

### 1: UN releases first-ever human rights report on Kashmir - Wikinews, the free news source

*An Indian police officer fires a tear gas shell toward demonstrators, during a protest against the recent killings in Kashmir, in Srinagar, May 8,*

He noted that the UN report had clearly underlined seven decades of suffering by the Kashmiri people as a result of Pakistan India conflict over Kashmir. He said, the report, first ever issued by the UN on the human rights situation in Kashmir details human rights violations in the disputed state and highlights a situation of chronic impunity for violations being committed by security forces of India. He urged him to take initiative for peaceful resolution of the Kashmir issue. He thought that it was time for Pakistan and Kashmiri diaspora in particular and the OIC to launch vigorous campaigns at the international level to highlight the appalling situation of human rights in the Indian Occupied Kashmir and arouse world public opinion in support of the Kashmir cause. The world public opinion can prevail over Indian intransigence regarding over Kashmir. In the meanwhile the Azad Kashmir administration should also feel their moral obligation to hold various activities like conferences and seminars on Kashmir situation in the backdrop of the OHCHR report. The think tanks and universities in Pakistan, Azad Kashmir and in friendly countries should also hold such conferences to serve the humanitarian cause of the Kashmiri people. This he said, would pave the way towards the resolution of the Kashmir dispute on the basis of right of the Kashmiri people to self-determination. President Jammu and Kashmir Muslim Conference recalled milestones of the struggle of the Kashmiri people since the times of the repressive Dogra rule. He said, the Kashmiri people have been rendering supreme sacrifices to attain their human rights. He said, soon after creation of Pakistan at least , Muslims, men, women and children, were massacred in Samba, Jammu on 6 Nov The incident is one of the most in-famous episodes of world history. He stressed the need to observe on a massive scale the Kashmir Martyrs Day to commemorate the killings of the Kashmiri people by the forces of the Dogra government on 13 July, Sardar Attique Ahmed khan said, the Kashmiri people had made up their mind to become part of Pakistan even before the emergence of the new country. Jammu and Kashmir Muslim Conference on 19 July, passed a unanimous resolution to express intent of the Kashmiri people to see their state joining Pakistan. The day is observed by the Kashmiris as Accession to Pakistan Day every year under the leadership of the Muslim Conference. President Jammu and Kashmir Muslim Conference said, it is time Pakistan plays more vigorous role for the Kashmir cause in the framework of the United Nations system. Pakistan should raise its voice in support of the struggle of the Kashmiri people for their right to self determination in all forums including the UN General Assembly. He said, martyrdom of Burhan Wani has ignited a new spirit in the hearts of the Kashmiris for freedom. Pakistani people fully support the indigenous struggle of the Kashmiri people. However political parties in Pakistan are not playing their due role for the Kashmiri cause. These parties should realise that the struggle of the Kashmiri people cannot be ignored as it also serves the cause of the nation as a whole. Sardar Attique Ahmed Khan said, there are international developments in favour of Pakistan which could be used to check Indian atrocities in Kashmir and bring out the urgent need for the resolution of the dispute. He lamented that the Nawaz Sharif government cold shouldered the struggle of the Kashmiri people just to please his friend, Indian Prime Minister Modi.

### 2: India: Act on UN Rights Report on Kashmir | Human Rights Watch

*Report on the Situation of Human Rights in Kashmir: Developments in the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir from June to April , and General Human Rights Concerns in Azad Jammu and Kashmir.*

