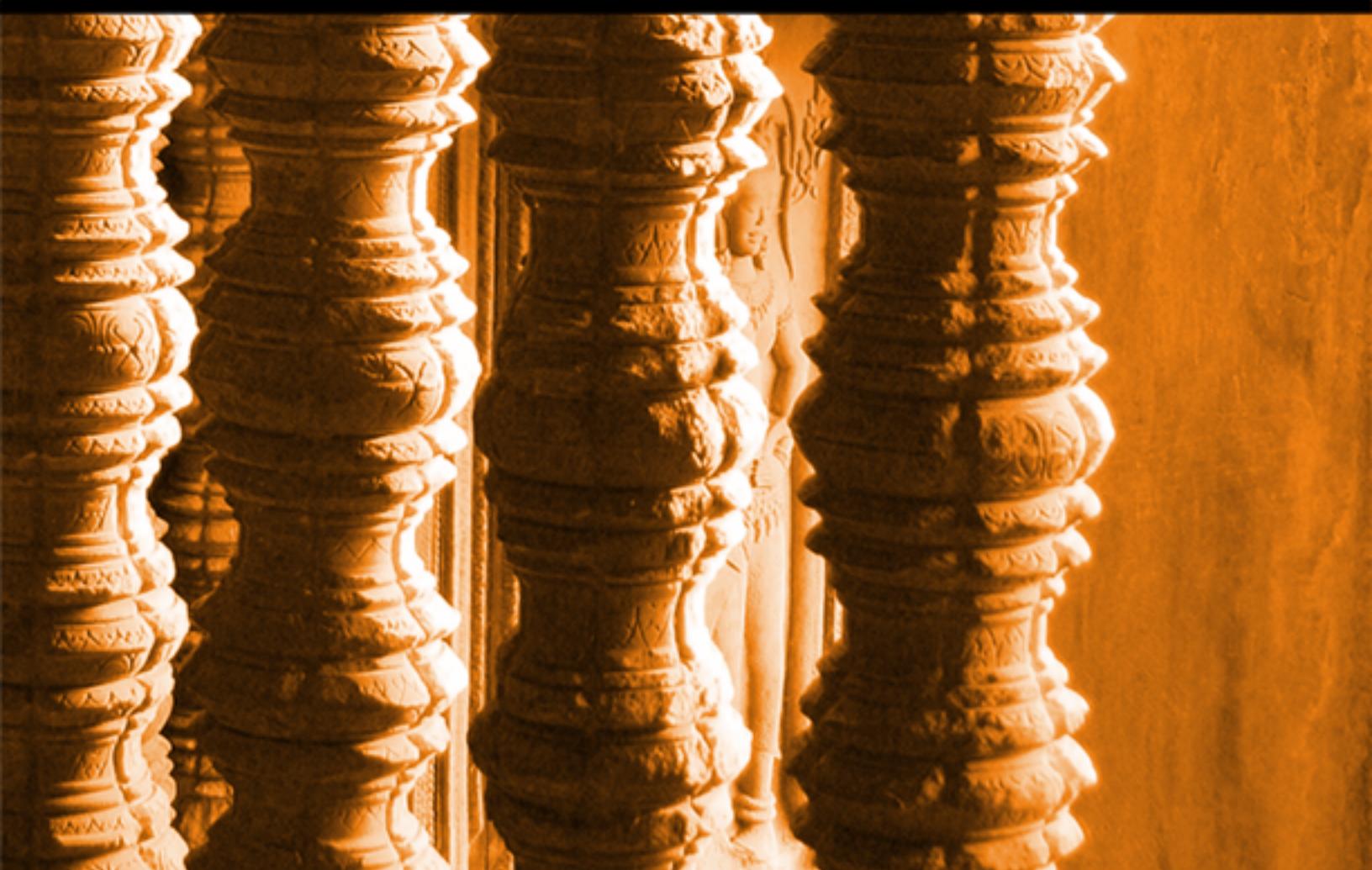




Hindus in South Asia and the Diaspora

A Survey of Human Rights (2005)



HINDU AMERICAN FOUNDATION

Hindus in South Asia and the Diaspora: A Survey of Human Rights 2005



www.HinduAmericanFoundation.org

“All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights”
(Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948, Article 1)

***“Religious persecution may shield itself under
the guise of a mistaken and over-zealous piety”***
(Edmund Burke, February 17, 1788)

Hindu American Foundation

Board of Directors

Mihir Meghani, M.D., President
Fremont, California

Aseem R. Shukla, M.D.
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Nikhil N. Joshi, Esq., M.B.A.
Tampa, Florida

Legal Counsel

Suhag A. Shukla, Esq.

Executive Director

Ishani Chowdhury

Executive Council

Pawan Deshpande

Maneesh Mehra

Rajan Patel, Ph.D

Ramesh Rao, Ph.D

Sheetal Shah

Vinay Vallabh

Swaminathan Venkataraman

The **Hindu American Foundation (HAF)** is a human rights group whose purpose is to provide a voice for the 2 million Hindu Americans in the United States. HAF interacts with and educates government, media, think tanks, academia and public fora about Hinduism and issues of concern to Hindus locally and globally. Promoting the Hindu and American ideals of understanding, tolerance and pluralism, HAF stands strong against hate, discrimination, defamation and terror. The Hindu American Foundation is not affiliated with any religious or political organizations or entities. HAF seeks to serve Hindu Americans across all sampradayas (Hindu religious traditions).

<http://www.HinduAmericanFoundation.org/>

Acknowledgements

This is the second of our annual Hindu human rights reports. As in the past year, numerous grass-roots organizations were involved in collecting data about the violation of human rights of Hindu minorities, and we thank them for sharing the information they have gathered despite great adversity – in terms of their own physical safety, and the financial pressures involved with their work. We would like to thank the many organizations working for the welfare of Hindus in Bangladesh, Pakistan, and India's State of Jammu and Kashmir. Chief among these organizations are the Bangladesh Hindu Bouddha Christian Oikya Parishad (Bangladesh Hindu, Buddhist, Christian Unity Council – BHBCUC) -- which provided us with critical data of the daily violence against the Hindu minority in Bangladesh; Human Rights Congress for Bangladesh Minorities (HRCBM) -- an organization that has been at the forefront of publicizing the plight of Hindus in Bangladesh; Hindu Human Rights – an important presence on the internet documenting the attacks on Hindu minorities around the world; Indo-American Kashmir Forum, and Kashmiri Overseas Association – that have worked to bring the attention of the United States government and media to the plight of Kashmiri Hindus; Panun Kashmir – working hard to recover the lost properties and homes of Hindus forced to leave the Kashmir valley; Global Human Rights Defence – seeking to educate European media and government about the status of human rights worldwide; and South Asia Human Rights Documentation Centre – which keeps track of human rights abuses in South Asia.

We acknowledge the work of global human rights organizations – Amnesty International, Freedom House, Human Rights Watch and others – in bringing to our attention the denial of human rights in the sub-regions in South Asia. Also, important historical information and contemporary updates were obtained from the U.S. Department of State's annual reports on religious freedom and human rights, and the United States Commission on International Religious Freedom's annual reports.

HAF interns Rajit Das and Preetom Sikder gathered data for this report. Shelvin Prasad was instrumental in compiling the report on the Republic of the Fiji Islands.

Finally, we thank Sam Hummel of Lost, New Hampshire for the cover photograph. Minu Shukla designed the cover and maps for the 2004 report. Pawan Deshpande designed the cover and additional maps for the 2005 report.

Table of Contents

Introduction	1
Islamic Republic of Afghanistan	3
History	3
History of Hinduism in Afghanistan.....	4
Status of Human Rights of Hindus and other minorities in Afghanistan, 2005.....	6
Violations of Constitution and UN Covenants	7
Conclusion.....	8
People's Republic of Bangladesh	9
Introduction	9
The Decline of the Hindu Population	10
Documented Attacks on Hindus in Bangladesh between December 1, 2004 and November 30, 2005....	13
Violations of Constitution and UN Covenants	17
Conclusion.....	18
Republic of the Fiji Islands.....	21
Introduction	21
Status of Human Rights of Hindus in Fiji, 2005.....	23
Documented attacks on Hindus in Fiji between January 1, 2005 to December 31, 2005.....	24
Violations of Constitution and UN Covenants	26
Conclusion.....	26
Islamic Republic of Pakistan	27
Introduction	27
Status of Human Rights in Pakistan, 2005	28
Violence against Women.....	28
Hindus targeted in Balochistan	30
Depiction of Hinduism in School Textbooks	31
Pakistan-based Terrorist Groups.....	31
Violations of Constitution and UN Covenants	32
Conclusion.....	32
Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir.....	34
Introduction	34
Status of the Human Rights of Hindus in Jammu and Kashmir, 2005	35
Violations of Constitution and UN Covenants	36
Conclusion.....	37
Overall Conclusion.....	38
Appendix A: <i>International Acts, Conventions, Covenants and Declarations</i>	40
Bangladesh Enemy Property Act (EPA)/Vested Property Act	40
Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) Peace Accord of 1997	40
United Nations International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination....	40
United Nations International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	41
United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights	41
Appendix B: <i>Attacks on Hindus in Bangladesh from December 1, 2004 to November 30, 2005</i>	42
References	95

Table of Figures

Figure 1: Map of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan	3
Figure 2: Map of the People's Republic of Bangladesh	9
Figure 3: Map of the Republic of the Fiji Islands.....	21
Figure 4: Map of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.....	27
Figure 5: Map of the Kashmir region.	34
Figure 6: Type of Attacks on Hindus in Bangladesh from December 1, 2004 to November 30, 2005	42

Introduction

Hindus constitute an important minority in a number of countries around the world. These communities, especially in Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Afghanistan have experienced a tumultuous history, and their human rights have been violated with impunity by the majority communities, with or without the connivance of the ruling governments. Such human rights violations have persisted for many generations, but have rarely attracted the sustained attention of human rights agencies. It is our intention to subject these human rights violations to regular scrutiny, which the fate of these communities surely deserves. This report includes human rights conditions in Afghanistan and Fiji, in addition to Bangladesh, Pakistan and the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir, as highlighted in last year's report.

Followers of Hindu traditions, with a population estimated at nearly one billion people, constitute the third largest religious group in the world, after Christians (about two billion or 33% of the world's population) and Muslims (1.2 billion or about 20%). The majority of Hindus live in the Indian sub-continent and, numbering nearly 827 million, Hindus constitute 80.5% of the population of India. However, the Hindu Diaspora reaches beyond the Indian subcontinent to Europe, Africa, Southeast Asia, the Pacific Islands, and North America where they comprise substantial minorities. In Fiji and some Caribbean nations, Hindus comprise of a significant portion of the population, with representation at the highest levels of government. As a "spiritual community" of related religious and cultural practices (the major religious groups within Hinduism are Vaishnava, Smartha, Shaiva, and Shakta), Hindus do not adhere to a single Scripture, or owe allegiance to a single religious institution. Hindus regard Buddhists, Jains, and Sikhs as a part of their own wider family though they constitute distinct religious traditions themselves. This report excludes their particular concerns, though the fate of Buddhists in Tibet since 1950 is a matter of tragic historical significance that has been the subject of investigation by various international agencies.

While the issue of human rights is of global significance, this report focuses on ongoing human rights violations in the following countries/regions where Hindus constitute a minority: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Fiji, Pakistan, and the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir. The focus of this annual report, the second by HAF, is slightly larger than that of the first report. Included in this report is the condition of Hindus in the troubled nation of Afghanistan, recently liberated from the Islamic fundamentalist tentacles of the Taliban, and in the Republic of Fiji Islands, where Hindus, who constitute a substantial minority, have been discriminated against both through official edict and daily harassment, intimidation and violence. This report does not cover the important human rights issues that Hindus face within other parts of India including caste discrimination, women's issues, terrorism, and discriminatory laws.

In our first report, published in 2005, we provided a brief summary of the history of the South Asian region. The departure of the British colonialists in 1947 left India divided into a Muslim majority Pakistan (made up of two regions – West and East Pakistan) and a Hindu majority India. India embraced secularism, proclaiming the State neutral between religions, but allowed minorities to retain their own sectarian practices in areas like

personal law. India established the largest and longest sustained democracy in the region. Pakistan labeled itself the Islamic Republic of Pakistan with the adoption of a Constitution based on Islamic jurisprudence. It curtailed the political rights of minorities, and Hindus, who constituted approximately 23% of the population in West Pakistan and 29% in East Pakistan, were the major victims under the Islamic dispensation. The Hindu population has dwindled to less than 2% in Pakistan (former West Pakistan), and to about 9% in Bangladesh (former East Pakistan). With Indian military intervention, East Pakistan seceded in 1971 from West Pakistan following the genocide committed by the armed forces of Pakistan against its own citizens. The new country was named Bangladesh. Rapid Islamization of the Bangladesh polity over the last decade has led to a substantial rise in attacks against minority groups -- the largest minority constituency being Hindu.

The Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir is the focus of territorial claims by Pakistan, which has encouraged and abetted terrorism, successfully expelling the entire Hindu population of several hundred thousand from the Kashmir Valley through a campaign of murder, rape and kidnappings. Pakistani military posturing and an alleged threat of nuclear warfare have diverted attention from the reality of atrocities against Hindus in Kashmir since 1989. Successive Indian governments have paid scant attention to the fate of the Hindu minority of Kashmir because they have concluded that attempting to address their legitimate concerns might constitute an avoidable distraction for the political resolution of the dispute over Kashmir. The media in India and abroad have taken the cue from this fateful governmental silence over the human rights violations of Kashmiri Hindus by largely ignoring them. World human rights organizations have also been muted in their response to the tragedy that has overtaken Kashmiri Hindus.

This second annual report, larger in scope, will once again demonstrate that Hindu citizens of Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Fiji, Pakistan, and the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir are suffering grievous violations of universally recognized human rights. The absence of this issue from the global dialogue on human rights, and the manifest absence of substantive documentation of human rights abuse against Hindus by prominent media sources and non-governmental organizations dedicated to human rights issues continue to prompt our investigations and reports. In addition, this year's report addresses the underlying legal frameworks by scrutinizing the violations of basic human rights that are guaranteed by the constitutions of these countries. Furthermore, we will examine United Nations' covenants and conventions to which many of these countries have agreed, but have not upheld.

Islamic Republic of Afghanistan



Figure 1: Map of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan

Area: 647,500 sq km

Population: 31,056,997 (July 2006 est.)

Languages: Afghan Persian or Dari (official) 50%, Pashto (official) 35%, Turkic languages (primarily Uzbek and Turkmen) 11%, 30 minor languages (primarily Balochi and Pashai) 4%, much bilingualism

Location: Southern Asia, north and west of Pakistan, east of Iranⁱ

History

Humans have inhabited Afghanistan since at least 50,000 BCE, as archaeologists have found stone-age remnants at Aq Kupruk, and Hazar Sum. It is believed that the first urban centers in the region were Mundigak and Deh Morasi Ghundai, dating back to between 3000 and 2000 BCE. There is some speculation that the original Hindu or Vedic habitations were in areas of present day Afghanistan. Afghanistan was at the cross-roads of routes between the Indian subcontinent, Iran, and Central Asia, and has seen the growth and establishment of various religions including early Hinduism, Zoroastrian, Buddhism and Islam, though at this juncture the country is predominantly Muslim.

Alexander the Great conquered Afghanistan (329–327 BCE) during his journey to India. After Alexander's death, the region became part of the Seleucid Empire. In the north, Bactria became independent, and southern Afghanistan was acquired by the Mauryan

dynasty, based in present day India. Bactria expanded southward but fell to the Parthians and rebellious tribes like the Sakhas. Buddhism was introduced by the Kushan dynasty (early second century BCE). The Kushans declined in the third century CE and were supplanted by the Sassanids, the Ephthalites, and the Turkish Tu-Kue.

The Muslim conquest of Afghanistan began in the seventh century CE. Mahmud of Ghazni, who conquered the lands from Khorasan in Iran to the Punjab in India early in the eleventh century, was the most powerful of Afghanistan's rulers. Jenghiz Khan (1220) and Timur (late fourteenth century) were subsequent conquerors. Babar, a descendant of Timur, used Kabul as the base for his conquest of India and the establishment of the Mughal Empire in the sixteenth century. In the eighteenth century, the Persian leader Nadir Shah extended his rule to north of the Hindu Kush mountains (Hindu Kush, some contend, literally means the “slayer of Hindus.”) The earliest known use of this name was by the famous Arab traveler, Ibn Battuta, who wrote in his famous 14th Century *Travels*: “Another reason for our halt was fear of the snow, for on the road there is a mountain called Hindu Kush, which means ‘Slayer of Hindus,’ because the slave boys and girls who are brought from Hind [India] die there in large numbers as a result of the extreme cold and the quantity of snow.”) After the death of Nadir Shah in 1747, his lieutenant, Ahmad Shah established a united state covering most of present-day Afghanistan. His dynasty, the Durrani, gave the Afghans the name Durrani.ⁱⁱ

While there were conquests, and attempts at conquest, of the Afghan region by the British and Russians, and there is an extensive history of internecine fighting among tribal leaders, this report will focus on more recent events that have rendered Afghanistan the center of the world’s attention.ⁱⁱⁱ

The events in the late 1970s that finally culminated in the rise of the Taliban and their occupation and rule of Afghanistan, and the United States led invasion have been described in numerous books^{iv}. In 1997, the Taliban renamed the country the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan, and its leader, Mullah Omar assumed the title *amir-ul momineen* (Commander of the Faithful). The Taliban authorities enforced their version of Islamic law, very similar to the strict *Wahabi* Islamic edicts in Saudi Arabia. Hindus were asked to wear yellow arm-bands and fly yellow flags atop their houses reminiscent of the Nazi targeting of Jews.^v This report focuses on the history of Hindus in Afghanistan, and the present conditions of the handful of Hindus who still manage to live in their ancient home that has now become hostile territory.

History of Hinduism in Afghanistan

Hindus have an ancient history in Afghanistan. The ties go back to the Vedic age with some of the earliest settlements of people now identified as Hindus. Afghanistan was a center of Buddhism between the second and seventh centuries CE, and thus attracted many pilgrims from the subcontinent. From the end of the sixth century CE to the end of tenth century CE, Kabul and most of South-eastern Afghanistan was ruled by the “Hindu Shahs,” a series of small dynasties of Hindu faith.

The country was home to the headquarters of the Pashupati sect. Among its famous temples was the Sun Temple at Sakawana. Remains of the temples including icons of Ganesha, Lakshmi, Surya, Siva Linga and other Hindu deities, have been excavated at Amb, Mallot, Ketas and Baghaniwaiah.

The major Hindu groups that lived in Afghanistan included the Katri, Chawa, Bapla, Kandi, Katal and Daka. The Katri group was the largest, and was also known as the Sardar Khel.

Hindus have traditionally specialized in trade, traditional medicine, the crafts, and music. The Afghan King Shah Shuja, when he returned from exile in India in 1839, brought with him Indian musicians – the trappings of a royal court. He installed these musicians first in the Bala Hissar, his royal residence, and later in Kharabad, the area at the foot of the palace. Over time Kharabad was to become known as the musicians' quarter. The Hindus were mostly prosperous merchants, dealing in clothes, dry fruits, pharmaceuticals, currency exchange and Indian tea and spices^{vi}.

According to Afghanistan's 1964 Constitution, Hindus and other minorities enjoyed equal rights with the rest of the Afghan population. They practiced their religion in private. However, during the reign of Zahir Shah, they could not obtain a permit to build a temple. Still, Hindus, and later the Sikhs, co-existed peacefully with the rest of the Afghan population before 1992. At times there were some tensions, but these never turned into pogroms or religious strife. Hindus and Sikhs saw the period of occupation by the U.S.S.R. that supported Najibullah regime as the time they most fully enjoyed their minority rights. This was only interrupted by the tensions that erupted between the Hindu and Muslim communities in 1992. At that time several Hindu temples were burnt in Afghanistan. By 1994, during Taliban rule, 50,000 Hindus had left Afghanistan—according to some estimates that is nearly the entire Hindu population at the time. A sizeable number of refugees joined family members in Germany. The U.S. has a small community of Hindu and Sikh Afghan refugees, totaling about 500-600 people, or about 150 families. In 1992 they formed an Afghan Hindu Association,^{vii} which has its main office in New York and a branch in Maryland.^{viii}

Several Afghan place-names reflect the Hindu influence: Bagram (Bagi Ram), Laghman (Lam/Ram Gan), Parwan (Pagwan), Shakar Dara (Shankar Dara), and so on. The now infamous Kandahar was Gandhara. The earlier name of the city was “Quandhar”, derived from the name of the region of Gandhara. Home to the Al-Qaeda in the recent past, it was always a strategic site, being on main Persian routes to Central Asia and India.

Even as of this year, the few Hindus remaining in Afghanistan undertook efforts to celebrate the Hindu festival of “Navratri” in Kabul. Newspaper reports said that for the festival, “The focal attraction is Asamai temple at the foothills of Koh-i-Asamai.... Hundreds of Afghanistan's Hindus and Sikhs as well as Indians employed in reconstruction projects pay their obeisance there every day.... The hill is named Asamai after Asha, the goddess of hope said to be residing on the hilltop since time immemorial.

Legend goes that the Akhand Jyoti or continuous fire there has been burning uninterrupted for over 4,000 years.”^{ix}

Hindus and Sikhs in Afghanistan, before the civil war broke out in the 1980s, constituted about 1% of Afghanistan’s population.^x Some estimate their population then at about 200,000.^{xi} According to other sources, between 15,000 and 20,000 families lived in Kabul, and the rest of the population lived in other Afghan cities like Jalalabad, Khost, Ghazni, Lashkar Gah and Kandahar, and a few in the countryside. Now the estimated population of Hindus and Sikhs in Afghanistan is about 1,200 families, of which 350 live in Kabul. In 2002, only about 50 families returned from exile. The rest emigrated to India or elsewhere including Europe and the United States.

Status of Human Rights of Hindus and other minorities in Afghanistan, 2005

According to the Afghan Professionals Alliance for Minority Rights, due to fear of persecution or ridicule, Hindus do not send their children to public schools. They receive neither government nor international assistance for their schools. Currently, only one Sikh school in Karte Parwan is functioning. There are no professional teachers, and those that do teach receive only 1,000 Afghanis (approximately US\$20) a month, paid by the Hindu and Sikh community. In Kandahar there is no school at all, only classes in the temple. Muslims have occupied two of the Hindu schools. In Khost, Jalalabad and Ghazni, schools are also desperately needed^{xii}.

Currently, the governments of several nations where Afghan Hindus live in exile—including the United States, Germany and India among many others — are exerting pressure on the Hindu and Sikh refugees to return to Afghanistan. At this time, there are no facilities to welcome returnees in Kabul, and most end up living in deplorable conditions in the three temples still functioning. Hindu refugees in Germany and elsewhere are under intense pressure to return to Afghanistan under the false belief of governments that Afghanistan is now “safe” for minorities. The United States Commission on International Religious Freedom (USCIRF) urged the State Department to “communicate and act urgently to prevent the imminent involuntary deportation from Germany to Afghanistan of particularly vulnerable asylum seekers, including Hindu refugees who face the threat of violence upon return to Afghanistan.” The USCIRF urged the United States to “take steps similar to those it took in the late 1990s to allow applications for resettlement to the United States of Bosnian refugees who had been faced with the similar threat of forcible return and deportation from Germany.”^{xiii}

Hindus and Sikhs in Kabul, Helmand and Khost have not been able to gain access to their property occupied by Northern Alliance commanders and other powerful warlords. In Kandahar, six Hindu temples, two schools, and one Hindu “soozan” (crematorium) have been usurped by the local Muslim population.

In Helmand, the local governor reportedly had Hindu and Sikh shops in Lashkar Gah demolished, and did not allocate new lands for them, although he did allocate lands for Muslims whose shops had also been demolished. People leasing their property to Hindus were pressured by the governor to expel them.

In Kabul, Gardez and Khost, religious sites of Hindus and Sikhs were destroyed during the period of Rabbani's government, between 1992 and 1996, and under the rule of the Taliban. Currently only three Hindu and three Sikh temples are open in Kabul. These temples face discrimination from local warlords and governors. They are, for example, charged for electricity while mosques in the same localities are not.

With very few Hindus remaining in Afghanistan, and the small expatriate Afghan Hindu community afraid to return to their homeland, specific instances of human rights abuse against Hindus may be few and far between. The Institute for War and Peace Reporting, in its detailed coverage of Afghanistan, does not point out to any particular acts of abuse against Hindus. Instead, they report that the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission has investigated over 2,500 cases of human rights violations since it began functioning in June 2002^{xiv}.

Afghan Hindus who are refugees in India have sought to become naturalized citizens of India. More than 8,000 Afghan refugees in India are of Hindu or Sikh faiths. Many of them are culturally and socially integrated in the Indian way of life, and because of the continuing violence and poor security guarantees, Afghan Hindus believe that naturalized Indian citizenship is their best long-term solution. Considering the plight of these refugees, the Indian government's proposal to substantially increase in the application fee for naturalization from 2,100 rupees (US\$49) to 15,000 rupees (US\$347) is particularly onerous and inexplicable.^{xv}

The movement to democratize Afghanistan has not taken into consideration the existential challenges for Afghan Hindus, Sikhs and other minorities. A solitary Wolesi Jirga (lower house of parliament) seat has been reserved for them^{xvi}.

Violations of Constitution and UN Covenants

Afghanistan's accession to the UN's International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights took place on April 24, 1983. Afghanistan also agreed to the UN's International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

Afghanistan ratified a new Constitution on January 4, 2005. The country's new Constitution pledges to "abide by the UN charter, international treaties, international conventions that Afghanistan has signed, and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights."

According to Article 2 of the new Constitution, Islam is declared to be the "sacred religion" of the State, but "followers of other religions are free to exercise their faith and perform their religious rites within the limits of the provisions of law." This freedom of religion is contradicted by Article 3, which states, "In Afghanistan, no law can be contrary to the beliefs and provisions of the sacred religion of Islam." According to the US State Department, "Militants sometimes harassed foreign missionaries and other religiously oriented organizations...Sikhs and Hindus returning to the country faced difficulties in obtaining housing and land in Kabul and other provinces. Both

communities did not receive land on which to cremate their dead.” While the new government of Afghanistan is a step up from the rule of the Taliban, the interests and safety of Afghan minorities are far from secure.

Conclusion

Hindus in Afghanistan have a long history, predating the arrival of Islam. The government of Afghanistan needs to further protect its Hindu minority from persecution, and in particular, Hindu children from public ridicule. Foreign governments must desist from involuntary deportation of Hindus to Afghanistan because violence and persecution persists. India can help refugees by reducing the application fee for naturalization.

People's Republic of Bangladesh



Figure 2: Map of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. Highlighted in yellow is Chittagong, a district with high-levels of violence against Hindus.

Area: 144,000 sq km

Population: 147,365,352 (July 2006 est.)

Languages: Bangla (official, also known as Bengali), English

Location: Southern Asia, bordering the Bay of Bengal, between Burma and India^{xvii}

Introduction

Bangladesh was created after the India-Pakistan War of 1971, a conflict—elaborated in this report—that was preceded by the massacre of an estimated two million East Pakistani citizens and the ethnic cleansing of 10 million (mainly Hindus), who fled to India from that country. In the summary of his report dated November 1, 1971, US Senator Edward Kennedy (D - Massachusetts) wrote:

Field reports to the U.S. Government, countless eye-witness journalistic accounts, reports of International agencies such as World Bank and additional information available to the subcommittee document the reign of terror which grips East Bengal (East Pakistan). Hardest hit have been members of the Hindu community who have been robbed of their lands and shops, systematically slaughtered, and in some places, painted with

yellow patches marked ‘H’. All of this has been officially sanctioned, ordered and implemented under martial law from Islamabad.^{xviii}

Quite remarkably, this genocide has been largely erased from public memory and the perpetrators escaped unpunished though identified in an official report. According to Saleem Samad, journalist and human rights observer^{xix}, with the normal rate of population growth, the Hindu population in Bangladesh in 1991 should have been 32.5 million. The actual population was 12.5 million. By this calculation, **the number of Hindus missing from Bangladesh over two decades, ending in 1991, is already 20 million.**

Initially, Bangladesh adopted a constitution with its basic structure ensuring “Nationalism, Secularism, Socialism, and Democracy.” But on April 23, 1977, the Constitution was amended; Bangladesh renounced official secularism and its Constitution was re-adopted in the name of Islam and a new clause was appended: “The state shall endeavor to consolidate, preserve and strengthen fraternal relations among Muslim countries based on Islamic solidarity.” On June 9, 1988, the Constitution was amended again, making Islam the state religion and prescribing that the principle of absolute trust and faith in Allah would be the basis of all action.

The Decline of the Hindu Population

At the time of Partition in 1947, the Hindu population, in what is now Bangladesh, was about 31%.^{xx} By 1961, Hindus comprised 19% of the population. By 1974, the Hindu population had further reduced to 14%. And in 2002, it was estimated that the Hindu population was only about 9% of the total.^{xxi} By comparison, the Muslim population in India has grown from 10% of the total in 1947, to 13.2% in 2001.^{xxii}

Data indicate that the number of incidents of human rights abuse against Hindus during the 2005 calendar year continued at about the same rate as in 2004, and more seriously, the political situation in Bangladesh worsened with Islamic fundamentalist and extremist forces becoming more bold and entrenched in society. Observers fear that Bangladesh may be headed the Taliban way as in Afghanistan. Charles Tannock, Vice-President of the Human Rights subcommittee of the European Parliament, wrote in a July 21, 2005 editorial that, “The world cannot afford a second Afghanistan in Bangladesh, where Huji (Harakat-ul Mujahideen Bangladesh or HuJI-B -- Movement of Islamic Holy war/Bangladesh) members are believed to have given sanctuary to many Taliban fighters after the fall of their regime... All of Asia’s powers, including China and Japan, will have to play a part in stopping Bangladesh’s drift into fanaticism and chaos. The rest of the world should support them before it is too late”^{xxiii}. Tannock points out that a massive rise in the number of *madrasas* (Islamic seminaries) “financed by Saudi and Gulf money — totaling roughly 64,000 and operating under the same fundamentalist Deobandi Islam that inspired the Taliban — is part of a clear effort to change Bangladesh’s culture of religious tolerance.” In a scathing news analysis, Chris Blackburn writes that Bangladesh has become Osama bin Laden’s new haven^{xxiv}.

In a paper published by the Ekatturer Ghatak Dalal Nirmul Committee (the committee for annihilation of collaborators of 1971), it is reported that at least ten thousand cases of human rights abuse against minorities have taken place in Bangladesh since the Bangladesh National Party (BNP), with Khaleda Zia as president, came to power in 2001. The 2,760 page paper alleges that the attacks against religious minorities and ethnic sects, which began during the 2001 general elections, “have not stopped even after 1,500 days.”^{xxv} The editor of the report, Shahriar Kabir, said that people did not disclose many of the incidents fearing further attacks and harassment. Shahriar Kabir was held in detention and subjected to torture between late November 2001 and late January 2002 after he visited India to interview Bangladeshi Hindu families who had fled persecution in Bangladesh after the general elections of October 2001.

