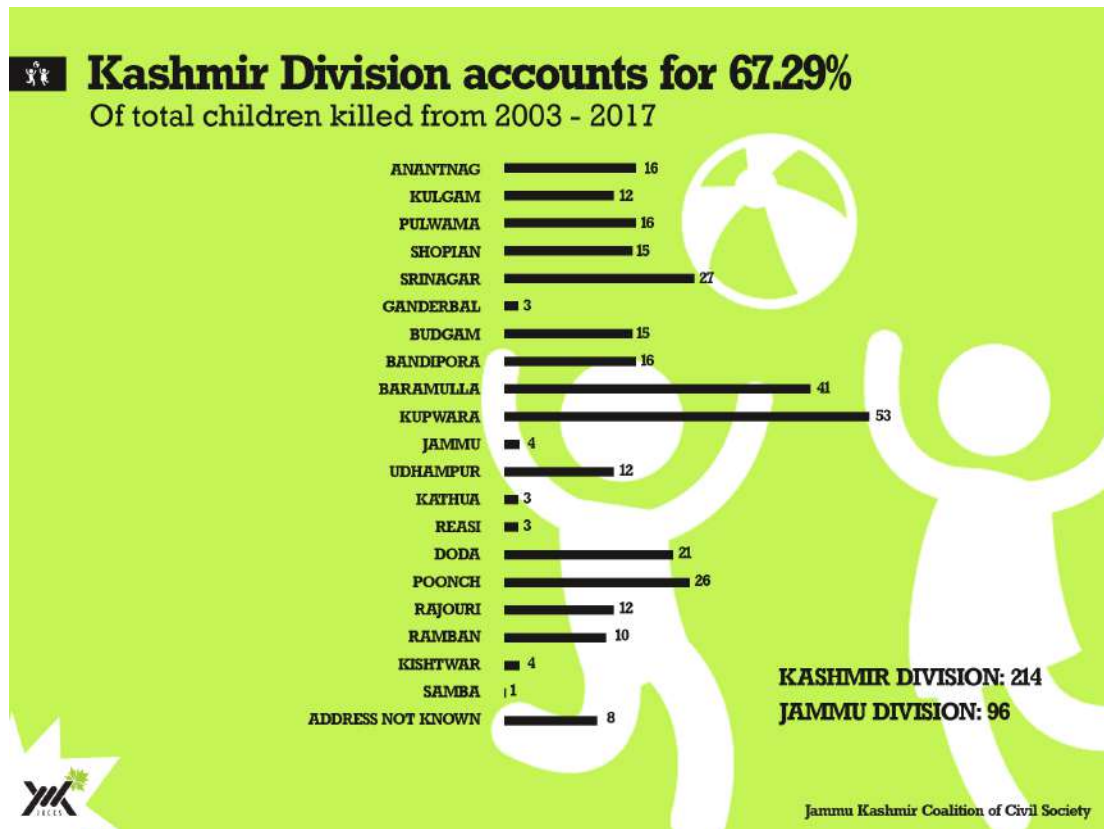


If geography is any indication, much of the violence against children in the last fifteen years has occurred in Kashmir division of the state of Jammu and Kashmir. Kashmir division accounts for 67.29% of the total killings of children in the last fifteen years, while Jammu division accounts for 30.18% of the total killings. Out of the total 318 killings of children, 214 took place in Kashmir division while 96 killings occurred in Jammu division and the rest i.e. 8 of the killings' location could be not ascertained.

The north Kashmir districts of Bandipora, Baramulla and Kupwara jointly accounted for 110 killings, while the four south Kashmir districts of Kulgam, Anantnag, Shopian and Pulwama accounted for 59 killings. The central Kashmir districts of Srinagar, Budgam and Ganderbal recorded 45 killings. Kupwara district of north Kashmir recorded the highest number of killings with 53, followed by Baramulla, which recorded 41 killings, and Srinagar, which witnessed 27 killings. The least killings of children in Kashmir division were recorded in Ganderbal with 3 killings in last fifteen years.

In the Jammu division, which recorded 96 killings of children, the twin districts in the Chenab valley region – Poonch and Doda, recorded the highest number of killings of children in the last fifteen years with Poonch recording 26 killings followed by Doda with 21 killings.

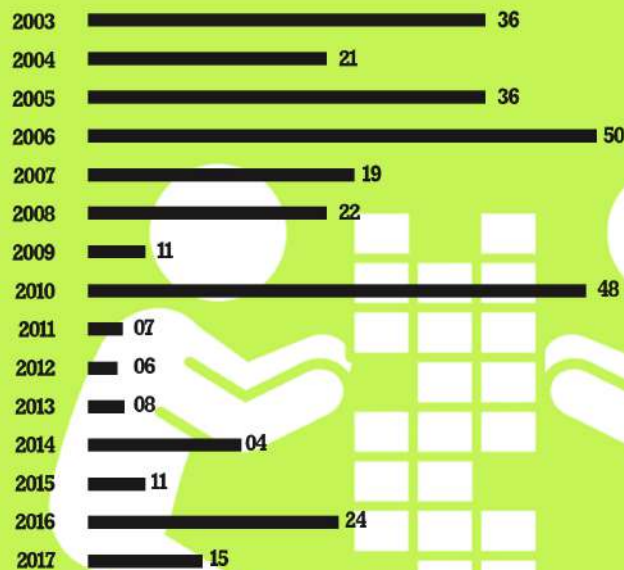
The district wise graph of killings of children in Jammu and Kashmir is given as follows:



The year-wise graph of killings of children in the last fifteen years shows a see-saw trend, as the years which were touted by the Jammu and Kashmir government as years of the peace process (2003 – 2008) saw the killing of 184 children, which accounts for more than half i.e. 57.86% of the total killings of children in the last fifteen years. In the same period at least 16, 436 took place, including the killing of at least 4571 civilians. The figures reveal that contrary to government claims of the return to normalcy in these years, the scale of violence in Jammu and Kashmir, and especially violence against children saw an upward trend. The highest number of killings of children in the last fifteen years took place in the years 2003, 2005, 2006 and 2010 – with 50 killings in 2006, followed by 48 killings in 2010 and 36 killings each in the years 2005 and 2003 respectively.

The year wise graph of killings of children in Jammu and Kashmir from 2003 to 2017 is given as follows:

The year 2006 recorded the highest (50)
number of children killed in last fifteen years in Jammu and Kashmir



Jammu Kashmir Coalition of Civil Society

One of the marked features of state violence has been its deliberate attempt to target school and college going children, as students are seen by the as the major section of the dissenting population. The long-drawn conflict in Jammu and Kashmir has had a severe impact not only on education but also directly on students, as hundreds of them have been killed in many incidents of violence. Students have been the first victims of strife in Jammu and Kashmir, both directly and indirectly.

IV. Children Before the Law: Illegal and Administrative Detention

The use of the repressive law Public Safety Act (PSA) to detain youth, leaders of Hurriyat or anyone challenging or criticising the government is one of the facets of the repressive regime in Jammu and Kashmir. The provisions under PSA allows the authorities in Jammu and Kashmir to detain individuals for up to two years at a time without trial and deprives them of the basic human liberty guaranteed under domestic and international law. The 2011 Amnesty International report *A 'Lawless Law': Detentions under the Jammu and Kashmir Public Safety Act*¹¹ estimated that over the past two decades 8,000 - 20,000 people in Jammu and Kashmir have been detained under PSA, and the those detained under PSA include children as well. The data collected by

¹¹ Amnesty International, 2011, *A Lawless Law: Detentions Under The Jammu and Kashmir Public Safety Act*

<https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/ASA20/001/2011/en/>

Jammu Kashmir Coalition of Civil Society through JK Right to Information Act was able to collect details of at least 5597 detainees arrested between 1990 to 2013. Hundreds of these detainees include children. been booked. The detention of children under the PSA has seen an upward graph particularly since 2008, since when several mass agitations against government took place. In the recent years, governments in JAMMU AND KASHMIR have used PSA to detain many young children who they accuse of being stone-pelters and participating in protests.

The arbitrary detention of children in Kashmir has been in the past criticized by United Nations Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, who in the case of the detention of 16-year-old Mehraj ud Din Khanday in November 2008, maintained that the detention of Khanday violated Article 14(4) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), which requires that “all proceedings against juveniles shall take into account their age and the desirability of promoting their rehabilitation.” The Jammu and Kashmir government has not only repeatedly violated these provisions, but has maintained a total disregard for the provisions - as detentions of children in the last few years clearly illustrate.

On 16 September 2016, 16-year-old Rayees Ahmad Mir from Delina area of Baramulla district of Kashmir was arrested by J&K police under charges of throwing stones at armed forces and two days later, he was booked under PSA. The PSA order stated that Rayees was 18-year-old, which was incorrect according to his school records. The order was challenged by Rayees’s family in Jammu and Kashmir High Court, and the family produced documents proving he was 16 years old. Even though High Court ordered on 7 October 2016 that Rayees be treated as a juvenile under Juvenile Justice Act Rules, as prima facie evidence suggested that he was a minor – and he should be transferred to a juvenile home. However, Rayees spent his entire detention period 360 kilometres away from his hometown in Kot Bhalwal jail in Jammu before he was released in January 2017. Rayees was released three after weeks after the High Court quashed his PSA on 6 December 2016. Before being released, Rayees was taken to Joint Interrogation Centre (JIC) Jammu where he was detained for some days before he was sent to Baramulla police station where he was kept for few weeks before being released.

To arrive at an exact number of detentions of children under PSA in Jammu and Kashmir is not readily possible as government hasn’t maintained any such data because all arrests under PSA, whether of children, youth or old people, are carried out in a fashion that the age of the detainee, in case of minors, is almost always deliberately kept to be above 18 years of age on the

dossier prepared by police. This ensures that in the government records, the age of the detainee is always above 18 years of age.

Lawyers at Jammu and Kashmir High Court maintain that detention of the children under the PSA is common and has been going on since the nineties. Advocate Shafkat Hussain, who is a senior most lawyer at High Court and has represented thousands of PSA detainees in Court since the early nineties believes that “the detention of minor children has a severe impact on their psychological health’ and ‘there are many cases, wherein minor children have been repeatedly arrested and are in police records considered as habitual offenders”¹²In the year 2016 alone, Shafkat Hussain was representing 200 youth booked under PSA charges.

On 28 August 2016, 14-year-old Tariq Ahmad Tantray was arrested by police from his home at Frisal in Kulgam district. Tariq spent twenty days in illegal detention at a police station in Bijbehara before he was booked under PSA, despite being a minor. His age was wrongly written as 21 by District Magistrate Anantnag. Tariq was shifted to Kathua jail in Jammu, some 250 kilometres away from his home district of Kulgam.

In another case of detention of a minor from 2016 – 17-year-old Zubair Ahmad Shah was arrested from his home at Kralgund, Handwara on 5 September 2016 and detained at police station Kralgund. Zubair spent 14 days in illegal custody before PSA charges were brought against him on 19 September 2016. In the PSA dossier prepared by police – Zubair’s age was wrongly stated as 22.

Many cases like this highlight the fact that the police and district administration deliberately do not take into account the age of the detenu, especially children and routinely book them under false, arbitrary and punitive charges under PSA. Assigning wrong age on PSA dossiers, especially in cases of children is done to prevent any possibility of staying their arrest. The closer analysis of the patterns of use of PSA to arrest children reveals that the arrests of children are done to punish and persecute them. In some cases these arrests are the beginning of the process of cultivating an ‘anti-state element’, wherein police will routinely harass and arrest these young children whenever there is an anti-government protest in the area. The impact of the repeated harassment and arrests directly affects their education and impacts their social behaviour.

Besides other factors of impunity and lawlessness, the violation of child right in Jammu and Kashmir also happens due to the absence of any juvenile

¹² Interview with Advocate Shafkat Hussain on 18 November 2016 at his chambers in Jammu Kashmir High Court by JKCCS

justice boards, as mandated under JK Juvenile Justice Act 2013.¹³ All juveniles in conflict with the law, and especially minors arrested under PSA are tried in normal courts and are jailed with other detainees and criminals. The detention often leaves these children scarred – mentally and emotionally..

The JK Juvenile Justice Act 1997 was amended in 2013 and the amended rules laid out the formation of Juvenile Justice Boards in each district of Jammu and Kashmir headed by a magistrate. The purpose of these juvenile justice boards is to protect the rights of children in conflict with the law, but the state government has not only failed at setting up juvenile boards but through its callous attitude towards protection of child rights have shown that it cares little about children in contravention with the law. The state government has also failed to sanction child protection officers and establishing special homes for juveniles in conflict with the law in each district. Kashmir valley has only one Juvenile Home in Harwan area of Srinagar. Most of the child detainees, only if High Court has established them as minors are taken to the Harwan Juvenile home.

The continued violation of child rights Jammu and Kashmir, especially of juveniles in conflict with the law, is a glaring indication that guarantees and protections afforded under UN Convention for Child Rights (CRC), to which India is a signatory, are not available to the children of Jammu and Kashmir. The children in Jammu and Kashmir are at the mercy of law enforcing agencies and can be arbitrarily booked, charged with serious crimes and sentenced for long periods of detention.