It is unfortunate though predictable, that India rejected the report and its recommendations out of hand, after having already refused the OHCHR access to Kashmir. Instead, what we have seen is the almost panicky attempt, on part of prominent opinion-makers, to shut down the conversation and dismiss the report as too silly even to merit close scrutiny and debate. Debating its accuracy, fairness, methodology or motives is a waste of time. The opening words themselves betray that Gupta, in his haste to junk the report, has not even bothered to read the title page of the report. The report is not authored by the United Nations Human Rights Council a subsidiary body of the UN General Assembly comprising member states, that holds periodic sessions. India is absolutely right in rejecting the airy-fairy United Nations Human Rights Council report on violations in Kashmir. The report pretends terrorism does not exist. Like Gupta, Dutt too failed to correctly cite the UN body that authored the report. What accounts for this glaring lapse in basic journalistic rigour on the part of two leading columnists, and the publications that carried their articles? It seems they were in too much of a hurry to mire the report in a fog of jeering ridicule to bother with accuracy. The political agenda took precedence over journalistic objectivity. Would Bukhari, admired so much by senior Indian journalists for his reason and moderation, have, like them, dismissed the UN report as beneath contempt? We have no way of knowing. Its survivors are still battling for justice in the courts. Nor is sexual violence as a consequence of militarization a thing of the past in Kashmir. Now that the international silence on Kashmir has been dramatically broken by the UN report highlighting human rights abuses several of which Dutt herself mentioned in her article , why does Dutt immediately commend the Indian Government for rejecting the report? Let us look at some of the arguments made variously by Dutt and Gupta, as well as representatives of the Government of India, justifying summary rejection of the UN report. The Executive Summary of the report itself states that the High Commissioner for Human Rights has repeatedly sought access for his Office to Kashmir since July , and that India rejected this request, while Pakistan offered access if India were to grant access. Denied such access, the OHCHR then did what it has a mandate to do and has done in many other parts of the world: Some of the alleged attacks include the killing of activists of mainstream political parties and threats against their leaders. The forces may kill militants but will not kill the ideas behind militancy. The past 27 years have shown that repeatedly. This, they did without in any way condoning or making excuses for acts of violence against civilians and non-combatants. Self-Determination Finally, we come to the heart of the problem: By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development. India is a signatory to these Covenants; but India squares these international commitments with its position on Kashmir by interpreting the Covenants to be relevant only in the context of peoples under colonial rule, thus preventing peoples in sovereign nations from being able to claim self-determination as a right. The only problem is that India has not been especially consistent with this rigid interpretation. In doing so, India certainly supported the right of Bangladeshi people to self-determination. The argument is that India is quite capable of addressing and redressing these abuses through its own judiciary and other institutions and does not need to legitimise UN scrutiny and pressure. He said If AFSPA were to be revoked people would feel a sense of victory and achievementâ€œIf innocents are released, if amnesty is announced, does that yield benefit to the system and society? Why Are People Protesting in Kashmir? In Indian public and political discourse, the celebration of acts of torture, humiliation, abuse, and violence against Kashmiri people both in the Valley and outside it, has become so open, unashamed, and loud, that it has become difficult and dangerous even to criticise even the most blatant human rights abuses. The only hope now is that closer international scrutiny and pressure can, to some extent, curb the exhibitionist orgy of violence by Indian forces in Kashmir. Those lamenting the loss of the voices of reason and sanity in Kashmir should, at least, not dismiss this report in such haste. At the very least, Indians must read the UN report respectfully if not uncritically, and demand that our Government engage with it and allow a team of UN

human rights defenders to access Kashmir. One hopes that the Government of India will, at least, refrain from criminalising Indian citizens who translate the UN report into various Indian languages in order to make it available for reading and discussion.

### 3: Attique for campaign on basis of UN Report on Kashmir â€” Daily Pakistan Observer â€”

*BASICS â€”Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights â€”Head - Prince Zeid bin Ra'ad (Amman, Jordan) â€” First-ever UN human rights report on Kashmir calls for international inquiry into multiple violations THE PAGE REPORT IS THE FIRST OF ITS KIND ON KASHMIR.*