Echoing these fears, a recent report says that the ruling party in Bangladesh, despite outlawing two of the fundamentalist groups, continues to sponsor these Islamic outfits. The BNP, the dominant party in the coalition government that was formed in 2001, outlawed the Jama’at ul-Mujahedeen Bangladesh (JMB), or the Bangladesh Assembly of Holy Warriors, and the HuJI-B in 2005, following bomb attacks in August, November and December. However, “the JMB and HuJI-B continue to enjoy broad latitude, largely because they retain the backing of the Jamaat-e-Islami Bangladesh (JIB) and Islami Oikya Jote (IOJ). Both parties, which are part of the ruling administration and forceful advocates of a Sharia system, have studiously worked to limit the scope of measures aimed at disrupting the activities of fundamentalist Islamists”^{xxvi}.

Buttressing the fears of observers, these Islamic fundamentalist groups, which have been partners of the ruling Bangladesh nationalist Party have called for Islamic rule in Bangladesh^{xxvii}. This has included a call for an Islamic judicial system, in the pursuit of which judges have been targeted and killed^{xxviii}. In a series of bombings to intimidate minorities and to force the government into precipitate action, temples, churches and monasteries were bombed in August 2005, and bombings on a larger scale were threatened^{xxix}.

Numerous attempts by the global community to engage the Bangladesh government and its representatives in dialogue have failed. In an address to the House of Lords in June 2005, for example, Lord Avebury accused the Bangladeshi High Commissioner in London, A.H. Mofazzal Karim, of lying and heckling at an event held at the School of Oriental and African Studies in London, to discuss the treatment of minorities in Bangladesh^{xxx}.

Bangladesh continues to use discriminatory laws against its minority populations, especially the Hindus. No attempt was made last year to revamp the Vested Property Return Bill (VPRB/2001), which was a subterfuge that promised to jettison the Vested Property Act (VPA/1972) and Enemy Property Act (EPA/1965) that officially designated Hindus as “enemies” and was used to confiscate land and property belonging to Hindus.

Police and armed forces have even targeted human rights activists^{xxxi}, says Amnesty International. The Amnesty International report provides information on the abuses that

human rights activists face. The report notes that in 1998, the United Nations general assembly recognized human rights defenders, and their rights and responsibilities. In this context, Amnesty International presented the Bangladesh government, in March 2005, a report on the abuses and harassment of human rights activists in Bangladesh. Three months after receiving the report, the government had not responded.

The Amnesty International report says that human rights activists “have been arbitrarily arrested and detained in apparent retaliation for their non-violent criticism of the authorities. Such detainees have usually been tortured or ill-treated while in custody.” Such arrest and ill treatment violate international law, in particular, Articles 9 and 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (CCPR) as well as Article 12 of the Declaration on Human Rights Defenders. We note that torture and other forms of cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment are prohibited under international law, including the CCPR (Article 7) and the Convention against Torture. The right to be free from torture and ill treatment is a fundamental principle of international law. It is also guaranteed in the Constitution of Bangladesh, and as such, Bangladesh is obligated under international law and its Constitution to prevent torture and ill-treatment.

Journalists have been harassed and abused, and a number of them have been killed in the line of duty. Gautam Das, a Staff Reporter of *Dainik Samakal*, was murdered in his office on November 17, 2005^{xxxii}. The Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ) has identified Bangladesh as the most dangerous country in the region for journalists to work^{xxxiii}. The JMB specifically threatened 22 journalists, according to a recent CPJ report^{xxxiv}. In a March 2005 letter to Prime Minister Khaleda Zia, the CPJ said that violence against Bangladeshi journalists has gone unchecked^{xxxv}. A long list of attacks on and threats against the media in 2005 has been published by the CPJ^{xxxvi}.

The rape of Hindu and tribal women, which included gang rapes that lead to murder, was another violent feature of the abuse of minorities in Bangladesh in 2005. At least thirty-nine incidents of rape can be tracked in the data list included in the annexure to this report, and in many instances the report simply states “many women were raped,” thus giving us little information about the magnitude of the crime. Numerous Hindu girls and women were kidnapped, and there is strong suspicion that those kidnappings could have ended in rape, murder, or forcibly induced conversion to Islam.

The murder of men and women, the beatings, harassment, kidnapping, acid thrown on individuals, attacks on temples as well as worship centers, looting of gold and jewelry, and the occupation of land constitute the daily litany of human rights abuses against the Bangladesh Hindu minority, as well as (but to a lower extent) the tribal groups, Christians and Buddhists. In all, 480 incidents of human rights abuses against Hindus were recorded by BHBCOP, with one strange lull in October 2005 when they recorded only eight incidents during the month as opposed to the monthly average of 40 to 50 incidents.

A Hindu priest, Gopal Chandra Barman, 60, was murdered in the Narsingdi District of Bangladesh on October 18, 2005. The priest of the Kali Mandir at Shibpur was found murdered, and the dead body traced in a river three days after he was kidnapped on

October 18, *The Daily Ittefaq* reported on October 24. It was also reported that the deity in the temple, worth about ten million taka (approximately US\$150,000), was missing.^{xxxvii} The attack on temples, the destruction of deities in Hindu homes, the targeting of Hindu festivals and sacred ceremonies seem to correlate to the massive increase in the number of *madrasas* (Islamic seminaries) in Bangladesh financed by Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states. According to Tannock, there are nearly sixty-four thousand *madrasas* in Bangladesh “operating under the same fundamentalist Deobandi Islam that inspired the Taliban”.^{xxxviii}

Accelerating the trend towards Islamization are the newly returned Bangladeshi migrant workers from the Gulf States who have brought with them the radical Wahhabi and Salafi teachings, says Tannock. He says that a radical group led by a man calling himself Bangla Bhai, in 2004, attempted an Islamist revolution in several provinces bordering India, supported by local police and ten thousand followers. Tannock’s observation that “Hindus, Ahmadiyyas, and tribal people in the Chittagong hills, fearful for their safety, have been leaving the country in droves” is supported by evidence we provided in last year’s report as well as those we have included in this report. Bangla Bhai, it is reported, was a member of the Jamaat Islami (JI) party, a coalition partner of the ruling party and formerly an employee of the Saudi Embassy in Dhaka. He is the President of Jagroto Muslim Janata Bangladesh (JMJB) party. When the World Bank arranged a meeting of donors in Washington, D.C. on March 24, 2005, the Bangladesh government hurriedly banned two terrorist groups, the JMJB and the JMB (Jamatul Mujahideen Bangladesh), and it ordered the arrest of Bangla Bhai, the leader of JMJB, and A. Galib, leader of the JMB and a professor of Islamic Studies at the Rajshahi University. However, Bangla Bhai remained absconding and the government claimed that he could not be traced. When newspapers published reports and photographs of Bangla Bhai’s meetings with senior officials, including Cabinet Ministers, the government remained silent. According to the *New York Times*, “The Bangladeshi government’s arrest warrant doesn’t seem to have made much difference... The government is far away in Dhaka, and is in any case divided on precisely this question of how much Islam and politics should mix”.^{xxxix}

Documented Attacks on Hindus in Bangladesh between December 1, 2004 and November 30, 2005 (See Appendix B for complete details)^{xli}

As in the past year we have relied on Bangladesh-based human rights organizations for data on human rights abuses. The chief provider of information was the Bangladesh Hindu Bouddha Christian Oikiya Parishad - Bangladesh Hindu, Buddhist and Christian Unity Council (BHBCOP)^{xlii}.

December 2004:

There were 39 documented incidents of human rights abuse against Hindus during December 2004.^{xlii}

Rape	3
Murder	3
Attacks on Hindu temples	5
Land confiscation/Forcible eviction	17
Assault/theft/looting/intimidation	11
<hr/>	
TOTAL	39

January 2005:

There were 36 documented incidents of human rights abuse against Hindus during January 2005:

Rape	3
Murder	3
Attacks on Hindu temples	11
Land confiscation/Forcible eviction	7
Assault/theft/looting/intimidation	12
<hr/>	
TOTAL	36

February 2005:

There were 34 documented incidents of human rights abuse against Hindus during February 2005:

Rape	3
Murder	2
Kidnap	1
Attacks on Hindu temples	9
Land confiscation/Forcible eviction	10
Assault/theft/looting/intimidation	9
<hr/>	
TOTAL	34

March 2005:

There were 43 documented incidents of human rights abuse against Hindus during March 2005:

Rape	4
Murder	7
Kidnap	1
Attacks on Hindu temples	6
Journalist threatened	1
Land confiscation/Forcible eviction	11
Assault/theft/looting/intimidation	13
<hr/>	
TOTAL	43

April 2005:

There were 44 documented incidents of human rights abuse against Hindus during April 2005:

Rape	2
Murder	10
Kidnap	5
Attacks on Hindu temples	10
Land confiscation/Forcible eviction	12
Attack/theft/looting/intimidation	5
<hr/>	
TOTAL	44

May 2005:

There were 41 documented incidents of human rights abuse against Hindus during May 2005:

Rape	3
Murder	6
Kidnap	1
Attacks on Hindu temples	6
Land confiscation/Forcible eviction	8
Attack/theft/looting/intimidation	17
<hr/>	
TOTAL	41

June 2005:

There were 47 documented incidents of human rights abuse against Hindus during June 2005:

Rape	7
Murder	2
Kidnap	2
Attacks on Hindu temples	6
Land confiscation/Forcible eviction	14
Attack/theft/looting/intimidation	16
<hr/>	
TOTAL	47

July 2005:

There were 47 documented incidents of human rights abuse against Hindus during July 2005:

Rape	3
Murder	8
Kidnap	6
Attacks on Hindu temples	2
Land confiscation/Forcible eviction	9
Attack/theft/looting/intimidation	19
<hr/> TOTAL	47

August 2005:

There were 49 documented incidents of human rights abuse against Hindus during August 2005:

Rape	4
Murder	6
Kidnap	3
Attacks on Hindu temples	5
Land confiscation/Forcible eviction	9
Attack/theft/looting/intimidation	22
<hr/> TOTAL	49

September 2005:

There were 50 documented incidents of human rights abuse against Hindus during September 2005:

Rape	3
Murder	1
Kidnap	3
Attacks on Hindu temples	10
Land confiscation/Forcible eviction	16
Attack/theft/looting/intimidation	17
<hr/> TOTAL	50

October 2005:

There were eight documented incidents of human rights abuse against Hindus during October 2005:

Rape	1
Murder	1
Kidnap	1
Attacks on Hindu temples	1
Land confiscation/Forcible eviction	1
Attack/theft/looting/intimidation	3
<hr/> TOTAL	8

November 2005:

There were 42 documented incidents of human rights abuse against Hindus during November 2005:

Rape	3
Murder	3
Kidnap	6
Attacks on Hindu temples	7
Land confiscation/Forcible eviction	6
Attack/theft/looting/intimidation	17
<hr/> TOTAL	42

There were a total of 480 documented incidents of human rights abuse against Hindus in Bangladesh between December 2004 and November 2005. Unfortunately, many of incidents of human rights abuse against minorities are either not reported to the authorities or not properly documented by the authorities. Thus, an exact number of violations is difficult to obtain.

Violations of Constitution and UN Covenants

The Constitution of Bangladesh is designed to protect human rights to all persons living in the country, regardless of race, religion, or sex. Article 11 of the Constitution explicitly states, “The Republic shall be a democracy in which fundamental human rights and freedoms and respect for the dignity and worth of the human person shall be guaranteed.” Article 28 provides that “The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race caste, sex or place of birth,” while Article 31 states that the protection of the law is “the inalienable right of every citizen, wherever he may be.” The violence against Bangladeshi journalists, the rape of Hindu and tribal women, and the attacks against minorities and human rights activists have all gone unchecked despite the constitutional assurance of equal protection under the law. Moreover, the constitution provides freedom of religion to all of its citizens in Article 41, which states, “Every citizen has the right to profess, practice or propagate any religion [and] every religious community or denomination has the right to establish, maintain and manage its religious institutions.” Clearly, the attacks on Hindu temples, the destruction

of Hindu deities, and the disruption of Hindu festivals, are in direct violation of this basic constitutional guarantee of religious freedom.

In addition to Bangladesh's constitutional human right guarantees, its accession to the United Nation's International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (CCPR) took place on January 1, 1999. According to Article 2 of the CCPR, "Each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes to respect and to ensure to all individuals within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction the rights recognized in the present Covenant, without distinction of any kind, such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status." Similar to Article 41 of Bangladesh's Constitution, CCPR Article 18 states, "Everyone shall have the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion. This right shall include freedom to have or to adopt a religion or belief of his choice, and freedom, either individually or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in worship, observance, practice and teaching." And most importantly, Article 27 maintains, "In those States in which ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities exist, persons belonging to such minorities shall not be denied the right, in community with the other members of their group, to enjoy their own culture, to profess and practice their own religion, or to use their own language." As demonstrated throughout this report, far from being protected, the ethnic and religious minorities within Bangladesh are being harassed, pillaged, raped, and driven from their homes with no corrective action by the government. Although Bangladesh agreed to this international covenant over seven years ago, its government has yet to enforce the rights to which the CCPR aims to provide.

Bangladesh has also agreed to the UN's International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms for Racial Discrimination, which defines "racial discrimination" as "any distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference based on race, color, descent, or national or ethnic origin which has the purpose or effect of nullifying or impairing the recognition, enjoyment or exercise, on an equal footing, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural or any other field of public life." Article 2 of the Convention states, "Each State Party undertakes to engage in no act or practice of racial discrimination against persons, groups of persons or institutions and to ensure that all public authorities and public institutions, national and local, shall act in conformity with this obligation." The VPRB/2001 is in clear violation of Article 2 of the Convention as it is a form of racial discrimination, which directly targets minority groups within Bangladesh, particularly Hindus. Again, no attempts have been made by the Bangladesh government to rectify this discrimination.

Conclusion

The Bangladesh Government, under sustained international pressure, has made cosmetic changes in government regulations and partial and ineffectual efforts to arrest Islamist killers, including some from its own ruling coalition groups. Two radical Islamist groups, the JMJB and the JMB, have also been banned. But piecemeal legislation and symbolic arrests of a few individuals will not be enough to reverse the dangerous drift of the country toward radical Islamization, certainly an ominous sign for the already oppressed and diminishing Hindu minority community. The Bangladesh Government has made no

moves to abrogate the Vested Property Return Bill (VPRB). The Bangladesh Government must implement the following to credibly improve the human rights situation in that country:

- The Vested Property Act (VPA), as an encroachment on the law of inheritance, must be explicitly abolished;
- A list containing details (name, address, amount of land and other assets dispossessed by type and year of dispossession, and current status) of those affected by Enemy Property Act (EPA/VPA) must be published by the Government;
- All activities related to the identification and enlistment of any property as vested must be banned;
- All vested property under government custody must be returned to the original owners or their legal heirs who are permanent residents of Bangladesh;
- Property must not be seized from any non-Muslim in Bangladesh under the vested property administration if the owners of the property, or their legal inheritors, are in possession of that property;
- All ninety-nine-year leases of vested properties must be declared null and void, and the ownership rights of the original owners or their inheritors restored;
- All vested temple property and places of cremation must be un-vested and brought under public trust;
- The law of inheritance must be enforced with adequate provision for inheritance by female heirs.

Rabindra Ghosh, a Bangladesh human rights activist, has discussed the imperatives above.^{xliii}

HAF supports the call by the British group, The International Bangladesh Foundation, led by Lord Dholakia and Lord Avebury. The foundation has urged the following:^{xliv}

- That the Government of Bangladesh should establish an Inspectorate of Madrasas, and close down those which are being used to incite the commission of criminal offences and communal hatred;
- That preparations be made, and appropriate reforms instituted, to ensure a free and fair election under a neutral administration, conducted by an independent election commission along with the interim government, to be chosen in consultation with the Opposition;
- That the Government of Bangladesh ensures the independence of the Judiciary, and prevents and reverses party politicization of the police, administration, the judiciary and other important institutions;
- That the Government of Bangladesh repeals the 5th and 8th amendment of the Constitution and the anti-minority and racist laws such as the vested property legislation;
- That the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) Peace Accord of 1997 be implemented and the demographic transformation of the CHT under military occupation be ended;
- That the Government of Bangladesh in accordance with the constitutional rights of the people, provides equal rights to all minorities;

- That the Government of Bangladesh establishes a permanent and independent commission for the promotion of ethnic, gender and religious equality;
- That donors, including the World Bank, USAID, the European Union and others, ask the Bangladesh government to concentrate on good governance, and in particular, on the maintenance of stable democracy in Bangladesh, based on respect for human rights, the rule of law and the independence of the judiciary; and
- That an international civil society network be established to monitor the progress of Bangladesh towards compliance with international human rights standards, to make representations to governments and to the UN Human Rights Commission and to hold further meetings.

As HAF noted in its first report,^{xlv} attacks against Hindus in Bangladesh constitute the most serious threat to the Hindu community anywhere in the world. This reality is confirmed in the current report as well. Bangladesh was created after the India-Pakistan War of 1971, that was preceded by the massacre of an estimated two million East Pakistani citizens and the ethnic cleansing of nearly 10 million (mostly Hindus) who fled to India. The Hindu population in Bangladesh has been reduced from about 31% in 1947 to about 9% now. The assumption of power in 2001 by a coalition government led by the BNP and headed by Begum Khaleda Zia, has led to an increased assault on religious and ethnic minorities in Bangladesh, and fears that Bangladesh is becoming the new center for Islamic radicalism and terrorism have been expressed by human rights observers and media worldwide. The human rights situation in Bangladesh is grave overall, and Hindus are the most oppressed minority.

Republic of the Fiji Islands

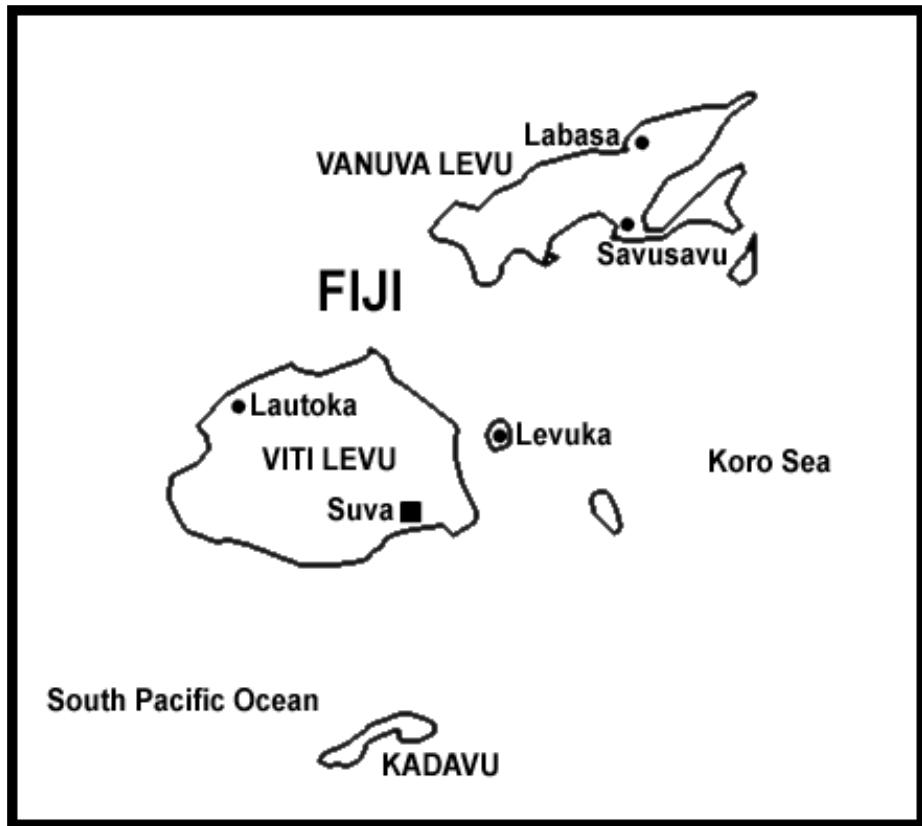


Figure 3: Map of the Republic of the Fiji Islands.

Area: 18,270 sq km

Population: 905,949 (July 2006 est.)

Languages: English (official), Fijian, Hindi

Location: Oceania, island group in the South Pacific Ocean, about two-thirds of the way from Hawaii to New Zealand^{xlvi}

Introduction

Fiji consists of over 300 islands, 100 of which are inhabited. Most of the population is concentrated on the main island of Viti Levu. According to the CIA fact book^{xlvii}, Fiji became an independent nation in 1970, after nearly a century of British rule. Today's ethnic Fijians are descendants of people who arrived in the 17th century from Southeast Asia. The first European visitor was the Dutch explorer Abel Tasman, who arrived in 1643. Not until the 19th Century did the Europeans permanently settle on the islands. Indo-Fijians are descendants of contract laborers brought to the islands by the British in the 19th century. The islands came under British control as a colony in 1874 and became independent in 1970.

Fijians have experienced turbulent governance with democratic rule interrupted by two military coups in 1987. A primary causative factor for the coups in both cases was

demagogic manipulation of the fears of the Christian majority Melanesian-Polynesian population that the government was dominated by the Indian community. The military coup leader Maj. Gen. Sitiveni Rabuka formally declared Fiji a republic on October 6, 1987. A 1990 constitution favored native Melanesian control of Fiji, but led to heavy Indian emigration; the population loss resulted in economic difficulties, but ensured that Melanesians became the majority. Amendments enacted in 1997 made the constitution more equitable. Free and peaceful elections in 1999 resulted in a government led by an Indo-Fijian, but a coup in May 2000 that again appealed to anti-Hindu ethno-religious insecurities ushered in a prolonged period of political turmoil. Parliamentary elections held in August 2001 provided Fiji with a democratically elected government and gave a mandate to the government of Prime Minister Laisenia Qarase.

Among the three major religions in Fiji, there are 471,093 Christians, 344,260 Hindus, and 47,475 Muslims. The largest Christian denomination is the Methodists with 174,304 members^{xlviii}. The Roman Catholic Church and Protestant denominations also have significant followings. The Methodist Church is supported by the majority of the country's chiefs and remains influential in the ethnic Fijian community, particularly in rural areas.

Religion runs largely along ethnic lines. The population is split largely between two main ethnic groups: Indigenous Fijians constitute approximately 51%, and Indo-Fijians constitute 44%. Most Indo-Fijians practice Hinduism; most indigenous Fijians follow Christianity. The European community is predominantly Christian. Other ethnic communities include Chinese and European persons.

Hindus are the second largest religious community in Fiji constituting approximately 38% of the total population, and approximately 85% of the Indian community^{xlix}. Hindus were initially brought to Fiji in 1879 by the British colonists, as part of the indentured labor system to work on the sugar cane plantations. This brutal practice, akin to slavery, was finally abolished in 1916, but discrimination against Hindus has continued, abetted by the state.

During British rule, socio-economic preeminence and advantages were accorded mostly to those Indians who had converted to Christianity, and after independence in 1970, ministerial positions in the cabinet were only offered to the Fijian Christian members of parliament. The progressive Prime Minister Dr. Timoci Bavadra temporarily abrogated this practice in 1987, but after military coups in May and October of the same year, Fiji reverted to old discriminatory practices.¹

The 1990 Constitution under Sitiveni Rabuka effectively barred any Hindu from holding the office of the Prime Minister. However, continued international pressure and domestic unrest resulted in the revision of the Constitution in 1997. The Constitution review, led by Sir Paul Reeves, removed the discriminatory practices embedded in the Constitution thereby paving the way for a new era in Fijian political history.

The subsequent 1999 elections saw the emergence of the first Hindu Prime Minister, Mahendra Chaudhary, who was overthrown a year later by a Fijian fanatic and U.S.-educated failed businessman, George Speight. Since 2000, violence against Hindus has increased and threatened their fundamental right to practice their faith. As the latest Amnesty International report on Fiji notes, “Discrimination against ethnic minorities was evident in plans for an indigenous Trust Fund and in the appointment of indigenous Fijians to almost all chief executive posts in the public service.”^{li}

Status of Human Rights of Hindus in Fiji, 2005

As in previous years, in 2005 the Hindu community in Fiji continued to face threats against their welfare and well-being. The Hindu community faced a three-fold struggle against their faith. Since the practitioners of Hindu faith are predominantly Indians, racist attacks by the extremist Fijian Nationalists too often culminated into violence against the institutions of Hinduism. According to official reports, attacks on Hindu institutions increased by 14% compared to 2004.^{lii} Hindus and Hinduism, being labeled the “outside others,” especially in the aftermath of the May 2000 coup, have been victimized by Fijian fundamentalist and nationalists who wish to create a theocratic Christian state in Fiji. This intolerance of Hindus has found expression in anti-Hindu speeches and destruction of temples, the two most common forms of immediate and direct violence against Hindus. Between 2001 and April 2005, one hundred cases of temple attacks have been registered with the police.^{liii} The alarming increase of temple destruction has spread fear and intimidation among the Hindu minorities and has hastened immigration to neighboring Australia and New Zealand.

Secondly, organized religious institutions, such as the Methodist Church of Fiji, have repeatedly called for the creation of a theocratic Christian State and have propagated anti-Hindu sentiment. The Methodist Church of Fiji specifically objects to the constitutional protection of minority religious communities such as Hindus and Muslims.^{liv} During Easter celebrations in March 2005, the Christian fundamentalist leader, Reverend Ame Tugaue of the Methodist Church declared, “Because if God does get angry with the heathens, Christians will be punished because they allowed the worship of idols and other lesser gods in Fiji.”^{lv} It must be noted that the Fiji Methodist Church supported the 1987 military coup and endorsed the coup leader’s initiative calling for forceful conversion of Hindus to Christianity.

Thirdly, the current government of Fiji, led by the Fijian nationalist SDL party (the *Soqosoqo ni Duavata ni Lewenivanua* or United Fiji Party, launched on May 9, 2001), has granted preferential treatment to the members of the Christian community over Hindus and Muslims. For example, in December 2005, the Prime Minister’s office announced that US\$52,000 would be spent to provide security during Benny Hinn’s three-day evangelical crusade in January 2006.^{lvi} Unfortunately, no such protection has been offered to Hindu leaders.

The current government presented the “Truth and Reconciliation” (TRC) Bill during the June 2005 parliamentary sitting, which would provide the government with sweeping powers to grant amnesty to the 2000 coup leaders. Progressive Fijians and Hindu leaders

vehemently objected to this bill. Hindus were most affected by the attempted 2000 coup because the ravaging violence in the immediate aftermath of the rebel takeover directly targeted Hindus in urban, as well as the remote regions of the country. Hindu priest Moti Chandra Maharaj told the Sector Standing on Justice, Law and Order that the “Government wants more coups and mutinies and the motive of this Bill is to release the coup makers of the year 2000.”^{lvii} The Bill itself is opposed by the Fiji Military Forces (FMF) and the police who see this as undermining their authority to successfully prosecute and punish the criminals of the 2000 coup.

For the Hindu minorities, 2005 was a critical year, and the lack of internal Hindu organizational infrastructure and international support added to their continued struggles. State favoritism of Christianity, and systematic attacks on temples, are some of the greatest threats faced by Fijian Hindus. Despite the creation of a human rights commission^{lviii}, the plight of Hindus in Fiji continues to be precarious.

Documented attacks on Hindus in Fiji between January 1, 2005 to December 31, 2005

January 2005:

- January 27, 2005: A Hindu temple located in Newtown Nasinu was vandalized for the fifth time. The thieves broke into the Shri Ram Krishna temple at around midnight and escaped with US\$2000 worth of musical instruments and other religious accessories. This event was devastating for the Hindu community in this impoverished area as thieves in 2003 had stolen equipment worth US\$1300. The painstaking effort to replace the materials was undermined by the 2005 theft and vandalism.^{lix}
- A Hindu temple was attacked in Makoi, resulting in the destruction of Hindu deities and sacred scriptures.^{lx}

February 2005:

- Sri Siva Subramaniyam temple in Nadi was vandalized and plundered by thieves.^{lxi}

March 2005:

- March 27, 2005: Rev. Ame Tugaue of the Methodist Church declared during Easter celebrations: “Because if God does get angry with the heathens, Christians will be punished because they allowed the worship of idols and other lesser gods in Fiji.”^{lxii}
- March 28, 2005: Thieves tried breaking into a Hindu temple early Easter Sunday morning.^{lxiii}

April 2005:

- April 12, 2005: Thieves broke into a Hindu temple in Nasinu and destroyed the Hindu deities.^{lxiv}
- April 18, 2005: During the Hindu festival of Sri Ram Navami, the Kabir Panth temple in Kinoya Nasinu was attacked and vandalized. Hindu scriptures were torn during the attack. Hindu leader Dr. Kamlesh Arya criticized the government for failing to stop the attack on the Hindus. This was the third attack on a Hindu temple in April.^{lxv}

May 2005:

- May 16, 2005: Hindu Priest Anil Sharma urged greater religious tolerance as the Laucala Bay Temple, which had been a target of desecration, was opened after renovations.^{lxvi}
- May 26, 2005: Hindu Priest Vinay Sharma urged the Police Commissioner Andrew Huges to personally investigate his wife's allegations of attempted rape after local police failed to take action.^{lxvii}

June 2005:

- June 13, 2005: Dr. Kamlesh Arya raised the issue of continued attack on temples as he addressed the 88th annual Arya Samaj conference at the Arya College in Nakasi (Arya Samaj is the oldest Hindu institution in Fiji).^{lxviii}
- June 30, 2005: Villager Chandrika Prasad urged Christian leaders to preach tolerance among its members after his village temple was attacked and desecrated.^{lxix}

July 2005:

- In a report, Fiji Resource Owners Association indicated that Hindus will lose the right to scatter ashes in the ocean if the “customary fishing ownership” is returned to the indigenous Fijians. Scattering of ashes after cremating dead bodies is an integral part of Hindu custom and has been going on since the arrival of Hindus in Fiji.^{lx} However, certain government branches are contending that the fishing ownership right be returned to the native Fijians thereby abolishing the Hindu right to use the sea for religious purposes.

August 2005:

- Police Commissioner Andrew Hughes confirmed in a August 26, 2005 report that a prominent politician has been implicated in the spate of Hindu temple burnings during the immediate aftermath of the 2000 coup.^{lxxi}

September 2005:

- September 10, 2005: The Shiva Hindu Temple in Nawaicoba, Nadi was broken into and vandalized. Musical instruments were stolen.^{lxxii}

October 2005:

- A law was passed to curb the crime of sacrilege, but only after it was amended to include all religious organizations. The motion was originally aimed at curbing the rise in the number of crimes of sacrilege committed against Hindu temples. The Attorney-general, Qoroniasi Bale, moved to amend the motion to include other religious organizations apart from the Hindu faith.^{lxxiii}

November 2005:

- No attacks on Hindu temples or property were reported.