V. Sexual Violence against Children

The Sexual Violence in Armed Conflict (SVAC) database, which measures reports of the conflict-related sexual violence committed by armed actors (state forces, pro-government militias and rebel groups) all over the world during the years 1989-2009, reveals that ‘globally roughly 35 percent of conflicts involved some forms of sexual violence against children’.¹⁴ In the nearly three decades long conflict in Jammu and Kashmir, rape and sexual assault of children at the hands of government forces is not uncommon. In Jammu and Kashmir, sexual crimes perpetrated against the civilian population by the state forces happen in the atmosphere of impunity and this military practice is a well-established routine among armed forces. Rape has routinely

¹³ The Jammu and Kashmir Juvenile Justice (Care And Protection Of Children) Bill, 2013 - <http://jklegislativecouncil.nic.in/Governor/BILLS%20TRANSMITTED/Bill%20No.8.pdf>

¹⁴ Sexual Violence in Armed Conflict <http://www.sexualviolencedata.org/>

been used as a weapon of war by the state in order to enforce collective punishment and to instil fear among the rebelling populace. The most recent example of rape being used as a weapon of war was in Kathua district of Jammu where a minor 8-year-old nomad Gujjar girl from the minority Muslim community was abducted, raped and murdered by personnel of police belonging to the majority Hindu community. The police investigation into the abduction, rape and murder of the minor girl revealed that it was carried out to instil fear among the nomadic Gujjar community and precipitate their migration from the area, which is dominated by the Hindu majority.

During the sample years under study i.e. between 2003 – 2017, at least 2 teenage girls were raped in Jammu and Kashmir. One of the girls was raped in 2004 by an Ikhwani, a counter-insurgent militiaman and the victim later committed suicide and the other minor girl was raped and murdered by Indian forces in 2009. It is to be noted here that the recorded cases of sexual violence against children in conflict in Jammu and Kashmir are much less than the actual figure. The data collection for sexual violence cases in Jammu and Kashmir is often rife with difficulty as the majority of the survivors of rape and sexual assault refuse to speak about the incidents due to the stigma and fear of reprisals and hopelessness from the judicial processes, which so far have failed in prosecuting any personell from armed forces. Therefore cases of sexual violence are not only under-reported but the figures are underestimated as well. The numbers are likely to be higher owing to the protracted nature of the conflict in Jammu and Kashmir.

The case of the rape of a 16-year-old girl in Bandipora in 2004 at the hands of an Ikhwani and her suicide following the rape illustrates how rape is psychologically devastating for the victims and can often lead them to take extreme steps, in some instances even taking their lives. The rape and murder of a 16-year-old girl in Shopian in 2009 at the hands of Indian armed forces is an example of violence taking place through the extreme militarization of Kashmir's landscape and its outreach on Kashmiri bodies as the minor girl and her 21-year-old sister-in-law were raped and murdered in the fields nearby their home.

One of the other reported cases of sexual molestation occurred in Handwara area of Kupwara district in April 2016 when a minor girl alleged to have been molested by an Indian armed personal outside her school. In the protests following the assault, five people were shot dead by armed forces. The subsequent detention of the girl and her forcible and false video testimony, which was leaked to the public reflected the criminal handling of the case of sexual assault by police and the state administration, which followed the usual prejudicial and victim-blaming attitude wherein not even the confidentiality of

the victim was respected. The high-profile Handwara case, where state made all attempts to disallow campaigning for the minor girl,¹⁵ starkly illustrated the deep and entrenched scale of militarization in Jammu and Kashmir and its impact on people, especially school-going children.

The sexual violence in Jammu and Kashmir include rape, sexual abuse, abductions, molestations and harassment. The numbers and figures on the extent of reported cases of sexual violence against civilians vary. In October 2013 in Jammu and Kashmir legislative assembly, the then Chief Minister Omar Abdullah, stated that 5,125 rape cases and 14,953 molestation cases have been registered in the state of Jammu and Kashmir since 1989. Medecins Sans Frontieres in their 2006 report *Kashmir: Violence and Health* found that a higher number of people in Jammu and Kashmir had experienced sexual violence than in conflict situations like Sri Lanka and Sierra Leone.

In a complaint filed before Jammu and Kashmir State Human Rights Commission in February 2018, a group of women from Support Group for Justice for Kunan Poshpora Survivors and JKCCS, sought attention to the issue of sexual violence in Jammu and Kashmir and demanded 'laying down of guidelines as appropriate to the armed conflict situation' for investigation and understanding of sexual violence cases in Jammu and Kashmir. Out of the total of 143 cases of sexual violence submitted alongside the complaint, at least 17 of them are of minors and majorly at the hands of armed forces.

It is pertinent to note that while women and minor girls continue to be most affected by sexual violence in Jammu and Kashmir men, including minor boys, too have been targeted and faced sexual violence at the hands of armed forces. In a high profile case from 2009, 11 boys, between 9 to 19 years of age, from the downtown area of Srinagar accused police officials of torture and forcing them to perform sodomy on each other while being under police custody at Maharaj Gunj police station Srinagar. The boys appealed in court that they had been beaten and tortured in police custody and they were forced to undress and perform sexual acts on each other while the policemen filmed the torture and forced sodomy on their mobile phones.¹⁶

The use of sexual violence by state forces in Jammu and Kashmir against civilians, including children has been used as a method of reprisal and punishment against the community at large and these crimes have usually gone

¹⁵ Mahum Shabir and Irfan Mehraj, April 2016, Raiot, *The Day of Siege* <http://raiot.in/the-day-of-siege/>

¹⁶ Public Commission on Human Rights (PCHR), November 2009, *Informative Missive*

unpunished as there exists systematic impunity which is perpetuated through repressive laws like Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act (AFSPA). The structural impunity enjoyed by armed forces has meant that rape and sexual assault has been perpetrated with zero accountability and usually deliberately. One of the glaring examples of this phenomena is the mass rape and torture of women and men of the twin villages of Kunan Poshpora on 23 February 1991 where girls as young as 8-year-old became victims of the mass sexual assault by Indian armed forces.

VI. Impact of Conflict on the Education of Children

a) Occupation of Schools and Educational Establishments

The large-scale militarization in Jammu and Kashmir in general, and Kashmir valley in particular, has a direct impact on children's unimpeded access to education as hundreds of schools and educational institutions have come under the occupation of the Indian armed forces in the last three decades of violent conflict. The presence of Indian armed forces in civilian spaces compromises not only the security of the civilian population but impedes and restricts the safe and free access to education for children. The presence of army camps in the close proximity of educational institutions creates a scenario of human shields. The scale of such militarization often always leads to abuse of rights of the civilian population, especially of the children. The ramifications of the occupation of schools by armed forces or the near proximity of educational establishments to nearest army camps and outposts are multiple. Other than the threat to security that the large-scale militarization around schools and colleges poses to the children, the close proximity of armed forces camps around educational institutions makes children victims of surveillance and sexual violence. The 2016 sexual assault of the minor girl in Handwara is a case in point. The victim was assaulted just outside her school. The case presents an intimate portrayal of the correlation between militarization and sexual violence.¹⁷

Schools, colleges, and other educational institutions in Jammu and Kashmir have been used as military bases, interrogation centers, and military posts. The continued military use of schools in Jammu and Kashmir not only violates children's right to education but also forces them to be in risk of sexual violence, surveillance, and harassment at the hands of armed forces.

¹⁷ Shrimoyee Nandini Ghosh, July 2016, *How a Kashmiri Girl's Search for a Bathroom Became Truth vs. Lie, Us vs. Them and Patriot vs. Traitor*, The Ladies Finger <http://theladiesfinger.com/handwara/>

An independent survey of the exact number of schools and educational institutions occupied by Indian armed forces has not been conducted yet and the government denies providing information under the pretext that ‘they have not been maintaining any such data.’ In 2006 the report *State of Human Rights in Jammu and Kashmir: 1990 to 2005* by Public Commission on Human Rights (PCHR),¹⁸ published a list of 46 schools and educational establishments occupied by armed forces at that time. The list is reproduced below.

S.No	District	Name of School/Institution
1	Srinagar	1. Boys Middle school, Lal Bazar
		2. Boys High School, R.N.Mandir
		3. Boys Middle School, Lar
		4. Boys High School, Wargat
		5. MP Higher Secondary School, Bagh-I-Dilawar Khan
		6. Boys Middle School, Zewan
		7. Primary School, Barzulla
		8. Boys High School, Shalabugh
		9. Boys High School, Dab Wakura
		10. Gujar Bakharwal Hostel, Srinagar
2	Anantnag	11. Boys Higher Sec School, Srigufwara
		12. Girls Middle School, Batpora
		13. Boys Middle School, Batapora
		14. DIET, Khanabal
		15. Gujar Bakharwal Hostel, Anantnag
		16. Primary School, Lazbal
3	Baramulla	17. Govt. Primary School, Brari pora
		18. Middle School Fatehpora
		19. Primary School, Sheeri
		20. Girls High School, Hathishah Sopore
		21. Girls Primary school, Hewan
		22. Girls High School, Aragan Bandipora
		23. Girls Middle School, Hewan
		24. Girls Middle School, Pahlipora
		25. Girls Middle School, Arigam
		26. Primary School Gagrihal
		27. Middle School, Dangiwachha
		28. Middle School, Chatoosa
		29. Primary School Tabada
		30. Girls Middle School, Limber
31. Primary School, Saran Salamabad		
32. Primary School, Sambeer Pattan		
33. DIET, Sopore		
34. ZEO's office, Tangmarg		
4	Kupwara	35. Boys Higher Sec School, Trehgam
		36. Boys Higher Sec School, Drugmulla
		37. Girls High School, Trehgam

¹⁸ Public Commission on Human Rights (PCHR), 2005, *State of Human Rights in Jammu and Kashmir (1990 - 2005)*, Chapter 2 *Children in Kashmir*, page no. 39

		38. Boys High School, Tamina
		39. Navodaya Pathshala
5	Budgam	40. Boys High School, Chadoora
		41. Boys High School, Soibugh
		42. Boys Middle School Budgam
		43. DIET Beerwah
		44. Gujar and Bakarwal Hostel, Budgam
6	Pulwama	45. Girls Middle School Malwari
		46. Gujar and Bakarwal Hostel Pulwama

The information regarding the number of schools and colleges currently occupied by Indian armed forces, or vacated by the armed forces in the last three decades was not provided by Jammu and Kashmir School Education Department under JK Right to Information Act – citing no such data has been maintained. The response and denial of information were shocking and even State Information Commission (SIC) took a strong note of the denial of information and said that the ‘education department has been maintaining this data as the JK government has constantly put in efforts to vacate schools and educational buildings occupied by armed forces’.¹⁹

The impact of the protracted nature of conflict and the continued military use of schools has also affected the dropout rate of school going children in Jammu and Kashmir. The report *State of Human Rights in Jammu and Kashmir (1990 – 2005)* maintained that the ‘there has been an alarming increase in the dropout rate of the school going children mostly of 1st to 7th standard students.’ The report further said, “...the dropout rate for Kashmir during the conflict recorded 57.41% for primary level students, 48% at the middle level and 25% at the matriculation and above level. In the year 1989, an estimated drop-out rate for Jammu and Kashmir records 55.11% for 1st to 7th standard, while as during the conflict the state average increased slightly (58.16%) but for Kashmir valley, it was 57.41%”. The dropout rate of school going and college going children has improved since then but the frequent incidents of violence have an adverse impact on the educational scenario in Jammu and Kashmir.

In 2016, which witnessed a massive mass uprising following the killing of a popular militant commander Burhan Wani on 8 July, at least seven schools came under the occupation of Indian paramilitary forces. The occupation of

¹⁹ Jammu and Kashmir State Information Commission, 13 December 2017, Decision No: *SIC/CO/SA/500/2017/1026* - <http://jksic.co.in/pdf.php?id=3869>

schools by the paramilitary forces prompted the state government to shift the venues of school examinations.²⁰

b) Attack on Schools

The protracted conflict in Jammu and Kashmir has meant that the schools have also come under attack and have been sites of violence. *State of Human Rights in Jammu and Kashmir (1990 – 2005)* quoted a survey conducted in mid-nineties that ‘more than 400 schools were gutted during the conflict, and more than 60% of children between the age of 10 and 14 were deprived of education because of the conflict’.²¹ The figure, which covers the first six years of a three-decade-long conflict, conveys the scale of destruction of schools during this period.