It is deplorable to witness the compilation of a report based on fake news and sensational reporting favouring a section of the community. In , for instance, when al Hussein made very objectionable remarks about India, the Indian envoy to the UN, Mr Ajit Kumar, had replied in response asked why was he silent on Pakistan which was proved on several occasions to be the sponsor of terrorism and terrorist groups. Being a UN human rights chief for the last three years, he should have been acutely aware of the prolonged violence in Balochistan, the steady discovery of mass graves of people killed by the state, the long list of disappeared persons, the troubled Pashtuns, Sindhis and Kashmiris. Why has he never called for an inquiry into these mass killings in Balochistan or into the case of disappeared persons. There has been some recent initiatives from both the countries to resume their dialogue on the issueâ€”India called for a unilateral ceasefire during the Ramzan month and Pakistan has expressed its intent to create an atmosphere to resume the dialogue which began in Releasing a tendentious and mischievous report at this critical juncture, the UN, particularly its human rights chief, has seriously undermined the process of dialogue between the countries and bolstered the position of those, terrorists and their sponsors, who have been causing needless bloodshed and atmosphere of fear in the region for decades now. He clarified that the UN has no direct role in the bilateral dispute. In fact, as an Ambassador of Jordon, he had supported a resolution moved by Muslim countries to keep blasphemy laws out of the purview of human rights violations. Countries like Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and Iran continue to follow anti-blasphemy laws which are often used to target the minorities or dissenters. The punishment in many countries for insulting religion or religious texts or figures is death or life imprisonment. In countries like Pakistan, the victims of these barbaric laws have often been from the minority communities like Christians and Hindus. The UN report has not created an environment for peace and stability in the region. On the other hand, it has only encouraged terrorists and their sponsors to renew their efforts to cause more violence and bloodshed. The tragic death of a brave journalist at the hands of terrorist in Kashmir is a telling reminder that terrorism is the worst human rights violations and its supporters and perpetrators are worst enemies of humanity. His selective amnesia about terrorism is equally beguiling. As a senior official of the UN, he must be aware of the latest UN report, released in April this year, which cited terrorist entities existing in Pakistan. These terrorists and their groups are those which are operating freely in Pakistan despite the UN ban. The case of terrorist mastermind Hafiz Saeed and his terrorist groups aptly illustrates how Pakistan has been hoodwinking the international community. The impunity with which these groups are allowed to browbeat the ordinary citizens and act as instruments of killings against own citizens who protest against the state are gross violations of human rights which the UN Human Rights chief has not been able to discover. The fact that these instruments of death are deployed by Pakistan Army against India, and Afghanistan, should have been enough ground to declare Pakistan a terrorist-sponsor. But neither the US, which often threatens to do so, nor the UN has ever considered any plea by India and other countries to sanction Pakistan for its terrorist activities. If the UN Human Rights chief were to dust up his history of the subcontinent, it would become quite clear to him that a significant portion of Kashmir was usurped by Pakistan and it is still to be returned to the rightful owner, India. It would also become clear that Pakistan first used terrorists way back in to snatch the remaining part of Kashmir but the Indian army drove them back. Then in the late 80s, Pakistan, using the terrorist machinery created in Afghanistan, dispatched terrorists to Kashmir to cause mayhem and violence. Since then, Pakistan has sponsored, trained and armed hoards of terrorists, many brainwashed and sent to their death in the valley, all in the name of protecting religion. Without this Pakistani sponsorship of death and violence, peace would have come to Kashmir and the subcontinent long back.

### 4: India Should Not Reject UN Report on Kashmir | Human Rights Watch

*India's government dismissed the first-ever United Nations report on human rights in Kashmir as "fallacious, tendentious, and motivated," saying the findings are "overtly prejudiced" and.*