December 2005:

- No attacks on Hindu temples or property were reported.

Violations of Constitution and UN Covenants

Although the Constitution of Fiji establishes the separation of religion and State, the US State Department mentioned in its Report on Human Rights Practices of Fiji that, “prominent figures in the Methodist Church and allied political parties continue to advocate for the establishment of a Christian state.” Section 30 of the Constitution limits the right of freedom of expression to protect “the reputation, privacy, dignity, rights or freedoms of other persons, including the right to be free from hate speech, whether directed against individuals or groups” and to “prevent attacks on the dignity of individuals, groups or communities or respected offices or institutions in a manner likely to promote ill will between races or communities or the oppression of, or discrimination against, any person or persons.” Unfortunately, the Fijian government is not upholding this constitutional guarantee as Christian groups condemn Hindus as “idol worshippers” and promote anti-Hindu sentiment that clearly advances “ill will between communities.” Section 35, which is not supported by the Methodist Church, states, “(1) Every person has the right to freedom of conscience, religion and belief. (2) Every person has the right, either individually or in community with others, and both in public and in private, to manifest his or her religion or belief in worship, observance, practice or teaching.” Despite these constitutional assurances, Hindu temples continue to be looted, vandalized and desecrated at an alarming rate by Fijian Christian groups. The Fijian government must take a strong stance to enforce the laws of its own Constitution.

Although Fiji has not taken any action toward ratifying or signing the UN’s International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (CCPR), it has agreed to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. Again, the government is not upholding its succession to this convention as Hindus and Muslims continue to be targets of Fijian Christian nationalists.

Conclusion

Hindus in Fiji continue to be targeted with violence against them and their temples. The Fijian government is not doing enough to protect the minority Hindu population from such attacks and from anti-Hindu speeches by Fijian military and government officials, and leaders of various Christian movements in Fiji, particularly the Methodist Church. The government must stop giving preferential treatment to members of the Christian community. Finally, it should repeal the “Truth and Reconciliation” Bill and successfully prosecute and punish the criminals of the 2000 coup.

Islamic Republic of Pakistan



Figure 4: Map of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

Area: 778,720 sq km

Population: 165,803,560 (July 2006 est.)

Languages: Punjabi 48%, Sindhi 12%, Siraiki (a Punjabi variant) 10%, Pashtu 8%, Urdu (official) 8%, Balochi 3%, Hindko 2%, Brahui 1%, Other 8% (mainly English – the official and lingua franca of Pakistani elite and most government ministries - and Burushaski)

Location: Southern Asia, bordering the Arabian Sea, between India on the east and Iran and Afghanistan on the west and China in the north

Introduction

Pakistan is bordered on the south by the Arabian Sea, India on the east, and Afghanistan and Iran in the west. The violent Muslim demand for a separate homeland resulted in the carving of Pakistan from India at the time of the British departure in 1947.

At the time of Partition in 1947, the Hindu population of Pakistan was estimated at approximately a quarter of the total population. For example, the population of Karachi, Pakistan in 1947 was 450,000, of which 51% was Hindu, and 42% was Muslim. By 1951, Karachi's population had increased to 1.137 million because of the influx of 600,000 Muslim refugees from India. In 1951, the Muslim population of Karachi was

96% and the Hindu population was 2%.^{lxxiv} In 1998, the Hindu population in all of Pakistan was 1.60%,^{lxxv} and the most recent census would certainly be expected to demonstrate consistent demographic trends and a further diminution in the Hindu population.

Pakistan's Constitution provides for freedom of religion. In practice, however, the government imposes limits on this freedom. Since Pakistan proclaimed itself an Islamic republic at the time of independence, Islam has become a core element of the national ideology. Thus, religious freedom is "subject to law, public order, and morality." Actions or speech deemed derogatory to Islam or to its Prophet are not protected. In addition, the Constitution requires that laws be consistent with Islam and imposes some elements of Koranic law on both Muslims and religious minorities, according to the U.S. State Department report on International Religious Freedom (report of 2004).^{lxxvi}

Except for the surprising appointment of a Hindu as acting Chief Justice of Pakistan's Supreme Court in 2005, almost no Hindu holds any public position of significance in government, military, business, or society.^{lxxvii} Government regulations and laws shaped by Islamic *Sharia* injunctions discriminate against the Hindu minority as well as other minorities in Pakistan. Section 295-C of the Pakistan penal code mandates the death sentence for blasphemy against the Prophet or desecration of the Koran. Dozens of blasphemy cases are pending in the courts, and the accused spend long periods in jails under brutal conditions once the accusation has been made, although most such allegations of desecration are the result of personal grudges. On March 24, 2005, Pakistan restored the discriminatory practice of mandating the mention of religious identity of individuals in all new passports. The Pakistan federal cabinet, with Prime Minister Shaukat Aziz in chair, directed the Ministry of Interior to reintroduce the rule after its repeal under the Zafaraullah Khan Jamali government. The move was seen as a concession to the Muttahida Majlis-e-Amal (MMA), a coalition of hard-line religious parties that support the Pakistan President General Pervez Musharraf.

Status of Human Rights in Pakistan, 2005

The rights of minorities continue to erode at an alarming pace in Pakistan. I.A. Rehman, Director of the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan, associates this erosion with the continued Islamization of Pakistan that President General Zia-ul-Haq initiated in the 1980s. Upon Pakistan's declaration as an Islamic republic, the rights of religious minorities, particularly Hindus, Christians, and Ahmadiyyas, diminished dramatically. These minorities live under the fear of threats to their lives and property, desecrations of their places of worship, and the Blasphemy Act that carries a penalty of death. Nuzzhat Shirin of the Aurat Foundation adds, "It's Muslims winning by intimidation. It's Muslims overcoming a culture by threatening it, by abducting young girls so that an entire community moves out or succumbs to the Muslim murderers."^{lxxviii}

Violence against Women

Violence against women continues throughout the world, but more so in Pakistan, particularly against Hindu women. Violence against women is rampant in the forms of rape, honor killings, and domestic abuse. In Pakistan, a woman is raped every two hours

on average, and at least ten women a day die in honor killings. Moreover, Pakistan's existing Hudood Ordinance is used to imprison thousands of women who report rapes. According to the Ordinance, a rape victim must present four male witnesses to the crime in order to prove the rape occurred. If the victim is unable to do so, she is at risk for being whipped for adultery because she has acknowledged illicit sex, which is banned in Islam. Despite repeated calls by women's rights and human rights groups for the reform and repeal of the Hudood Ordinance, the Pakistan government has yet to take action.

Hindus continue to be the target of kidnappings, rape, and intimidation in Pakistan. There are reports of desecration and destruction of Hindu temples and lands, theft and looting of Hindu property, discrimination, abuse, and abduction of Hindu females. Unfortunately, few reports about specific and targeted human rights abuses against Hindus are available, not only due to the continued decreasing population of Hindus in Pakistan, but also because reports of such attacks are either poorly covered in the local media or completely ignored.

A worrisome trend in Pakistan, particularly in the Sindh province, is that of Muslims kidnapping Hindu girls and forcing them to convert to Islam. One of the most egregious cases of intimidation and kidnapping of young Hindu women occurred in September 2005. On September 14, Hindu parents alleged that four men abducted their daughter in Sindh, and forced her to marry one of the accused and convert to Islam. The authorities arrested two of the abductors, but the court dismissed the case when the girl was forced to provide a legal statement that she willfully married and converted. Gayan Chand Singh, a legislator in Pakistan's Parliament, said that the kidnapping should be categorized as rape and should be registered as such an offense for the abductors.^{lxxix}

In a similar case, Sapna Giyanchand was taken to a shrine in the Shikarpur District by Shamsuddin Dasti, a Muslim married man and father. The custodian of the shrine, Maulvi Abdul Aziz converted Sapna to Islam, changed her name to Mehek, and married her to Dasti. When Sapna's case was presented in court, Muslim extremists deluged her with rose petals and chanted religious sayings. Sapna, terrified by the setting, could not manage to speak to her parents, who were also present in court. Aziz, also in attendance, is claimed to have said, "How can a Muslim girl live and maintain contact with kafirs [non-believers of Islam]?"^{lxxx}

In a recent investigative report it is described how young girls, as young as 12 or 13, have been kidnapped in Sindh, converted to Islam, and forcibly married to Muslim boys.^{lxxxi} "Kidnapping Hindu girls like this has become a normal practice. The girls are then forced to sign stamp[ed] papers stating that they've become Muslims," said Laljee Menghwar, a member of Karachi's Hindu Panchayat (council of village leaders). At least nineteen similar abduction cases have taken place in Karachi alone, and six in the Jacobabad and Larkana districts^{lxxxii}. Wasim Shahzad, the Minister of State for Interior, upset legislators in the National Assembly when he was quoted by the state-run APP news agency as saying, "These incidents are taking place to force the Hindus to leave Pakistan where they have been living for the past 5,000 years."^{lxxxiii}

In a shocking incident, it was reported that three young Hindu girls had suddenly converted to Islam. The three girls, Reena (21), Usha (19) and Rima (17) – daughters of Sanno Amra and Champa, a Hindu couple living in the Punjab Colony section of Karachi, Pakistan – went missing on October 18, 2005. According to a widely circulated report in the Pakistan newspaper *Dawn*, entitled “Conversion losses,” the London based Pakistani commentator, Irfan Hussain, described the shock experienced by Sanno Amra and Champa when they returned home after work on October 18, 2005 to discover their three daughters had unexpectedly disappeared. Only after desperate queries to the police, the parents received affidavits stating the daughters’ conversions to Islam. Private visits with their daughters, free from chaperones and even police officers that have supervised their only interactions thus far, have been consistently denied. After their disappearance from home, the girls have been living at a *madrassa* (Islamic seminary) in the vicinity of their home and may potentially be denied the freedom to return home.^{lxxxiv}

Earlier in 2005, Shazia Khalid, a doctor, reported that she was gang-raped in a government natural gas plant. Instead of providing her with medical treatment, officials drugged her into unconsciousness for three days and then transported her to a psychiatric hospital to prevent her from reporting the rape. Due to her persistence of reporting the rape, Khalid was placed under house arrest in Karachi. The police insinuated that the presence of cash in her house meant that she was working as a prostitute. Although her husband has stood by her, his grandfather was quoted as saying that Dr. Shazi disgraced the family and should be killed.^{lxxxv}

Although violence against women transcends their religion, it is disproportionately focused on Hindu women in Pakistan. In May 2005, a group of middle-class Pakistani women held a demonstration for equal rights in Lahore. In response, the police beat them and took them to police stations. In particular, they targeted Asma Jahangir, a U.N. special *rapporteur*, who is also the head of the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan. Ms. Jahangir said an intelligence official close to General Musharraf told the police to “teach the [expletive] a lesson [and] strip her in public.” The police tore her shirt off and tried to remove her trousers.^{lxxxvi}

Hindus targeted in Balochistan

Minorities, particularly Hindus and Ahmadiyas, continue to face a wave of violations in Balochistan, the area where Pakistan conducted its nuclear tests on the orders of President Musharraf in October 1999. The native Baluchs experience a severely degraded status since the occupation. Although the exact number is unknown, more than 5,000 Hindus were forced to escape from the unrest in Balochistan and enter Sindh in 2005. Militant Muslim groups have desecrated Hindu temples, set their homes on fire, and destroyed Hindu shops and property. Here too, Hindu females, particularly school students, are forcibly converted to Islam.^{lxxxvii}

On March 21, 2005, sixty civilians were killed and one hundred and fifty were injured in Dera Bugti, Balochistan when Pakistan’s Frontier Corps attacked the town with “artillery shelling, rockets, and indiscriminate machine gun fire.” Among those killed were innocent Hindu women and children as well as dozens of Bugti tribesmen.^{lxxxviii}

Depiction of Hinduism in School Textbooks

Extracts (translated from Urdu to English) from the government-sponsored textbooks approved by the National Curriculum Wing of the Federal Ministry of Education demonstrate the derogatory and inflammatory portrayal of Hinduism to the youth of Pakistan:^{lxxxix}

- Grade IV: “The religion of Hindus did not teach them good things, [and the] Hindus did not respect women.”
- Grade V: “The Hindu has always been an enemy of Islam.”
- Grade VI: “The Hindu setup was based on injustice and cruelty.”
- Grade VII: “Hindus always desired to crush the Muslims as a nation [and] several attempts were made by the Hindus to erase Muslim culture and civilization.”
- Grade VIII: “Before Islam people lived in untold misery all over the world.”
- Grade X: “Islam gives a message of peace and brotherhood...There is no such concept in Hinduism.”

Pakistan-based Terrorist Groups

The United Kingdom has banned five Pakistan based militant organizations: Harakat-ul-Jihad-ul-Islami, Jundallah, Khuddam ul-Islam, Lashkar-e Jhangvi (LeJ) and Sipah-e Sahab Pakistan (SSP). These groups are engaged in terrorist activities in Indian Kashmir and the rest of India.^{xc} The United States has also designated LeJ as a terrorist organization along with other Pakistan based organizations such as Harakat ul-Mujahidin (HuM), Jaish-e-Mohammed (JeM) and Lashkar-e-Tayyiba (LeT).^{xcii}

Militant Organization	Aim/Goal
Harakat-ul-Jihad-ul-Islami	Accession of the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir to Pakistan; Spread terror throughout India
Jundallah	Rejects democracy of even the most Islamic-oriented style; Establish Sharia law; Accession of the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir to Pakistan
Khuddam ul-Islam	Accession of Indian state of Jammu & Kashmir to Pakistan; Radical Islamist state in Pakistan; “Destroy” India and the US
Lashkar-e Jhangvi (LeJ)	Violently transform Pakistan into a Sunni state under the complete control of Sharia law; Declare all Shia as <i>kafirs</i> (infidels); Destruction of other religions, notably Hinduism, Judaism, and Christianity
Sipah-e Sahab Pakistan (SSP)	Violently transform Pakistan into a Sunni state under the complete control of Sharia law; Declare all Shia as <i>kafirs</i> (infidels); Destruction of other religions, notably Hinduism, Judaism, and Christianity
Harkat ul-Mujahidin (HuM)	Targets Indian troops, civilians in the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir, and Western interests
Jaish-e-Mohammed (JeM) (Army of Mohammed)	Accession of the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir with Pakistan; Targets Indian government and

	political leaders
Lashkar-e-Tayyiba (LeT) (Army of the Righteous)	Targets Indian troops and civilians in the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir

Violations of Constitution and UN Covenants

Pakistan's Constitution at face value guarantees fundamental human rights and equality in front of the law to its citizens. However, Article 19 of the Constitution states, "Every citizen shall have the right to freedom of speech and expression, and there shall be freedom of the press, subject to any reasonable restrictions imposed by law in the interest of the glory of Islam or the integrity, security or defense of Pakistan," thus securing the supremacy of Islam in the country. Freedom of religion is guaranteed by Article 20 which states, "Every citizen shall have the right to profess, practice and propagate his religion; and every religious denomination and every sect thereof shall have the right to establish, maintain and manage its religious institutions." Unfortunately, Hindus, Christians, and the Ahmadiyyas continue to be persecuted in Pakistan today despite the assurance provided by the Constitution. Temples are desecrated, deities are destroyed, and they risk persecution, particularly because of the Blasphemy Act.

Article 25 of the Constitution maintains, "All citizens are equal before law and are entitled to equal protection of law...There shall be no discrimination on the basis of sex alone." Rape, honor killings, and domestic abuse are common types of violence that the women of Pakistan face. Despite the constitutional guarantee of equal protection, these women are left to fend for themselves, as the Pakistani laws do not provide adequate protection. They continue to face a myriad of inequalities in the judicial system, and will continue to do so, as long as the Hudood Ordinance is not repealed. Article 35 mandates, "The State shall protect the marriage, the family, the mother and the child." Article 36 states, "The State shall safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of minorities, including their due representation in the Federal and Provincial services." In reality, however, neither families nor minorities are being protected by Pakistan today as kidnappings or forced conversions of Hindu girls continue to occur without convictions of the felons.

Curiously, Pakistan has taken no action toward ratifying or signing the UN's International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (CCPR), although it did ratify the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination on September 19, 1966.

Conclusion

HAF concurs with several other human rights organization in expressing serious concern over the government of Pakistan's continued failure to restore democracy and tacit support for ongoing human rights violations against minorities. Pakistan is not a free country today by internationally recognized criteria. Freedom House rates the political rights enjoyed by Pakistan's citizens at 6 (one above the lowest grade of 7), and civil liberties enjoyed at 5 (two above the lowest grade of 7).^{xclii} Pressure must be brought upon Pakistan to rescind discriminatory laws. As the U.S. considers Pakistan an ally in the war against terrorism, it is important that U.S. leadership impress upon the Pakistan

government the necessity for social and political reform. Hindus in the Sindh and Balochistan provinces are subject to a variety of human rights abuses—and the egregious rape and kidnapping of women must be stopped immediately. HAF recommends that the United States Congress increase dialogue on this issue with official hearings, investigations and site visits, and that a fact-finding committee organized by the United States Commission on International Religious Freedom (USCIRF) be dispatched to Pakistan urgently.

Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir

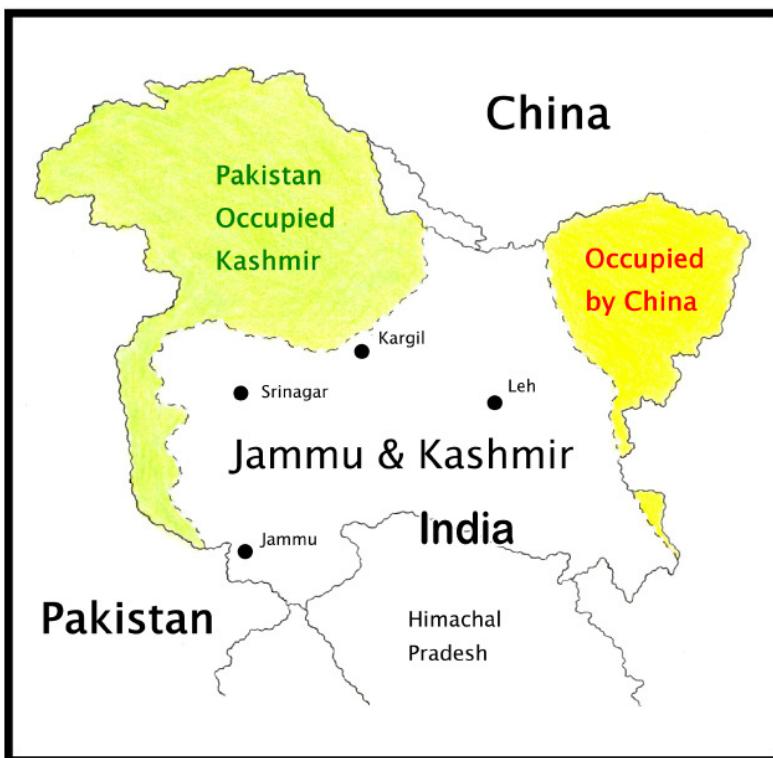


Figure 5: Map of the Kashmir region.

Area: 85,807 square miles

Languages: Kashmiri, Gojari

Location: Northern India, bordered by Pakistan on the west and China on the east

Introduction

Kashmir was a Hindu nation until 1339; for a century later there was a struggle for supremacy in the region between various rulers of different ethnic and religious background; the Muslim period stretched from about 1561 to 1819, at which time Sikhs gained control over the region. Sikh rule spanned from 1819 to 1846. The Dogra (Hindu) kings ruled from 1846 to 1947. Modern Kashmir has been claimed by both Pakistan and India, and after their partition in 1947, Kashmir, which was then ruled by the Dogra king Hari Singh, joined the Indian Union after Pakistan's regular forces and militias invaded the border and sought to seize the kingdom.

According to the Kargil Review Committee Report, the former princely State of Jammu & Kashmir has a total area of 85,807 sq. miles^{xciii}. Of this, 30,160 sq. miles is under the occupation of Pakistan, of which 2,000 sq. miles in the Shaksgam Valley was ceded by Pakistan to China in 1963 as part of a boundary settlement (which India does not accept). Approximately 14,500 sq. miles in Ladakh is presently under Chinese occupation. The old princely state is now comprised of five regions: Kashmir, Jammu, Ladakh, the so

called Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJK) and the Northern Areas, with the latter two comprising Pakistan occupied Kashmir (PoK). Kashmir is administratively divided into six districts with an area of 6,157 sq. miles and a population of just over four million. The main language is Kashmiri with Gojari being spoken to a lesser extent. Most Valley Muslims are Sunni with concentrations of Shias in certain areas.

The Jammu region also consists of six districts with an area of 10,151 sq. miles and a population of 3.6 million. Here, Hindus comprise 66.3% of the population but Doda, Poonch and Rajouri districts have a Muslim majority, and Zanskar district has a Buddhist majority. Ladakh, which includes the districts of Leh and Kargil, has an area of 37,337 sq. miles and a population of 171,000. Buddhists enjoy a small overall majority in the region (51%) whereas in Kargil, Muslims, mostly Shias, constitute a majority of around 78%.

In Pakistan-Occupied Kashmir (PoK), there are five districts (Muzzafarabad, Mirpur, Kotli, Poonch and Bagh) with an area of 5,134 sq. miles and an estimated population of 3.5 million. The people of PoK are mostly Sunni Muslims speaking a mix of Punjabi, Pahari and Pushto. **There are virtually no Hindus left in PoK.** The Northern Areas have a Shia majority population with significant numbers of Ismailis and Nurbakshis (a Sufi sect). Shia-Sunni tensions have frequently run high here and there have been periodic riots.

The overall population in the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir was estimated in 1981 at 7.7 million with Muslims (64.3%), Hindus (32.1%), Sikhs (2.16%), Buddhist (1.17%) and others, including Christians (0.26%). The Indian Constitution, which came into effect on January 26, 1950, gave special status to Kashmir through Article 370.

More than 300,000 Hindus were driven out of the Valley between 1989 and 1991 by Islamist militants logically and militarily supported by Pakistan, and some say that the more realistic figure is nearly 400,000.^{xciv} Confirming the violent dispensation in that region, two prominent Asian security experts have visualized the area west of India comprising Pakistan, Afghanistan, and parts of Central Asia, emerging as a zone of chaos by 2030.^{xcv} The events of September 11, 2001 have made the problem of Islamist fundamentalism inspired terrorism more urgent in the area. The Pakistan-Afghanistan area continues to be the hub of Islamist terror networks, fundamentalism, drug trafficking, illicit trade in small arms and international terrorism.^{xcvi}

Status of the Human Rights of Hindus in Jammu and Kashmir, 2005

Islamist militants threatened to kill Hindus if they return to the Kashmir Valley after escaping the start of the bloody insurgency in Indian-administered Kashmir nearly fifteen years ago. “There is a complete ban on the return of Pandits (Hindus),” said a joint statement from four Kashmiri Muslim militant groups—some based in Pakistan. “They will be allowed to return only if they accept India’s rule over Kashmir as illegitimate and tyrannical, and participate in the freedom struggle with full fervor. (If) they do not accept these conditions, we will have the right to avenge blood with blood.”^{xcvii}

As people struggled to rebuild their lives after the Kashmir earthquake of 2005, terrorists slaughtered nine members of two Hindu families in Bedhal tehsil in the border district of Rajouri. The militants raided the house of Munshi Ram and separated the male and female members before slitting their throats one by one. Sources say the militants murdered Ram's two sons in front of him prior to murdering Ram. Ram's brother and nephew were also killed. Soon after, the same militants reached the Gabbar village and killed four members of Kartar Singh's family with sharp-edged weapons. Singh along with his three sons were killed while his fourth son was critically injured. Security forces have launched a search for the militants^{xcviii}.

The People's Democratic Party (PDP), the ruling regional political party in Jammu and Kashmir, is actively deleting evidence of a historical Hindu presence in the valley by referring to Hindu holy sites such as the revered Shankaracharya Hill as Sulaiman Taing and Hari Parbat as Koh-i-Maan. Kashmiri Hindu leaders are outraged at the name change of these two very ancient symbols of Hindu civilization.^{xcix}

Violations of Constitution and UN Covenants

Despite India's secular Constitution, Hindus in Jammu & Kashmir have been constant targets of violent Islamist militants. Article 15 prohibits discrimination "against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them." Life and personal liberty are protected by Article 21, which maintains, "No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law." Clearly, lives and liberties of the Hindus in the Kashmir Valley have in no way been protected or preserved by the Indian Government. Militants in the Valley have ruthlessly murdered Hindus, and the continual threat of death hinders their return to their homeland. Article 38 states, "The State shall strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may a social order in which justice, social, economic and political, shall inform all the institutions of the national life." Once again, the Indian Government has failed to secure the promise of Article 38. Neither have the Hindus in Kashmir been protected nor have the Hindus who have fled the region been provided with adequate support or security. The approximately 350,000 individuals who have fled the Kashmir Valley live in refugee settlements dispersed throughout India with abysmal conditions. These Kashmiri Hindus are living as refugees in their own country despite a constitutional promise to protect their welfare, rights, and liberties.

Article 370 of the Indian Constitution provides Jammu & Kashmir with special status thereby allowing the State to retain its own Constitution thus effectively creating a country within a country. Jammu & Kashmir was permitted to have its own flag, emblem, and Head of State, although the latter right was lost in the 1960s.^c Moreover, it restricted the Indian Parliament's legislative power over Jammu & Kashmir to defense, foreign affairs, and communications.^{ci} Thus, in order for the Parliament to apply other laws to Jammu & Kashmir, it required the State's concurrence.

India's accession to the UN's International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (CCPR) occurred on July 10, 1979 and its ratification of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination took place on March 2, 1967.

Once again, the Indian government upholds neither of these UN covenants. Most importantly, Article 27 of the CCPR, which protects the rights of “ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities...to enjoy their own culture, to profess and practise (sic) their own religion, [and] to use their own language” has been violated time and time again in the Kashmir Valley as Hindus have been all but completely driven out of the region.

Conclusion

As HAF noted last year, the ethnic cleansing of Hindus from the Kashmir Valley is almost complete, and therefore, the attacks against specific Hindu targets are more difficult to report. Hindus forced from the Valley are settled in refugee camps throughout Northern India and the decrepit conditions of these communities remain a tragic abuse of fundamental rights to shelter and dignity. The fate of these nearly 350,000 people is in limbo as the Indian government strives to end the insurgency in Jammu & Kashmir. The status of Jammu & Kashmir as a “disputed area” will continue to affect the condition of Kashmiri Hindus. The fate of Hindus of this region remains in abeyance - paralyzed by the Government of India’s reluctance to rehabilitate Hindus in Jammu & Kashmir, and a recalcitrant Pakistan unwilling to stop Islamic terrorists from carrying out attacks in the region. The inflammatory rhetoric of Islamist terrorists based in Pakistan only vitiates the atmosphere further and perpetuates a dangerous terrorism that continues to claim Muslim and Hindus lives in the region. It is incumbent upon the Pakistani Government and its autocratic ruler, President General Pervez Musharraf, to immediately cease moral and tangible support to all terrorists in the Kashmir Valley and increasingly, all of India. India must create an atmosphere in the valley conducive to the return and safe resettlement of Hindus in their original homes throughout Jammu & Kashmir, and further dialogue with Pakistan must be predicated on this return of original Hindu residents.

Overall Conclusion

The nearly one billion Hindus constitute the third largest religious group in the world. The Hindu Diaspora has grown beyond the Indian sub-continent to comprise an important minority in numerous countries around the world. Unfortunately, Hindus continue to face a litany of human rights abuses in many of these countries.

While Hindus have inhabited present day Afghanistan for thousands of years, they number significantly less than 1% of the population today. Many left the country during the years of Taliban rule and those that continue to live there, face dire conditions. Hindu shops, temples, and schools have been usurped or demolished and the government has refused to allocate land to Hindus in order to rebuild their lives. A lack of government funding and educated teachers has led to a desperate need of schools. The small expatriate Afghan Hindu community is being pressured to return to Afghanistan despite a lack of facilities and turbulent conditions that make the country unsafe for their arrival.

Among the countries detailed in the report, Bangladesh poses the direst threat for its Hindu minority. With Islamic fundamentalism on the rise in Bangladesh's political arena, the rights of minorities erode at a rapid pace. Bangladesh persists on enforcing the Enemy Property Act (EPA) and Vested Property Act (VPA), which identify Hindus as "enemies" of the state and confiscates their property. The murder, kidnapping and rape of Hindu and tribal women, forcible conversions of Hindu girls to Islam, attacks on Hindu temples, and confiscation of Hindu property continued in 2005 as it did the previous year. There were a total of 480 documented incidents of human rights abuse against Hindus between December 2004 and November 2005. An exact number of human rights violations is difficult to obtain as many abuses are unreported to authorities out of fear or hopelessness.

Although approximately 38% of the population in Fiji is Hindu, the Hindu community still faces intolerance in the forms of anti-Hindu speeches and temple destruction. Between 2001 and April 2005, 100 cases of temple attacks have been registered with the police. Official reports suggest that attacks on Hindu institutions increased by 14% from 2004. The Methodist Church of Fiji propagates hatred against Hindus by repeatedly calling for the creation of a theocratic Christian State and objecting to the constitutional protection of minorities. Meanwhile, the current government continues to favor Christians over Hindus and Muslims by granting preferential treatment to members of the Christian community, such as the evangelist Benny Hinn.

The Hindu population in Pakistan has seen a dramatic and worrisome decline since the country's partition with India. Since Pakistan has proclaimed itself to be an Islamic Republic, the rights of minorities such as Hindus, Christians, and Ahmadiyyas have been abused through threats, kidnappings, murders, and rapes. Hindu temples are looted and desecrated, and Hindu property is usurped without any reprisal for the perpetrators. Violence against women is rampant in the forms of rape, honor killings, and domestic abuse. In Pakistan, a woman is raped every two hours on average and at least ten women

per day die in honor killings. Women are also subjugated the Hudood Ordinances, which require a female rape victim to present four male witnesses to the crime or risk being whipped for adultery. More recently, Hindu girls, as young as 12 and 13, have been kidnapped, forcibly converted Islam, and forced to marry Muslim boys. Discrimination against Hindus is propagated to Pakistan's youth through government-sponsored textbooks that depict Hindus as cruel and the enemy of Islam.

Pakistan-sponsored Islamic militants have driven 300,000 Hindus out of the Indian state of Jammu & Kashmir. These same militants have threatened to kill any Hindu that dares to return to the Kashmir Valley. Currently, these Kashmiri Hindus are living like refugees in their own country in deplorable conditions. As there are no longer many Hindus left in the Indian state of Jammu & Kashmir, documenting human rights abuses is near impossible.