Arson of schools has been a recurrent feature of conflict in Jammu and Kashmir. The year 2016 saw an unprecedented targeting of schools in numerous arson attacks. The post-July 8 uprising, which lasted for nearly six months, saw burning of at least 35 school buildings across the Kashmir valley. In almost all cases, ‘unidentified persons’ carried out the arson of schools. The violent burning of schools triggered panic and the student community kept indoors all this while – reducing the academic year to half. While Jammu and Kashmir government maintained that, it had arrested some persons responsible for the burning of schools but no breakthrough in investigations has been made and the mystery behind the burning of schools still clouds the identification of the perpetrators. The arson attacks during the uprising weren’t limited to school buildings alone as during the six month period at least ‘645 buildings were damaged in burning incidents’.²²

VII. Violence against Students

In the context of long-drawn conflict in Jammu and Kashmir, the violence against students becomes a normative exercise of the extensive use of

²⁰ Amnesty International, November 2016, *Children’s Right to Education Must be Protected in Kashmir* <https://amnesty.org.in/news-update/childrens-right-education-must-protected-kashmir/>

²¹ Public Commission on Human Rights (PCHR), 2006, *State of Human Rights in Jammu and Kashmir (1990 – 2005)*, page no. 38

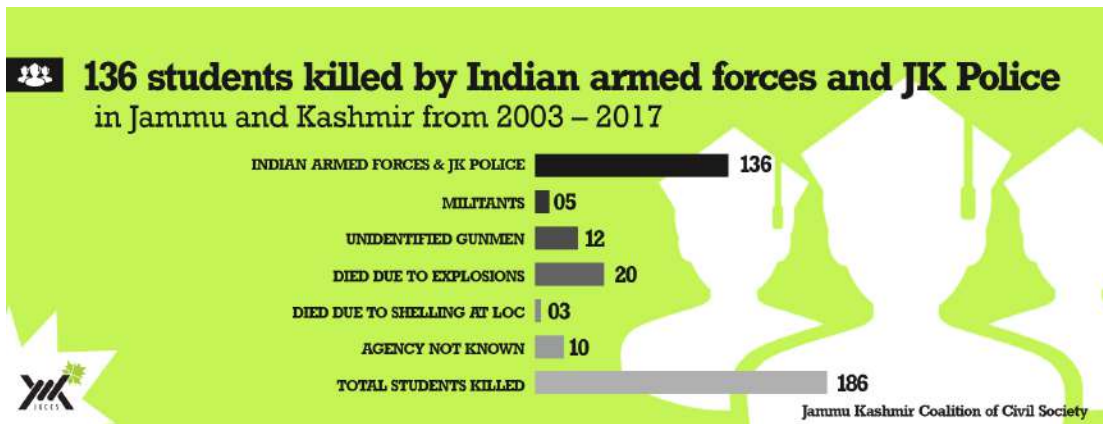
²² Jammu Kashmir Coalition of Civil Society (JKCCS), December 2016, *Annual Human Rights Review 2016*, page no. 14
<https://jkccs.files.wordpress.com/2017/12/jkccs-annual-human-rights-review-2017.docx>

force employed by the state to quell insurgency and dissent. The incidents of violence against students, most of them children, were quite common during the nineties. As schools were occupied by armed forces, and military camps and outposts sprang around schools and educational institutions, the incidents of violence against students, which ranged from killings, beatings, and harassment to sexual violence, saw a rapid rise. As has been clearly established in this report, children have not been viewed differently by armed forces during combat operations or while perpetrating acts of mass violence against civilians. The case with students is quite similar. Students have been viewed as adults and violence against them illustrates that the violent counter-insurgency campaign unleashed by the government of India has largely affected the civilian population, including children and students.

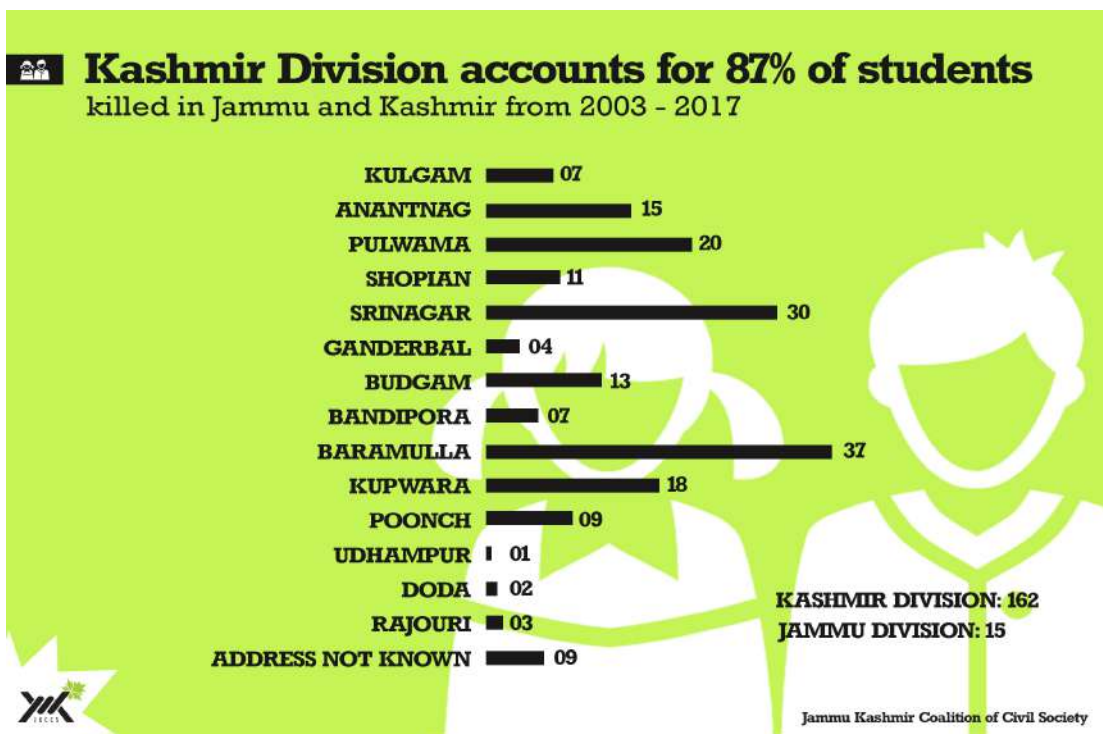
A case of direct violence against children, and in effect against students is from the year 2002. On 21 September 2002, the then Minister of the State for Tourism Ms. Sakina Itoo survived an IED blast at Mirhama in Kulgam district of Kashmir. The minister was on her way from Damhal Hanjipora to Kulgam. The IED blast occurred when the CRPF vehicle escorting the minister was passing by. One CRPF inspector was killed in the massive blast and five others were injured.

In an act of violent reprisal against the civilian population, soon after the incident the CRPF men ran amuck and barged into a nearby high-school and fired indiscriminately on the children, killing one girl child Naza Akhtar on the spot and grievously injuring others. The incident is just one example among many illustrating how students have often become victims of the aggression of the armed forces, often always during violent reprisal attacks against the civilian population.

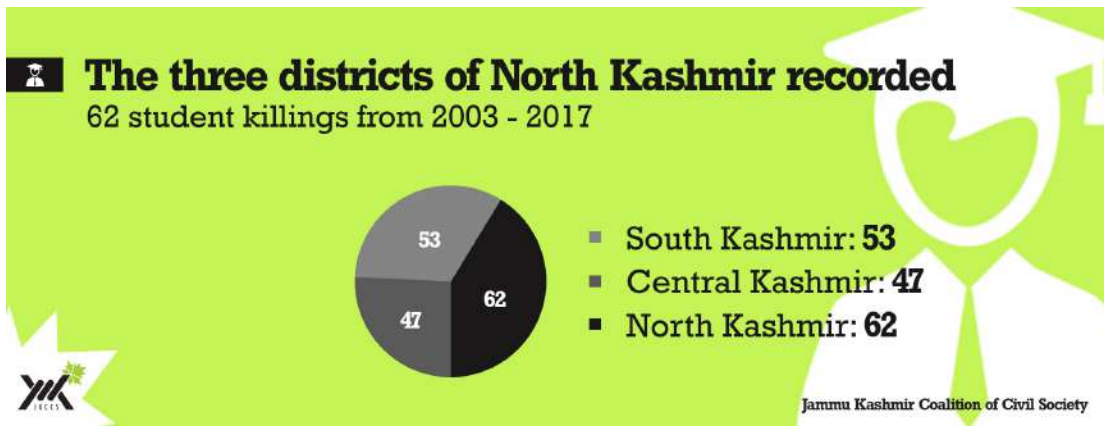
During the years (2003 – 2017) under study, 185 students have been killed in various incidents of violence in Jammu and Kashmir. Indian armed forces and JK Police have killed a singularly highest number of them i.e. 136 children in the given period, accounting for 73% of the total killings of students. The killing of students due to explosions accounted for 20 killings, while unidentified gunmen killed not less than 12 children. Militants are responsible for the killing of five students, while three children have been killed due to cross LOC shelling.



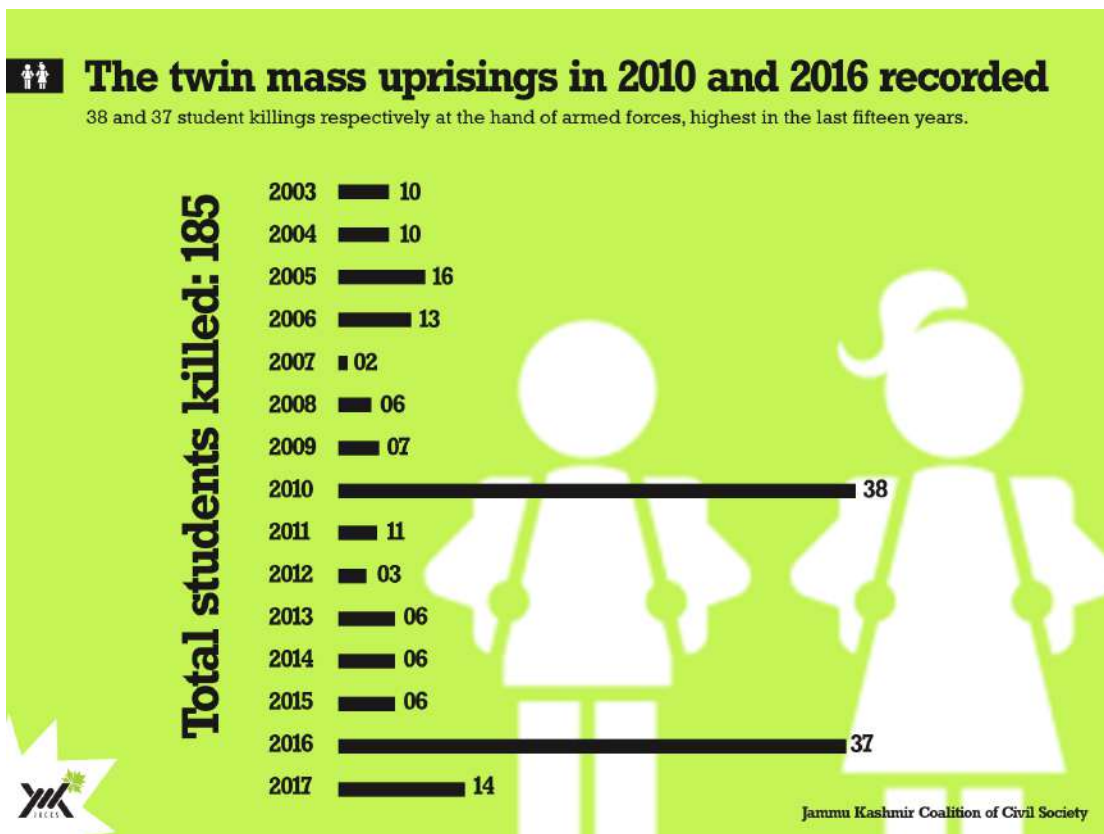
The pattern of student killings in Jammu and Kashmir indicates that Kashmir division accounts for 87% i.e. 162 student killings from 2003 to 2017, while in Jammu 15 students have been killed in different incidents of violence in the given period.



Baramulla district in north Kashmir accounted for most number of student killings as 37 students were killed followed by 30 student killings in Srinagar and 20 in Pulwama. The three districts of north Kashmir recorded 62 killings of students in the given period while the four districts of south Kashmir recorded 53 student killings and the three central Kashmir districts recorded 47 student killings.



The twin mass uprisings in 2010 and 2016 saw an unprecedented rise in state violence against civilians, especially children and students as 38 and 37 students were killed in these two years respectively.



The state violence against students in Jammu and Kashmir comprises of targeted killings, extra-judicial killings, custodial killings, and use of lethal and excessive forces during protest demonstrations leading to killings, beatings, and death due to torture. The attack on students constitutes an attack on education and incidents such as Indian armed forces assault on students of Pulwama Degree College, which precipitated into a large-scale one-month long student protest in the valley, reflect that the student community has unquestionably suffered in the ongoing-armed conflict in Jammu and Kashmir. From 31 June

2017 to 1 March 2018, not less than 38 incidents of violence against students were recorded and these incidents include the state-imposed closure of schools.