The making of India and Pakistan Armed rioters walk through the streets of Calcutta, now known as Kolkata, in August, Communal violence between Hindus and Muslims broke out during Direct Action Day, called by the Muslim League as a day of strikes, although it was open to different interpretations. The violence lasted for days and it is estimated that at least 4, died in Kolkata. The making of India and Pakistan Vultures feed on corpses lying abandoned in an alleyway after the rioting between Hindus and Muslims in Kolkata in Hide Caption 10 of 23 Photos: The making of India and Pakistan A nurse with two children who were rescued and taken to a hospital during communal unrest in Amritsar, Punjab, north India, in March Hide Caption 11 of 23 Photos: The making of India and Pakistan Afghan traders leave Amritsar, Punjab, in the north of India with all their belongings after communal violence broke out between Muslims, Sikhs and Hindus in March Hide Caption 12 of 23 Photos: In March , Mountbatten became the viceroy of India, responsible for overseeing the handover of power from Britain back to its colony. Hide Caption 13 of 23 Photos: The making of India and Pakistan Nehru, then-vice president of the Indian National Congress party, presents the national flag of the nation during a meeting of the constituent assembly in July Hide Caption 14 of 23 Photos: Hide Caption 16 of 23 Photos: Hide Caption 17 of 23 Photos: Partition led to millions being forced to migrate across the subcontinent. Hide Caption 18 of 23 Photos: The making of India and Pakistan During intense rioting, a soldier sits with a Bren light machine gun at the entrance to Paharganj bazaar, New Delhi, on September 16, Hide Caption 19 of 23 Photos: Hide Caption 20 of 23 Photos: Women were the victims of brutal violence during partition. It is estimated that 75, women were abducted and raped.

### 5: United Nations urges inquiry into human rights violations in Kashmir | Reuters

*UN report on Kashmir - What is the issue? UN Human Rights Council's report on Kashmir is so fatally flawed. Debating its accuracy, fairness, methodology or motive is a waste of time as.*

Content Guide - what to write On Thursday, the United Nations UN released its first-ever report for Kashmir , highlighting several incidents of alleged human rights violations in the last two years in the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir as well as Pakistani -administered areas of Kashmir, namely Gilgit-Baltistan and Azad Kashmir. The report mentions human rights violations including torture, enforced disappearances, sexual violations, administrative detention, violations on the right to health and education, lack of access to justice and arbitrary arrests and detention among others. Hussein was not granted permission, by either India or Pakistan, to visit Kashmir for the report. Per the report, Pakistan was asked to stop "misuse of anti-terror legislation to persecute those engaging in peaceful political and civil activities and those who express dissent. In response to the protests, Indian security forces fired metallic pellets, and their activities led to human rights violation, the UN report read. It also accused India of the unlawful killing of about civilians since The report asked India to "fully respect the right of self-determination of the people of Kashmir as protected under international law. It is fallacious, tendentious and motivated. We question the intent in bringing out such a report. It is a selective compilation of largely unverified information. It is overtly prejudiced and seeks to build a false narrative. Unlike India, the report was welcomed by Pakistan. In a press release, the Foreign Office said Pakistan "welcomes the proposal by the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights to establish a Commission of Inquiry for [an] international investigation into human rights violations" in Indian-held Kashmir. Directing towards Indian authorities, the report asked to "urgently repeal the Armed Forces Jammu and Kashmir Special Powers Act, ; and, in the meantime, immediately remove the requirement for prior central government permission to prosecute security forces personnel accused of human rights violations in civilian courts". The entire state of Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of India. Pakistan is in illegal and forcible occupation of a part of the Indian state through aggression. We have repeatedly called upon Pakistan to vacate the occupied territories. The incorrect description of Indian territory in the report is mischievous, misleading and unacceptable. The report was welcomed by some activists and leaders in Kashmir. Between and , there have been about 69, militancy-related incidents in Jammu and Kashmir, and more than 41 thousand people were killed. In , there were over ceasefire violations along the heavily-militarised Line of Control in Kashmir between India and Pakistan. Have an opinion on this story?