Inconsistent with their governments' actions, all five of the countries detailed in this report claim to indiscriminately support human rights and provide freedom of religion through their Constitutions. Moreover, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, and India have all acceded to the United Nation's Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (CCPR), which provides for freedom of thought and religion to all individuals within the county. The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination was agreed to by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, and Fiji, and ratified by Pakistan and India. Despite the text of their Constitutions and their signatures on UN Covenants, these countries continue to violate the human rights of minorities, particularly Hindus.

Appendix A: *International Acts, Conventions, Covenants and Declarations*

Bangladesh Enemy Property Act (EPA)/Vested Property Act

“In 1965, after the Indo-Pakistan War, the then Pakistan Government introduced the Enemy Property (Custody and Registration) Order II of 1965. The Defence of Pakistan Rules identified the minority Hindus as enemies and dispossessed them of their properties. After independence from Pakistan, the President of Bangladesh, in Order No. 29 of 1972, changed the nomenclature of the law from the Enemy Properties Act (EPA) to the Vested Property Act. Clause 2 of the Order further stated: “Nothing contained in this Order shall be called in[to] question in any court”. The Order of the President was subsequently not subject to judicial review.

According to the Association for Land Reform and Development (ALRD), an NGO based in Dhaka, the estimated total Hindu households affected has been 1,048,390, and the estimated area of dispossessed land has totaled 1.05 million acres. About 30% -- 10 out of every 34 -- of the Hindu households (including those that are categorised as missing households) have been the victims of EPA\VPA. These estimates, although based on some debatable assumptions, should be considered as sufficiently indicative of the gravity of the law’s impact.”^{cii}

Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) Peace Accord of 1997

Chittagong Hills Tract is in southeast Bangladesh and is the homeland to the Jumma peoples, 14 tribes of Sino-Tibetan origin. As their language, religion, social system, and economic practices differed from those of the majority of Bangladesh’s population, the Jumma peoples became victims of ethnic discrimination, forced relocation, land eviction, rape, torture, and judicial executions. The CHT peace accord was an effort to ease the struggle between the Jumma peoples and the government of Bangladesh.^{ciii}

United Nations International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

On December 21, 1965, the United Nations adopted the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. The fundamental of the Convention are as follows:

- Part I
 - Defines “racial discrimination” as “any distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference based on race, color, descent,, or national or ethnic origin”
 - Condemns racial discrimination and segregation
 - Promotes the right to equal justice and protection by the law, marriage and choice of spouse, own property, education and freedom of religion, opinion, and thought
- Part II
 - Establish a Committee on Elimination of Racial Discrimination
 - Report annually to the General Assembly on its activities and provide recommendations
- Part III

- Open for signature by any State Member of the UN

The full text of the Convention can be found at
http://www.unhchr.ch/html/menu3/b/d_icerd.htm

United Nations International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

On December 16, 1966, the United Nations adopted the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. The fundamentals of the Covenant are as follows:

- Every human being has the right to life that shall be protected by law
- No one shall be subjected to torture or inhuman treatment
- Slavery and slave trade shall be prohibited
- Everyone has the right to liberty and security
- Everyone shall be free to leave any country, including his own
- Everyone will be equal in front of the law
- Everyone shall have the right to freedom of thought, conscience, and religion
- No marriage shall be entered into without the free and full consent of the intending spouses
- There shall be an established Human Rights Committee

The full text of the Covenant can be found at
http://www.unhchr.ch/html/menu3/b/a_ccpr.htm

United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights

On December 10, 1948, the United Nations adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The fundamentals of the Declaration are as follows:

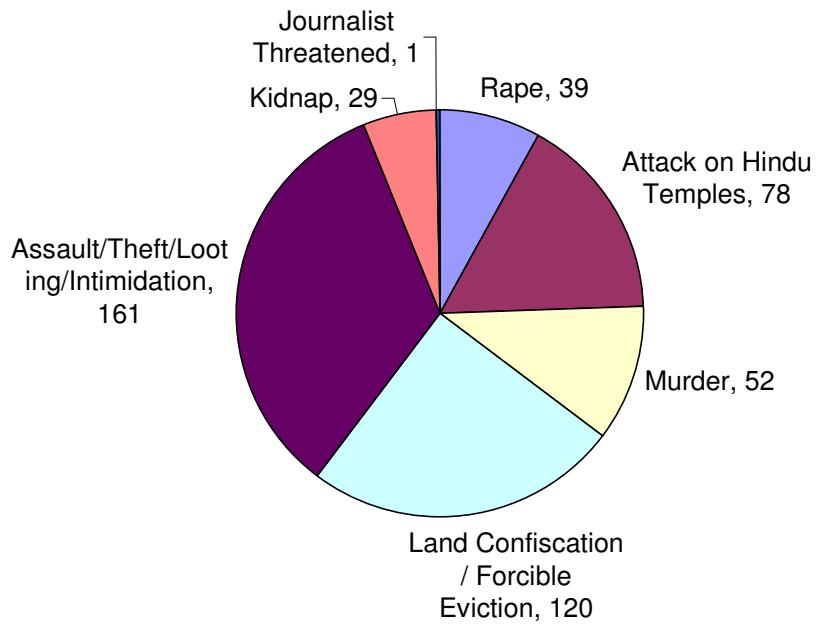
- All humans are born free and equal in dignity and rights and have the right to life, liberty and security
- Slavery and slave trade shall be prohibited
- All humans are equal before the law and entitled to equal protection by the law
- Everyone has the right to own property
- Everyone has the right to freedom of religion, including the right to change religions
- Everyone has the right to work and the right to equal pay for work
- Everyone has the right to education

Following this act, the UN called upon all Member countries to publicize the text of the Declaration and "to cause it to be disseminated, displayed, read and expounded principally in schools and other educational institutions, without distinction based on the political status of countries or territories."

The full text of the Declaration can be found at <http://www.un.org/Overview/rights.html>

Appendix B:

Attacks on Hindus in Bangladesh from December 1, 2004 to November 30, 2005



**Figure 6: Type of Attacks on Hindus in Bangladesh
from December 1, 2004 to November 30, 2005**

Key:

- Δ No case was recorded in this connection.
- ▲ A case was recorded in this connection.
- † District leaders of BHBCOP visited the place of incident.
- ‡ Central leaders of BHBCOP visited the place of incident.
- ◊ Regional leaders of BHBCOP visited the place of incident.
- ◆ No information about a visit by BHBCOP leaders or recording of a case is known.

No.	Location / Date	Description of Attack	Sources
1	Village - Agarpur Upazilla - Kuliarchar District - Kishoreganj [12/02/04]	Land grab: The property of Ramesh Chandra Roy was occupied by 20/25 Muslim men led by Sacchu Mia. ◆	Sangbad
2	Village - Rola Upazilla - Rajapur District - Jhalakhali [12/03/04]	Attack on temple: A Kali temple belonging to Samir Chandra Shil was burnt by a Muslim group led by Makbul Akand (46) and his two sons Anayet Akand and Farid	Ajker Kagoj

No.	Location / Date	Description of Attack	Sources
		Akand. It was reported that it was also an attempt at grabbing the land belonging to Shil. ♦	
3	Village - Khatra Upazilla - Bhangha District - Faridpur [12/04/04]	Rape and looting: Five houses belong to the Hindu community were attacked by 20/25 armed men led by Hafez Sheik, Khaleque Sheik, Litu, Towhid and Mantu. They looted valuables, and seriously injured 10 Hindu men and women. Women were also gang-raped and a Goddess Kali temple was destroyed by the attackers. ♦	Bhorer Kagoj
4	Village - Bagudia Upazilla - Sadar District - Gaibandha [12/05/04]	Attempt at land grab: Balaram Das and his family were threatened by men led by Saidur Rahman. The gang was trying to grab the land belonging to Balaram Das. ♦	Prothom Alo
5	Village - South Harbang Upazilla - Chakaria District - Cox's-Bazar [12/07/04]	Land grab: Two ponds belonging to Banbodhi Bihar were taken over by a Muslim gang. ♦	Ajker Kagoj
6	Village - Hingla Upazilla - Raujan District - Chittagong [12/07/04]	Land grab: The house and lands belonging to Khirod Chandra were taken over by Mamtajul Karim, son of late Razzak Ali. ♦	Ajker Kagoj
7	Village - Charsonakurd Upazilla - Kachuya District - Bagerhat [12/08/04]	Kidnap/rape: A teenage Hindu girl (13) was kidnapped and gang-raped by men led by Rejaul, son of Md. Fakir. ♦	Janakantha BHBCOP
8	Village - Madhanagar Upazilla - Naldanga District - Natore [12/08/04]	Loot and attack: 43 Hindu homes were attacked and looted by armed men led by Mannan, Majnu, Naju, Babu and Samad. ♦	Sangbad
9	Village - Raniyali Upazilla - Chowgacha District - Jessore [12/08/04]	Threat and eviction: Hajari Lal Tarfder Bir Pratik, a freedom fighter left with his family after being threatened with his life. ♦	Juganthal BHBCOP
10	Village - Dampara and Shahipara Upazilla - Saver District - Dhaka [12/09/04]	Loot and attack: Many Hindu homes were attacked and looted by Muslim men demanding ransoms. Seventeen men, women and a baby were seriously injured in this attack. ♦	Ajker Kagoj
11	Village - Panchari Upazilla - Baghaichari	Rape: A tribal Chakma housewife was gang-raped by men led by Jahangir, Jamal,	Bhorer Kagoj

No.	Location / Date	Description of Attack	Sources
	District - Rangamati [12/09/04]	Mati and Kamal. ♦	BHBCOP
12	Village - Chankha Upazilla- Galachipa District - Patuakhali [12/11/04]	Property looted: Paddy belonging to Nityananda Sikder, Anapum Chandra Roy and Nepal Sarker were looted by men led by Anser Fakir. ♦	Janakantha
13	Village - Karerhat Upazilla - Mirersarai District - Chittagong [12/11/04]	Attack by government workers: 25 tribals of Tripura community were attacked by workers of the government forest department. The tribals were seriously injured in this attack. ♦	Prothom Alo
14	Village - Baran Upazilla - Saver District - Dhaka [12/13/04]	Land grab: The home of Rakhal Chandra Das was attacked by Muslim men who were trying to grab the house and property belonging to Das. ♦	Sangbad BHBCOP
15	Village - Kalikapur Upazilla - Baraigram District - Natore [12/13/04]	Land grab: Mamata Rozario, her daughter Hira Rozario and mother Sarlina Rozario were attacked by men seeking ransom. The men were trying to grab the property belonging to the Rozarios by evicting them. ♦	Janakantha
16	Village - Taratia Upazilla - Tadash District - Sirajgonj [12/16/04]	Attack/looting: The house of a tribal man, Prafulla Kumar was attacked by 20/25 men, who ransacked the house and looted many valuables. ♦	Ajker Kagoj
17	Village - Jamaipara Upazilla - Sadar District - Sunamgonj [12/17/04]	Land grab: The home of Jayeshri Chowdhury was occupied by 100 men led by B.N.P leader Abdul Mansur Showkat. ♦	Janakantha
18	Village - Mirzapur Upazilla - Pakundia District - Kishoregonj [12/18/04]	Attack/looting: The house of Saraswati (45), wife of late Subash Chandra Sutradhar was attacked by Muslim men. Saraswati (45) and her three sons Sajal (28), Kazal (26), Shymal (24) and daughter-in-law Jayanti (24) were seriously injured in this attack. ♦	Janakantha
19	Village - Kaorainbazar Upazilla - Shreepur District - Gazipur [12/19/04]	Land grab/looting: The house and shops of Rakhal Ghose were occupied by 25/30 armed men who ransacked the house and looted valuables. Four Hindu men and women were seriously injured in this attack. ♦	Janakantha

No.	Location / Date	Description of Attack	Sources
20	Village - Joybed Hayat Upazilla - Rajarhat District - Kurigram [12/20/04]	Rape/attack: 150 Hindu families were attacked by men led by B.N.P leader Abdus Samad (38). Suchitra was kidnapped and gang-raped by the attackers who were trying to grab Hindu houses and property. ♦	Janakantha BHBCOP
21	Village - Barasat Upazilla - Anwara District - Chittagong [12/20/04]	Murder: Tuntu Nath (27) was burnt to death by men led by Abdul Barek, Shahidul Islam, Nasiruddin, Jahangir and Abdur Rahim. ♦	Bhorer Kagoj
22	Kali Charan Saha Road, Sutrapur, Dhaka City [12/22/04]	Temple attacked: Muslim men tried to occupy the Shree Shree Gouranga Mahaprabhu Bigra Jhiew temple. The images of deities were destroyed by the men. ♦	Janakantha
23	Village - Narasinghpur Upazilla - Saver District - Dhaka [12/23/04]	Land grab: The house and lands belonging to Paritosh Chandra Nag were sought to be occupied by Ismail Hossain of the Sharmin group. ♦	Janakantha
24	Village - East Sakral Upazilla - Ujirpur District - Barshal [12/24/04]	Land grab/temple attack: The 150 year-old Kali temple and anashram were occupied by men led by Jakir Hossain and Sekander. ♦	Prothom Alo
25	Village - Manipara Upazilla - Tangibari District - Munshigonj [12/26/04]	Attack on temple: Six images in a Durga temple were destroyed by Muslim men. ♦	Sangbad BHBCOP
26	Village - Mahatabpur Upazilla - Birgonj District - Dinajpur [12/26/04]	Murder: A tribal woman named Fulmoni Hemram (50) was killed by Muslim men. ♦	Sangbad
27	Village - Shadishpur Upazilla - Badalgachi District - Nogaon [12/27/04]	Land grab: The property belonging to Ananda Marg was occupied by Muslim men. ♦	Prothom Alo
28	Village - Failjana Upazilla - Chatmohar District - Pabna [12/27/04]	Christians attacked: A Christian Palli (village) was attacked by armed men led by B.N.P leader Shahajan Ali and Selim Sarder. They ransacked the houses and looted valuables. Many Christians were injured in this attack. ♦	Janakantha
29	Village - Basudebpur Upazilla - Kamolganj	Land grab: The house and property of widow Sushama Rani Malaker were	Ajker Kagoj

No.	Location / Date	Description of Attack	Sources
	District - Moulvibazar. [12/28/04]	occupied by men led by Md. Motaher Hossain. ♦	
30	Village - Bank Para Upazilla - Sadar District - Gopalganj [12/29/04]	Temple/property occupied: A Kali temple belonging to Nirmal Chakraborty was occupied by Muslim men. ♦	Ajker Kagpj
31	Upazilla - Manikchari District- Khagdachari [12/29/04]	Murder: A Marma tribal, Aggajay Marma (35) was killed by Muslim men. ♦	Sangbad
32	Upazilla - Koukhali District - Rangamati [12/30/04]	Rape: A tribal girl was gang-raped by Muslim men. ♦	Sangbad
33	Village - Medini Mahal Upazilla - Sadar District - Sylhet [12/04]	Property destroyed: The house of Liton Pal, son of Shashanka Pal was burnt by men led by Azam Ali, Rais Ali, Makkadas Ali, Solaiman Khan, Shanur and Afroj. The men threatened to kill Liton Pal. ♦	BHBCOP
34	Village - East Kaliaish Upazilla - Satkania District - Chittagong [12/04]	Temple attacked/looted: The Rakkit Bari Kali temple was attacked by men led by Nasir and Petal Ali. They looted many valuables from the temple. ♦	BHBCOP
35	Upazilla - Lohagara District - Chittagong [12/04]	Land grab: The lands belonging to the Hindu community were occupied by Muslim men. ♦	BHBCOP
36	Village - Gopalpur Upazilla - Lalpur District - Natore [12/04]	Attack: Samiran Pal of North Bangal Sugar Mills was attacked by men led by Makched Ali and Mobarak Hossain. Pal was seriously injured in the attack. ♦	BHBCOP
37	Village - Birgacis District - Dinajpur [12/04]	Attack/looting: The house of Kamal Kumar Roy was attacked by 50/60 armed men led by Abdul Maju, who looted many valuables. ♦	BHBCOP
38	Village - North Baraitali Upazilla - Chakaria District - Cox's Bazar [12/04]	Land grab: Property belonging to Sumanta Ram Das, son of Jiban Krishna Das was occupied by men led by Mostaque Ahamed, son of late Fazlur Rahman and Nawab Mia, son of late Md. Kalu. ♦	BHBCOP
39	Village - Magura Upazilla - Sinda District - Natore [12/04]	Attack/land grab: The Hindu community of Magura village was attacked by men belonging to the Bangla Bhai group. The attackers were trying to grab the lands belonging to the Hindu community. ♦	BHBCOP

No.	Location / Date	Description of Attack	Sources
40	Village - Gouripur Upazilla - Fulbari District - Mymensingh [01/01/05]	Christian attacked: Father Pashter Stips, Headmaster of A. G. Mission school was attacked by armed men and seriously injured.▲	Prothom Alo
41	Nurunnali Hotel, Rajshahi Medical College, Rajshahi [01/02/05]	Medical student attacked: Ashoke Kumar Biswas, a student of Rajshahi Medical College was attacked by men belonging to the Sibir group led by Jahangir, Talha, Morshed and Saidur.△	Janakantha
42	Village - Laxmipur Upazilla - Tarail District - Kishoregonj. [01/02/05]	Attack: The home of Swapan Kumar Biswas was attacked by armed men who threatened Swapan and his brother Sateyendra.▲	Sangbad
43	Upazilla - Dupchachia District - Bogra [01/02/05]	Temple priest attacked: The house of Sebayet Nityananda Goswami of Kalibari Mahashashan temple was attacked by Muslim men.△	Juganthor
44	Village - Shitalkhola Upazilla - Sadar District - Barishal [01/02/05]	Temple destroyed: Shitala temple of the Hindu community was destroyed by men belonging to the B.N.P. △	Sangbad BHBCOP
45	Village - Sheoratali Upazilla - Kaliakair District - Gazipur [01/03/05]	Temple attacked: The Mahaprvu Temple was attacked by Muslim men who looted valuables from the temple.△	Ajker Kagoj
46	Village - Baniarchar Upazilla - Maksudpur District - Gopalganj [01/04/05]	Temple attacked: A Shiba (Shiva) temple was attacked by Muslim men who valued from the temple.△	Ittefaq
47	Mahakhali,Dhaka City. [01/06/05]	Police kill Hindu: Shankar Singh, son of Jugal Singh was killed by the D.B. Police.△	Sangbad BHBCOP
48	Village - Godashimala Upazilla - Sadar District - Jamalpur [01/08/05]	Land grab/property attacked: The house of Harendra Chandra Shill was attacked and looted by men led by Shamim and Jalal who threatened Harendra and his six family members, forcing them to flee their house to save their life.	Ajker Kagoj
49	Village - Fandayuk Bazar Upazilla - Nasirnagar District - Bhrammanbaria [01/08/05]	Temple attacked: Eight deities at the Kali temple were destroyed by Muslim men.△	Bhorer Kagoj
50	Village - Morakoda	Temple attacked: Five deities at the local	Bhorer

No.	Location / Date	Description of Attack	Sources
	District - Hobigonj [01/08/05]	temple were destroyed by Muslim men.▲	Kagoj
51	Village - Morakoda District - Hobigonj [01/08/05]	Temple destroyed: A Kali temple was burnt down by Muslim men.▲	Bhorer Kagoj
52	Village - Bhuiyarpur Upazilla - Kotalipara District - Gopalgonj [01/08/05]	Christians attacked: The homes of a local Christian community were attacked and looted by about 15/20 armed Muslim men.▲	Bhorer Kagoj
53	Upazilla - Sadar District - Kishoreganj [01/11/05]	Land grab: A pond belonging to Pramanik Bari was seized by Muslim men.▲	Bhorer Kagoj
54	Patharghata P.S., Kotowali, Chittagonj City. [01/11/05]	Temple attacked: A Kali temple was taken over by the so-called "Samaj Kalayan Samiti". In the attack many Hindus were injured.▲	Bhorer Kagoj
55	Village - Matiagachi Upazilla - Goalanda District - Rajshahi [01/13/05]	Temple attacked: Three images in a Kali temple were destroyed by Muslim men.▲	Sangbad
56	Village - South Jamsa Upazilla - Singair District - Manikgonj [01/13/05]	Land grab/attack: The home of Upen Biswas was attacked and looted by men who tried to occupy his house and property. Swapan Biswas, Nripen Biswas, Kamala Sarker, Mankushi Sarker and Palash were seriously injured in this attack.▲	Prothom Alo
57	Village - Naopara Upzilla - Lalpur District - Natore [01/14/05]	Murder: Jiten Datta (55), a freedom fighter was killed by Muslim men.▲	Bhorer Kagoj BHBCOP
58	Village - Kalagaon Upazilla - Taherpur District - Sunamgonj [01/15/05]	Murder/attempted rape: Sontash Biswas was killed by men led by Hasan Ali (40), who also tried to rape Biswas' daughter (16).▲	Janakantha BHBCOP
59	Village - Chindakhali Upazilla - Morelgang District - Bagerhat [01/15/05]	Property/business attacked: Shrimp cultivation ponds belonging to the Hindu community were attacked and looted by armed Muslim men.▲	Janakantha
60	Village - Chowduryapara Upazilla - Fulchari District - Gaibandha [01/17/05]	Attempted abduction: Muslim men tried to abduct Laxmi Rani (16), daughter of Sushil Chandra.▲	Janakantha

No.	Location / Date	Description of Attack	Sources
61	Village - Hindu Para Upazilla - Chakaria District - Cox Bazar. [01/21/05]	Land grab/temple attacked: The land belonging to Hari temple was occupied by armed Muslim men who built a house on the property. Eight Hindus were seriously injured in this attack.▲	Janakantha
62	Village - Charkhali Upazilla - Najirpur District - Pirojpur. [01/21/05]	Rape: Shikha Rani, wife of Prabhash Halder was gang-raped by men led by Babul Mridha.▲	Janakantha
63	Village - Manipur Upazilla - Sadar District - Gazipur [01/21/05]	Land grab: Muslim men tried to occupy land belonging to a temple. The gang was led by Basir Sikder and Wahab.▲	Ajker Kagoj BHBCOP
64	Village - Modakpara Upazlilla - Kuliarchar District - Kishorergonj [01/23/05]	Attacked: Nayan Modak was stabbed by Muslim men and seriously injured.▲	Sangbad BHBCOP
65	Village - Hoglakandi Upazilla - Sadar District - Faridpur [01/25/05]	Temple attacked: A Kali temple was attacked by 8 to 10 Muslim men who destroyed an image of Goddess Kali.△	Janakantha
66	Village - Kamarpara Upazilla - Tongi Bari District - Munshiganj [01/25/05]	Attack/property looted: Al-Amin and Asad Khan attacked Dilip Karmaker and looted valuables.▲	Janakantha BHBCOP
67	Village - Hasada Upazilla - Shreenagar District - Munshiganj [01/25/05]	House attacked: The home of Gouranga Rajbangshi was attacked and looted by Muslim men.△	Janakantha BHBCOP
68	Upazilla - Sadar District - Nilphamari [01/28/05]	Temple attacked: A Kali temple was attacked and an image of Goddess Kali was destroyed by Muslim men.▲	Janakantha
69	Village - Badkuport Upazilla - Shymnagar District - Satkhira. [01/28/05]	Land grab: Land belonging to Swapna Baidya was occupied by Kamrul Haider.▲	Bhorer Kagoj BHBCOP
70	Tamijuddin College, Upazilla - Tamijuddin District - Bhola [01/29/05]	Attack/property looted: Tapash Banik was attacked by B.N.P. men led by Selim, Liton, Mitu, Manir and Akter. They looted valuables from Tapash.△	Janakantha
71	Village - Bakda Upazilla - Jhikargacha	Land grab: A crematorium belonging to the Hindu community was occupied by a local	Ajker Kagoj

No.	Location / Date	Description of Attack	Sources
	District - Jessore [01/29/05]	madrassa.Δ	BHBCOP
72	Upazilla - Putiya District - Rajshahi [01/30/05]	Rape of child: A Hindu girl (7) was raped by Shamim (22) belonging to the Chatr Dal, son of a B.N.P. leader.Δ	Janakantha BHBCOP
73	Village - Kharamkati Upazilla - Chitalmari District - Bagerhat [01/31/05]	Injured in bomb attack: Sabita Rani Mondal (20), wife of Gouranga Mondal was seriously injured in a bomb attack carried out by Muslim men.▲	Sangbad BHBCOP
74	Village - Porgola Upazilla - Sadar District - Pirojpur [01/05]	Rape: A teenage girl, daughter of Tarun Bhattacharya, was gang-raped by men led by Jillur Rahman, son of Matiur Rahman Sarder and Rajaul Kazi.▲	BHBCOP
75	Village - Rowsania Upazilla - Sirajdikhan District - Munshiganj [01/05]	Land grab: Land and property belonging to Symsundar Nath was occupied by Muslim men.▲	BHBCOP
76	Village - Kanchan Upazilla - Rupganj District - Narayanganj [02/01/05]	Land grab: Land belonging to Kamini Das and Rajani Das was occupied by a local leader named Abdur Rouf. Rouf and his gang also looted their homes.Δ	Sangbad
77	Village - Rasulpur Upazilla - Sadar District - Bagerhat [02/02/05]	Kidnap: A Hindu teenage girl (15) was kidnapped by 4 to 5 men led by Mamta, son of Fazaluddin.▲	Bhorer Kagoj
78	Village - Steamer Road Upazilla - Kutabdia District - Cox Bazar [02/03/05]	Land grab: A crematorium belonging to the Hindu community was occupied by men led by Kabir Ahmed, who have now built a market on the crematorium grounds.▲	Prothom Alo
79	Village - Kalipur Upazilla - Sadar District - Tangail [02/10/05]	Temple attacked: The Kalipur Gobinda Mandir of Naba Kumar Chakraborty, uncle of State Minister Goutam Chakraborty was attacked by men who threw bombs at the temple. An image of Goddess Durga was destroyed by the attackers.▲	Janakantha
80	Village - Kurmani Upazilla - Chitalmari District - Bagerhat [02/10/05]	Land grab: The house and land belonging to Bimal Krishna Biswas was looted and occupied by men led by Jahangir, Alamgir and Abu Sayed. Shipra Rani Mondal (30), Doli Rani (40), Anjali Biswas (47) and Gouri Rani (48) were seriously injured in the attack.Δ	Janakantha BHBCOP

No.	Location / Date	Description of Attack	Sources
81	Village - Kapalipara Upazilla - Dashmina District - Patuakhali [02/10/05]	Land grab: Land and temples belonging to 14 Hindu families were occupied by men led by Siddique Mia, Selim, Shafiq and Rafiq, who threatened to kill the Hindus.▲	Sangbad
82	Village - Hasannagar Upazilla - Sadar District - Sunamganj [02/11/05]	Land grab: The house of Animesh Chowdhury, son of late Dabdid Chowdhury was occupied by a local student leader named Md. Shahidullah and his father Monwar Hossain.▲	Sangbad BHBCOP
83	Village - Kanlua Upazilla - Bochaganj District - Dinajpur [02/11/05]	Girl raped: A teenage tribal girl was raped by Amanullah Aman (27).▲	Sangbad
84	Upazilla - Sadar District - Pabna [02/11/05]	Land grab: Muslim men tried to occupy the cremation grounds belonging to the Hindu Community.Δ	Bhorer Kagoj
85	Village - N. Trishgram Upazilla - Muradnagar District - Comilla [02/12/05]	Threat: Jahangir Alam Sarker, a local Muslim politician threatened to kill Ranesh Chandra Das (50). Δ	Sangbad
86	Village - Kompaniganj Upazilla - Kalapara District - Patuakhali [02/12/05]	Temple looted: Two Images of Lord Bouddha belonging to the Rakhahin community was looted by armed Muslim men.Δ	Sangbad BHBCOP
87	Village - Mowlabir Dokan Upazilla - Satkania District - Chittagong [02/13/05]	Rape/murder: A Hindu woman (32) was gang raped and killed by Muslim men in a temple.Δ	Ittefaq BHBCOP
88	Village - Bariadhala Upazilla - Sitakunda District - Chittagong [02/14/05]	Property attacked: The home of Adhir Sengupta was burnt down by Muslim men. Adhir Seugupta, his wife and 4 children were seriously injured in the attack. Δ	Bhorer Kagoj
89	Village - Charsucail Upazilla - Lohagara District - Narail [02/14/05]	Temple attacked: Images in a temple belonging to Kamal Krishna Datta were destroyed by Muslim men who set fire to the temple.Δ	Ajker Kagoj BHBCOP
90	Chakuli P.S., Mirpur, Dhaka City [02/15/05]	Hindu community attacked: Nearly 1000 homes belonging to the Hindu community were attacked.Δ	Janakantha BHBCOP
91	Village - Sachna Upazilla - Jamalgonj District - Sunamganj	Temple attacked: A puja mandap (worship structure) of Adarsha Juba Sangha was destroyed by men led by Emran, Babul,	Prothom Alo

No.	Location / Date	Description of Attack	Sources
	[02/15/05]	Manik, Farhad, Lalan, Shamim, Ismail and Delwar. All the sacred images of deities were destroyed.▲	
92	Village - Dewri Upazilla - Akkelpur District - Bogra [02/16/05]	Rape/attack: A young Hindu woman was raped by Mizanur Rahman (25), son of Nurul Islam. Supporters of Nurul Islam attacked 4 Hindu homes, looted them and set tem on fire.▲	Sangbad
93	P.S.- BaddhaDhaka City [02/17/05]	Murder: The son of actor Ashish Kumar Loha was stabbed to death by Muslim men.▲	Janakantha
94	Degree College Upazilla - Agailjhara District - Barishal [02/17/05]	Temple attacked: Image of Goddess Saraswati belonging to the local college and two schools was destroyed by Muslim men.▲	Ajker Kagoj BHBCOP
95	Residential Area Upazilla - Sadar District - Sunamgonj [02/17/05]	Temple attacked: Image of Goddess Saraswati was destroyed by Muslim men led by Uzzal and Rubel.▲	Sangbad BHBCOP
96	Village - Hariagoph Upazilla - Keshalpur District - Jessore [02/18/05]	Land grab: Land belonging to Chittaranjan Das, Gopal Das, Hazari Lal Das, Rup Kumar Das, Bhishnu Pada Das and Tulshi Das was occupied by Aftab Ali Par.Δ	Prothom Alo
97	Goalpahar P.S.- Panslaish Chittagong City [02/20/05]	Temple attacked/people injured: A Kali temple and a crematorium were attacked with bombs by Muslim men who injured three Hindus during the attack. ▲	Bhorer Kagoj BHBCOP
98	Village - Chotta Singa Upazilla - Sadar District - Bagerhat [02/22/05]	Murder: Tusher Roy (42), a shrimp cultivator, was beaten to death by Muslim men.Δ	Janakantha BHBCOP
99	Village - Rajapur Upazilla - Sadar District - Feni [02/22/05]	Murder: A housewife, Krishna Datta was killed by Muslim men.▲	Janakantha
100	Village - Jhulanpol Upazilla - Mirershari District - Chittagong [02/24/05]	Temple attacked: An image of Goddess Saraswati in a temple belonging to Sunil Narayan, Headmaster, Jhulanpol High School was destroyed by Muslim men led by Imdad and Abul Hasnat.▲	Bhorer Kagoj.
101	Village - Rupasi Upazilla - Rupganj	Attack: Jogesh Chandra Das and his son Bipad Chandra Das were attacked by	Ajker Kagoj