VIII. Recommendations

In light of the unwillingness of the Indian State to provide justice to victims of conflict in Jammu and Kashmir, international processes must be put in place to receive and process the evidence on violations against children in Jammu and Kashmir. We believe that in the era of violent conflicts raging all over the world in which thousands of children have been killed, the responsibility to protect the rights of the children is not the sole responsibility of States. The international instruments and mechanisms and child rights bodies should act as guarantors of rights and freedoms of children transcending State boundaries. India has ratified the UN Convention on Rights of the Child (CRC) but has not ratified its protocol.

- Government of India and Government of Jammu and Kashmir should allow free access to Jammu and Kashmir, to the United Nations Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict and for carrying out investigations into allegations mentioned in this report and for receiving submissions from the victims. This could be a part of the larger access to be granted to the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, as has been repeatedly requested since 2016.
- Government of Jammu and Kashmir should appoint a Committee to probe all grave violations against children under the framework of CRC: killing and maiming, recruitment and use of children, sexual violence, abduction, attacks on schools and hospitals, and denial of humanitarian access and establish culpability. The Committee should comprise of experts from The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and eminent jurists.
 - In the interim, provide reparation for families of the victims.
 - Demilitarize all educational institutes and play fields and other recreational spaces, which are used by children.
 - Jammu and Kashmir government should compensate the educational establishments burned during the ongoing conflict in Jammu and Kashmir.
 - Jammu and Kashmir government should adopt a policy, which is derived from The United Nations **Convention** on the **Rights** of the **Child** and other international laws for the protection and welfare of children, so that it acts as a guideline for restricting the armed forces from causing any physical and psychological harm to the children.
 - Jammu and Kashmir should set up Juvenile Justice Boards in each district of Jammu and Kashmir and ensure that no minor is detained under

PSA. In cases of minor offenders, the guidelines laid out in Juvenile Justice Act Rules should be strictly followed.

- All minors detained illegally or under preventive detention should be immediately released. Strict and appropriate action should be taken against District Magistrates and concerned SSP's where minors are detained by them under PSA.

- The peaceful protest demonstrations organized inside or outside the educational institutions should not be criminalized and dealt with any kind of force.



ANNEXURE

LIST OF CHILREN KILLED FROM 2003 TO 2017

Jammu Kashmir Coalition of Civil Society (JKCSS)



Year 2003

S.NO	NAME	AGE	PARENTAGE	ADDRESS	DATE OF INCIDENT	Profession	NATURE OF INCIDENT	AGENCY INVOLVED
1.	Nageena	Age Not Known	Ghulam Mohammad Rather	Shopian	01 January 2003	Profession Not Known	The victim received a bullet when unidentified gunmen tried to abduct her father.	Unidentified Gunmen
2.	Shakeela	Age Not Known	Abdul Rashid	Lolab, Kupwara	16 January 2003	Profession Not Known	The victim, a girl, was shot dead while working in her field.	Indian Armed Forces .
3.	Name Not Ascertained	Age Not Known	Parentage Not Known	Gund Qaiser, Bandipora	19 January 2003	10 th Standard Student	Shot dead	Unidentified Gunmen
4.	Kulsum	17	Ghulam Mohammad	Alla Kari, Banihal Ramban	24 February 2003	Profession Not Known	Shot dead	Indian Armed Forces .
5.	Khushi Mohammad	14	Noor Din	Doodwat, Doda	11 March 2003	7 th Standard Student	Stepped over a landmine implanted by Indian Army	Indian Armed Forces (Army) .
6.	Name Not Ascertained	05	Mushtaq Ahmad	Rajouri town, Rajouri	13 March 2003	Profession Not Known	Killed in a blast	Agency Not Known
7.	Monu	02 (Infant)	Satish Kumar	Nadimarg, Shopian	24 March 2003	Profession Not Known	Shot dead	Unidentified Gunmen
8.	Suraj	02 (Infant)	Manohar Lal	Nadimarg, Shopian	24 March 2003	Profession Not Known	Shot dead	Unidentified Gunmen
9.	Name Not Ascertained	02 (Infant)	Mohammad Yusuf Sheikh	Dolipora Vilgam,	03 April 2003	Profession Not Known	Shot Dead	Unidentified Gunmen

				Handwara, Kupwara				
10.	Mohammed Fazal	15	Khadim	Saylian Kumli, Surankote, Poonch	07 April 2003	Profession Not Known	Killed by an IED blast	Agency Not Known
11.	Mumtaz	12	Mohammad Rashid	Saylian Kumli, Surankote, Poonch	07 April 2003	Profession Not Known	Killed by an IED blast	Agency Not Known
12.	Bagh Hussain,	15	Parentage Not Known	Rakh Barotian, Samba	17 April 2003	Profession Not Known	Killed by an explosion from a landmine	Agency Not Known
13.	Nazmeen.	07	Parentage Not Known	Gawalta, Uri Baramulla	19 April 2003	Profession Not Known	A Littered shell exploded outside the victim's house and killed her.	Agency Not Known
14.	Ishfaq Ahmad	12	Mohammad Ramzan	Behrote, Thanamandi, Rajouri	24 of April 2003	6 th Standard Student	Blast inside school	Agency Not Known
15.	Javaid	17	Parentage Not Known	Lasjan, Srinagar	01 May 2003	12 th Standard Student	Custodial Killing	Indian Armed Forces (Army) .
16.	Waqar Ahmad	06	Nachion, Karnah sector of Jammu	Karnah, Jammu	10 May 2003	Profession Not Known	Cross LOC Shelling	Cross LOC Shelling
17.	Mohammad Izhar	04	Mohammad Hashim Khwaja	Dardpora, Banjarpati Kupwara	15 May 2003	Profession Not Known	Killed by an IED blast	Militants
18.	Arshad Ahmad	04	Parentage Not Known	Rajouri	19 May 2003	Profession Not Known	Shot Dead	Unidentified Gunmen
19.	Maroof Ahmad	02 (Infant)	Parentage Not Known	Rajouri	19 May 2003	Profession Not Known	Shot Dead	Unidentified Gunmen
20.	Kuki	Age Not Known	Abdul Karim	Kamalkote village of Uri, Baramulla	05 June 2003	Profession Not Known	Died due to shelling	Cross LOC Shelling
21.	Masood Ahmad Peer	13	Abdul Qayoom Peer	Kreeri, Baramulla	16 June 2003	Profession Not Known	Shot dead	Indian Armed Forces (Army) .
22.	Sameer Ahmad	Age Not Known	Parentage Not Known	Raj Mohalla, Sopore, Baramulla	06 July 2003	Profession Not Known	The victim was fiddling with an explosive, which went off and killed him.	Agency Not Known

23.	Ishaq Ahmad	Age Not Known	Parentage Not Known	Raj Mohalla, Sopore, Baramulla	06 July 2003	Profession Not Known	The victim was fiddling with an explosive, which went off and killed him.	Agency Not Known
24.	Mujahid Ahmad	06	Parentage Not Known	Uri, Baramulla	29 August 2003	Profession Not Known	Motor shell explosion	Agency Not Known
25.	Azhar Mehmood	04	Parentage Not Known	Uri, Baramulla	29 August 2003	Profession Not Known	Motor shell explosion	Agency Not Known
26.	Heena Akthar	Age Not Known	Ghulam Nabi	Akramabad, Doda	09 September 2003	Profession Not Known	Grenade explosion	Militants
27.	Sadam Hussain	Age Not Known	Parentage Not Known	Mahore, Udampur	28 September 2003	Profession Not Known	Indiscriminate firing inside his house	Unidentified Gunmen
28.	Bablu	04	Tej Ram	Udampur	13 October 2003	Profession Not Known	Killed by a rocket	Unidentified Gunmen
29.	Sepra	05	Jagdish Chander.	Nowshera sector, Uri, Baramulla	15 October 2003	Profession Not Known	Killed due to shelling at LOC	Cross LOC Shelling
30.	Aman Kumar	10	Parentage Not Known	Akhnoor Jammu	28 October 2003	Profession Not Known	Killed due to shelling at LOC	Cross LOC Shelling
31.	Anisha	08	Parentage Not Known	Akhnoor Jammu	28 October 2003	Profession Not Known	Killed due to shelling at LOC	Cross LOC Shelling
32.	Ankit	Age Not Known	Kasturi Lal	Hoshiarpur, Jammu	30 October 2003	Profession Not Known	Killed due to shelling at LOC	Cross LOC Shelling
33.	Arshed Hussain	14	Abdul Karim	Doda	04 November 2003	Profession Not Known	Shot dead	Indian Armed Forces (10 RR troops of Army)
34.	Bilal Ahmad	15	Sultan Ahmad	Marwah, Kishtwar	10 November 2003	Profession Not Known	Landmine explosion	Unidentified Gunmen
35.	Naseema	Age Not Known	Abdul Aziz Bhat	Zungalpora, Kulgam	01 December 2003	Profession Not Known	Shot dead	Indian Armed Forces (Army)
36.	Mohammad Yousuf	Age Not Known	Faiz Mohammad	Bandi Chichian, Poonch	13 December 2003	Profession Not Known	Succumb to the injuries received on Dec 10 in a grenade explosion.	Militants

YEAR 2004

37.	Rubina Kousar	Age Not Known	Sayed Mohammad Khan	Bafliaz, Surankote, Poonch	02 February 2004	Profession Not Known	Killed due to shelling at LOC	Cross LOC Shelling
38.	Suhail Ahmed Bhat	10	Bashir Ahmed Bhat,	Dasdar Tral, Pulwama	23 February 2004	4 th Standard Student	Grenade blast while fiddling with it	Agency Not Known
39.	Mushtaq Ahmad Wani	13	Abdul Ahad Wani	Nathpora Bandipora	26 February 2004	Profession Not Known	Shot dead	JK Police (Firing on protestors)
40.	Roza Bano	16	Ghulam Nabi Dhar	Tengpora, Naidkhi, Sumbal, Bandipora	09 March 2004	Profession Not Known	The victim committed suicide after being raped by an Ikhwani.	Ikhwani Manzoor Ahmad Dar alias Cobra
41.	Name Not Ascertained	16	Parentage Not Known	Tral, Pulwama	12 March 2004	Watchman Worker	Shot dead	Indian Armed Forces (Army) .
42.	Arif	04	Fateh	Tanka, Doda	21 March 2004	Profession Not Known	Explosion inside house	Agency Not Known
43.	Zubair Ahmad	11	Mohammad Din	Naduian, Poonch	24 March 2004	Profession Not Known	The victim was fiddling with an explosive, which went off and killed him.	Agency Not Known
44.	Papi Kumar	12	Ranjit Singh	Bhargi, Doda	23 April 2004	Profession Not Known	The victim was fiddling with an explosive, which went off and killed him.	Agency Not Known
45.	Misra	08	Ghulam Hassan Qureshi	Ajjas Bandipora	24 April 2004	Profession Not Known	Shot dead	Unidentified Gunmen
46.	Name Not Ascertained	Age Not Known	Mohammad Amin Khan	Beerwah, Budgam	29 May 2004	Profession Not Known	Killed in indiscriminate firing	Unidentified Gunmen
47.	Name Not Ascertained	Age Not Known	Mohammad Amin Khan	Beerwah, Budgam	29 May 2004	Profession Not Known	Killed in indiscriminate firing	Unidentified Gunmen
48.	Name Not Ascertained	Age Not Known	Mohammad Amin Khan	Beerwah, Budgam	29 May 2004	Profession Not Known	Killed in indiscriminate firing	Unidentified Gunmen
49.	Shabir Ahmad Khan	16	Dori Rehman	Bandipora	01 June 2004	Profession Not	Fired upon	Indian

			Khan			Known		Armed Forces (14 Rashtriya Rifles of Army targeted protestors)
50.	Zahida Bano	15	Mohammad Maqbool	Bandipora	01 June 2004	Profession Not Known	Fired upon	Indian Armed Forces (14 Rashtriya Rifles of Army targeted protestors)
51.	Name Not Ascertained	2.5	Mohammad Farooq	Shorafiri, Udampur	10 June 2004	Profession Not Known	Fired upon	Unidentified Gunmen
52.	Umar Imtiyaz	18 months (Infant)	Imtiyaz Ahmad	Faisalabad Poonch	01 July 2004	Profession Not Known	Killed in unprovoked firing	JK Police (SOG)
53.	Mohammad Nisar	15	Mohammad Mishir	Lehra, Rajouri	07 July 2004	Profession Not Known	Killed due to fiddling with a live explosive	Agency Not Known
54.	Jan Mohammad	13	Bashir Ahmad	Thathri, Doda	31 July 2004	Profession Not Known	Killed when his brother was targeted by suspected militants	Militants
55.	Nasira Bano	1.5 (Infant)	Mohammad Hanief	Khara Gondoh, Doda	25 August 2004	Profession Not Known	Killed by an RPG, which the militants had fired at CRPF and it missed its target.	Militants
56.	Babar Hanief	09	Mohammad Hanief	Khara Gondoh, Doda	25 August 2004	Profession Not Known	Killed by an RPG, which the militants had fired at CRPF and it missed its target.	Militants
57.	Mubeena Bano	16	Abdul Razak Shah	Kawari, Handwara, Kupwara	16 December 2004	10 th Standard Student	Kidnapped and Killed	Unidentified Gunmen