### 6: Pakistani Islamist lobbied with author of UN report on Kashmir | India News - Times of India

*The request of human rights chief -after it has published its report on status of human rights in the valley of Kashmir- to constitute a COI is indication of the fact that UN has the knowledge of how India is trying to curtail the dissent against its illegal occupation of the valley through worst kinds of human rights violations.*

What is the issue? Debating its accuracy, fairness, methodology or motive is a waste of time as it merely gives another reason for India and Pakistan to fight. Why is the report flawed? In many ways, the Kashmir situation is back to the perilous s. Content - The report pricks India for its human rights record in Kashmir and equally questions Pakistan with allegations of supporting terrorism. But neither allegation is likely to have any impact - as India believes that it is fight a nasty proxy war, and Pakistan believes that it is on a moral campaign. Notably, such accusations are already aplenty and both countries wear them like badges of honour rather than disgust. It swears by false hopes, which would lead to greater polarisation of the issues with both India and Pakistan likely to harden their stands. Incompetence - The UN report is hence at best lacklustre and is wholly superficial with little groundwork and insufficient knowledge of the situation. The report is a clear case of UN delegating its responsibilities to NGO-type activists with little administrative oversight. While activists taking the lead is welcome, it is a dangerous precedent for the UN to abdicate from its supervisory role altogether. The report can also potentially damage those it sets out to defend and is an indication of the extent of UN incompetence. How were the previous situations in Kashmir handled? Violence- is regarded as the worst phase of Kashmiri unrest, which was triggered due to a weak coalition government at the centre. The government headed by V. Singh and propped up by BJP and the Communists from outside, both of had radically different views on Kashmir. While the BJP wanted a muscular approach, the left and the others within the government wanted a softer and reconciliation oriented approach. This led to indecisiveness, and helped Kashmiri extremism gain steam, and precipitated in a cruel and violent campaign against Kashmiri Pundits. Suppression - The situation slowly morphed into a full-fledged proxy war against the Pakistaniâ€”insurgents, which engulfed much of Kashmir. It was only after a clear sighted and hard fisted campaign under next PM Narasimha Rao, that the kashmiri situation was brought under control. Rao had given the military a free hand, and his reign was when there were large scale accusations of human rights abuses. International Action - Akin to today, the s also saw intense pressure on India from the UN and multiple human rights groups. Back then, the union government had got a resolution passed unanimously in the parliament for full recovery of Pakistan-Occupied Kashmir. A bipartisan delegation led by opposition leader A. Vajpayee, proceeded to the UN and won the historic Geneva vote on the same. Notably, the current episode of UN involvement is also seeing opposition closing ranks with the government, mainly due to the irresponsible report. What is the current political situation? India has rejected the UN report for formally asking for self-determination of Kashmiris, which implies giving credibility to secessionists. Notably, the Shimla Agreement between India and Pakistan also redefined Kashmir as a purely bilateral issue, and left little scope for plebiscite. Kashmiri politics has currently lost credibility, human rights pressures are increasing, and LoC remains tense due to border aggression. Despite the brute majority of the Modi government, the Kashmir policy seems to be faltering due to lack of strategic thinking and planning. Hence, the ground situation sounds like a return to the s unrest.

### 7: UN report on Kashmir - | Internal Security | Current Affairs | IAS Parliament

*UN Human Rights Council's report on Kashmir is so fatally flawed. Debating its accuracy, fairness, methodology or motive is a waste of time as it merely gives another reason for India and Pakistan to fight.*

### 8: The UN Report on Kashmir: Reassuring Development | Street Times

*The United Nations High Commissioner on Human Rights (UNHCHR) has issued its "Report on the Situation of Human*

## UN REPORT ON KASHMIR 2018 pdf

*Rights in Kashmir." The report contains graphic documentation of human rights violations being committed by the Indian military and paramilitary forces in Indian Occupied Kashmir.*

### 9: UN calls for international inquiry into human rights violations in Kashmir - CNN

*Highlights of Report on the Situation of Human Rights in Kashmir: Developments in the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir from June to April OHCHR recognizes the complexity of the historical background and political issues that has led to the current situation in Kashmir, which has been divided between India and Pakistan.*

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