No.	Location / Date	Description of Attack	Sources
	District - Narayanganj [02/24/05]	Muslim men seeking ransom. The two were seriously injured in this attack.Δ	
102	Village - Ziltulia Upazilla - Sadar District - Faridpur [02/25/05]	Temple attacked: A temple to Lord Brahma was destroyed by Muslim men.▲	Bhorer Kagoj BHBCOP
103	Chandpur [02/28/05]	Tribals attacked: Over 1000 tribal men and women were attacked by local Muslim men.Δ	Juganthor
104	Village - Muladi Upazilla - Iswardi District - Pabna [02/05]	Land grab: The house and land belonging to Brishna Pada Pal was attacked by men led by Harejuddin Sarker, Md. Abu Sayed Khondakar, Md. Shahajan Ali and Md. Fazlul Haq who were trying to occupy Pal's house and property.Δ	BHBCOP
105	Village - Porgola Upazilla - Sadar District - Pirojpur [02/05]	Rape: A teenage girl, daughter of Tarun Bhattachaya was gang-raped by men led by Jillur Rahman, son of Matiur Rahman Sarder and brother-in-law Rejaul Kazi. Δ	BHBCOP
106	Village - Singda Bazar Upazilla - Singda District - Natore [02/05]	Attack: Nilmani Saha was attacked by men led by Md. Sahadat Hossain. Saha was seriously injured in this attack.▲	BHBCOP
107	Village - Chandrapur Upazilla - Gurudaspur District - Natore [02/05]	Attack on crematorium: The body of Proshad Shil (Ram) taken for cremation was attacked in the crematorium grounds by about 30 men led by Iasin Ali. Δ	BHBCOP
108	Upazilla - Sadar District - Barishal [02/05]	Temple taken over: A Kali temple was occupied by men led by Kabiruddin Hanu, who built shops on the temple ground.▲	BHBCOP
109	Village - Halencha Upazilla - Bakerganj District - Barishal [02/05]	Land grab: A house belonging to Ratneswar Basu, son of late Shyam Charan Basu was occupied by men led by Jahirul Islam Howlader, son of Abul Kashem.▲	BHBCOP
110	Nandankanan, P.S.- Kotowali Chittagong City [03/01/05]	Police intimidation: The police arrested Chittaranjan Nath, his wife Minati Nath, and their son Sagar Nath (2), Haradhan Nath, his wife Babi Rani Nath and their son Durjay Nath (1), Sushil Kanti Nath and his son Bijoy Nath (6 months), and Dulal Kanti Nath allegedly in connection with a false case.▲	Sangbad

No.	Location / Date	Description of Attack	Sources
111	Village - West Dewbhog Upazilla - Sadar District - Narayanganj [03/01/05]	Murder: Uzzal (22), a businessman was killed by armed Muslims.▲	Janakantha
112	Village - Bashantapur Upazilla - Bazidpur District - Kishoreganj [03/03/05]	Acid attack: Swapna Chandra Das (34), a businessman sustained severe burn injuries when men led by Selim Mia threw acid on him.▲	Prothom Alo
113	Village - Balutila Upazilla - Fatikchari District - Chittagong [03/04/05]	Rape: A tribal woman was kidnapped and gang-raped by 7 or 8 armed Muslim men.▲	Sangbad
114	Village - Jobra Upazilla - Hathazari District - Chittagong [03/04/05]	Murder: Pulin Bihari Barua (70) was beaten to death by 8 armed Muslim men.▲	Sangbad
115	Village - Bagadoba Upazilla - Madhupur District - Tangail [03/05/05]	Land grab: The homes and land of tribal widows Sajila and Subitri were attacked and looted by men belonging to the B.N.P. with the help of local policemen. The B.N.P. was trying to forcibly occupy the property of the two widows.Δ	Sangbad
116	Village - Binnyatari Upazilla - Sadar District - Rangpur [03/06/05]	Attack/land grab: The home of Paresh Chandra Barman, son of late Pranesndra Nath Barman was attacked and looted by R.T.R .S. men with the help of local police. Paresh and his family abandoned their home to escape the attack.Δ	Inquilab
117	Village - Harinarayanpur Upazilla - Sadar District - Kustia [03/06/05]	Police intimidation: The Namjagha festival of the Hindu community was attacked by D.B. police led by Sub-Inspector Nazrul Islam. Thakur Rama Saha of Akhra Bari was seriously injured in this attack.Δ	Ajker Kagoj
118	Village - Shematkathi Upazilla - Tala District - Satkhira [03/07/05]	Murder: Dulal Sarkar (40) was brutally murdered by 7 or 8 armed men led by Shahadat Fakir and Soharab Hossain.▲	Ajker Kagoj
119	Village - Kathaltali Upazilla - Patharghata District - Barguna [03/10/05]	Land grab: The property of Himangshu Adhikari was occupied by 15 to 20 men led by local Jamat leader Mufti Abu Jafar, son of Nurujjaman. The attackers also tried to occupy Adhikari's house.Δ	Ajker Kagoj BHBCOP

No.	Location / Date	Description of Attack	Sources
120	Chittagong City [03/11/05]	Journalist threatened: Muslim men threatened to kill Sameresh Baidya, a senior reporter of the Daily Bhorer Kagoj in Chittagong.▲	Bhorer Kagoj
121	Village - Masdair Upazilla - Sadar District - Narayanganj [03/12/05]	Land grab: A Hindu crematorium was occupied by men led by Ripon.△	Sangbad BHBCOP
122	Village - Sadar District - Manikgang [03/12/05]	Land grab: The house, land and business of Kartik Pal were occupied by 40 to 50 armed men led by Rahajuddin.▲	Janakantha BHBCOP
123	Village - Bedibaid Upazilla - Madhupur District - Tangail [03/12/05]	Tribals threatened: The tribal Garo community was threatened by Muslim men who were also trying to kidnap Garo girls.▲	Bhorer Kagoj BHBCOP
124	Village - Panch Kahania Upazilla - Durgapur District - Netrokona [03/14/05]	Tribal raped/murdered: A tribal woman, Anjali Rama (32) -- mother of three children -- was gang-raped and murdered by Muslim men.▲	Ajker Kagoj BHBCOP
125	Upazilla - Sadar District - Kushtia [03/14/05]	Land grab: The house and land belonging to Pranab Kumar Pal, son of late Madan Mohan was attacked by men led by Chunna Haider, Rabiul, Ashraf, Aziz, Nagid, Alamin and Masud.▲	Bhorer Kagoj
126	Upazilla - Sitakunda District - Chittagong. [03/15/05]	Festival attacked: Nearly 20 stalls erected as part of the Sitakunda Shib Chaturdarshi festival were attacked and looted by B.N.P. men. About 10 Hindu men and women were seriously injured in this attack.▲	Ajker Kagoj
127	Village - Dhakhali Upazilla - Shymnagar District - Satkhira [03/16/05]	Murder: Anita Rani (25), wife of Krishnapada Halder was stabbed to death by Muslim men who looted many valuables belonging to Anita Rani.▲	Inqilab BHBCOP
128	Village - Kashinagar Upazilla - Sadar District - Bhrammanbaria [03/16/05]	Attack: Rhishi Palli of the Hindu community was attacked and looted by men led by Taher, Mahamud and Ratan. Many Hindus were seriously injured in this attack.▲	Prothom Alo BHBCOP
129	Village - Kullapara Upazilla - Kaliganj District - Jhenaidah [03/17/05]	Attack: The house of Kalipada Mondal was attacked and looted by men led by B.N.P. leader Abdul Karim. Kalipada Mondal, his wife China Mondal, son Moharanjan	Janakantha

No.	Location / Date	Description of Attack	Sources
		Mondal, Nikhil Mondal and his brother Anil Mondal were seriously injured in this attack.▲	
130	Village - Joynagar Upazilla - Rampal District - Bagerhat [03/17/05]	Rape/attack: Homes belonging to the Hindu community were attacked and looted by men led by B.N.P. leader Moni. Hindu women were gang-raped. About 20 Hindu families left for India after this attack.▲	Sangbad
131	Village - Sandida Upazilla - Santahar District - Bogra [03/17/05]	Temple attacked: An image of Goddess Laxmi in a Durga temple was destroyed by Muslim men. An image of Goddess Kali in a crematorium was also destroyed by the men.▲	Janakantha
132	Village - Kashipur Upazilla - Shymnagar District - Satkhira [03/18/05]	Attack/land grab: About 26 Munda families of the Hindu community were attacked by men led by Kamrul Islam. The Muslim gang was trying to occupy the homes and property of the Hindus. Nitai Munda, Tarak, Aswini Kumar Munda and Deben Munda were seriously injured in this attack.▲	Ajker Kagoj BHBCOP
133	Upazilla - Sadar District - Barishal [03/18/05]	Temple occupied: The property belonging to a local temple was occupied by B.N.P. men who built their office on the debottar (temple) property.▲	Bhorer Kagoj
134	Upazilla - Adamdighi District - Bogra [03/19/05]	Temple attacked: Five images of gods and goddesses in two temples were destroyed by Muslim men.▲	Janakantha BHBCOP
135	Upazilla - Kotwali Chittagong City [03/19/05]	Artist attacked: Asim Das, a well-known theatre artist was attacked by 10 to 15 men led by Sohel. Asim, Simanta, Litan, Barshan, Suman and Raju were seriously injured in this attack.▲	Azadi BHBCOP
136	Village - Enayeturpur Upazilla - Mahadebpur District - Naogaon [03/20/05]	Tribal village attacked: A tribal village was attacked by men led by Md. Nayan Mondal, son of Safiruddin. Anil Bhuiya (35), Gulchand (50), Sanda Rani (40), Mani Rani (22), Dipali (22), Kaderi (35), Swaraswati Rani (32), Adari Rani (28) and Joyram Rani were seriously injured in this attack.▲	Ajker Kagoj
137	Village - Ranagopaldi Upazilla - Dashmina District - Patuakhali	Kidnap: Bithi Rani, a teenage girl and daughter of Sudhir Debnath was kidnapped by men led by Jafar Howlader (28).▲	Janakantha BHBCOP

No.	Location / Date	Description of Attack	Sources
	[03/20/05]		
138	Village - Jadunanli Upazilla - Nagarkanda District - Faridpur [03/21/05]	Property attacked: The home of Dr. Pradip Kumar Das was attacked and destroyed by Muslim men. Pradip Das (45), his wife Pratiba (35), their children and mother Bimala Bala (70) were seriously injured in this attack.▲	Prothom Alo
139	Village - Kulpaddhi Upazilla - Sadar District - Madaripur [03/22/05]	Land grab: A Hindu crematorium was occupied by Muslim men who built a Mosque there.▲	Janakantha
140	Village - Bakdandi Upazilla - Patiya District - Chittagong [03/22/05]	Murder/attack: The homes of five Hindus were attacked and looted by 20 to 25 armed Muslim men. Pradip Kanti Chowdhury (30) was killed, and Amar Chakraborty (28) and Chotan Dey were seriously injured in this attack.▲	Ajker Kagoj BHBCOP
141	Village - Kamartali Upazilla - Ramganj District - Laxmipur [03/23/05]	Kidnap/rape: A Hindu housewife was kidnapped and gang-raped by 7or 8 armed Muslim men.△	Bhorer Kagoj
142	Village - Kalibari Upazilla - Morelganj District - Bagerhat [03/23/05]	Property/business attacked: Shrimp cultivation areas belonging to the Hindu community was attacked and occupied by men led by Kamal Hossain, Jieudhara Union B.N.P. president.▲	Janakantha BHBCOP
143	Village - Alabadi Upazilla - Sonargaon District - Narayangonj [03/25/05]	Temple destroyed: An image of Goddess Laxmi in Sanjib Das's temple was destroyed by men led by Biplab (30), son of Bached Mia. A temple belonging to Satish Das was also destroyed.▲	Prothom Alo
144	Sirajudulla Road, Kotowali, Chittagong City [03/26/05]	Property/land grab: Five homes belonging to Hindu families in Panchanan Dham were occupied by Nurnchafa Chowdhury, son of late Saleh Ahamed Chowdhury, Md. Edrish Chowdhury and Md. Harunur Chowdhury.▲	Bhorer Kagoj
145	Village - Khodha Kagil Upazilla - Gabtali District - Bogra [03/27/05]	Attack/looting: The home of Kartik Chandra was attacked and looted by men belonging to a Muslim organization named Mirpur Samiti.△	Inqilab
146	Village - Belgariahat	Land grab/attack: Five Hindu homes were	Sangbad

No.	Location / Date	Description of Attack	Sources
	Upazilla - Bagmara District - Rajshahi [03/27/05]	attacked and looted by men led by Akbar and Azhar Ali. They were trying to occupy the houses and land belonging to Anil Kumar Ghose, Sunil Kumar Ghosh, Bhabesh Chandra Ghosh, Gopal Chandra Ghosh and Niranjan Das.▲	
147	Village - Purandar Upazilla - Gobindaganj District - Gaibandha [03/28/05]	Murder: Babu Das (45), son of late Lal Das was killed by Muslim men.▲	Sangbad
148	Village - Harankhola Upazilla - Madhupur District - Tangail [03/29/05]	Tribals attacked: Two tribal homes were attacked by Muslim men who seriously injured three tribal men.▲	Sangbad BHBCOP
149	Village - Chotashanda Upazilla - Debhata District - Satkhira [03/29/05]	Attack/land grab: Shrimp cultivation ponds/fields belonging to Girendranath Mistri was occupied by 35 to 40 armed men led by Lutfur Rahman, Nabab Ali and Entaj Ali. Debabrata Mistri (28), Bhabasindhu Mistri (55), Swapan Mistri (40), Ranajit Mistri (35), Amit (10), Shekar Mistri (25), Lalita Mistri (40) and Namita Mistri (41) were seriously injured in this attack.▲	Juganthor
150	Chittagong City [03/31/05]	Lawyer threatened: Uttara Deb Chowdhury, a Hindu lawyer was threatened by Muslim men.▲	Janakantha
151	Village - Patnikota Upazilla - Anwara District - Chittagong [03/05]	Temple attacked: Maa Magdeswari temple was attacked by Muslim men.▲	BHBCOP
152	Village - Bhulta Upazilla - Rupganj District - Narayanganj [03/05]	Temple attacked/land grab: An image of Shiba was looted by men who also have occupied the property belonging to the temple.▲	BHBCOP
153	Upazilla - Sadar District - Feni [04/01/05]	Property looted: Fish in ponds belonging to the Hindu community were looted by Muslim men who threatened to kidnap members of the community. ▲†	Juganthor BHBCOP
154	Village - Duril Upazilla - Chirirnamdar District - Dinajpur [04/02/05]	Temple attacked: The Ram Nabami temple was attacked and looted by 10 to 12 men belonging to the B.N.P. Many Hindu men and women were seriously injured in this	Janakantha

No.	Location / Date	Description of Attack	Sources
		attack. ▲†	
155	Village - Gjafela Upazilla - Sadar District - Sunamgonj [04/02/05]	Murder: Khitish Debnath (35) was brutally murdered by Muslim men. ▲	Janakantha
156	Village - Hatra Upazilla - Mohanpur District - Rajshahi [04/02/05]	Attack/threat: Men led by Chatradal leaders Faruque, Suman, Aminul and Bastuhara Dal leader Jahangir Alam threatened to kill Suranjit Sarker, a teacher of the Hatra Girls School. Earlier they looted property worth about 50,000 taka. ▲‡	Bhorer Kagoj BHBCOP
157	Village - Rathbari Upazilla - Rajair District - Madaripur [04/02/05]	Murder: Police recovered the body of Suren Shil (23) from a paddy field. ▲	Bhorer Kagoj
158	Village - Kashiabari Upazilla - Bagmara District - Nogaon [04/02/05]	Murder: Dipankar Saha (20), son of Dijendra Nath Saha and Sabita Rani Saha was beaten to death by men belonging to the Bangla Bhai group. ▲	Prothom Alo BHBCOP
159	Village - Jainkathi Upazilla - Sadar District - Patuakhali [04/03/05]	Land grab/attack: The house of Nayantara, a Hindu widow was occupied by men led by Piyara Begum, who threatened to kill Nayantara. ▲†	Prothom Alo
160	Village - Panihata, Tarani Upazilla - Nalitabari District - Sherpur [04/03/05]	Tribals attacked: About 100 tribal Garo families were attacked by men led by Sirajuddin Kashem, Siddique, Rafiqul and Ahasam. Many Garo men and women including Kajali Raksam (25) were seriously injured in this attack. ▲†	Sangbad
161	Upazilla - Sadar District - Gazipur [04/04/05]	Land grab: Land belonging to the Shree Shree Manikaya Madhab temple was occupied by Md. Shah Alam who built a house on the land. ▲	Bhorer Kagoj
162	Village - Kalaishree Upazilla - Sadar District - Bhrammanbaria [04/04/05]	Attack/loot: A Hindu house was attacked and looted by Muslim men who beat and tortured a Hindu woman. ▲	Janakantha
163	Village - Subidpur Upazilla - Kaukhali District - Patuakhali [04/06/05]	Temple attacked: The Goddess Shitala temple was attacked by men led by Abu Taleb and Ziadul. Sabayet (staff) of that temple, Chandrabali Biswas, Shekhar, Sanjoy Pal, Sukumar Biswa, Tapan Das and	Ittefaq

No.	Location / Date	Description of Attack	Sources
		Asim Das were seriously injured in this attack.▲†	
164	Village - Rajghat Upazilla - Nayapara District - Jessore [04/06/05]	Land grab: About 8 Bighas of land belonging to Sharat Chandra Mitra was occupied by Kamrujaman with the help of local settlement officer.▲	Sangbad
165	Village - Badhal Bazar Upazilla - Kachuya District - Bagerhat [04/06/05]	Kidnap/land grab: Dulal Chandra Das and his son Asim Das were kidnapped by Abuyal Hossain, Babul Sheik, Salam Sheik and Kamal Sheik, sons of Imam Ali Sheik. The kidnappers also occupied the lands belonging to Dulal Chandra Das. ▲	Sangbad
166	Village - Kapalipara Upazilla - Singair District - Manikgonj [04/07/05]	Temple attacked: The house and Kali temple belonging to Bhabesh Master was attacked and burnt by Muslim men. Three Hindus were seriously injured in this attack.▲	Janakantha
167	Village - Nabachara Upazilla - Baghachari District - Rangamati [04/08/05]	Tribal murdered: Amar Bijoy (66), a tribal man was brutally murdered by armed Muslim men.▲	Sangbad
168	Village - Sadhipur District - Kaukhali District - Pirojpur [04/08/05]	Temple attacked: The Goddess Shitala temple and Kali temple were destroyed by Muslim men. Many Hindus were seriously injured in this attack.△	Inqilab
169	Village - Alaipur Upazilla - Sadar District - Magura [04/08/05]	Murder: Bank manager Bipul Ghose was murdered by Muslim men.▲	Ajker Kagoj
170	Village - Nagdara Upazilla - Mohanganj District - Netrokona [04/09/05]	Temple attacked: An image of Goddess Kali was destroyed by Muslim men.▲†	Inqilab
171	Upazilla - Sherpur District - Bagura [04/09/05]	Land grab: The land belonging to the historic Bhabani temple was occupied by B.N.P. leader Haider Ali.▲	Prothom Alo
172	Village - Puradanga Upazilla - Sadar District - Panchagar [04/09/05]	Theat/land grab: Muslim men threatened to kill Paisanju Barman. They were trying to occupy his lands.▲	Prothom Alo
173	Village - Panchudia Upazilla - Sadar	Temple looted: Images of Gods and Goddess in the Radha Krishna Nath Harta	Bhorer Kagoj

No.	Location / Date	Description of Attack	Sources
	District - Faridpur [04/10/05]	temple were looted by Muslim men.Δ	
174	Village - Kamarpara Upazilla - Taraganj District - Rangpur [04/10/05]	Kidnap: Purnima Mahantha, a school girl and daughter of Subhash Mahantha was kidnapped by men led by Shamim Sarder, Aminul Islam and Dulal Sarder. Δ	Bhrer Kagoj
175	Village - Patiakhali Upazilla - Betagi District - Brguna. [04/11/05]	Land grab: The House of Mayarani, wife of late Dhirendra Nath Samadder was occupied by a local Muslim leader who also occupied the Goddess Manasha temple of Mayarani. ▲	Juganthon BHBCOP
176	Upazilla - Katalia District - Jhalkhati [04/14/05]	Hindu festival attacked: An attack on the festival of the Mathuya community was foiled by officer-in-charge of the Katalia Police Station. Ghurudas Sadhu and Subash Sadhu were seriously injured in this attack. ▲‡	Ajker Kagoj BHBCOP
177	Village - Jhaudanga Upazilla - Sadar District - Satkhira [04/14/05]	Attack: The Shib Snan belonging to the Hindu community was attacked by 20 to 25 men led by V.P.Rafiqul, Golam Mostafa and Nazrul.▲	Ajker Kagoj
178	Village - North Palradi Upazilla - Goarnadi District - Barishal [04/16/05]	Land grab: Men led by Alauddin Bhuiya and Ohidul Haq Khan tried to occupy the house and land belonging to Laxman Das.▲‡	Ajker Kagoj BHBCOP
179	Custom House, Zia International Air Port, Dhaka City. [04/17/05]	Murder: Manindra Chandra Das, a Custom Department employee was brutally murdered by Muslim men.▲	Janakantha
180	Village - Naoda Upazilla - Rupganj District - Narayanganj [04/18/05]	Attack/looting: The house of Bijoy Sarker was attacked and looted by men led by Mosharaf. Δ	Ajker Kagoj BHBCOP
181	Lalmohon Shah Street, P.S. - Sutrapur, Dhaka City [04/18/05]	Temple looted: Two Images of Gods were stolen from the Radhamadhab Thakur Jhew temple by Muslim men.▲	Janakantha BHBCOP
182	Village - Kalabanda Upazilla - Malandaha District - Jamalpur [04/18/05]	Temple attacked: An Image of Goddess Kali belonging to Nirmal Kumar Pal was destroyed by Muslim men.▲	Ajker Kagoj
183	Tanti Bazar, P.S. -	Murder: Madhab Sarker (42) and Bhushan	Janakantha

No.	Location / Date	Description of Attack	Sources
	Kotowali, Dhaka City [04/18/05]	Sarker (27) were killed by Muslim men. ▲	BHBCOP
184	Village - Ijjatnagar Upazilla - Bahubal District - Habiganj [04/19/05]	Land grab: A crematorium belonging to the Hindu community was attacked by men led by Selim Chowdury and Khalil Chowdury. They were trying to occupy the crematorium. Biplob Sen and Rajat Sen were seriously injured in this attack. Δ†	Sangbad BHBCOP
185	Mahakhali, Dhaka City [04/19/05]	Murder: Ranjit Chandra Das (30) was brutally murdered by 4 armed Muslim men.▲	Prathom Alo BHBCOP
186	Village - Haludachi Upazilla - Purbadhal District - Netrokona [04/21/05]	Land grab: The house of tribal Suchitra Nakrek was attacked by men led by Abdul Aziz who were trying to occupy her land. ▲	Sangbad BHBCOP
187	Village - Sanabanda Upazilla - Sadar District - Manikgonj [04/21/05]	Kidnap: Anima, a school girl and daughter of Arun Das, Goutam Sarker, Sebayet of Loknath Bhrammachari Sebashram was kidnapped by men led by Nachir and Sohel.▲†	Sangbad BHBCOP
188	Village - Loharpura Upazilla - Mirjapur District - Natore [04/24/05]	Kidnap: Tribal men and women -- Putul, Bristi (6), Babulal, Nilmani and Sudha -- were kidnapped by men led by B.N.P. leaders Nazmul and Selim. ▲	Sangbad BHBCOP
189	Village - Kainmari Uazilla - Mangla District - Khulna [04/24/05]	Festival attacked: The Basanti Puja festival of the Hindu community was attacked by men led by Oli, Hasan and Istiaque. Monoranjan and his son Praloy were seriously injured in this attack. ▲	Ajker Kagoj BHBCOP
190	Village - Shimuljudi Upazilla - Badarganj District - Rangpur [04/25/05]	Kidnap/rape/murder: Sabina Basaki (22), wife of Dilip Hemran was kidnapped, gang raped, and murdered by Muslim men. ▲	Ittefaq
191	Village - Sonadanga Upazilla - Sadar District - Khulna [04/25/05]	Murder: Ganjalbhaz (30) was murdered by Muslim men. ▲	Bhorer Kagoj
192	Village - Rajdia Upazilla - Sirajdikhan Distict - Munsiganj [04/26/05]	Land grab/threat: Prankhrishna Pal, his wife, three sons and three daughters left Bangladesh for India as they were threatened and their house and land was occupied by Habu Molla and Zakir. Δ†	Janakantha BHBCOP

No.	Location / Date	Description of Attack	Sources
193	Village - Bahalbari Upazilla - Chatmohar District - Pabna [04/26/05]	Tribals attacked: 32 homes of the tribal Mahato community were attacked and looted by men led by Samad, Rajab and Sharif. A Kali temple of the Mahato community was also destroyed by them. Many men and women were seriously injured in this attack. ▲†	Sangbad
194	Village - Chatmohar District - Pabna [04/26/05]	Land grab: The land belonging to the Kali temple was occupied by the Chatmohar Municipal authorities who have constructed a market there. ▲†	Janakantha
195	Village - Ranagopalidi Uazilla - Galachipa District - Patuakhali [04/05]	Kidnap: Bithi Rani Debnath, a girl student of class nine, and daughter of Sudhir Ranjan Debnath was kidnapped by men led by Zafar. ▲†	BHBCOP
196	Village - Goshinga Upazilla - Baufal District - Patuakhali [04/05]	Rape: Sandya Rani Ghadami, wife of Rajeswar Ghadami was gang-raped by men led by Malek Khan. ▲†	BHBCOP
197	Village - Darshana Upazilla - Damurdhuda District - Chuyadanga [05/04/05]	Attack/looting: A Hindu Palli was attacked and looted by Muslim men led by a four party alliance group. Beltu and Putul Rani were seriously injured in this attack. ▲†	Ittafaq
198	Village - Chechnia Kandi Upazilla - Sadar District - Gopalganj [05/04/05]	Temple attacked: A Shitala temple was attacked and looted by Muslim men who destroyed the images of goddess Shitala. ▲	Ajker Kagoj BHBCOP
199	Village - Mankansha Upazilla - Shibgonj District - Chapainawabgonj [05/04/05]	Land grab: Four homes belonging to the Hindu community were occupied by men led by Amir Hamza and Nurul Islam. ▲	Janakantha
200	Village - Amtali Upazilla - Rajarhat District - Patuakhali [05/04/05]	Attack/looting: The home of Jogen Roy, son of Sarbananda Roy, was attacked and looted by men led by Azgar Ali, Hasmat Ali, Abdur Rashid and Hamid. They were trying to occupy Roy's land and house. ▲†	Bhorer Kagoj
201	Upazilla - Sadar District - Khulna [05/12/05]	Journalist threatened: A group of terrorists threatened to kill Gouranga Nandi, a senior staff reporter of the Daily Janakantha in Khulna. ▲†◊	Janakantha
202	Village - Basana	Attack/looting: The home of Biplob Ghose	Pratam Alo

No.	Location / Date	Description of Attack	Sources
	Upazilla - Dhamrai District - Dhaka [05/12/05]	was attacked and looted by Muslim men who seriously injured Biplob Ghose and his parents. ▲	BHBCOP
203	Village - Kaigram Upazilla - Chatmohar District - Pabna [05/13/05]	Attack/looting: The homes and land belonging to the local tribal community were attacked and looted by men led by Abdus Sattar, Samad, Barat Ali, Kana Bellal, Abul Kalam, Mukul, Rahim, Shahid and Ashraf. An image of the tribal Goddess was destroyed in the attack. ▲†	Sangbad
204	Village - Dakkinpara Upazilla - Bera District - Pabna [05/14/05]	Attack/looting: The Rhishi Palli belonging to the Hindu community was attacked and looted by men led by Mozam, Md. Firoz, Abdur Rahim and Shahadat who tried to occupy the houses and take the land of the Hindus. ▲†	Bhorer Kagoj BHBCOP
205	Village - Pirojepur Upazilla - Parbatipur District - Dinajpur [05/14/05]	Attack/looting: The house of Ram Lal Roy was attacked by 20 to 22 armed Muslim men who looted many valuables.△	Ajker Kagoj
206	Village - Natunpara Upazilla - Sitakunda District - Chittagong [05/17/05]	Land grab: The home of Fulla Rani Chowdury, wife of late Harendra Lal Chowdury, was occupied by Muslim men. ▲	Bhorer Kagoj BHBCOP
207	Village - Suryapur Upazilla - Haluaghata District - Mymensingh [05/19/05]	Attack/torture: A tribal woman and a school teacher were tortured by three B.D.R. (Bangladesh Rifles) men.▲	Sangbad
208	Village - Nilkandi Upazilla - Sadar District - Shariatpur [05/20/05]	Murder: Nikhil Chandra Ghose, son of Late Manmohan Ghose, was killed by Muslim men demanding a ransom. ▲	Ajker Kagoj BHBCOP
209	Village - Juniadaha Upazilla - Bheramara District - Kustia [05/20/05]	Land grab: Property/land belonging to the Shib temple was occupied by Muslim men. ▲	Ajker Kagoj
210	Village - Shimuljhudi Upazilla - Badarganj District - Rangpur [05/20/05]	Rape/murder: A tribal woman was gang-raped and killed by Muslim men. ▲	Sangbad
211	Village - Ilashpur Upazilla - Osmaninagar	Temple attacked: A worship structure was attacked and looted by Muslim men. ▲	Ajker Kagoj