YEAR 2005

58.	Mudasir Ahmad Wani	16	Muhammad Anwar	Kelam, Devsar Kulgam	10 January 2005	10 th Standard Student	Cross firing	Agency Not Known
59.	Rubina Akhter	10	Abdul Aziz	Nathale Bhagwa Doda	01 February 2005	Profession Not Known	Killed by a grenade explosion. The grenades were hurled on the house of Abdul Aziz.	Unidentified Gunmen
60.	Rehana Akhter	05	Abdul Aziz	Nathale Bhagwa Doda	01 February 2005	Profession Not Known	Killed by a grenade explosion. The grenades were hurled on the house of Abdul Aziz.	Unidentified Gunmen
61.	Khursheed Ahmed	15	Abdul Aziz	Nathale Bhagwa Doda	01 February 2005	Profession Not Known	Killed by a grenade explosion. The grenades were hurled on the house of Abdul Aziz.	Unidentified Gunmen
62.	Name Not Ascertained	10 months old (Infant)	Sanjeev Gupta	Kathua	06 February 2005	Profession Not Known	Killed by father (VDC member), who killed his wife and shot himself as well.	Sanjeev Gupta (VDC member)
63.	Name Not Ascertained	04	Parentage Not Known	Address Not known	09 February 2005	Profession Not Known	Beheaded body was recovered at Pamposh colony Palpora	Agency Not Known
64.	Mukhtar Ahmed Bhat	17	Abdul Gani Bhat	Bandpow Zainapora, Shopian	26 February 2005	Profession Not Known	Killed in a fake encounter	Indian Armed Forces (Army) .
65.	Maroof Ahmad	16	Parentage Not Known	Sangla Surankote, Poonch	28 February 2005	10 th Standard Student	Killed	Unidentified Gunmen
66.	Mohsin Sarwar	16	Parentage Not Known	Bandipora	18 March 2005	10 th Standard Student	Killed by an Explosion	Agency Not Known
67.	Infant	Age Not Known	Mohammad Shabir Gujjar (surrendered militant)	Address Not Known	26 March 2005	Profession Not Known	Shot Dead – when gunmen attacked his family.	Unidentified Gunmen
68.	Yasmeena .	12	Ali Mohammad Naikoo	Lolab, Kupwara	08 May 2005	Profession Not Known	Killed in explosion	Agency Not

								Known
69.	Name Not Ascertained	Age Not Known	Parentage Not Known	Address Not Known	13 June 2005	Profession Not Known	Grenade Blast Outside the Boys High school at Washibugh Pulwama	Agency Not Known
70.	Name Not Ascertained	Age Not Known	Parentage Not Known	Address Not Known	13 June 2005	Profession Not Known	Grenade Blast Outside the Boys High school at Washibugh Pulwama	Agency Not Known
71.	Name Not Ascertained	8 months old (Infant)	Bashir Ahmed	Chaklas village in Gool, Udhampur	14 June 2005	Profession Not Known	Burnt alive in torched house	Unidentified Gunmen
72.	Safiya Bano	14	Fateh Mohammad	Dachan Gool Udhampur	20 June 2005	Profession Not Known	Fired upon indiscriminately	Unidentified Gunmen
73.	Javid Ahmad Lone	09	Abdul Majeed Lone,	Pattan, Baramulla	21 June 2005	Profession Not Known	Hanged to death after being abducted	Agency Not Known
74.	Mohammad Omar	10	Mater Vazir Mohammad	Chunga, Narol, Tehsil Mandher Poonch	01 July 2005	4 th Standard Student	Grenade explosion	Agency Not Known
75.	Hamid	10	Parentage Not Known	Figgipora Budgam	07 July 2005	Profession Not Known	Beheaded body found in Budgam	Agency Not Known
76.	Naseema	06	Mohammad Shafi Sooth	Gulmarg, Baramulla	16 July 2005	Profession Not Known	Cross firing	Agency Not Known
77.	Parvaiz Ahmed Dar	15	Bashir Ahmad Dar	Pulwama	23 July 2005	Profession Not Known	Circumstances Not Known	Indian Armed Forces .
78.	Bilal Ahmad Sheikh	14	Abdul Khaliq Sheikh,	Kupwara	24 July 2005	Profession Not Known	Fired upon	Indian Armed Forces (6 Rashtriya Rifles of Army) .
79.	Waseem Ahmad Wani	11	Parentage Not Known	Kupwara	24 July 2005	Profession Not Known	Fired upon	Indian Armed Forces (6 Rashtriya Rifles of

								Army) .
80.	Shabir Ahmad Shah	16	Farooq Ahmad Shah	Kupwara	24 July 2005	Profession Not Known	Fired upon	Indian Armed Forces (6 Rashtriya Rifles of Army) .
81.	Mehraj-ud-din Kuchay	17	Ghulam Mohi-ud-din	Shopian	04 August 2005	11 th Standard Student	Body found – He was missing since July 28-2005	Agency Not Known
82.	Mohammad Younas	16	Parentage Not Known	Surankote, Poonch	04 September 2005	Profession Not Known	Abducted by suspected militants and killed	Suspected Militants
83.	Azad Ali Waghay	12	Ali Muhammad	Satrvara Qazigund, Anantnag	16 September	5 th Standard Student	Circumstances Not Known	Agency Not Known
84.	Razia Bano	14	Ghulam Nabi,	Udhampur	10 September 2005	Profession Not Known	Shot dead inside home	Unidentified Gunmen
85.	Showkat Ali	13	Ghulam Nabi,	Udhampur	10 September 2005	Profession Not Known	Shot dead inside home	Unidentified Gunmen
86.	Mumtaz Ahmad	15	Bashir Ahmad	Udhampur	10 September 2005	Profession Not Known	Shot dead inside home	Unidentified Gunmen
87.	Muhammad Usman	04	Rafiq Ahmad	Udhampur	10 September 2005	Profession Not Known	Shot dead inside home	Unidentified Gunmen
88.	Umar Bilal	01 (Infant)	Rafiq Ahmad	Udhampur	10 September 2005	Profession Not Known	Shot dead inside home	Unidentified Gunmen
89.	Parveena Akhter	16	Parentage Not Known	Gambir Gool Udhampur	06 October 2005	Profession Not Known	Killed in indiscriminate in his house	Unidentified Gunmen
90.	Shahid Ahmed	13	Muhammad Shafi	Khablanin Thanamandi, Rajouri	18 October 2005	Profession Not Known	Fired upon	Indian Armed Forces (RR troops of Army) .
91.	Showkat Ahmad War	12	Muhammad Yousuf War	Patipora, Tangmarg, Baramulla	16 November 2005	6 th Standard Student	Explosion	Agency Not Known
92.	Name Not Ascertained	Age Not Known	Abdul Hamid	Surankote, Poonch	26 November 2005	Profession Not Known	Explosion	Agency Not Known
93.	Liyaqat Ali	14	Mohammad	Gondoh,	15 December 2005	8 th Standard	Shot dead after unidentified	Unidentified

			Iqbal	Doda		Student	gunmen forced their entry in his house.	d Gunmen
<u>YEAR 2006</u>								
94.	Mariam Jan	11	Mohammad Ayub	Mahore Reasi	11 January 2006	Profession Not Known	Shot dead	Militants
95.	Mohammad Aamir Hajam	09	Mohammad Akbar Hajam	Dodhipora, Handwara, Kupwara	22 February 2006	Profession Not Known	Killed while playing cricket.	Indian Armed Forces (33 Rashtriya Rifles of Army) .
96.	Shakir Ahmad Wani	07	Ghulam Hassan Wani	Dodhipora, Handwara, Kupwara	22 February 2006	Profession Not Known	Killed while playing cricket.	Indian Armed Forces (33 Rashtriya Rifles of Army) .
97.	Wasim Akram	17	Sadiq Akram	Poonch	25 March 2005	Profession Not Known	Beaten to death.	Unidentified Gunmen
98.	Sapna Devi	08	Jagdesb Lal	Goila, Doda	01 May 2006	Profession Not Known	Shot dead (one of the victims of Doda massacre)	Unidentified Gunmen
99.	Mohammad Amin	17	Karim Gujjar	Kishtwar	25 May 2006	Profession Not Known	Fired upon	Unidentified Gunmen
100	Shoaib Ahmad Zargar	Age Not Known	Abdul Ahad	Zargar Mohalla, Handwara, Kupwara	30 May 2006	Profession Not Known	Drowned in Wular	Navy's Apathy .
101	Mehak Bashir	Age Not known	Bashir Ahamad Mir	Shaheen Colony, Handwara, Kupwara	30 May 2006	Profession Not Known	Drowned in Wular	Navy's Apathy .
102	Danish	07	Muhammad Shamas-u-din Tantray	Khonbagh, Handwara, Kupwara	30 May 2006	Profession Not Known	Drowned in Wular	Navy's . Apathy
103	Shazia	12	Muhammad Shamas-u-din Tantray	Khonbagh, Handwara, Kupwara	30 May 2006	Profession Not Known	Drowned in Wular	Navy's Apathy .
104	Sadaf Mohi-udin	Age Not	Ghulam Mohi-u-	Shaheen	30 May 2006	Profession Not	Drowned in Wular	Navy's .

		Known	din	colony Handwara, Kupwara		Known		Apathy
105	Rehana Rashid	Age Not Known	Abdul Rashid Mir	Gonipora Handwara, Kupwara	30 May 2006	Profession Not Known	Drowned in Wular	Navy's Apathy .
106	Bilkees Bashir	Age Not Known	Bashir Ahmad	Handwara, Kupwara	30 May 2006	Profession Not Known	Drowned in Wular	Navy's Apathy .
107	Suraya Farooq	11	Farooq Ahmad Bhat	Handwara, Kupwara	30 May 2006	Profession Not Known	Drowned in Wular	Navy's Apathy .
108	Sameena Farooq	14	Farooq Ahmad Bhat	Handwara, Kupwara	30 May 2006	Profession Not Known	Drowned in Wular	Navy's Apathy .
109	Shahid Altaf	Age Not Known	Muhammad Altaf Mir	Hirpora, Handwara, Kupwara	30 May 2006	Profession Not Known	Drowned in Wular	Navy's Apathy .
110	Hilal Ahmad Wani	Age Not Known	Ghulam Muhammad	Chatipora, Handwara, Kupwara	30 May 2006	Profession Not Known	Drowned in Wular	Navy's Apathy .
111	Sahil Ramzan	08	Muhammad Ramzan Bhat	Jamia Jadeed Handwara, Kupwara	30 May 2006	Profession Not Known	Drowned in Wular	Navy's Apathy .
112	Samie Ramzan	Age Not Known	Muhammad Ramzan Bhat	Jamia Jadeed Handwara, Kupwara	30 May 2006	Profession Not Known	Drowned in Wular	Navy's Apathy .
113	Kulsum	Age Not Known	Abdul Rashid Sheikh	Chatipora, Handwara, Kupwara	30 May 2006	Profession Not Known	Drowned in Wular	Navy's Apathy .
114	Afsana	Age Not Known	Ghulam Mustafa Mir	Maradgam, Handwara, Kupwara	30 May 2006	Profession Not Known	Drowned in Wular	Navy's Apathy .
115	Fozli	Age Not Known	Farooq Ahmad Khan	Kargam, Handwara, Kupwara	30 May 2006	Profession Not Known	Drowned in Wular	Navy's Apathy .
116	Khalid Bashir	Age Not Known .	Bashir Ahmad Bhat	Hirpora, Handwara, Kupwara	30 May 2006	Profession Not Known	Drowned in Wular	Navy's Apathy .
117	Danish Nabi	Age Not Known .	Ghulam Nabi Bhat	Chatipora, Handwara, Kupwara	30 May 2006	Profession Not Known	Drowned in Wular	Navy's Apathy .
118	Javaid Ahmad Bhat	Age Not	Muhammad	Hirpora,	30 May 2006	Profession Not	Drowned in Wular	Navy's .

		Known .	Hayaat Bhat	Handwara, Kupwara		Known		Apathy
119	Irshad Ahmad Mir	Age Not Known	Abdul Rashid Mir	Gonipora, Handwara, Kupwara	30 May 2006	Profession Not Known	Drowned in Wular	Navy's Apathy .
120	Nazir Ahmad Hajam	Age Not Known	Abdul Hameed Hajam	Kargam, Handwara, Kupwara	30 May 2006	Profession Not Known	Drowned in Wular	Navy's Apathy .
121	Name Not Ascertained	Age Not Known	Parentage Not Known	Address Not Known	30 May 2006	Profession Not Known	Drowned in Wular	Navy's Apathy .
122	Asif Ahmed Shah	Age Not Known	Parentage Not Known	Mirhama Kulgam	09 July 2006	Profession Not Known	Explosion caused by fiddling a littered object	Agency Not Known
123	Meenakshi Sharma	08	Mangat Ram Sharma	Poonch	13 July 2006	Profession Not Known	Shot dead	Unidentifie d Gunmen
124	Pankaj Kumar	17	Ashok Kumar	Lassa Morha Mangnar Poonch	13 July 2006	Profession Not Known	Shot Dead	Unidentifie d Gunmen
125	Asif	06	Mohammad Rafiq	Poonch	19 July 2006	Profession Not Known	Indiscriminate firing	Unidentifie d Gunmen
126	Sakeena Bano	14	Parentage Not Known	Bhaderwah, Doda	27 July 2006	Profession Not Known	Grenade explosion hurled on her house to target his father a surrender militant	Unidentifie d Gunmen
127	Romi Jan	10	Parentage Not Known	Rakh Litter Pulwama	28 July 2006	Profession Not Known	While fiddling with a live grenade take it as a toy	Agency Not Known
128	Meena	14	Parentage Not Known	Harra, Gool, Ramban	11 August 2006	Profession Not Known	Grenade explosion	Militants
129	Neelam	06	Parentage Not Known	Harra, Gool, Ramban	11 August 2006	Profession Not Known	Grenade explosion	Militants
130	Rubeena	14	Sanullah Tantray	Kupwara	12 August 2006	Profession Not Known	Fired upon	Indian Armed Forces (CRFP) .
131	Meraj-ud-Din Bhat	17	Parentage Not Known	Raiyar Aribal, Beerwah Budgam	29 August 2006	Profession Not Known	Throat slit	Agency Not Known
132	Khursheed Ahmad	15	Wali Mohammad	Address Not Known	18 September 2006	Profession Not Known	Explosion	Agency Not Known

133	Hilal Ahmad Ahangar	12	Parentage Not Known	Chandilora Tangmarg Baramulla	21 September 2006	Profession Not Known	Grenade explosion	Agency Not Known
134	Name Not Ascertained	17	Parentage Not Known	Poonch	21 September 2006	Profession Not Known	Explosion	Agency Not Known
133	Shamima Akthar	17	Abdul Ahad Bhat	Manlogi Salwa Mahore Thantharka, Udhampur	22 September 2006	Profession Not Known	Her dead body was found	Agency Not Known
136	Muntazir Mushtaq Wani	08	Parentage Not Known	Sunervani, Bandipora	05 November 2006	Profession Not Known	Explosion caused while fiddling with a littered device	Agency Not Known
137	Salima	13	Abdul Aziz Shah	Pulwama	10 November 2006	Profession Not Known	Killed in a blast at Jamia Masjid Tahab	Agency Not Known
138	Umar Maqbool,	12	Muhammad Maqbool	Pulwama	10 November 2006	Profession Not Known	Killed in a blast at Jamia Masjid Tahab	Agency Not Known
139	Bisma Jan	11	Bashir Ahmad.	Pulwama	10 November 2006	Profession Not Known	Killed in a blast at Jamia Masjid Tahab	Agency Not Known
140	Shazia	10	Parentage Not Known	Pulwama	12 November 2006	Profession Not Known	Killed in a blast at Jamia Masjid Tahab	Agency Not Known
141	Name Not Ascertained	Age Not Known	Mohd Misri	Chandiyal in Sangiot, Mendhar, Poonch	15 December 2006	Profession Not Known	Kidnapped and killed	Suspected Militants
142	Muhammad Munsi	12	Parentage Not Known	Poonch	24 December 2006	Profession Not Known	Landmine explosion	Agency Not Known
143	Munna	14	Parentage Not Known	Poonch	24 December 2006	Profession Not Known	Landmine explosion	Agency Not Known
<u>YEAR 2007</u>								
144	Sajjad Ahmad Mir	15	Parentage Not Known	Indergam, Baramulla	08 January 2006	Profession Not Known	Shot Dead	Unidentified Gunmen

143	Sajad Ahmad	08	Mohammad Iqbal	Doda	05 March 2007	9 th Standard Student	Killed in grenade blast inside house	Unidentified Gunmen
140	Reeta Devi	17	Sahu Ram	Varnal in Ramsu, Banihal, Ramban	13 March 2007	Profession Not Known	Accidental fire by her father a VDC member	Village Defence Committee (VDC)
147	Gulshan Akhter	16	Farooq Ahmad	Shopian	23 March 2007	10 th Standard Student	Shot dead	Unidentified Gunmen
148	Rajwali Gujjar	17	Parentage Not Known	Kunnard, Kupwara	05 April 2007	Profession Not Known	Forced to labour in bad weather	Indian Armed Forces (Army) .
149	Ishfaq Ahmad	15	Abdul Gaffar Mir	Kupwara	10 May 2007	Profession Not Known	Body recovered from nallah	Agency Not Known
150	Basit Ramzan Malla	14	Mohammad Ramzan Malla	Gund, Dachun, Bandipora	05 June 2007	Profession Not Known	Killed in a blast in his house compound thrown from outside	Agency Not Known
151	Nissar Ahmed	12	Mangta	Bresswall Doda	25 June 2007	Profession Not Known	Killed in grenade	Agency Not Known
152	Infant	Age Not Known	Parentage Not Known	Kupwara	02 July 2007	Profession Not Known	Tear smoke shell fired during protests against killing in Kupwara	JK Police .
153	Shafiq Kataria	14	Yaar Mohammad	Kuligam, Kupwara	05 July 2007	Profession Not Known	Stepped over a live shell at a ground used by army for training	Indian Armed Forces (Army) .
154	Farooq Kataria	13	Noorudin Kataria	Kuligam, Kupwara	05 July 2007	Profession Not Known	Stepped over a live shell at a ground used by army for training	Indian Armed Forces (Army) .
155	Muntazir Ahmad	17	Masood Ahmad Khan	Naid Kadal, Srinagar	06 July 2007	10 th Standard Student	Shot Dead (during protest)	JK Police .
150	Tariq Ahmad Wani	16	Not known	Baramulla	25 July 2007	Profession Not Known	Firing	Indian Armed Forces (Army) and JK Police .
157	Yawar Rafiq	17	Mohammad	Bandipora	13 August 2007	Profession Not	Killed in a grenade blast	Agency

			Rafiq			Known		Not Known
158	Pappu	13	Parentage Not Known	Bani, Kathua	02 September 2007	Profession Not Known	Killed in IED blast .	Agency Not Known
159	Champa Rani	16	Parentage Not Known	Bani, Kathua	02 September 2007	Profession Not Known	Killed in IED blast .	Agency Not Known
160	Name Not Ascertained	Age Not Known	Parentage Not Known	Anantnag	03 September 2007	Profession Not Known	Shell exploded in Khandru, Anantnag (the major army arms depot went on fire on September 12) .	Indian Armed Forces (Army) .
161	Mehvish .	06	Barkat Maqbool	Chak, Vahipora, Handwara, Kupwara	08 October 2007	1 st Standard Student	Killed in indiscriminate firing in her maternal house where gunmen entered with intent to execute a massacre.	Agency Not Known
162	Sonu	04	Mohammad Rafiq (Working in TA)	Rajouri	11 November 2007	Profession Not Known	Kidnapped and killed	Suspected Militants
<u>Year 2008</u>								
163	Nazia .	09	Mushtaq Ahmed (VDC member)	Suntop Hamlet, Arnas, Reasi	06 March 2008	Profession Not Known	Grenade Explosion .	Agency Not Known
164	Nagina .	14	Mushtaq Ahmed (VDC member)	Suntop hamlet, Arnas Reasi	06 March 2008	Profession Not Known	Grenade Explosion .	Agency Not Known
165	Mohammad Afzal	14	Abdul Karim	Gawari village, Doda	21 March 2008	Profession Not Known	Grenade Explosion .	Unidentified Gunmen
166	Akram Ashraf	05	Mohd Ashraf	Gawari village, Doda	21 March 2008	Profession Not Known	Grenade Explosion .	Unidentified Gunmen
167	Mushtaq Ahmad Mir	Age Not Known	Ghulam Muhammad	Shalla Dooru, Kupwara	01 May 2008	9 th standard student	Death due to torture	Indian Armed Forces (6 Rashtriya Rifles of Army) .

168	Saddam-ul-Rehman	11	Parentage Not Known	Gurnal-Neel village, Ramban	17 May 2008	Profession Not Known	Grenade Explosion .	Agency Not Known
169	Rabina .	10	Parentage Not Known	Gurnal-Neel village, Ramban	17 May 2008	Profession Not Known	Grenade Explosion .	Agency Not Known
170	Babbar	05	Haroon (SPO)	Gurnal-Neel village, Ramban	17 May 2008	Profession Not Known	Grenade Explosion .	Agency Not Known
171	Muhammad Yousuf Chopan	13	Jalaluddin	Baba Reshi, Baramulla	17 July 2008	Profession Not Known	Grenade Explosion .	Agency Not Known
172	Khushboo alias Tabina .	12	Muhammad Shafi	Khayyam chowk, Srinagar	24 July 2008	Profession Not Known	Grenade Explosion .	Agency Not Known
173	Mohammad Ayoob	08	Muhammad Shafi	Khayyam chowk, Srinagar	24 July 2008	Profession Not Known	Grenade Explosion .	Agency Not Known
174	Abdul Qayoom	05	Muhammad Shafi	Khayyam chowk, Srinagar	24 July 2008	Profession Not Known	Grenade Explosion .	Agency Not Known
175	Aadil	04	Muhammad Shafi	Khayyam Chowk, Srinagar	24 July 2008	Profession Not Known	Grenade Explosion .	Agency Not Known
176	Ashiya Bano .	02 (Infant)	Ghulam Hassan	Village Bari Marmat, Doda	24 July 2008	Profession Not Known	Fired upon at home	Agency Not Known
177	Tauseef	05	Parentage Not Known	Village Bari Marmat, Doda	24 July 2008	Profession Not Known	Fired upon at home	Unidentified Gunmen
178	Aftab Akthar (girl) .	13	Sammad Joo	Surankote, Poonch	07 September 2008	Profession Not Known	Motor Shell .	Indian Armed Forces .
179	Nisar Ahmad Lone	15	Parentage Not Known	Gurez in Bandipora	16 September 2008	Profession Not Known	Littered explosion .	Agency Not Known
180	Sikander Sheikh	13	Parentage Not Known	Gurez in Bandipora	16 September 2008	Profession Not Known	Littered explosion .	Agency Not

								Known
181	Rabia .	11	Parentage Not Known	Bari Beri, Sogam, Kupwara.	21 October 2008	Profession Not Known	Explosion of abandoned shell .	Agency Not Known
182	Mansoor Ahmad Kumar	15	Ali Mohammad Kumar	<u>Khanapora, Baramulla</u>	22 November 2008	10 th Standard Student	Firing by troops	JK Police .
183	Tanvir Ahmad	Age Not Known	GhulamMohi-ud-Din	<u>Ganai Hamam, Baramulla</u>	22 November 2008	Profession Not Known	Firing by troops	JK Police .
184	Afaq Ahmad Ganai	11	Ghulam Hassan	Gundbrath, Sopore, Baramulla	25 November 2008	7 th Standard Student	Grenade Explosion .	Agency Not Known
<u>YEAR 2009</u>								
185	Tufail Ahmad	12	Mohammad Iqbal	Mohalla Chadyal, Sangoit area of Mendhar, Poonch	16 January 2009	Profession Not Known	Explosion of some device .	Agency Not Known
186	Abdul Hamid	15	Muhammad Ishaq	Inderkote, Bandipora	April 13 2009	Profession Not Known	Mysterious blast .	Agency Not Known
187	Waseem Ahmad Najar	09	Abdl Rashid Najar	Trikanjan village in Uri, Baramulla	02 May 2009	Not known	Explosion of abandoned grenade .	Agency Not Known
188	Rashida Bano .	03	Noor Alam Gujjar	Village Hamla Pati, near Handwara town, Kupwara	22 May 2009	Not known	Explosion of abandoned grenade .	Agency Not Known
189	Arif Ayoub	17	Parentage Not Known	Gandarpora, Eidgah, Srinagar	02 October 2009	10 th Standard Student	Hit by teargas shell	JK Police .
190	Aasiya Jan .	17	Abdul Gani Ajangar	Bungam, Shopian	30 May 2009	Profession Not Known	Raped and murdered	Indian