No.	Location / Date	Description of Attack	Sources
	District - Sylhet. [05/23/05]		
212	Upazilla - Kotowali District - Mymensingh [05/23/05]	Murder: Jhuma Rani Roy (20), wife of Shyamapada Roy, was killed by Muslim men. ▲	Ajker Kagoj BHBCOP
213	Village - Puradanga Upazilla - Sadar District - Panchagard [05/24/05]	Attack/looting: The home and land belonging to Paishanju Barman was attacked and looted by men led by Golam Rabbani, Md. Dulu and Abul Hossain, who also threatened to kill Barman. ▲†	Sangbad
214	Village - Dhalkhali Upazilla - Shymnagar District - Satkhira [05/25/05]	Kidnap: Bhiktar Halder (7), son of Dinabandhu Halder, was kidnapped by Muslim men demanding a ransom. ▲†	Janakantha
215	Village - Ramjannagar Upazilla - Shymnagar District - Satkhira [05/25/05]	Land grab/attack: Eleven Hindu families were attacked by the men led by Nur Islam Gazi. They were trying to forcibly occupy the Hindu homes and lands. ▲†	Pratam Alo BHBCOP
216	North Agrabad, Chittagong [05/25/05]	Murder: Anil Dhar was murdered by Muslim men. ▲	Pratam Alo
217	Village - Baikhola Upazilla - Tala District - Satkhira [05/25/05]	Attack/looting: The house of Amal Adhikari was attacked and looted by men led by B.N.P. leader Lokman Hossain. Babu Das, Bhishnu Datta, Ratan Das and Babu Datta were seriously injured in this attack. ▲†◊	Ajker Kagoj
218	Village - Laxmipur Upazilla - Rajair District - Madaripur [05/27/05]	Attack/looting: The home of Rina Rani Sarker was attacked and looted by Muslim men. Sarker abandoned her home and fled. ▲	Bhorer Kagoj BHBCOP
219	Village - Angaria Upazilla - Singair District - Manikganj [05/28/05]	Temple attacked: An image of Goddess Kali in a Durga temple was destroyed by men led by Nuru Mia. ▲	Ajker Kagoj
220	Upazilla - Singair District - Manikgonj [05/28/05]	Temple attacked: An image of Goddess Kali belonging to Surya Karmaker was destroyed by men led by Habibur Rahman. ▲	Ajker Kagoj
221	Village - Saratpur Upazilla - Singair District - Manikgonj	Temple attacked: An image of a Hindu Goddess was destroyed by Muslim men. ▲	Ajker Kagoj

No.	Location / Date	Description of Attack	Sources
	[05/28/05]		
222	Village - Bararsingh Upazilla - Shymnagar District - Satkhira [05/28/05]	Attack/looting: Eight Hindu families were attacked by Muslim men who looted many valuables. About 80 Hindu men, women and children had to abandon and flee their homes. ▲†	Bhorer Kagoj
223	Village - Chakpara Upazilla - Birampur District - Dinajpur [05/28/05]	Attack/looting: The home of Suken Rabidas was attacked and looted by men led by Abdus Salam of Upazilla Parishad. Δ	Sangbad
224	Village - Tajpur Upazilla - Sirajdikhan District - Munshigonj [05/29/05]	Land grab: Land belonging to former Deputy Secretary Shymsundar Nath was occupied by Muslim men who threatened to kill Samares Nath, son of Shymsundar Nath. The victims fled their home. ▲	Janakantha BHBCOP
225	Upazilla - Sadar District - Khulna [05/29/05]	Land grab: Local Muslim administrators tried to occupy land belonging to the Shree Shree Shitala temple. Δ†	Janakantha
226	Upazilla - Badargonj District - Rangpur [05/29/05]	Rape/murder: Sabina Basaki, wife of Dilip Hemran, was gang-raped and murdered by men led by Saidul and Obaidul. ▲	Bhorer Kagoj
227	Village - South Jaldi Upazilla - Banskhali District - Chittagong [05/30/05]	Attack/looting: The homes of Kazal Karan, Shreman Karan, Manik Karan, Nirmal Karan and Arun Chakraborty were attacked by Muslim men who looted many valuables. Four people, including Rupali Karan were seriously injured in this attack. ▲	Janakantha
228	Village - Prajapara Upazilla - Pirgonj District - Rangpur [05/30/05]	Land grab/attack: Land belonging to a Kali temple was occupied by men led by local Member of Parliament, Nur Mohammad Mondal. At least 10 people were seriously injured in this incident. Δ	Bhorer Kagoj BHBCOP
229	Village - Jhandanga Upazilla - Sadar District - Satkhira [05/05]	Land grab: A crematorium ground belonging to the Hindu community was occupied by Muslim men. ▲†‡	Ajker Kagoj BHBCOP
230	Village - Shjrak Nabachara Upazilla - Baghaichari District - Rangamati [05/05]	Attack: Sushil Jiban Chakma, brother of late Bijoy Chakma, was attacked by Muslim men who threatened to kill him. ▲†	BHBCOP

No.	Location / Date	Description of Attack	Sources
231	Village - Birali Bazar Upazilla - Sadar District - Feni [05/05]	Attack/looting: Samir Sharma, brother of Dr. Babul Sharma was attacked by Muslim men who looted many valuables. ▲†	BHBCOP
232	Village – Gazia Upazilla - Balaganj District - Shylet [05/05]	Temple/school attacked: The Mahaprabhu Akhra (school) was occupied by Muslim men who destroyed images of Gods and Goddesses. ▲†	BHBCOP
233	Village - Mohammadpur Upazilla - Bishanath District - Shylet [05/05]	Attack: The home of Shankar Chandra Dhar was attacked by men led by Matin, who threatened to kill Dhar's family members. ▲†	BHBCOP
234	Village - Barlai Upazilla - Fulbari District - Kurigram [05/05]	Attack/looting: The home of Narendra Nath was attacked and looted by men led by Jamir Ali and Zamshed Ali who threatened to kill Nath. ▲◊‡	BHBCOP
235	Village - Talgachia Upazilla - Kathalia District - Jhalakhali [05/05]	Murder: Dulal Chandra Bepari was killed by Muslim men. ▲◊‡	BHBCOP
236	Village - Kalibari Road Upazilla - Sadar District - Khulna [05/05]	Attack: Kowshik Sen, son of Kamal Sen, was attacked by Muslim men. ▲†	BHBCOP
237	Upazilla - Swarupkhati District - Pirojpur [05/05]	Rape: A teenage Hindu girl was gang-raped by Muslim men. ▲◊‡	BHBCOP
238	Upazilla - Sadar District - Meherpur [06/01/05]	Attack/looting: A Hindu Palli was attacked and looted by armed Muslim men. Babul Halder was seriously injured in this attack. Δ†	Janakantha
239	Village - Parzal Upazilla - Sadar District - Jhalakathi [06/01/05]	Acid Attack: Rajlaxmi Halder (35), wife of Subash Halder, and mother of three children was seriously injured when Muslim men threw acid on her as they tried to occupy her land and her house. ▲†	Janakantha BHBCOP
240	Village - Chalanbil Upazilla - Singda District - Natore [06/01/05]	Land grab/rape: Land belonging to the tribal Orawo community was occupied by men led by Hannan. Tribal women Chanchaodai (28) and Ranjana were gang-raped by the attackers. Many people were seriously injured in this attack. ▲‡	Janakantha BHBCOP

No.	Location / Date	Description of Attack	Sources
241	Village - Shalikapara Upazilla - Singda District - Natore [06/01/05]	Land grab/rape: The homes of tribal Tampo community members were occupied by men led by Zia, Kalu and Razzak. A woman of this community was raped. Many people fled their homes. ▲‡	Janakantha BHBCOP
242	Village - Dipipara Upazilla - Baghaichari District - Ranghamati. [06/03/05]	Murder: Sonadhan Cjhakma (35), son of Gunadhar Chakma, a Janasanghati Samiti leader was killed by Muslim men. ▲†	Pratam Alo
243	Village - Khozarpara Upazilla - Bishanath District - Sylhet [06/04/05]	Land grab/attack: Land and a house belonging to the late Atul Dev was attacked and looted by men led by Mostafa and Kenu Mia. They were trying to occupy his property. Ten Hindu men, women and a baby were seriously injured in this attack. ▲†‡	Janakantha
244	Village - Chuyerpur Upazilla - Sadar District - Nogoan [06/05/05]	Land grab/temple destruction: Land belonging to Kalitala Puja Mandap was occupied by Al-Imran, Chairman, Balubhara Union Parishad and his men -- Abul, Babu, Hamidur, Naimul and Badrul. An image of Goddess Shitala was destroyed. ▲†	Bhorer Kagoj
245	Village - Baipail Upazilla - Savar District - Dhaka [06/06/05]	Attack/looting: The house of Guru Dayal was attacked and looted by about 15 to 20 armed men led by Morshed, and his sons Nasim and Khokan. The attackers were trying to occupy Dayal's house. ▲†	Ajder Kagoj
246	Village - Temukhi Upazilla - Senbagh District - Noakhali [06/06/05]	Attack/ransom: Assistant Head Master Shambhu Pada Dey of Temuduni Abdur Rashid Buiya High School was attacked by Muslim men who were demanding a ransom of 20000 taka. Dey was seriously injured in this attack. ▲†	Janakantha
247	Village - Pathankota Upazilla - Anwara District - Chittagong [06/06/05]	Temple attacked: The Pathnkota Shree Shree Bashanti Bari temple was attacked by men led by Mohammad Idris and the Headmaster of Pathankota High School, Abul Kalam. They looted many valuables and images of Goddess Saraswati and Jaya-Bijoya were destroyed. The Muslims were trying to occupy the temple lands. ▲	Bhorer Kagoj BHBCOP
248	Village- Komarpur	Kidnap/rape: Salma Rabi Das (13),	Sangbad

No.	Location / Date	Description of Attack	Sources
	Upazilla- Keshabpur District- Jessore. [06/06/05]	daughter of Badu Rabi Das was kidnapped and gang raped by the miscreants led by Union B.N.P. General secretary Chand Mia, Mafiz (30), Shahid (34), Kamal (33) and Hamidul (35). ▲†	
249	Village - Kadamrasulpur Upazilla - Gafargoan District - Mymensingh [06/07/05]	Festival attacked: A festival celebration of Ramananda Sebashram was stopped by the police with the help of Jamat leader and Union Council Chairman Hafez Rahajuddin. ▲†	Janakantha
250	Village - Kazibaran Upazilla - Ghodahat District - Dinajpur [06/08/05]	Rape: A tribal housewife (30) was kidnapped and gang raped by men led by Manik (30) -- Upazilla Chatra Dal President -- and Mokhlech (25), Momin (25) and Dilbar (22). ▲†	Pratam Alo
251	Sabujbag Residential Area, Upazilla - Sreemangal District - Moulabibazar [06/09/05]	Temple attacked: The Madhuri Goshami Sebashram was attacked and looted by armed Muslims. Milmoni Goshami, the Sebayet of the temple was seriously injured in this attack. ▲†	Bhorer Kagoj
252	Village - Ratalbazar Upazilla - Singda District - Natore [06/09/05]	Tribal village attacked: A tribal Palli (village) was attacked and looted by 10 to 15 men led by Farid and Rashid. The house of Jitendra Nath Tappo was occupied by the attackers. Sukumar Orao (38), Prafulla Orao (48), Nepal Orao (42), Chandan (28), Hemanta (32), Ajit (35) and Jitendra Nath (42) were seriously injured in this attack. ▲‡	Ajker Kagoj
253	Fowjia Market Upazilla - Sadar District - Joypurhat [06/11/05]	Human Rights Activist arrested: Police arrested Tapan Kumar Sarker, member, District committee of BHBCOP.△†	Ittefaq
254	Village - Pudadanga Upazilla - Sadar District - Panchagard [06/12/05]	Land grab/attack: The house of Pasenju Barman was attacked and looted by men led by Golam Rabbani, Dulu, Jashimuddin, Rabiul, Habibar, Yusuf, Faizul, Abul Hossain, Shajahan, Bashirul and Rubel. They were trying to occupy the house and land belonging to Barman. Barman was tortured by the attackers. ▲†‡	Sangbad
255	Village - Ujarjari Upazilla - Kaliganj	Land grab: Twenty Bighas of land belonging to Nirapad Ghose, Bishwar	Janakantha BHBCOP

No.	Location / Date	Description of Attack	Sources
	District - Satkhira [06/13/05]	Halder, Shaktipada Ghose, Joydeb Ghose, Ramesh Ghose and Ratna Rani Ghose were occupied by men led by Matiur Rahman. The victims planned to leave Bangladesh for safe haven. ▲†‡	
256	Village - Shakunipara Upazilla - Sadar District - Madaripur [06/15/05]	Land grab: The land belonging to Ratan Chowdury was occupied by Lutfur Howalader, a member of the B.N.P. Ratan and his family fled their home seeking safe haven. ▲†	Sangbad
257	Village - Agarpur Upazilla - Kuliarchar District - Kishoregonj [06/15/05]	Land grab: The land belonging to Kali Roy was occupied by men led by Maharuddin, Islamuddin and Abdul Awal. The attackers threatened to kill Roy and his family. ▲	Sangbad
258	District - Raghmati [06/15/05]	Tribals attacked by army/police: Eighteen leaders of a tribal community were tortured by government personnel. Δ	Sangbad
259	Upazilla - Sadar District - Dinajpur [06/15/05]	Attack/looting: The house of Pankaj Kumar Das and Krishna Rani was attacked and looted by Muslim men who seriously injured Pankaj and Krishna. ▲	Daily Star BHBCOP
260	Dhanmondi, Dhaka City [06/16/05]	Threat: Men led by Subrata Baijn and Kala Jahangir threatened to kill Dr. Arup Ratan Chowdury and his family. ▲	Bhorer Kagoj
261	Village - Goalghasia Upazilla - Kaligonj District - Satkhira [06/20/05]	Land grab: Land belonging to the Hindu Banstala Crematorium was occupied by the local Chairman, Mijanur Rahman who started construction of a residential project there. ▲†‡	Pratom Alo
262	Village - Kashiram Belpukur Upazilla - Syedpur District - Nilphamari [06/20/05]	Land grab: Temple property belonging to the Sarba Mangala Debi temple (Kalibari) was occupied by Muslim men. ▲†	Sangbad BHBCOP
263	Village - Siddhantha Bari Upazilla - Kotalipara District - Gopalganj [06/22/05]	Land grab/attack: Sontosh Kumar Das, the Sebayet of a Shib temple was attacked by men led by Joynal Abedin, Commissioner, Ward Number 4. The attackers tried to occupy Das' house and threatened to kill him. ▲†	Sangbad
264	Village - Mithachara Upazilla - Mirershariai	Attack/looting: The home of Pijush Kanti Naha was attacked and looted by 50 to 60	Bhorer Kagoj

No.	Location / Date	Description of Attack	Sources
	District - Chittagong [06/23/05]	men led by Syed Murad, Mohammad Taz, Syed Latifur Rahman, Obidur Rahman, Abul Hasem and Mohammad Solaiman, who threatened to kill Naha. ▲	BHBCOP
265	Village - Padma District - Barguna [06/24/05]	Police torture: A poor farmer, Satish Chandra was tortured by Abdul Khaleque, Officer in Charge, Barguna Police Station. △	Ajker Kagoj
266	Village - Baradal Upazilla - Parbatipur District - Dinajpur [06/24/05]	Land grab: About 65 homes of the Hindu community were occupied by men led by Samsuddin Ahammed Mondal, Chairman of the Mostafapur Union Council with the help of police. Many Hindu men and women were seriously injured in this attack. ▲	Sangbad
267	Village - Char Jamuna Upazilla - Charfashion District - Bhola [06/26/05]	Rape: A teenage girl, daughter of Krishnapada Biswas, was raped by Billal (30).▲	Janakantha
268	Village - Khetbal District - Joypurhat [06/26/05]	Festival attacked: A Hindu festival was attacked by Muslim men who injured many Hindus seriously.▲†	Janakantha BHBCOP
269	Village - South Jaldi Upazilla - Banskhali District - Chittagong [06/27/05]	Rape/attempted land grab: A Hindu housewife was gang raped by men led by Shafi Alam, Md. Kalu and Abul Hossain. They were trying to occupy her land and house. They also threatened to kill her. ▲†	Bhorer Kagoj
270	Village - Bagadoba Upazilla - Madhupur District - Tangail [06/27/05]	Looting: More than 500 pineapples grown by a tribal family were looted by men led by B.N.P. leader Jinen Jinnah. ▲†	Sangbad
271	Upazilla - Parbatipur District - Dinajpur [06/27/05]	Land grab: Muslim men evicted 17 tribal and Hindu families from their homes. ▲†	Daily Star
272	District - Bandarban [06/28/05]	Land grab by government: The government tried to occupy 40 tribal villages in Bandarban and Khagrachari. △	Pratom Alo BHBCOP
273	Village - West Char Ababil Upazilla - Roypur District - Laxmipur [06/29/05]	Attack: Binoy Bhushan, a teacher of the Ababil Government Primary School was attacked by men led by Rafiqullah Khan. Bhushan was seriously injured in this attack. ▲	Bhorer Kagoj
274	Village - Birjaura	Land grab/attack: Property belonging to	Sangbad

No.	Location / Date	Description of Attack	Sources
	Upazilla - Bhurangamari District - Kurigram [06/30/05]	Kuti Deb Mandir (temple) was occupied by men led by Khoka Mia. Mahesh Chandra, president of the temple was seriously injured in this attack. The attackers built a house on the occupied land. ▲†	BHBCOP
275	Village - West Chechari Upazilla - Kathalia District - Jhalakathi [06/05]	Temple land occupied: Land belonging to the Shree Shree Gobinda temple was occupied by Hafez Abdul Latif with the help of Rajaul Haq, Officer in Charge of the Kathalia Police Station. Many Hindus were tortured by Rajaul Haq. ▲†	BHBCOP
276	Village - Dighirpara Upazilla - Sonaimudi District – Noakhali [06/05]	Temple attacked/looted: The Shree Gadadhar temple was attacked and looted by Muslim men who destroyed images of Gods. ▲†‡	BHBCOP
277	Asadgonj, Chittagong City. [06/05]	Acid attack: Babul Shil was seriously injured when 4 or 5 men led by Mohammad Yunus and Mohammad Jamaluddin threw acid on Babul. ▲†‡	BHBCOP
278	Village - Deopara District - Laxmipur [06/05]	Kidnap: Rita Rani Ghose, a student of the Ibrahim Girl High School and daughter of Pradip Chandra Ghose was kidnapped by men led by Mahafuz, son of Badiuzzaman. ▲†‡	BHBCOP
279	Village - Laukathi Upazilla - Sadar District - Patuakhali [06/05]	Murder: Nil Ratan Nag, son of Surya Kantha Nag, was killed by Muslim men. ▲†	BHBCOP
280	Village - Boalia Upazilla - Goboindagonj District - Gaibanda [06/05]	Temple attacked/occupied: The Boalia Shib Bari Kali Mandir was attacked by Muslim men who occupied the temple. ▲†‡	BHBCOP
281	Village - Kamardia Upazilla - Ramgonj District - Laxmipur [06/05]	Kidnap/rape: Jayanta Rani Acharya, wife of Chandan Acharya, was kidnapped and gang raped by men led by Md. Litan, Suman Majumder and Titu. ▲†‡	BHBCOP
282	Village - Kandijelepara Upazilla - Titas District - Comilla [06/05]	Threat: Muslim men threatened to kill fishermen belonging to the Hindu community of Harinpur and Majam Kandi Jelepara. ▲†	BHBCOP
283	Village - North Balasore Upazilla - Sreenagar	Land grab: Land belonging to Balaram Bahadur, a leader of BHBCOP was	BHBCOP

No.	Location / Date	Description of Attack	Sources
	District - Munshigonj [06/05]	occupied by Nurul Islam Bapari, son of Jalil Bapari and Abul Bapari. The attackers threatened to kill Bahadur and demanded that he leave the country. ▲†‡	
284	Village - Rarikhali Upazilla - Sreenagar District - Munshigonj [06/05]	Kidnap attempt: Muslim men tried to kidnap Mita Pine, a college girl and daughter of Hari Pine. ▲†‡	BHBCOP
285	Village - Durgapur Upazilla - Sadar District - Narail [07/01/05]	Acid attack: Pali Biswas (18) was seriously injured when Jahangir Alam Mitu (35) threw acid on her. ▲†	Ittafaq BHBCOP
286	Upazilla - Chitalmari District - Bagerhat [07/02/05]	Kidnap: Mukti Biswas, wife of Sajal Biswas, was kidnapped by men led by Sagar and Sabuj. ▲	Janakantha BHBCOP
287	Village - Kailashganj Upazilla - Dakope District - Khulna [07/02/05]	Kidnap/rape/murder: Nilima Rani Mandal, teenage daughter of Lalmohan Mandal, was kidnapped, gang-raped and murdered by Muslim men. ▲†	Sangbad
288	Village - South Shasiyali Upazilla - Faridgonj District - Chandpur [07/03/05]	Threat/land grab: Muslim men threatened to kill Dulal Chandra Das. The men were trying to occupy his land. ▲	Ittafaq BHBCOP
289	Village - Sonatala Zolahati Upazilla - Ullapara District - Sirajgonj [07/03/05]	Land grab: The house and land belonging to Fanindra Nath Roy was occupied by men led by Rouf Mia. They also threatened to kill Fanindra. ▲†	Ajker Kagoj BHBCOP
290	Village - Khamar Ramunia Upazilla - Domar District - Nilphamari [07/04/05]	Rape: Din Bala, wife of late Sukarddi Sadu, was raped by Hachanul Islam (32), son of Mozahar Ali. Bala fled her home to save her life. ▲†	Bhorer Kagoj
291	Village - South Kainmari Upazilla - Mongla District - Khulna [07/05/05]	Land grab/looting: Muslim men tried to take over the shrimp cultivation of Sundar Nath. His house was attacked and looted by them. Sundar Nath fled to escape the attack. ▲	Sangbad BHBCOP
292	Upazilla - Mahadebpur District - Nogon [07/05/05]	Property looted: Fish belonging to Asit Kumar Saha in a cultivation pond was looted by armed men led by Babu Mia, Bilkis Ara Pari and Md. Mainul Islam. They also threatened to kill Asit. ▲	Ajker Kagoj BHBCOP

No.	Location / Date	Description of Attack	Sources
293	Upazilla - Lama District - Bandarban [07/06/05]	Property looted: Paddy belonging to a tribal community was looted by men led by Sultan Ahamed Badsha, son of Belayet Ali, Saiful Alam, Khorshed, Nowshed and Morshedul Alam. The attackers confiscated and occupied the land belonging to the tribals. ▲	Sangbad BHBCOP
294	Village - Saruikandi Upazilla - Kashiyani District - Gopalganj [07/07/05]	Acid attack: Ful Kumari (50) and her daughter Kabita Rani Mandal (23) were seriously injured when some Muslim men threw acid on them. ▲	Janakantha
295	Upazilla - Sadar District - Manikgonj [07/07/05]	Threat: Muslim men threatened to kill Kalyan Saha, General Secretary of Central Sangbadik Samiti. ▲†	Sangbad BHBCOP
296	Village - Dhuyasar Upazilla - Kalkini District - Madaripur [07/08/05]	Property looted: Fish worth 50,000 taka were looted from the pond of Tapas Chakraborty by Muslim men.▲	Sangbad
297	Sunamgonj [07/10/05]	Ballot intimidation: The Hindu community of Sunamganj-3 were threatened not to cast their votes in the National Assembly Election. Δ†	Janakantha BHBCOP
298	Village - Kazipara Upazilla - Sitakunda District - Chittagong [07/10/05]	Murder: Suman Kanti Dhar (17), son of Babul Kanti Dhar, was brutally murdered by armed Muslims. Babul Kanti Dhar was seriously injured in this attack. ▲†	Bhorer Kagoj BHBCOP
299	Village - Bagadoba Upazilla - Madhupur District - Tangail [07/11/05]	Property looted: About 20,000 pineapples belonging to two tribal widows -- Mijila Hagidag and Sabitri Hagidag -- were looted by men led by Jillah, Mirani and Jinen. ▲‡	Inqilab
300	Village - Deyapara Upazilla - Sadar District - Jessore [07/11/05]	Murder: Shankar Kumar Saha and his wife Laxmi Rani Saha were brutally murdered by men led by Abdur Rahaman, Saiful Islam and Abdus Shukur. ▲	Inqilab
301	Village - Nalamara Upazilla - Kalia District - Narail [07/11/05]	Attack/murder: The home of Jogesh Biswas was attacked and looted by armed Muslim men who killed Shymali Biswas (40), wife of Jogesh Biswas and seriously injured Krishna Biswas, Nil Ratan Padai, and Kartik Podder. ▲‡	Ajker Kagoj BHBCOP
302	Village- Godabari District- Rajshahi.	Looting/threat: 50 Hindu and Tribal houses were attacked and looted by the miscreants	Pratam Alo BHBCOP

No.	Location / Date	Description of Attack	Sources
	[07/13/05]	led by Hazrat Ali, President Upazilla Jubadal and Chairman Gogram Union Parishad. They were trying to occupy their land property and threatened to kill them. ▲	
303	Village - Nishantapur Upazilla - Sujanagar District - Pabna [07/14/05]	Attack/looting: The homes of Sudhir Poddar, Nimai Poddar, Nitai Poddar, Pankaj Poddar and Dulal Poddar were attacked and looted by armed Muslim men. Nimai Poddar, Pankaj Poddar and Dulal Poddar were seriously injured in this attack. ▲†	Ajker Kagoj
304	Village - Rasulpur Upazilla - Debiddor District - Comilla [07/17/05]	Attack/looting: The homes of Ramesh Chandra Das, Sadhan Chandra Dey, Subhash Chandra Datta, Dr. Nipendra Chandra Roy, Prafulla Chandra Saha, Sunil Chandra Saha, Shital Chandra Saha, Shital Chandra Pal, Nepal Chandra Pal, Dr. Rabindra Pal, Banamali Pal, Manindra Pal, Khitish Pal, Alok Mia, Master Chitta Ranjan Sarker and Yunuch Dillar were attacked and looted by Muslim men who seriously injured Hindu men and women. Many Hindus fled their homes to save their life. ▲†‡	Janakantha BHBCOP
305	Upazilla - Sadar District - Gazipur [07/17/05]	Torture: A young Hindu girl was tortured by Muslim men in Rathmela at Gazipur. Δ	Inqilab
306	Village - Adashbaria Upazilla - Ishwardi District - Pabna [07/20/05]	Kidnap: Mukul Mandal, son of Cheru Mandal, was kidnapped by armed Muslim men. ▲†	Bhorer Kagoj
307	Village - Atharbari Khalbala Upazilla - Ishwarganj District - Mymensingh [07/20/05]	Temple looted/desecrated: The Shibalingha in the Shiba temple of Khalbala was looted by Muslim men. ▲	Sangbad
308	Narinda, P.S. - Sutrapur, Dhaka City [07/20/05]	Attack: The home of Debi Bala Das (80), at 16/A, Shah Saheb Lane, Narinda, was attacked by Muslim men led by Mostafa Kamal and Gazi Aslam. Ten Hindu men and women including Debi Bala Das, Subal Das and his wife Gowri Das were seriously injured in this attack. ▲‡	Janakantha BHBCOP

No.	Location / Date	Description of Attack	Sources
309	Village - Maddya Bazar Upazilla - Gowripur District - Mymensingh [07/22/05]	Attack/looting: The home of Amar Chandra Dey was attacked and looted by men led by Shahi Munshi, son of Gowripur B.N.P. ex-president Abdul Khaleque Munshi. Many were seriously injured in this attack.▲	Juganthal
310	Upazilla - Sadar District - Lazmipur [07/22/05]	Kidnap: Rita Rani Ghose, a student of class IX of Ibrahim Girls High School, and daughter of Pradip Chandra Ghose was kidnapped by 7 or 8 men led by Mahafuz, Sabuj and Roni.▲‡	Juganthal BHBCOP
311	Village - Duraya Upazilla - Nandail District - Mymensingh [07/23/05]	Murder: Ratan (25) was brutally murdered by men led by Rubel. ▲	Sangbad
312	Upazilla - Ashugonj District - Brahmanbaria [07/24/05]	Attack/looting: The homes of Hindus were attacked and looted by Juba Dal men. Many Hindus, including Manik Karmaker and Narayan Ghose, were seriously injured in this attack.▲	Janakantha BHBCOP
313	Village - Ishakathi Upazilla - Sadar District - Barishal [07/25/05]	Christian girl attacked: Tumpa, a Christian school girl was injured and three shops belonging to Christians were set on fire by men led by Shahin, Bibash and Majibar. Prabhudan Dewari, uncle of Tumpa was seriously injured in this attack.▲‡	Janakantha
314	Village - Damdama and Khakchara Upazilla - Bera District - Pabna [07/25/05]	Land grab: Temple land belonging to the Kali Temple was occupied by Muslim men who built 5 or 6 houses on the land, who also threatened to kill Hindus. ▲†	Sangbad
315	Upazilla - Shreepur District - Gazipur [07/26/05]	Tribals threatened: Seven tribal communities were threatened by Muslim men who were trying to occupy tribal land. Many tribals fled their homes to escape injury and death.▲†	Janakantha
316	Village - Hatimura Upazilla - Manikchari District - Khagrachari [07/27/05]	Kidnap: Belanda Chakma (30), Bali Chakma (50), Kamal Dhan Chakma (55), Samakka Chakma (40), and Auga Chakma were kidnapped by Muslim men. ▲	Sangbad BHBCOP
317	Village - Tartipur Upazilla - Shibgonj District -	Land grab: Muslim men tried to occupy a traditional crematorium belonging to the Hindu community.▲	Sangbad BHBCOP

No.	Location / Date	Description of Attack	Sources
	Chapainawabgonj [07/27/05]		
318	Village - Gopalpur Upazilla - Lalpur District - Natore [07/27/05]	Hindu festival attacked: A festival of Goddess Kali at North Bengal Sugar Mill was attacked by Muslim men who seriously injured a number of Hindus. ▲‡	Sangbad
319	Upazilla - Birgonj District - Dinajpur [07/27/05]	Kidnap attempt: Muslim men tried to kidnap Anjan Deb (9), son of Gopal Deb, Chairman of the Mohammedpur Union Parishad. ▲	Sangbad BHBCOP
320	Village - Khajapur Upazilla - Gowripur District - Barishal [07/27/05]	Land grab: Abdul Malek Howlader, Suman Bepari, Mahafuz Howlader and Shahidul tried to occupy the land belonging to Sukbeb Datta. ▲	Juganthal
321	Village - Shrekrishnapur Upazilla - Sadar District - Thakurgaon [07/28/05]	Kidnap/rape: Mothi Hasda, wife of Budu Kishur was kidnapped and gang-raped by men led by Abdul Jabbar, a Union Parishad Member. ▲‡	Ajker Kagoj BHBCOP
322	Village - Jugipara Upazilla - Domar District - Nilphamari [07/28/05]	Kidnap: Shanti Bala, a teenage girl and daughter of Anil Chandra Roy was kidnapped by men led by Karimul, son of Jashiar Rahman. ▲†	Bhorer Kagoj
323	Village - Kashipur Upazilla - Shymnagar District - Satkhira [07/29/05]	Attack/looting/attempted land grab: Kamruzzaman and his men tried to occupy the lands belonging to the tribal Munda community. Houses were attacked and looted by the Muslim men. ▲†‡	Sangbad
324	Village - Dhopapara Upazilla - Boalmari District - Faridpur [07/29/05]	Murder: Lif Lal Marandi (35), field supervisor of Christian Life, and Tapan Roy were brutally murdered by Muslim men. ▲‡	Inqilab BHBCOP
325	Village - Amtali District - Patuakhali [07/30/05]	Land grab: The home of Kalipaka Majumder was occupied by men led by B.N.P. leader Abdur Rab, who built a new house there. ▲†	Sangbad BHBCOP
326	Village - Sijak, New Lankar, Old Lankar, Halimbari Upazilla - Baghaichari District - Ranghamati [07/30/05]	Land grab: Many tribals in the Sajek area of Ragamati were evicted from their homes and property by Muslim men who occupied the houses and took possession of the land. △	Sangbad BHBCOP
327	Upazilla - Sadar	Murder: Milan, a Hindu businessman was	BHBCOP

No.	Location / Date	Description of Attack	Sources
	District – Barguna [07/05]	attacked and killed by Muslim men who looted many valuables belonging to Milan. ▲†	
328	Village - Barahatia Upazilla - Lohagara District - Chittagong [07/05]	Murder: Santosh Kumar Nath and his son Bandan Kumar Nath were brutally murdered by armed Muslim men. ▲‡	BHBCOP
329	Village - Lakutia Upazilla - Sadar District – Barishal [07/05]	Property damaged: Shops belonging to Badal Bairagi and Pitar Baiddya were set on fire by Muslim men. Many were seriously injured in this incident. ▲‡	BHBCOP
330	Village - Kalakopa Upazilla - Daudkandi District - Comilla [07/05]	Attack/looting: The home of Prantosh Ghose was attacked and looted by men led by Anwar, son of Milli Bepari and Safiqul Islam, son of Rochmat Ali. The Muslim men were trying to occupy the house and land belonging to Ghose. ▲	BHBCOP
331	Upazilla - Lalpur District - Natore [07/05]	Attempted kidnap: Muslim armed men tried to kidnap college student Radha Rani Pal (Shithi), her younger brother and sister. Shithi was seriously injured in the attack. ▲‡	BHBCOP
332	Village - Bhola Chank Upazilla - Nabinagar District - Bhrammanbaria [08/01/05]	Murder: Prokash Debnath, son of Sukumer Debnath, was brutally killed by armed Muslim men. Debnath was Convenor of the Upazilla Chatra Union ▲†	Protam Alo BHBCOP
333	Kakanhat Police Camp Upazilla - Godabari District - Rajshahi. [08/01/05]	Rape: A tribal woman was raped by Shamsul, a police sub-inspector at the Kakanhat Police Camp.△†	Bhorer Kagoj BHBCOP
334	Village - Kodalia Upazilla - Rajair District - Madaripur [08/02/05]	Land grab/attack/looting: Homes belonging to the Hindu community were attacked and looted by men led by Abdus Sattar Molla. The attackers occupied the land and temple property of the Hindu community, and built new houses on the occupied land. They threatened Hindus to leave the country. ▲†‡	Janakantha
335	Village - Narasingpur Upazilla - Savar District - Dhaka [08/02/05]	Rape/attack/looting: The home of Ashish Chandra Nag was attacked by the men led by Ismail Hossain of the Sharmir group. Hindu women including the wife of Ashish	Janakantha BHBCOP

No.	Location / Date	Description of Attack	Sources
		Nag were raped by the attackers. △†	
336	Village - Niyangkarbari Para Upazilla - Manikchari District - Khagdachari [08/04/05]	Tribals kidnapped: Pangchai Marma (22), Mang Pru Marma (25), Duyang Marma (25), Mangbola Marma (23), Chaihala Pru Marma (25) and Kangbola Marma (20) were kidnapped by armed Muslim men. ▲	Juganthal BHBCOP
337	Village - Hauli Upazilla - Chowgacha District - Jessore [08/04/05]	Hindus arrested by police: Sadhan Chandra, Atun Chandra and Joydeb were arrested by the police. △	Sangbad
338	Village - Basanthapur Upazilla - Singda District - Natore [08/05/05]	Threat/attack: Men led by Alamgir Hossain Tikka threatened to occupy the house and land of Anil Chandra. The men threatened Anil to leave the village. ▲†‡	Janakantha
339	Village - Betagi District - Barguna [08/05/05]	Looting: The house of Jagadish Chandra Mali was attacked and looted by the miscreants. Jagadish left his house for unknown place to save his life. ▲†	Ajker Kagoj BHBCOP
340	Village- Motta Upazilla- Sadar District- Manikgonj. [08/05/05]	Attack/looting: A home belonging to Hindus was attacked and looted by men led by Mahabubul Haq, Manik, Saiful and Kawser. Jiban Sarker (70), Rabi Sarker (60), Parimal (25) and Ramesh (45) were seriously injured in this attack. ▲†	Observer
341	Village - Komarganj Upazilla - Nawabgonj District - Dhaka [08/06/05]	Hindu shops/market attacked: A market belonging to Gobinda and Manindra Rajbangshi was attacked and looted by about 20 to 25 men led by Masud, son of Abul Mia. Five shops were destroyed and four people including a woman were seriously injured in this attack. ▲‡	Juganthal BHBCOP
342	Village - Natun Telta Upazilla - Kulaura District - Mowlabibazar [08/06/05]	Tribal community attacked: The homes belonging to a tribal community were attacked and looted by men led by Forest Department officials. △	Samakal
343	Village - Hatimuda District - Khagdachari [08/06/05]	Tribals kidnapped: Belallya Chakma (30), Bali Chakma (50), Kamal Dhan Chakma (55), Samayanka Chakma (40) and Anga Chakma (55) were kidnapped by armed Muslim men. ▲	Ittafaq BHBCOP
344	Kalibari Kabarkhana Upazilla - Sadar	Attack/looting: The home of Kishori Mohan Roy was attacked, looted and occupied by	Janakantha BHBCOP

No.	Location / Date	Description of Attack	Sources
	District - Mymensingh [08/06/05]	men belonging to the Jubo Dal group. ▲†	
345	Village - Pikepara Upazilla - Tangibari District - Munsigonj [08/06/05]	Attack/looting: The home of Nimai Chandra Pal was attacked and looted by armed Muslim men who injured many women including a teenage girl. ▲‡	Janakantha BHBCOP
346	Village - Kashipur Upazilla - Kotowali District - Barishal [08/07/05]	Christian kidnapped: Badal Bairabi, a Christian, was kidnapped by Muslim men. ▲†‡	Janakantha
347	Upazilla - Manda District - Nogoan [08/08/05]	Hindu leader attacked: Kartik Chandra Sarker, a Hindu leader was attacked by Muslim men who seriously injured him. ▲	Sangbad
348	Village - East Chambal Upazilla - Banskhali District - Chittagong [08/08/05]	Attack/looting: The homes of Dipak Das, Pradip Das and Dilip Das were attacked and looted by Muslim men. Dulal Das, Sunil Das, Prabhat Das and Kajal Kanti Das were seriously injured in this attack. ▲†‡	Juganthal
349	Village - Chakrapara Upazilla - Sadar District - Rangamati [08/09/05]	Body of tribal woman recovered: Police recovered the body of a tribal woman, aged between 20-25, from Kaptai Lake. ▲	Bhorer Kagoj BHBCOP
350	Village - Tetulia, Barera Upazilla - Kaligonj District - Satkhira [08/10/05]	Attack/looting: Muslim men attacked the shrimp cultivation ponds belonging to the Hindu Community. Prafulla Sarker, Shankar and other Hindus fled their homes to save their life. ▲†‡	Janakantha
351	Village - Candidasdi Upazilla - Bhanga District - Faridpur [08/10/05]	Land grab: A play ground belonging to Hindus was occupied by Muslim men of a madrassa who threatened Hindu not to observe/celebrate Hindu festivals. ▲	Janakantha BHBCOP
352	Village - Mahajampur Upazilla - Haimpur District - Chandpur [08/10/05]	Attack: The marriage festivities of Chintahari Sarder's second daughter was attacked by 7 or 8 Muslim men demanding ransom. ▲	Janakantha
353	Village - East Sanbanda Upazilla - Sadar District - Manikgonj [08/12/05]	Kidnap: Gowtam Sarder, Sebayet of Loknath Bhrammachari was kidnapped by Muslim men who threatened to kill him. ▲†	Protam Alo BHBCOP
354	Village - Bahar Signal Upazilla - Changoan District - Chittagong	Tribal women raped: Two tribal women were gang raped by Muslim men. ▲†‡	Juganthal

No.	Location / Date	Description of Attack	Sources
	[08/13/05]		
355	Village - Mirpur Upazilla - Sadullapur District - Gaibanda [08/14/05]	Temple attacked: Eight images of Hindu deities -- Saraswati, Laxmi, Narayan -- were destroyed by Muslim men who also looted the Kali temple. ▲	Ittafaq BHBCOP
356	Village - Chandipur Upazilla - Sadar District - Thakurgaon [08/15/05]	Kidnap/rape: Goari Orao, wife of Samaru Orao was kidnapped and gang raped by men led by Fazlul Haq. Many tribal men and women were seriously injured in this attack. ▲‡	Ajker Kagoj BHBCOP
357	Village - Singa Upazilla - Manda District - Nogon [08/17/05]	Attack/looting: The home of Nirendra Nath was attacked and looted by about 20 to 25 armed Muslim men who injured Nirendra Nath, his wife Shefali Rani, brother Dhirendra Nath, Birendra Nath and Bashanti Rani. The attackers threatened to kill them. ▲	Janakantha
358	Village - Harirampur Upazilla - Parbatipur District - Dinajpur [08/18/05]	Murder: Shanti Madidar, wife of Rabi Murmu was killed by Muslim men. Police recovered her dead body. ▲†	Ittafaq
359	Village - Fulbar Upazilla - Rajapur District - Jhalakathi [08/18/05]	Temple destroyed: A Kali temple belonging to Shobha Rani Pal and Alo Rani Pal was looted and set on fire by Muslim men. ▲	Ajker Kagoj BHBCOP
360	Upazilla - Durgapur and Kalmakanda District - Netrokona [08/20/05]	Tribal property occupied by government forces: About 800 tribal homes were sought to be occupied by the Forest Department. 15 tribal homes have already been occupied by them. Δ†	Protam Alo BHBCOP
361	Village - Shikarpur Upazilla - Hathazari District - Chittagong [08/23/05]	Murder: Sunil Mahajan (60), son of late Birendra Mahajan was brutally murdered by Muslim men. ▲‡	Bhorer Kagoj
362	Upazilla - Madupur District - Tangail [08/23/05]	Temple looted/land grab: Property belonging to the Shree Shree Madan Gopal temple was occupied by Muslim men who also stole an image of a deity from the temple. ▲	Samakal BHBCOP
363	Village - Dashmail Upazilla - Kaharole District - Dinanpur	Temple attacked: An image of a deity at the Dashmail temple was destroyed by men led by Jubo Dal leader Matiar. They tried to	Bhorer Kagoj

No.	Location / Date	Description of Attack	Sources
	[08/24/05]	occupy the temple property and injured many people during the attack. ▲†	
364	Sector No - 8 P.S. - Uttara Dhaka City [08/27/05]	Threat: Shachindra Lal Barua (75), Malati Prabha Barua (60) and Subhash Barua were threatened with their life by men led by Mossaraf.▲	Janakantha
365	Village - Chakbazar District - Nogoan [08/28/05]	Attack/land grab: Palash Nandi and his wife Swapna Rani were attacked by men led by Hafizul. Hafizul and his gang were trying to occupy Nandi's property. ▲	Janakantha BHBCOP
366	Village - Bhabanipur Bazar Upazilla - Parbatipur District - Dinajpur [08/28/05]	Kidnap: Uttam Kumar Pal was kidnapped by men led by Hannan, son of Haikul Islam, Chariman Habda Union Council. Nihar Pal, Joshna Pal and Suresh Pal were seriously injured in this attack. ▲†	Snagbad
367	Alkaran, Chittagong City [08/28/05]	Temple attacked: Six deities at the Nityananda Dham temple were destroyed by Muslim men who tried to occupy the land/property of the temple. ▲‡	Bhorer Kagoj BHBCOP
368	Upazilla - Sadar District - Pabna [08/28/05]	Murder: Jiban Sarker, son of Dulal Sarker was murdered by Muslim men at the Pabna Edward College campus. ▲†	Bhorer Kagoj
369	Upazilla - Muktagacha District - Mymensingh [08/30/05]	Temples looted: Many images of deities and valuables belonging to seven historical temples were stolen by Muslim men. Δ	Ittafaq BHBCOP
370	Village - Rajapur Upazilla - Sadar District - Lalmonirhat [08/30/05]	Attack/land grab: About 10 to 12 Hindus including Jagadish Chandra, Harikantha, Bhupati Ranjan, Ranjit, Sharat Chandra and Sujan were attacked by men led by the local Union Council chairman. The Muslims were trying to occupy the land and homes belonging to the Hindus. ▲†‡	Ajker Kagoj
371	Upazilla - Sadar District - Lalmonirhat [08/30/05]	Land grab: Rabindranath's home was attacked and occupied by Muslim men. Rabindranath was seriously injured in this attack. ▲†‡	Ajker Kagoj BHBCOP
372	Village - Galimpur Upazilla - Bagatipara District - Natore [08/31/05]	Property looted: Thirty two mango trees of Pulak Roy were looted by men belonging to the B.N.P. ▲‡	Sangbad
373	Village - Marma Para Upazilla - Sadar	Tribal property occupied: About 55 homes belonging to the Marma tribals were	Juganthal BHBCOP

No.	Location / Date	Description of Attack	Sources
	District - Bandarban [08/31/05]	occupied by 100 Muslim families with the help of the District Collector of Bandarban. Δ	
374	Village - Karbaripara Upazilla - Sadar District - Khagdachari [08/31/05]	Murder: Jagadish Chakma (52), member of the Sadar Upazilla J.S.S was murdered by Muslim men. ▲	Samakal
375	Village - Itahil Upazilla - Sadar District - Jamalpur [08/05]	Rape/attack: Hindu families were attacked and looted by men led by Khalilur Rahaman, son of Harmuj Ali. Many Hindu women were gang-raped by the attackers. ▲	BHBCOP
376	Village - Ichakhathi Upazilla - Kotowali District – Barishal [08/05]	Shop looted/destroyed: A shop belonging to Badal Bairagi was looted and set on fire by Muslim men who also threatened to kill him and his family. ▲‡	BHBCOP
377	Village - Kalibari Upazilla - Rajair District – Madaripur [08/05]	Attack: Babu Lal (28) was attacked by the miscreants and looted his Motor Cycle. He was seriously injured in this attack. ▲‡	BHBCOP
378	Village - Shympur Upazilla - Madhabpur District – Habigonj [08/05]	Acid attack: Haradhan Deb was seriously injured when Muslim men threw acid on him, and threatened to kill him. ▲†	BHBCOP
379	Village - Bhulta Upazilla - Rupgonj District - Narayangonj	Land grab: Muslim men tried to occupy paddy land belonging to Ramakantha Sarker, son of Katu Chandra Sarker. Δ	BHBCOP
380	Village - Amtali Upazilla - Chirirbandar District – Dinajpur [08/05]	Tribal kidnapped: A tribal woman named Pannin Murmu (19) was kidnapped by Muslim men. ▲	BHBCOP
381	Village - Telipara Upazilla - Ullapara District - Sirajgonj [09/01/05]	Attack: The Hindu community was attacked by armed Muslim men seeking ransom. Parimal Karmakar, Dilip Karmakar, Ranjit Sarker and Rabi Sarker were seriously injured in this attack. ▲†	Ajker Kagoj BHBCOP
382	Upazilla - Kulaura District - Moulabibazar [09/01/05]	Tribal land grab: Muslim men threatened the tribal Khashia community and tried to evict from their land. ▲	Samakal
383	Village - Tulapatti Upazilla - Sadar District - Nogoan	Attack/land grab: The home of Usha Rani Das (80), her daughter-in-law Lipi Rani Das (40), grand daughters Pali Rani Das (18)	Janakantha BHBCOP

No.	Location / Date	Description of Attack	Sources
	[09/02/05]	and Prema Das (10) and grand son Gowrab Das was attacked and occupied by men led by Shafiqul Islam, a municipal corporation commissioner. Δ†‡	
384	Village - Chandpar Upazilla - Bhrammpara District - Comilla [09/03/05]	Attack/looting: The home of Jagadish Chandra was attacked and looted by men led by BNP leader Kamal Hossain. Jagadish, his mother Parul Bala, his sons Shipon (5) and daughter Baishaki (2) were seriously injured in this attack. They fled their house to save their life. ▲†	Sangbad
385	Village - Barakota Upazilla - Ujirpur District - Barishal [09/03/05]	Attack/looting: The home of Mittuanjoy was attacked and looted by Muslim men who seriously injured Mittuanjoy and other Hindus. ▲‡	Bhorer Kagoj
386	Bhajahari Saha Street, P.S. - Sutrapur, Dhaka City [09/03/05]	Attacked: Jiban Chandra Shil of Maa Dresher was seriously injured when Muslim men attacked him. ▲‡	Bhorer Kagoj
387	Village - Badram Upazilla - Patnitala District - Nogoan [09/03/05]	Murder: Ananta Kumar (8) was killed and his mother seriously injured when men led by Sub-Inspector Mostafa Kamal attacked them. Δ	Janakantha
388	Upazilla - Madhupur District - Tangail [09/03/05]	Land grab: Temple property of the Shree Shree Madan Gopal temple was occupied by a Muslim group. ▲‡	Ajker Kagoj BHBCOP
389	Village - Krishna Machda Upazilla - Naniyarchar District - Rangamati [09/03/05]	Tribals kidnapped: Atal Bihari Chakma, Raj Bihari Chakma, Kanak Kumar Chakma, Kali Prasanna Chakma, Bhuban Chandra Chakma and Tejendra Chakma were kidnapped by armed Muslim men. ▲	Ittafaq
390	Village - Madanpur Upazilla - Shreepur District - Magura [09/03/05]	Temple attacked: Images of Gods and Goddesses at the Durga Puja were destroyed by Muslim men. ▲†	Samakal
391	Swamibag, P.S. - Sutrapur, Dhaka City [09/05/05]	Temple attacked/looted: The ISKCON (International Society for Krishna Consciousness) temple was attacked and looted by Muslim men. ▲‡	Juganthal BHBCOP
392	District - Barguna [09/05/05]	Journalist threatened: Men led by Shibir leader Abdul Latif threatened to kill Sanjib Das, General Secretary of the Barguna Press Club and district representative of the	Bhorer Kagoj

No.	Location / Date	Description of Attack	Sources
		Daily Bhorer Kagoj. ▲†	
393	Village - Monoharpur Upazilla - Sadar District - Comilla [09/05/05]	Attack/land grab: The home of Sanju Rani Das and Bina Rani Das was attacked and looted by men led by Siraj Mia and his son Enamul Haq Faruque who were trying to occupy their house. Sanju Rani and Bina Rani were seriously injured in this attack. ▲	Bhorer Kagoj
394	Village - Joynagar Upazilla - Sherpur District - Bagura [09/06/05]	Attack on tribals: The home of a tribal man was attacked and looted by Muslim men who tried to occupy his house. ▲	Samakal BHBCOP
395	Village - Singia Upazilla - Courtchandpur District - Jhinaidaha [09/06/05]	Attack/looting: The homes of Kartik Chandra Pramanik, Sunil, Kamal and Niranjan Biswas were attacked and looted by about 10 to 12 Muslim men. ▲	Sangbad
396	Village - East Gorail Upazilla - Agailjara District - Barishal [09/07/05]	Attack: Gobinda Halder, a student of B.M. College was seriously injured when some Muslim men attacked him. ▲†	Ittafaq
397	Village - Bakakura Upazilla - Jhinaigati District - Sherpur [09/08/05]	Attack/land grab: About 15 to 20 tribal families were attacked by men led by Abu Bakar Siddique and who were trying to occupy tribal land. ▲	Ajker Kagoj BHBCOP
398	Village - Chandpur Upazilla - Madargonj District - Jamalpur [09/09/05]	Land grab: Twelve homes belonging to the Rhishi family were occupied by men led by Tuhin Khan of the Jote group who tried to build a madrassa there. Δ†	Bhorer Kagoj BHBCOP
399	Village - Balapukur Upazilla - Jaldhaka District - Nilphamari [09/13/05]	Property looted/occupied: The shop of Ananda Roy, son of Raj Kumar Roy was occupied by Jamat leader and madrassa teacher Ayub Ali Munshi. ▲	Ajker Kagoj
400	Village - Lohali Upazilla - Gangachara District - Rangpur [09/13/05]	Hindus arrested by police: Police arrested Bhabaranjan and Brajen Shil. Δ†	Ittafaq
401	Village - Badalshan Upazilla - Shaikupa District - Jhinaidaha [09/14/05]	Attack/looting: A gang of 20 Muslim dacoits raided the homes of Adhir Kumar, Asim Kumar, Asit Kumar, Jogendranath Biswas, Mohendra Kumar, Barun Mondal and Sreemonta Kumar, and looted valuables. ▲†	Observer BHBCOP

No.	Location / Date	Description of Attack	Sources
402	Village - Baragacha Upazilla - Tala District - Satkhira [09/14/05]	Attack/looting: Armed Muslim bandits looted valuables including gold ornaments worth one million taka from the homes of Shudhanya Sardar, Ajit Sardar, Kishore Mohan Sardar and another unidentified villager. Many Hindus including Kishore Mohan were seriously injured in this attack. ▲†	Observer
403	Village - Charharish Upazilla - Charfashion District - Bhola [09/14/05]	Attack/looting: The home of Sunil Chandra Mistri, Subhash and Gouranga was attacked and looted by armed men led by BNP leader Bhulu Chowkider, Samsh Payada Lalu and Anis Payada. Ten Hindu men and women including Madhabi Rani (35) and Jhoshna Rani were seriously injured in this attack. The attackers occupied the Hindu home. ▲	Janakantha BHBCOP
404	Village - Palda Upazilla - Sadar District - Manikgonj [09/16/05]	Temple attacked: Three images of Hindu deities at the Durga temple were destroyed by Muslim men. ▲†	Bhorer Kagoj
405	Village - Chandhat Upazilla - Nagarkanda District - Faridpur [09/17/05]	Attack: A Hindu family was attacked by men led by a BNP leader. An image of Goddess Manasha was destroyed. Ten other Hindus houses were attacked, and many Hindus fled to India. ▲†	Janakantha BHBCOP
406	Village - Kakina Chapni Upazilla - Dimla District - Nilphamari [09/18/05]	Attack: 10 Hindu laborers were seriously injured when men led by BNP leader Joynal Abedin attacked them. ▲†	Sangbad
407	Village - Shaharpar Upazilla - Kachuya District - Chandpur [09/18/05]	Religious ceremony attacked: The Bishwakarma Puja organized by Sutradar Bari was attacked by 8 to 9 men led by Iqbal and Kashem. Nine Hindus were seriously injured in this attack. ▲†	Ittafaq
408	Village - Daspara Upazilla - Hatia District - Noakhali [09/18/05]	Land grab/attack: The home of Uzzal Das was attacked by men led by Akbar Sadek, a teacher at the Charking Girls High School, who built a house on Das's property. ▲	Ajker Kagoj
409	Village - Parigram Upazilla - Patiya District - Chittagong [09/18/05]	Land grab: Land belonging to Dulal Chowdury, son of late Shashanka Chowdury was occupied by men led by a Juba Dal leader who threatened to kill Chowdury and his family. ▲	Samakal BHBCOP

No.	Location / Date	Description of Attack	Sources
410	Village - Taltali Upazilla - Shreepur District - Gazipur [09/18/05]	Attempted land grab: About 39 bighas of land belonging to Shamoli Chaterjee were sought to be occupied by men led by a Halu Muslim leader. ▲	Ajker Kagoj BHBCOP
411	Village - Ramchandrapur Upazilla - Muradnagar District - Comilla [09/18/05]	Crematorium attacked: The Shambhunath crematorium was attacked by Muslim men who destroyed the images of God Mahadeb and Goddess Kali. ▲†	Ajker Kagoj
412	Upazilla - Mirersarai District - Chittagong [09/18/05]	Attempted land grab: About 10 bighas of land belonging to Dulal Chandra Nath, Sunil Chandra Nath and Jaharlal Nath were sought to be occupied by men led by Upazilla Krishak Dal General Secretary, Nurul Huda. ▲‡	Pratam Alo BHBCOP
413	Upazilla - Delduar District - Tangail [09/18/05]	Kidnap/rape: A Hindu student of the Delduar Syed Mahabbat Ali College was kidnapped and gang raped by men led by Sazzad Khan, a Chatradal leader and brother of BNP leader Azad Khan. ▲	Janakantha
414	Village - Mowkhali Upazilla - Nazirpur District - Pirojpur [09/19/05]	Temple attacked: Three images of God and Goddess Radhakrisna and Kali belonging to Harchand and Shanti Mata were destroyed by Jamat worker Sheik Bhola (25). ▲†	Sangbad
415	Village - Ghanashympur Upazilla - Sadar District - Faridpur [09/21/05]	Kidnap: Babul Karmakar (48), a Hindu businessman was kidnapped by Muslim men. ▲†	Janakantha
416	Village - Panchudia Upazilla - Sadar District - Gopalganj [09/21/05]	Temple attacked: All images of Hindu deities at the Durga Puja conducted by the Panchudia Sarbajanin Kali temple were destroyed by Muslim men. ▲†	Janakantha
417	Village - Nahalpur Upazilla - Manirampur District - Jessore [09/21/05]	Land grab: The land belonging to the Kalital temple was occupied by Muslim men. ▲†	Janakantha BHBCOP
418	Village - Jhwadanga District - Satkhira [09/22/05]	Temple manager attacked: The sabayet of a temple, Ashoke Kumar Mukupaddya was attacked by 10 to 12 men led by Abdul Wahab, President of the Young Muslim Sangshta of Jhwadanga. He was seriously injured in this attack. ▲‡	Pratam Alo BHBCOP
419	Village - Shaligram	Land grab: Land belonging to Niranjan	Samakal

No.	Location / Date	Description of Attack	Sources
	Upazilla - Patnitala District - Nogoan [09/23/05]	Sarkar was occupied by men led by Latfur Rahman, who threatened to kill Niranjan. ▲	
420	Baxshigonj District - Jamalpur [09/24/05]	Land grab: Land belonging to the oldest Kali temple of Baxshiganj was occupied by Muslim men who have built houses there. ▲†	Juganthal
421	Village - Anantapur Upazilla - Panchbibi District - Joypurhat [09/25/05]	Rape: A tribal teenage girl (15) was kidnapped and gang raped by men led by Saiful Islam, Johar Ali and Ashgar Ali. ▲	Samakal
422	Village - Ragurampur Upazilla - Muktagacha District - Mymensingh [09/25/05]	Temple attacked: Five images of deities at a Durga festival were destroyed by men led by Hasem Khan, Farhad, Samed, Shamsu and Nazrul. Narayan Pal (50) and Gour Pal were seriously injured in this attack. ▲‡	Juganthal BHBCOP
423	Upazilla - Kaukhali District - Pirojepur [09/25/05]	Attempted land grab: Men led by Md. Jabbar Bepari Dulu (60) tried to occupy land belonging to Upendra Nath Shil (70). ▲	Sangbad
424	Village - Baleswar Upazilla - Zianagar District - Pirojepur [09/25/05]	Kidnap/attempted rape: A Hindu girl (12) was kidnapped by men led by Chabir who planned to rape the girl. ▲	Samakal
425	Village - Goyalkhali Upazilla - Sitakunda District - Chittagong [09/26/05]	Attack: The fishermen community of Sitakunda Jelepara was attacked by Muslim Chatra Dal men. Ratan Jaladash, Jaharlal, Khudiram and Sumungal were seriously injured in this attack. ▲	Bhorer Kagoj
426	Village - Chaitrahati Upazilla - Ullapara District - Sirajgonj [09/27/05]	Temple looted: Images of Ganesh, Kartik and Goddess Kali were looted by Muslim men. ▲†	Ajker Kagoj
427	Village - Baneswar Upazilla - Dhamrai District - Dhaka [09/27/05]	Attack: The home of Ramkanai Sannyasi was attacked by men led by Aowlad Hossain (50) and his son Raja Mia (28). Khanta Rani (45) and grand daughter China (16) were seriously injured in this attack. ▲	Janakantha BHBCOP
428	Upazilla - Shreepur District - Gazipur [09/29/05]	Land grab: Freedom fighter Pulin Chandra Pal (70), Mahadeb Pal (60) and Shib Sankar Pal were attacked and threatened with eviction from their property by men led by	Ajker Kagoj

No.	Location / Date	Description of Attack	Sources
		Chairman Anisur Rahaman. ▲	
429	Upazilla - Sadar District - Tangail [09/30/05]	Temple attacked: Images of Hindu deities were destroyed during the Durga Puja festival at the Sarbojaneen Puja Mandir by Muslim men. △†	Janakantha
430	Village - Majina Upazilla - Hakimpur District - Dinajpur [09/30/05]	Land grab: A crematorium and fish culture ponds belonging to the Hindu community were taken over by Muslim men. About 100 Hindus fled the country to save their life. ▲†	Sangbad BHBCOP
431	Village - Baluaghata Upazilla - Gouripur District - Mymensingh [10/01/05]	Temple attacked: Images of deities at the Durga Puja festival at Rhishipara Puja Mandap were destroyed by Muslim men. ▲†	Sangbad BHBCOP
432	Village - Shaildaha Upazilla - Chitalmari District - Bagerhat [10/01/05]	Rape: A teenage Hindu girl of Class X was gang raped by men led by Suman Shiek (20) and Riyad Molla (22). ▲†	Janakantha
433	Village - Goomgram Upazilla - Dhamrai District - Dhaka [10/01/05]	Attack/looting: The homes of Anil Sarker, Rakhal Sarker, Mangal Sarker and Keshab Sarker were attacked and looted by 30 to 35 armed Muslim men who seriously injured about 4 or 5 Hindus. ▲‡	Bhorer Kagoj
434	Village - Shimulbari Upazilla - Jhaldhaka District - Nilphamari [10/02/05]	Land grab: Land belonging to Ashim Kumar Roy was occupied by men led by Hamidul Haq, Chairman, Shimulbari Union Parishad. The attackers have built a godown (warehouse) on the occupied land and threatened the owner to leave the country. ▲†	Sangbad BHBCOP
435	Chittagong Hill District [10/03/05]	Tribal women tortured: About 4 or 5 tribal women including Rupali Chakma (21) and Muktamani Chakma were tortured by police/armed forces. △	Bhorer Kagoj BHBCOP
436	Upazilla - Sadar District - Sunamgonj [10/04/05]	Kidnap: A Hindu young man was kidnapped by 30/40 miscreants. Later they handed over him to the local Police. △†	Samakal BHBCOP
437	Village- Sahebganj Upazilla- Gobindagonj District- Gaibanda. [10/04/05]	Murder: Bhagabati Rabidas (55), wife of late Matilal Rabidas, was beaten to death by men led by Union Parishad Member Azad Mia, Monnaf and Sohel Mia. ▲†	Samakal
438	Village - Maragrav	Attack/arson on tribals: The homes of	Bhorer