								Armed Forces (CRPF) .
191	Khalid Sharif Mir	09	Mohammad Sharif Mir	Bagaat, Batpora, Sopore, Baramulla	03 July 2009	3 rd Standard Student	Drowning in River Jehlum	Indian Armed Forces (CRPF) .
192	Waqar Ahmed	10	Mohammad Shabi	Mendhar, Rajouri	11 July 2009	Profession Not Known	Explosion	Agency Not Known
193	Name Not Ascertained	03	Mohammad Aslam Awan	Shopian	23 July 2009	Profession Not Known	Fired Upon	Unidentified Gunmen
194	Irfan Ahmad Lone	12	Ghulam Rasool Lone	Drangbal, Baramulla	02 October 2009	7 th Standard Student	Hit by teargas shell	JK Police .
195	Jamsheed Ahmad Lone	10	Azizullah Lone	Tulail village of Gurez, Bandipora	22 October 2009	Profession Not Known	Explosion of abandoned shell	Agency Not Known
<u>YEAR 2010</u>								
196	Innayat Ahmad Khan	16	Mohammad Amin	Malteng, Dalgate, Srinagar	08 January 2010	11 th Standard Student	Beaten and hit by bullet	Indian Armed Forces (CRPF) .
197	Wamiq Farooq	14	Farooq Ahmad Wani	Chana Mohalla, Rainawari, Srinagar	31 January 2010	7 th Standard Student	Hit by tear smoke shell	JK Police .
198	Zahid Farooq	17	Farooq Ahmad Sheikh	Sheikh Mohalla, Brein Nishat, Srinagar	05 February 2010	Profession Not Known	Hit by bullet	Indian Armed Forces (68 Battalion of Border Security Forces (BSF) BSF soldier

								namely Lakhwinder Kumar and Commanding Officer Randeer Kumar (Birdi) .
199	Irfan Ahmad	10 days (Infant)	Nissar Ahmed Magray	Rawoocha Dangiwacha, Baramulla	22 February 2010	Profession Not Known	Infant and mother caught between forces and protesting youth. Circumstances not known.	Agency Not Known
200	Zubair Ahmed Bhat	17	Parentage Not Known	Sopore, Baramulla	12 April 2010	11 th Standard Student	Drowned in river Jehlum DRP	Indian Armed Forces (CRPF and personnel of the SOG of Police) .
201	Adil Hussain	12	Nazir Hussain	Kupwara	13 April 2010	Profession Not Known	Explosion	Agency Not Known
202	Faisal Hussain	09	Younis Shah	Kupwara	13 April 2010	Profession Not Known	Explosion	Agency Not Known
203	Tufail Ahmad Mattoo	17	Muhammad Ashraf	Saida Kadal, Srinagar	11 June 2010	12 th Standard Student	Hit by teargas shell	JK Police .
204	Tajamul Bashir Bhat	17	Bashir Ahmed Bhat	Wadoora Sopore, Baramulla	28 June 2010	1 st year College Student	Firing on protesters	Indian Armed Forces (CRPF) and JK Police .
205	Tauqeer Ahmad Rather	09	Ghulam Hassan Rather	Rather Mohalla Delina, Baramulla	28 June 2010	Profession Not Known	Firing on protesters	Indian Armed Forces (CRPF) and JK Police .
206	Ishtiyag Ahmed	15	Ahmadullah	S.K. Colony,	29 June 2010	10 th Standard	Fired upon at close range	JK Police

			Khanday,	Anantnag		Student		and a contingent of Indian Armed Forces (CRPF) .
207	Imtiyaz Ahmed Itoo	17	Abdul Ahad Itoo	Watergam, Dialgam, Anantnag	29 June 2010	Worked in a bakery shop Worker	Fired upon at close range	JK Police and a contingent of Indian Armed Forces (CRPF) .
208	Shujat-ul-Islam	17	Late Muhammad Ashraf Baba	Anchidora, Anantnag	29 June 2010	12 th Standard Student	Fired upon at close range	JK Police and a contingent of Indian Armed Forces (CRPF) .
209	Muzaffar Ahmad Bhat	17	Bashir Ahmad	Gangbugh area in Srinagar	05 July 2010	Profession Not Known	Tortured in police custody	JK Police .
210	Abrar Ahmad Khan	16	Ghulam Mohammad	Rainawari, Srinagar	06 July 2010	9 th Standard Student	Fired upon	JK Police .
211	Faizan Ahmad Bhuroo	13	Parentage Not Known	Azad Gunj, Baramulla	17 July 2010	Profession Not Known	Drowned in water	JK Police .
212	Tariq Ahmad Dar	17	Parentage Not Known	Panzala Rafiabad, Baramulla	25 July 2010	Profession Not Known	Tortured in police custody	JK Police .
213	Showkat Ahmad Chopan	17	Parentage Not Known	Amargarth Sopore, Baramulla	30 July 2010	Profession Not Known	Circumstances Not Known	Indian Armed Forces (CRPF) .
214	Adil Sheikh	14	Ramzan Sheikh	Pattan, Baramulla	30 July 2010	Profession Not Known	Firing on protesters	JK Police and Indian Armed Forces (CRPF) .
215	Adil Ramazan Sheikh	13	Muhammad Ramazan Sheikh	Palhallan, Pattan,	30 July 2010	Profession Not Known	Fired upon	Indian Armed

				Baramulla				Forces (CRPF) .
216	Mudasir Ahmed Lone	17	Ghulam Ahmed Lone	Naidkhai Sumbal, Bandipora	31 July 2010	Profession Not Known	Firing on protesters	JK Police and Indian Armed Forces (CRPF) .
217	Afroza Teli .	15	Parentage Not Known	Khrew, Pulwama	01 August 2010	Profession Not Known	Firing on protesters	JK Police and Indian Armed Forces (CRPF) .
218	Basharat Ahmad Reshi	14	Muhammad Ismail Reshi	Wachi, Shopian	02 August 2010	Profession Not Known	Firing on protesters	JK Police and Indian Armed Forces (CRPF) .
219	Irshaad Ahmad	17	Muhammad Abdullah	Reshipora Sangam, Anantnag	02 August 2010	Profession Not Known	Firing on protesters	JK Police and Indian Armed Forces (CRPF) .
220	Ashiq Husain Bhat	15	Ghulam Hassan Bhat	Kulgam	02 August 2010	9 th Standard Student	Firing on protesters	JK Police and Indian Armed Forces (CRPF) .
221	Rameez Ahmad	16	Late Abdul Rasheed Bhat	Kulgam	02 August 2010	Profession Not Known	Firing on protesters	JK Police and Indian Armed Forces (CRPF) .
222	Tariq Ahmad	17	Farooq Ahmad Dar	Semthan Bijbehara, Anantnag	02 August 2010	Profession Not Known	Firing on protesters	JK Police and Indian Armed Forces (CRPF) .
223	Sameer Ahmad Rah	07	Fayaz Ahmad Rah	Batmaloo, Srinagar	02 August 2010	Profession Not Known	Beaten to death	JK Police and Indian armed Forces

								(CRPF) .
224	Ashiq Husain Bhat	15	Ghulam Hassan Bhat	Kulgam	02 August 2010	Profession Not Known	Firing on protesters	JK Police and Indian Armed Forces (CRPF) .
225	Anis Khursheed	17	Khursheed Ahmad	Dangarpora Eidgah, Srinagar	03 August 2010	12 th Standard Student	Fired at and beaten to death	Indian Armed Forces (CRPF) .
226	Suhail Ahmad Dar	15	Parentage Not Known	Zainakote, HMT, Srinagar	03 August 2010	Profession Not Known	Firing on protesters	JK Police and Indian Armed Forces (CRPF) .
227	Mudasir Ahmed Zargar	16	Ghulam Hassan Zargar,	Trehgam, Kupwara	13 August 2010	Profession Not Known	Open fire on <i>NIMAZEES</i>	Indian Armed Forces (CRPF) .
228	Umar Ahmad Dar	16	Abdul Ahad Dar	Narbal, Budgam	14 August 2010	Profession Not Known	Firing on protesters	Indian Armed Forces (CRPF) .
229	Milad Ahmad Dar	08	Muhammad Amin Dar	Wanpora, Khudwani, Kulgam	19 August 2010	Profession Not Known	Fired upon	Indian Armed Forces (CRPF) .
230	Umar Qayoom Bhat	17	Abdul Qayoom Bhat	Soura, Srinagar	25 August 2010	11th Standard Student	Torture in custody	JK Police .
231	Irshad Ahmad Parray	09	Muhammad Ashraf Parray	Old Iddgah, Anantnag	30 August 2010	Profession Not Known	Hit by scores of pellets	JK Police .
232	Danish Nabi	13	Ghulam Nabi Kumar	Charar-i-Sharief, Budgam	13 September 2010	7 th Standard Student	Shot dead	JK police .
233	Aqib Ahmad Wagay	14	Gulzar Ahmad Wagay	Anantnag	13 September 2010	Profession Not Known	Unprovoked firing	JK Police and Indian Armed Forces (CRPF) .
234	Adil Ahmad Lone	09	Abdul Gaffar	Charar-i-	13 September 2010	Profession Not	Firing on protesters	JK Police

				Sharief, Budgam		Known		and Indian Armed Forces (CRPF) .
233	Adil Gaffar Teli	16	Abdul Gaffar Teli	Budgam	13 September 2010	10 th Standard Student	Firing on protesters	JK Police .
236	Aqib Ahmad Wagay	14	Gulzar Ahmad Wagay	Anantnag	13 September 2010	Profession Not Known	Unprovoked firing	JK Police and Indian Armed Forces (CRPF) .
237	Marouf alias Raju Nath	17	Mukhtar Ahmad Nath	Khnebal, Anantnag	18 September 2010	Profession Not Known	Drowned in river Jehlum	JK Police and Indian Armed Forces (CRPF) .
238	Omar Sulaiman	15	Late Mohammad Sulaiman Sheikh	Rafiabad Baramulla	02 October 2010	11 th Standard Student	Firing on protesters	Indian Armed Forces (52 Rashtriya Rifles of Army) .
239	Arif Ahmad Bhat	13	Javaid Ahmad Bhat	Chinkral Mohalla, Habbakadal, Srinagar	12 November 2010	6 th Standard Student	Hit by tear smoke canister	JK Police and Indian Armed Forces (CRPF) .
240	Urfat Jan .	07	Arshid Hussain	Arwani Bijbehara, Anantnag	22 November 2010	2 nd Standard Student	Grenade explosion	Agency Not Known
241	Zakir Hussian	14	Ghulam Mohammad Sheikh	Chontiwara, Machil, Kupwara	25 November 2010	Profession Not Known	Bursting of explosive	Agency Not Known
242	Mudasir Hussian	07	Ghulam Mohammad Sheikh	Chontiwara, Machil, Kupwara	25 November 2010	Profession Not Known	Bursting of explosive	Agency Not Known
243	Iftikhar Ahmed	10	Mohammad Latief	Behra, Mendhar, Poonch	11 December 2010	5 th Standard Student	Bursting of explosive	Indian Armed Forces (39 Rashtriya Rifles of

								Army) .
<u>YEAR 2011</u>								
244	Rehana .	17	Ghulam Qadir Dar	Muslim Peer, Sopore, Baramulla	31 January 2011	Profession Not Known	Fired upon	Unidentified Gunmen
243	Noor Mohammad	12	Mohammad Maqbool Dar	Maloor, Srinagar	09 February 2011	3 rd Standard Student	Explosion of shell	Agency Not Known
246	Bisma .	09	Mohammad Maqbool Dar	Maloor, Srinagar	09 February 2011	Profession Not Known	Explosion of shell	Agency Not Known
247	Muskan .	06	Mohammad Maqbool Dar	Maloor, Srinagar	09 February 2011	Profession Not Known	Explosion of shell	Agency Not Known
248	Asra Shafi .	06	Mohammad Shafi	Tikker Kupwara	27 March 2011	Profession Not Known	Throat slit	Agency Not Known
249	Obaid Yusuf	09	Parentage Not Known	Rathsuna village, Tral Pulwama	10 July 2011	Profession Not Known	Grenade explosion	Agency Not Known
250	Mudasir	15	Sonaullah Khan	Maidanpora Lolab, Kupwara	10 September 2011	Profession Not Known	Grenade explosion	Agency Not Known
<u>YEAR 2012</u>								
251	Akhlaq Ahmad Lone	15	Fateh Muhammad Lone	Tangdhar, Kupwara	15 April 2012	Profession Not Known	Explosion	Agency Not Known
252	Tariq Ahmad Shah	08	Parentage Not Known	Kalamabad, Kupwara	06 May 2012	Profession Not Known	Explosion	Agency Not Known
253	Inderjit	12	Shadi Lal (SPO)	Dachhan, Kishtwar	08 May 2012	Profession Not Known	Grenade explosion	Agency Not Known
254	Sajad Ahmad Darzi	Age Not Known	Ali Mohammad Darzi	Babateng, Pattan,	19 May 2012	Profession Not Known	Hit by pellets 2 years back	JK Police and Indian