No.	Location / Date	Description of Attack	Sources
	Upazilla - Alikadam District - Bandarban [10/05/05]	Kathniching Marma, Hacha Aang Marma and Maraching Marma were set on fire by 5 or 6 men led by Rahamat Ali and Jakaria. About 4 or 5 women including Ma Maching Marma (18) and Mingyaching Marma (15) were seriously injured in this attack. ▲	Kagoj
439	Village - Amdagachia Upazilla - Sharankhola District - Bagerhat [11/01/05]	Rape: A Hindu housewife and mother of two children was gang raped by 7 or 8 Muslim men. ▲	Janakantha BHBCOP
440	Village - Palpara Upazilla - Karimgonj District - Kishoregonj [11/01/05]	Attack/looting: The homes of Jiban Chandra Pal, Sunil Chandra Pal, Rakhal Chandra Pal, Anil Chandra Pal, Gopal Chandra Pal and Swapon Chandra Pal were attacked by Muslim men who looted valuables and destroyed goods. ▲†	Juganthalar
441	Village - Badiakhali Upazilla - Sadar District - Gaibanda [11/01/05]	Rape: A teenage schoolgirl and daughter of Madhusudan was gang raped by Muslim men. ▲†	Janakantha BHBCOP
442	Village - Harinchara Upazilla - Shreemongal District - Moulabibazar [11/01/05]	Kidnap/Murder: Sujid Deb, an N.G.O. worker and son of Hirendra Nath Deb was kidnapped and murdered by Muslim men. ▲†	Janakantha BHBCOP
443	Ratnapur Union Upazilla - Agailzara District - Barishal [11/01/05]	Attack/looting: Defeated BNP candidate, Anwar Shah and his men attacked the homes of Hindus, looted valuables, and seriously injured many Hindus. ▲†	Bhorer Kagoj
444	Village - Basudia Upazilla - Louhajang District - Munshigonj [11/02/05]	Rape: A teenage Hindu schoolgirl was gang raped by men led by Ibrahim Dewan. ▲†‡	Samakal BHBCOP
445	Village - Mirjapur Upazilla - Keshabpur District - Jessore [11/02/05]	Temple attacked: The Sarbojaneen Kali temple was attacked by Muslim men and images of deities were destroyed. ▲†	Ajker Kagoj
446	P. C. Culture Housing Society, Mohammadpur, Dhaka [11/02/05]	Kidnap: A teenage Hindu girl, Ujjala Rani Das (15) was kidnapped by Muslim men. ▲‡	Janakantha BHBCOP
447	Village - Chowarpur District - Nogaon	Festival attacked: The Kali Puja festival was disrupted by men led by Mahidul, son	Janakantha BHBCOP

No.	Location / Date	Description of Attack	Sources
	[11/02/05]	of late Sekandar Ali with the help of local police. △†	
448	Village - Dighalchari Upazilla - Sadar District - Rangamati [11/03/05]	Tribal kidnapped: Moni Kishore Chakma (24), a tribal man was kidnapped by Muslim men. ▲	Janakantha
449	Village - Krishna Machra Upazilla - Naniyarchar District - Rangamati [11/03/05]	Tribal kidnapped: A tribal man, Tejendra Chakma was kidnapped by Muslim men. ▲	Janakantha BHBCOP
450	Village - Jhautala Upazilla - Sadar District - Barishal [11/07/05]	Land grab/attack: The home of Bula Rani Sarker was attacked by BNP leaders who tried to occupy her house and land. Bula Rani fled to escape the attack. ▲†	Sangbad BHBCOP
451	Village - Kewochia Upazilla - Satkania District - Chittagong [11/07/05]	Attack/looting: The home of Ratan Kanti Das was attacked by Muslim men who looted valuables. Bishnupriya and Sanda Rani were seriously injured in this attack. ▲†	Protam Alo
452	Village - Barkatpur Upazilla - Charghat District - Rajshahi [11/07/05]	Temple attacked: An image of Goddess Kali was destroyed by Muslim men who threatened to kill local Hindus. ▲†	Ajker Kagoj
453	Belgacha Union Upazilla - Sadar District - Kurigram [11/08/05]	Temple attacked: The Shiber Path Mandir (temple) was attacked by men led by Saheb Sarker, son of Maharullah. An image of God Mahadeb was destroyed. ▲†	Sangbad BHBCOP
454	Village - East Bulla Upazilla - Lakhai District - Habigonj [11/08/05]	Crematorium attacked: A 200-year old Hindu crematorium was destroyed by BNP-Jamat men led by Maksud Ali. Subash Gope, Gopendra Gope, Huripada Modak, Suresh Modak and Gopesh Modak were seriously injured in this attack. ▲†	Janakantha BHBCOP
455	Village - Mahalia Upazilla - Sadar District - Thakurgaon [11/08/05]	Land grab: Land belonging to a temple was occupied by Muslim men. An image of Goddess Kali at the temple was destroyed. ▲†‡	Janakantha
456	Village - Fultala Bazar Upazilla - Avaynagar District - Jessore [11/09/05]	Bomb attack: Goutam Das (50) was seriously injured when a group of 15 or 20 men threw a bomb at him. ▲†	Bhorer Kagoj BHBCOP
457	Village - Delduyer	Attack: Bibhuti Bhushan Chowdury (55)	Ittafaq

No.	Location / Date	Description of Attack	Sources
	District - Tangail [11/09/05]	and his brother were attacked by Chatradal men led by Sajjad, Lotas, Shafiq and Shiplu. The two were seriously injured in this attack. ▲	
458	Village - South Char Biswas Upazilla - Golachipa District - Patuakhali [11/10/05]	Kidnap/attack: Dilip Chandra Shil (35) was kidnapped by men led by Harun Dakua, and seriously injured. ▲†	Janakantha
459	Upazilla - Lalmohan District - Bhola [11/11/05]	Temple attacked: An image of Goddess Kali at the Lalmohan crematorium temple was destroyed by Muslim men. ▲†	Ajker Kagoj BHBCOP
460	Village - Hatipara Upazilla - Sherpur District - Bagura [11/12/05]	Land grab/attack: About 100 Hindu homes were attacked by Muslim men who tried to occupy the homes and land of the Hindus. Many Hindu men and women fled their homes to escape death and injury. At least 10 Hindus, including Bikash (25) and Dulu (30), were seriously injured in this attack. Δ	Janakantha
461	Village - Kalihati Upazilla - Itna District - Kishoregonj [11/13/05]	Land grab: The home of a Hindu widow, Subhash Barman, was occupied by Muslim men. ▲†	Samakal BHBCOP
462	Village - Ghosepara Upazilla - Sadar District - Thakurgaon [11/13/05]	Kidnap: A Hindu schoolgirl, Tumpa Ghose (16) was kidnapped by Uzzal (25), son of BNP leader Tahangir and Sohel, son of another BNP leader Abdul Gafur. ▲†‡	Samakal BHBCOP
463	Village - Chargobindapur Upazilla - Sujanagar District - Pabna [11/14/05]	Attack/looting: The home of Bipul Kumar Das was attacked and looted by 5 or 6 armed men led by Milan Mallik, son of Amirul Islam. ▲	Ajker Kagoj
464	Village - Panchkhola Upazilla - Sadar District - Madaripur [11/15/05]	Land grab: The home of Ram Charan Barai was occupied by Abdur Rab Howlader, a local Muslim leader, who threatened Ram Charan to leave the country. ▲†	Janakantha BHBCOP
465	Village - Thakur Bazar Upazilla - Sharashti District - Bhammanbaria [11/17/05]	Crematorium attacked: A crematorium belonging to Hindus was destroyed and sought to be occupied by about 30 to 40 men led by Rafiqul Islam, and Chafiullah planning to construct a market there. ▲†	Ajker Kagoj BHBCOP
466	Upazilla - Sadar District - Faridpur	Journalist murdered: Gowtam Das (33) Bureau Chief of Daily Samakal at Faridpur	Janakantha BHBCOP

No.	Location / Date	Description of Attack	Sources
	[11/17/05]	was murdered by Muslim men. ▲†	
467	Upazilla - Birla District - Dinajpur [11/18/05]	Tribal community attacked: The homes of the Kalapara tribal community attacked by 10 to 12 men led by Pachu Mohammed, son of Sakar Mohammed of Halza village. They looted many valuables and seriously injured the tribals, many of whom fled to escape death and injury. Δ	Ittafaq BHBCOP
468	Upazilla - Sadar District - Madaripur [11/18/05]	Kidnap: Binay Chandra Sutradhar (50), a businessman, was kidnapped by Muslim men. ▲†	Inqilab
469	Bangladesh Government Secretariat, Dhaka City [11/21/05]	Journalist attacked: Tapan Biswas, a staff reporter of the Daily Janakantha was tortured by Alamgir Kabir, State Minister. Δ†	Janakantha
470	Village - Marichakanda Upazilla - Debidhar District - Comilla [11/21/05]	Murder: Nitya Gopal Datta (50), son of Khetramohan Datta (90), was murdered by Muslim men. ▲†	Ajker Kagoj
471	District - Khagdachari [11/22/05]	Attack: Hindus of Khagdachari were tortured by Wahadut Buiya, Member of Parliament, and his men.Δ	Janakantha
472	Village - Sadar Bazar Upazilla - Jagannathpur District - Sunamgonj [11/24/05]	Body recovered: Police recovered the body of Khokan Das, son of late Lalit Mohan Das, from the Afsana Hotel at Sadar Bazar. ▲†	Ajker Kagoj BHBCOP
473	Village - Pulbandi Upazilla - Sadar District - Gaibanda [11/24/05]	Land grab: Shops belonging to Manindra Nath was occupied by men led by Khairul Islam, who seriously injured Manindra. ▲†	Janakantha
474	Village - Charpatha Upazilla - Raipur District - Lazmipur [11/27/05]	Attack/looting: The marriage ceremony of Sujan Karmaker, son of Citya Ranjan Karmaker, was attacked by 10 to 12 armed Muslim men who looted many valuables and seriously injured many Hindus. ▲†	Ajker Kagoj BHBCOP
475	Village - Marangloya Upazilla - Ramu District - Cox Bazar [11/28/05]	Kidnap: Prabhangkar Sharma (14), a student of Ramu Khijari Adarsha High School and son of Ranadhir Sharma was kidnapped by the miscreants. ▲†	Snagram BHBCOP
476	Village - Masudpur Upazilla - Badalgachi District - Nogaon	Rape/attack/land grab: Land belonging to the local tribe was occupied by BNP men led by Md. Masud Hossain, Md. Rastum	Ajker Kagoj BHBCOP

No.	Location / Date	Description of Attack	Sources
	[11/29/05]	Ali, Md. Enamul Haq and Md. Sultan. Some tribal women were raped. Chatarmuni, Chandmuni, Dolamuni, Bulirami, Surbala, Rupali and Lakhpatti were seriously injured in this attack. ▲	
477	Village - Mahishjora Upazilla - Kalihati District - Tangail [11/29/05]	Attack/looting: The Loknath Rice Mills belonging to Hari Nath Chandra was attacked and looted by 20 to 25 armed men led by Abdul Kader and Shah Alam. Hari Nath Chandra, his sister-in-law Sumi, and workers at the mill were seriously injured in this attack. ▲	Janakantha
478	Village- Gobjinarai Upazilla- Sadar District- Netrokona [11/30/05]	Attack/looting: A marriage ceremony at Narendra Ghose's house was attacked by 20 to 25 armed Muslim men who looted valuables worth 200,000 taka. At least 7 Hindu men and women were seriously injured in this attack. ▲†‡	Observer
479	Village - Bura Majumder Upazilla - Betagi District – Garguna [11/05]	Land grab: Land belonging to Shanti Ranjan Howlader and Shankar Chandra Howlader was occupied by men led by Md. Sultan, son of late Tafezuddin, who built shops on the occupied land. ▲†	BHBCOP
480	Chand Kathi Ward Upazilla - Sadar District - Jhalakathi [11/05]	Temple attacked: The Shree Shree Radha-Gobinda temple was attacked by men led by Firoze Ahamed, son of late Nur Mohammed. Many images were destroyed and the attackers threatened to kill Hindus. △†	BHBCOP

References

- ⁱ "Afghanistan." CIA World Factbook, Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). <<http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/geos/af.html>>.
- ⁱⁱ "Afghanistan: History." Infoplease. 29 Apr. 2006 <<http://www.infoplease.com/ce6/world/A0856490.html>>.
- ⁱⁱⁱ For summaries of Afghan history, see <http://www.infoplease.com/ce6/world/A0856490.html>, <http://afghana.com/SocietyAndCulture/History.htm>, <http://www.afghanistans.com/Information/History/Default.htm>.
- ^{iv} Ahmed Rashid, "Taliban: Militant Islam, Oil and Fundamentalism in Central Asia", Yale University Press, 2000; Olivier Roy, "Afghanistan: From Holy War to Civil War", Princeton University Press, 1995; Barnett Rubin, "The Fragmentation of Afghanistan: State Formation and Collapse in the International System", Yale University Press, 2002; and Robert Kaplan, "Soldiers of God: With Islamic Warriors in Afghanistan and Pakistan", Vintage Books, 2001.
- ^v Masud, Enver. "The Taliban and Afghanistan's Hindus." The Wisdom Fund. 22 May 2001. 9 Nov. 2005 <<http://www.twf.org/News/Y2001/0522-Hindu.html>>.
- ^{vi} Lavina Melwani, "January Violence Is the Last Straw - After 10 Years of War, Virtually All 50,000 Hindus have Fled", Hinduism Today. 2 Apr. 1994. 3 Jun. 2005 <<http://www.hinduismtoday.com/archives/1994/4/1994-4-02.shtml>>.
- ^{vii} Khanna, Amit. Afghan Hindu Association. 28 Sept. 2006 <<http://www.afghanhindu.com/>>.
- ^{viii} Lavina Melwani, "January Violence Is the Last Straw - After 10 Years of War, Virtually All 50,000 Hindus have Fled", Hinduism Today. 2 Apr. 1994. 3 Jun. 2005 <<http://www.hinduismtoday.com/archives/1994/4/1994-4-02.shtml>>.
- ^{ix} "Festival fever grips Afghanistan's historic temples", Hindustan Times. 5 Oct. 2005. 10 Oct. 2005. <http://www.hindustantimes.com/news/181_1509725,00470002.htm>
- ^x Andar. " Hindus and Sikhs in Kabul – a Fact Sheet." Foundation for Culture and Civil Society. 23 Sept. 2003. Afghan Professional Alliance for Minority Rights. <<http://www.afghanfccs.org/general-file/hindus-and-sikh.htm>>.
- ^{xi} International Religious Freedom Report - Afghanistan. U.S. Department of State. 2004. <<http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/irf/2004/35513.htm>>.
- ^{xii} Andar. "Hindus and Sikhs in Kabul – a Fact Sheet." Foundation for Culture and Civil Society. 23 Sept. 2003. Afghan Professional Alliance for Minority Rights. <<http://www.afghanfccs.org/general-file/hindus-and-sikh.htm>>.
- ^{xiii} "U.S. Should Act to Prevent Return of Hindu Refugees to Afghanistan From Germany." United States Commission on International Religious Freedom (USCIRF) 20 Dec. 2005. <http://www.uscirf.gov/mediaroom/press/2005/december/12202005_hinduRefugees.html>.
- ^{xiv} Gardesh, Hafizullah. "Standing Up for Human Rights." Institute for War & Peace Reporting 31 Jan. 2005. <http://www.iwpr.net/?p=arr&s=f&o=239113&apc_state=heniarr2005>.
- ^{xv} Bose, Nayana. "Afghan refugees in search of Indian identity", United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), 18 Mar. 2005. <<http://www.unhcr.ch/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/news/opendoc.htm?tbl=NEWS&id=428c967e4&page=news>>
- ^{xvi} "Afghan Hindus and Sikhs disillusioned by electoral process." Pajhwok Afghan News. 14 Sep. 2005. <<http://www.pajhwak.com/viewstory.asp?lng=eng&id=684>>
- ^{xvii} "Bangladesh." CIA World Factbook, Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). <<http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/geos/bg.html>>.
- ^{xviii} "Crisis in South Asia" report by Senator Edward Kennedy to the Subcommittee investigating the Problem of Refugees and Their Settlement. Submitted to U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee. 1 Nov. 1971 U.S. Government Press. pp.6-7.
- ^{xix} Saleem Samad, an Ashoka Fellow (USA) is a journalist, press watchdog and correspondent of Paris-based Reporters Sans Frontières (RSF), Paris, Special Correspondent of Bangladesh OBSERVER and Daily TIMES (Lahore).

-
- ^{xx} "Assessment for Hindus in Bangladesh." Center for International Development & Conflict Management 31 Dec. 2000. <<http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/inscr/mar/assessment.asp?groupId=77102>>.
- ^{xxi} Datta, S.K. "The Recent Plight of Minorities in Bangladesh: A Post-election Perspective". Paper presented by the former Director, Central Bureau of Investigation, India in an international seminar organized by the Centre for Research in Indo-Bangladesh Relations, Kolkata, 28 Jan 2002.
- ^{xxii} "Summary Muslims". Registrar General and Census Commissioner, Government of India 2001. <<http://www.censusindia.net/religiondata/Summary%20Muslims.pdf>>
- ^{xxiii} Tannock, C. "Bangladesh's drift into chaos." Daily Times. 21 Jul. 2005. <http://www.dailytimes.com.pk/default.asp?page=story_21-7-2005_pg3_5>
- ^{xxiv} Blackburn, Chris. "Bangladesh: Osama's New Haven." Frontpage Magazine, 29 Dec. 2005. <<http://www.frontpagemag.com/Articles/ReadArticle.asp?ID=20673>>
- ^{xxv} Islam, Nazrul. "10,000 incidents of minority repression in Bangladesh since 2001." NewKerala.com. 12 Oct. 2005. <<http://www.newkerala.com/newsdaily.php?action=fullnews&id=34363>>
- ^{xxvi} Holt, A. "Islamists pose a growing threat to stability in Bangladesh." Global Terrorism Analysis, 3:2, Jan. 2006. <<http://www.jamestown.org/terrorism/news/article.php?articleid=2369870>>
- ^{xxvii} "Leaflets ridicule democracy, ask for Islamic rule." The Daily Star. 18 Aug. 2005. <<http://www.thedailystar.net/2005/08/18/d5081801075.htm>>
- ^{xxviii} "JMB suicide bomber kills two judges." The Daily Star. 15 Nov. 2005. <<http://thedailystar.net/2005/11/15/d5111501011.htm>>
- ^{xxix} "Terrorists target non-Muslim leaders in Bangladesh." Xinhua. 22 Aug. 2005. <http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2005-08/22/content_3388152.htm>
- ^{xxx} Sarkar, Dipankar De. "Bangladesh treatment of minorities sparks spat in Britain." Indo-Asian News Service. 30 Jun. 2005. <<http://in.news.yahoo.com/050630/43/5z5h9.html>>
- ^{xxxi} "Bangladesh human rights defenders under attack." Amnesty International. 23 Aug. 2005. <<http://web.amnesty.org/library/Index/ENGASA130042005>>
- ^{xxxii} "Journalist's murder triggers protests." The Daily Star. 19 Nov. 2005. <<http://thedailystar.net/2005/11/19/d51119070180.htm>>
- ^{xxxiii} "Attacks on the Press 2004 - Bangladesh." Committee to Protect Journalist 2004. <<http://www.cpj.org/attacks04/asia04/bangla.html>>
- ^{xxxiv} "Journalists threatened by Islamic militants." Committee to Protect Journalists. 8 Dec. 2005. <<http://www.cpj.org/news/2005/Bangla08dec05na.html>>
- ^{xxxv} "Wave of violence against Bangladeshi press goes unchecked." Committee to Protect Journalists. 22 Mar. 2005. <<http://www.cpj.org/protests/05ltrs/Bangla22mar05pl.html>>
- ^{xxxvi} "Bangladesh – Cases 2005: Asia." Committee to Protect Journalists. 2005. <http://www.cpj.org/cases05/asia_cases05/bangla.html>
- ^{xxxvii} Ghosh, Rabindra. "Hindu Priest Murdered At Narsingdi, Bangladesh." Human Rights Congress for Bangladesh Minorities 25 Oct. 2005. <http://www.hrcbm.org/news/priest_narsingdi_oct25_05.html>.
- ^{xxxviii} Tannock, C. "Bangladesh's drift into chaos." Daily Times. 21 Jul. 2005. <http://www.dailytimes.com.pk/default.asp?page=story_21-7-2005_pg3_5>
- ^{xxxix} Griswold, Eliza. "The Next Islamist Revolution?" The New York Times. 23 Jan. 2005.
- ^{xl} We have included the data on human rights abuses in December 2004 because the data was not included in our 2004 report as it was then not available.
- ^{xli} Bangladesh Hindu Bouddha Christian Oikya Parishad. <<http://www.bhbcop.org/>>.
- ^{xlii} We have included in our data set attacks against Christians and members of tribal communities. The attacks against Christians appearing in our data set are less than five. The attacks against tribes are larger in number but less than 10 percent of the total. Many tribes have affiliation with Hindu or Christian belief systems and as such we have included those incidents of attack in our report.
- ^{xliii} Ghosh, Rabindra. "Enemy Property Act (Vested Property) in Bangladesh." Organiser. 16 Apr. 2000. <<http://www.organiser.org/16apr2000/area.html>>
- ^{xliv} "MPs condemn Religious Extremism in Bangladesh." OneWorldUK, <<http://uk.oneworld.net/article/view/122831/1/5354>>
- ^{xlv} Hindus in Bangladesh, Pakistan & Kashmir: a Survey of Human Rights, 2004. Hindu American Foundation. Tampa, 2004. <<http://hinduamericanfoundation.org/HHR2004.pdf>>.

-
- ^{xlvii} "Fiji." CIA World Factbook. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).
 <<http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/geos/fj.html>>.
- ^{xlviii} Ibid.
- ^{xlix} Ibid.
- ^l "About Fiji - History." Fiji's High Commission. <http://www.fijihighcommission.org.uk/about_1.html>.
- ^l "Fiji." Amnesty International 2005.
 <<http://www.amnestyusa.org/countries/fiji/document.do?id=ar&yr=2005>>.
- ^{li} Ibid.
- ^{lii} "Attack on Temples Anger Hindus." Fiji Labour Party 14 Apr. 2005.
 <<http://www.flp.org.fj/n050414.htm>>.
- ^{liii} Fiji Times, 13 Jun. 2005. Ed: 1, Pg: 003
- ^{liv} Sunday Times, 27 Mar. 2000., Page 002
- ^{lv} "Fiji Reverend: Hindu 'right of worship should never be made into law'." Fiji Times, 27 Mar. 2005
- ^{lvii} "Fiji criticized for granting visa to American evangelist." Australian Broadcasting Corporation. 9 Dec.2005. <<http://www.abc.net.au/ra/news/stories/s1527916.htm>>
- ^{lviii} The Fiji Times. 7 Oct. 2005. Page 002
- ^{lviii} Fiji Human Rights Commission. <<http://www.humanrights.org.fj/index.html>>.
- ^{lx} "Fiji Temple Robbed Five Years in a Row." Hindu Press International 27 Jan. 2005.
 <<http://www.hinduismtoday.com/hpi/2005/1/27.shtml#4>>.
- ^{lx} "Church Apologises for Desecration." Fiji Village News 2 Feb. 2005. <<http://www.fijivillage.com/cgi-bin/artman/exec/view.cgi?archive=25&num=17268>>.
- ^{lxii} The Fiji Times. 15 Feb. 2005, Page 004
- ^{lxiii} Sunday Times. 27 Mar. 2005. Pg 02
- ^{lxiv} The Fiji Times. 28 Mar. 2005. Ed: 1, Pg 04
- ^{lxv} The Fiji Times. 14 Apr. 2005. Ed: 1, Pg 02
- ^{lxvi} "Another Hindu temple attacked." Fiji Labour Party. 18 Apr. 2005.
 <<http://www.flp.org.fj/n050418b.htm>>.
- ^{lxvii} The Fiji Times. 16 May 2005.
- ^{lxviii} The Fiji Times. 26 May 2005.
- ^{lxix} The Fiji Times. 13 Jun. 2005.
- ^{lxx} Sunday Times. 17 Jul. 2005. Pg 03
- ^{lxxi} Fiji Village News. 26 Aug. 2005.
- ^{lxxii} Fiji Times. Sep. 2005.
- ^{lxxiii} Fiji Times. 1 Oct. 2005.
- ^{lxxiv} Hasan, A., Zaidi, A., & Younus, M. "Understanding Karachi: Planning and Reform for the Future", City Press. 1999.
- ^{lxxv} "Census of Pakistan." Government of Pakistan.
 <http://www.statpak.gov.pk/depts/pco/statistics/other_tables/pop_by_religion.pdf>
- ^{lxxvi} "Pakistan." International Religious Freedom Report. U.S. Department of State. 2004.
 <<http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrprt/2004/41743.htm>>.
- ^{lxxvii} "Hindu named Pakistan's Chief Justice", Rediff. 1 Sep. 2005.
 <<http://in.rediff.com/news/2005/sep/01pak2.htm>>
- ^{lxxviii} Baabar, Mariana. "Sindh's stolen brides." Pakistan Today. 20 Jan 2006.
 <<http://www.paktoday.com/sindh20.htm>>
- ^{lxxix} Varma, K.J.M. "Hindus being kidnapped in Sindh." Rediff. 22 Sep. 2005.
 <<http://in.rediff.com/news/2005/sep/22hindu.htm>>
- ^{lxxx} Mansoor, Hasan/ "Pak Hindu girls forced to convert to Islam." Faithfreedom.org. 15 Nov. 2005.
 <<http://www.faithfreedom.org/Announcement/511142151.htm>>
- ^{lxxxi} Baabar, Mariana. "Sindh's stolen brides." Pakistan Today. 20 Jan 2006.
 <<http://www.paktoday.com/sindh20.htm>>
- ^{lxxxii} Swank, Grant. "Kidnap Hindu girl, force marriage to Muslim: Pakistan." The American Daily. 11 Nov. 2005. <<http://www.americandaily.com/article/10362>>
- ^{lxxxiii} "Abduction of Hindus rise in Sindh." 22 Sep. 2005. <<http://www.deccan.com/Neighbours/>>

-
- ^{lxxxiv} Hussain, Ifran. "Conversion losses." The Dawn. 3 Dec. 2005.
<<http://www.dawn.com/weekly/mazdak/20051203.htm>>
- ^{lxxxv} "Pakistan: Fear for safety, Dr. Shazia Khalid, Medical Doctor." Amnesty International. 15 Feb. 2005.
<<http://web.amnesty.org/library/Index/ENGASA330022005?open&of=ENG-PAK>>
- ^{lxxxvi} Kristof, Nicholas. "The 11 Year Old Wife." The New York Times, 21 Jun. 2005.
- ^{lxxxvii} John, Wilson. "Musharraf the buccaneer." The Pioneer.
<http://www.balochvoice.com/Musharraf_Buccaneer.html>
- ^{lxxxviii} Abbas, Zaffar. "Journalists find Balochistan 'war zone'." BBC. 22 Mar. 2005.
<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south_asia/4372789.stm>
- ^{lxxxix} "Hindu, Enemy of Islam." Outlook India. 10 Oct. 2005.
<<http://outlookindia.com/full.asp?fodname=20051010&fname=Pakistan+%28F%29&sid=2>>
- ^{xc} "Five Pak-based militant outfits banned in the UK." Rediff. 14 Oct. 2005.
<<http://www.rediff.com/news/2005/oct/14terror.htm?q=np&file=.htm>>
- ^{xci} "U.S.-Designated Foreign Terrorist Organizations." Center for Defense Information, Terrorism Project.
U.S. Department of State, Office of Counterterrorism. <<http://www.infoplease.com/ipa/A0908746.html>>
- ^{xcii} "Freedom in the World 2004". Freedom House. 2004.
- ^{xciii} Kamath, M. V. "Will division of Kashmir solve the lingering dispute?" Free Press Journal. 25 May 2000.
- ^{xciv} "Panun Kashmir: A Homeland for Kashmiri Pandits." Panun Kashmir. 28 Dec. 1991.
<<http://www.panunkashmir.org/margdarshan.html>>
- ^{xcv} Buzan, B., Segal, G. Anticipating the Future. 2000. New York: Simon and Schuster
- ^{xcvi} Rohde, D., "Concern rises in Pakistan of a War without End." The New York Times. 1 Nov. 2004.
- ^{xcvii} "Militants threaten to kill Hindus if they return to Kashmir" Daily Times. 23 Jul. 2005.
<http://www.dailytimes.com.pk/default.asp?page=story_23-7-2005_pg7_12>
- ^{xcviii} "Nine Hindus slaughtered in J & K." Daily Pioneer. 10 Oct. 2005.
<http://www.dailypioneer.com/indexn12.asp?main_variable=front%5Fpage&file_name=story1%2Etxt&counter_img=1>
- ^{xcix} "Kashmir - PDP trying to wipe out 'Hindu symbols' in Valley." Greater Kashmir News Service. 24 Jun. 2005. <http://conflict-religion.boker.tv/news/conflicts/hinduism/kashmir_pdp_trying_to_wipe_out_hindu_symbols_in_valley_bjp>
- ^c "Article 370". Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia. <http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Article_370&oldid=47600349>
- ^{ci} "Article 370: Law and politics." Frontline. 16 Sept 2000. <<http://www.hinduonnet.com/fline/fl1719-17190890.htm>>
- ^{cii} "Bangladesh - The Vested Properties Return Act, 2001." Voice of the Asia-Pacific Human Rights Network. <<http://www.hrdc.net/sahrdc/hrfeatures/HRF35.htm>>
- ^{ciii} "Peace Process in Chittagong Hill Tracts." South Asia Forum for Human Rights.
<http://www.safhr.org/pdf/E_new2.pdf>



www.HinduAmericanFoundation.org