				Baramulla				Armed Forces (CRPF) .
255	Liyaqat Ahmad Deedar	16	Nazeer Ahmad Deedar	Uri, Baramulla	17 October 2012	8 th Standard Student	Explosion of shell	Cross LOC Shelling
256	Shaheena Akhtar .	16	Mohammad Ismail Lohar	Uri, Baramulla	17 October 2012	Profession Not Known	Explosion of shell	Cross LOC Shelling
<u>YEAR 2013</u>								
257	Shezani Kousar .	09	Lal Hussain	Darra Rajouri	30 January 2013	3 rd Standard Student	Grenade blast	Indian Armed Forces (Army) .
258	Khursheed Hussain	07	Lal Hussain	Darra Rajouri	30 January 2013	2 nd Standard Student	Grenade blast	Indian Armed Forces (Army) .
259	Ubair Mushtaq	15	Parentage Not Known	Watrgam Rafiabad, Baramulla	13 February 2013	Profession Not Known	Fired at in the abdomen	Indian Armed Forces (CRPF) .
260	Zameer Ahmad Dar	14	Abdul Rashid of Batwina	Batwina, Ganderbal	17 February 2013	Profession Not Known	Torture	Indian Armed Forces (CRPF) .
261	Mohammad Yousuf	16	Parentage Not Known	Bonjwan, Kishtwar	18 May 2013	Profession Not Known	Explosion of shell	Agency Not Known
262	Irfan Ahmad Ganaie	17	Ghulam Nabi Ganaie	Teng Mohalla, Markunda, Bandipora	30 June 2013	12 th Standard Student	Indiscriminate firing	Indian Armed Forces (33 Rashtriya Rifles of Army of Safapora Camp) .
263	Shamim Ahmad Lone	16	Abdul Waheed Lone	Noutass, Thatri, Doda	29 July 2013	10 th Standard Student	Dead body found at a brick kiln near Gulabad Nowtass Thathri Doda	Village Defence Committee

								(VDC) Members
264	Tawseef Ahmad Bhatt	17	Gul Muhammad Bhat	Bonna Bazar area of Shopian	07 September 2013	Runs a juice corner Worker	Indiscriminate firing	Indian Armed Forces (CRPF) .
<u>YEAR 2014</u>								
265	Simran Akhter .	09	Parentage Not Known	Lassipora Drung, Budgam	19 May 2014	Profession Not Known	Bursting of explosive shell	Indian Armed Forces (Army) .
266	Suhail Ahmad Lone	15	Ghulam Qadir	Mishipora, Howoora, Kulgam	19 July 2014	9 th Standard Student	Firing on protesters	Indian Armed Forces (CRPF) .
267	Burhan Yousuf	13	Parentage Not Known	Nowgam, Srinagar	03 November 2014	Student	Firing on car board by 5 students (118 bullets fired)	Indian Armed Forces (53 Rashtriya Rifles of Army) .
268	Zakir Ahmad Tantray	17	Parentage Not Known	Vilgam, Kupwara	20 November 2014	Profession Not Known	Explosion	Agency Not Known
<u>YEAR 2015</u>								
269	Parvaz Ahmad Khan	14	Parentage Not Known	Baramulla	16 April 2015	Profession Not Known	Explosion	Agency Not Known
270	Suhail Ahmad Sofi	16	Abdul Ahad	Narbal Ghat Magam, Budgam	18 April 2015	Profession Not Known	Firing on a group of peaceful youth	JK Police (Constable Javaid Ahmad fired with his service rifle on

								directions of in-charge police party ASI Manzoor Ahmad) .
271	Bilal Ahmad Reshi	10	Ghulam Hassan Reshi	Baba Sualin, Manasbal, Ganderbal	05 August 2015	5 th Standard Student	Explosion	Agency Not Known
272	Shakir Ahmad Reshi	11	Parentage Not Known	Manasbal, Ganderbal	05 August 2015	Profession Not Known	Explosion	Agency Not Known
273	Sheeraz	17	Guldad	Balakote, Poonch	15 August 2015	Profession Not Known	Cross border shelling on the LOC	Agency Not Known
274	Junaid Tanveer	12	Tanveer Ahmad	Ladoora Baramulla	04 September 2015	Profession Not Known	Explosion of littered shell	Agency Not Known
275	Burhan Ahmad	03	Bashir Ahmad Bhat (Former Millitant)	Sagipora Sopore, Baramulla	19 September 2015	Profession Not Known	Firing on the victim's father (Former Militant)	Unidentified Gunmen
276	Vikar	15	Bola Ram	Ramban	23 December 2015	Profession Not Known	Littered explosion	Agency Not Known
277	Deepu	10	Bola Ram	Ramban	23 December 2015	Profession Not Known	Littered explosion	Agency Not Known
278	Mahenshu	07	Bola Ram	Ramban	23 December 2015	Profession Not Known	Littered explosion	Agency Not Known
279	Tawheed Ahmad	04	Parentage Not Known	Samote, Rajouri	24 December 2015	Profession Not Known	Shot dead	Agency Not Known
<u>YEAR 2016</u>								
280	Zubair Ahmad Khanday	17	Parentage Not Known	Qaimoh, Kulgam	08 July 2016	12 th Standard Student	Shot dead	Indian Armed Forces .

281	Saqib Manzoor Mir	14	Maznoor Ahmad Mir	Khundru Achabal, Anantnag	08 July 2016	Profession Not Known	Killed by armed forces during a protest	Indian Armed Forces .
282	Danish Ayoub Shah	15	Parentage Not Known	Magraypora, Achabal, Anantnag	09 July 2016	10 th Standard Student	Fired on head with bullets	JK Police .
283	Irfan Ahmad	16	Manzoor Ahmad Malik	Newa, Pulwama	09 July 2016	Profession Not Known	Firing on protesters	JK police .
284	Jahangir Ahmad Pandith	17	Gulzar Ahmad	Shopian	10 July 2016	12 th Standard Student	Shot dead	Indian Armed Forces .
285	Asif Gulzar Bhat	14	Gulzar Ahmad Bhat	Kulgam	10 July 2016	9 th Standard Student	Shot dead at short range	Indian Armed Forces (CRPF personal of Zainpora) .
286	Sayar Ahmad Kumar	17	Parentage Not Known	Kulgam	15 July 2016	Potter Worker	Firing on protesters	Indian Armed Forces .
287	Zubair Ahmad Kathsoo	16	Parentage Not Known	Pahalgam, Anantnag	11 July 2016	Profession Not Known	Tortured and then drowned into water	Indian Armed Forces (CRPF) .
288	Shahid Gulzar	14	Gulzar Ahmad	Chiripora, Zainapora, Shopian	11 July 2016	Profession Not Known	Circumstances Not Known	Indian Armed Forces (CRPF) .
289	Irfan Ahmad Dar	15	Maqsood Ahmad Dar	Tuli, Nowpora, Kulgam	14 July 2016	10 th Standard Student	Beaten mercilessly causing heart arrest	Indian Armed Forces .
290	Ishfaq Ahmed Dar	17	Abdul Khaliq Dar	Tarzoo, Sopore Baramulla	31 July 2016	Profession Not Known	Damage to brain due to injury, which according to the Director SKIMS Dr A G Ahangar, were caused due to beating by forces and according to the police were caused by falling from a tree.	Indian Armed Forces .
291	Danish Rasool	17	Parentage Not Known	Wagoora, Baramulla	31 August 2016	12 th Standard Student	Hit by pellets on the neck from a very close range	JK police .

292	Amir Bashir Lone	17	Parentage Not Known	Sedow, Shopian	08 August 2016	Profession Not Known	Hit by pellets from close range	Indian Armed Forces .
293	Muhammad Yasir Sheikh	16	Abdul Salam Sheikh	SD Colony Batmaloo, Srinagar	15 August 2016	10 th Standard Student	Killed in “target firing”	Indian Armed Forces and JK Police .
294	Aasif Majeed Nagoo, alias Musaib	17	Abdul Majeed Nagoo	Sonawani village, Kupwara	05 September 2016	Student	Received pellets and afterwards beaten critically	Indian Armed Forces (CRPF) .
295	Basit Mukhtar	13	Late Mukhtar Ahmad Bhat	Dalipora, Pulwama	16 September 2016	7 th Standard Student	Shot by a tear smoke shell on his head	Indian Armed Forces .
296	Nasir Shafi Qazi	12	Parentage Not Known	Harwan, Srinagar	16 September 2016	Student	Hit by pellets and afterwards beaten to death	Indian Armed Forces .
297	Khushboo Jan .	13	Muhammad Hussain Bhat	Gadafpora village, Shopian	19 September 2016	7 th Standard Student	Cardiac arrest due to being caught between protesting youth and armed forces	Agency Not Known
298	Junaid	12	Ghulam Mohammad Akhoo	Eidgah, Srinagar	07 October 2016	7 th Standard Student	Fell to the pellets fired by CRPF	Indian Armed Forces (CRPF) .
299	Rishav	07	Parentage Not Known	Address Not Known	01 November 2016	Profession Not Known	Cross border firing	Cross LOC Shelling
300	Arun	07	Parentage Not Known	Address Not Known	01 November 2016	Profession Not Known	Cross border firing	Cross LOC Shelling
301	Kaiser Ahmad Sofi	16	Abdul Hameed Sofi	Dadha Mohalla, Shalimar, Srinagar	05 November 2016	10 th Standard Student	Tortured and subsequently poisoned in custody	JK Police .
302	Munaza Rashid .	13	Abdul Rasheed Kondoo	Manz Mohalla, Anchaar, Soura, Srinagar	10 November 2016	Profession Not Known	Death due to inhaling of PAVA smoke	JK Police and Indian Armed Forces (CRPF) .
303	Faiz Hussain	15	Tanveer Hussain	Noorkote, Degwar, Poonch	30 December 2016	9 th Standard Student	Killed in heavy shelling of mortars during a fresh wave of cross Line of Control (LoC) firing in Poonch.	Agency Not Known

YEAR 2017

304	Amir	15	Nazir Ahmad Wani.	Begumbagh Kakapora, Pulwama	09 March 2017	9 th Standard Student	Killed just near the encounter site	Indian Armed Forces .
305	Kaneeza	08	Khushi Muhammad	Kupwara	15 March 2017	Student	Killed “by a stray bullet” during a encounter between armed forces and militants	Indian Armed Forces .
306	Amir Fayaz Waza	16	Fayaz Ahmad Waza	Wathoorra, Budgam	28 March 2017	Profession Not Known	Hit by bullet on chest	JK police .
307	Faizan Ahmad Dar	12	Fayaz Ahmad Dar	Hardu Dalwan, Charar-e-Sharief Budgam	09 April 2017	7 th Standard Student	Hit by bullets	Indian Armed Forces (BSF) .
308	Mohammad Abbas	16	Fateh Mohammad Rather	Hardu Dalwan, Charar-e-Sharief Budgam	09 April 2017	1 st year College Student	Hit by bullets	Indian Armed Forces (BSF) .
309	Akeel Ahmad Wani	17	<i>Mohammad Amin Wani</i>	Churmujroo, Budgam	09 April 2017	10 th Standard Student	Shot dead outside a polling booth	Indian Armed Forces (ITBP Personnel)
310	Asiya .	13	Mohammad Aslam	Nowshera sector, Rajouri	13 May 2017	Profession Not Known	Cross border shelling along LOC in Nowshera sector Rajouri district.	Cross LOC Shelling
311	Ahsan Dar	14	Parentage Not Known	Shamuspora Anantnag	17 June 2017	Student	Shot dead	Indian Armed Forces .
312	Saida Kouser .	08	Mohammad Kafil Khan	Barooti village in Balakote, Mendhar Poonch	17 July 2017	Profession Not Known	Cross LOC shelling	Cross LOC Shelling
313	Akeel Majeed Bhat	17	Late Abdul Majeed	Gabberpora, Haal, Pulwama	02 August 2017	Student	Critically injured near encounter site on August 1	Indian Armed

							in army firing and died next day	Forces (Army) .
314	Muhammad Younis Sheikh	16	Abdul Khaliq Sheikh	Saimoh village in Tral, Pulwama	09 August 2017	Profession Not Known	Fired with pellets	Indian Armed Forces .
315	Gowhar Ahmad	16	Abdul Rahim Dar	Urpara village of Nagbal, Shopian	20 August 2017	College Student	Shot dead	Unidentified Gunmen
316	Pinky Kour .	17	Ichpal Singh	Chattrogam, Tral, Pulwama	21 September 2017	MBA Student at IUST	Grenade explosion	Agency Not Known
317	Asrar Ahmad	09	Parentage Not Known	Mohallha Qasba, Poonch	02 October 2017	Profession Not Known	Cross LOC shelling along Poonch	Cross LOC Shelling
318	Yasmeen Akhtar .	15	Parentage Not Known	Kerma Village, Dighwar Poonch	02 October 2017	Profession Not Known	Cross LOC shelling along Poonch	Cross LOC Shelling

Terrorized

Impact of Violence on the Children of Jammu and Kashmir

Children in Jammu and Kashmir are living in the most militarized zone of the world, with the presence of 7,00,000 troopers, which exposes them to the risk of all grave six violations against children as laid out in UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.

The report examines the situation of children in the ongoing conflict in Jammu and Kashmir during the last fifteen years – i.e. 2003 to 2017.

The report provides statistics, graphs, figures, and the analysis of killings of children in the last fifteen years (2003 to 2017) in various incidents of violence in Jammu and Kashmir.

The report lays bare that there are no legal and normative processes or practices protecting children's rights in Jammu and Kashmir.



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