

**HINDUS IN  
BANGLADESH,  
PAKISTAN AND KASHMIR**

**A SURVEY OF  
HUMAN RIGHTS**

**2004**

**HINDU AMERICAN FOUNDATION**

**Hindus in Bangladesh, Pakistan and India's  
State of Jammu & Kashmir:  
A Survey of Human Rights**



[www.hinduamericanfoundation.org](http://www.hinduamericanfoundation.org)

*June 17, 2005*

***“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)**

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The **Hindu American Foundation (HAF)** is a human rights group whose purpose is to provide a voice for the 2 million strong Hindu American community. 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).

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## **Acknowledgements**

Numerous grass-roots organizations are 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. The U.S. Department of State's annual reports on religious freedom and human rights, as well as the annual reports of the United States Commission on International Religious Freedom also provided important historical information and contemporary updates.

We would like to thank the Hindu Forum of Britain (HFB) for organizing the U.K. release of this report.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

|   |    |
|---|----|
| INTRODUCTION.....   | 1  |
| Introduction to the People’s Republic of Bangladesh.....                  | 3  |
| The Decline of the Hindu Population .....                                 | 4  |
| Introduction to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.....                     | 5  |
| Introduction to India’s State of Jammu & Kashmir.....                     | 6  |
| SOWING THE SEEDS FOR RELIGIOUS CONFLICT IN THE INDIAN SUB-CONTINENT ..... | 7  |
| AREAS OF CONCERN.....   | 8  |
| The People’s Republic of Bangladesh.....                                  | 8  |
| The Islamic Republic of Pakistan.....                                     | 15 |
| India’s State of Jammu and Kashmir.....                                   | 19 |
| SURVEY OF ANNUAL HUMAN RIGHTS REPORTS: DOCUMENTATIONS AND OMISSIONS ..... | 25 |
| CONCLUSION .....  | 30 |
| APPENDIX .....  | 32 |

## TABLE OF FIGURES

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Figure 1: Map of the People’s Republic of Bangladesh. Highlighted in yellow is the Chittagong, a district with high-levels of violence against Hindus..... | 11 |
| Figure 2: Map of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. ....  | 16 |
| Figure 3: Map of the Kashmir Region.....   | 22 |
| Figure 4: Graph of the types of attacks on Hindus in Bangladesh from January 1, 2004 to November 30, 2004.....   | 32 |

## **INTRODUCTION**

Hindus constitute an important minority in a number of countries around the world. These communities, especially in South Asia, have experienced a tumultuous history, often suffering severe human rights violations. 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.

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<sup>1</sup>. However, the Hindu Diaspora reaches beyond the Indian subcontinent to Europe, Africa, the Far East and North America where they comprise substantial minorities. In the Fiji Islands and some Caribbean nations, Hindus comprise near or outright majorities 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 agencies.

While the issue of human rights is of global significance, this report focuses on ongoing human rights violations in three regions where Hindus constitute a minority: Bangladesh, Pakistan, and the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir - a substantial portion of which is claimed and occupied by Pakistan and China. The focus of this report is on these three regions since colonial India, under the suzerainty of Great Britain, included these regions. 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. And India established the largest and longest sustained democracy in the region. Pakistan proclaimed itself as the Islamic Republic of Pakistan with the adoption of a Constitution based on Islamic jurisprudence, curtailing the political rights of the mainly Hindu minority, who constituted approximately 23% of the population in West Pakistan and 29% in East Pakistan. The Hindu population has dwindled to less than 2% in the former, and an estimated 9-10% in the latter. 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, and it became Bangladesh. However, 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 kidnap. 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 has 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 Kashmir Hindus.

This first annual report on the status of Hindus in Bangladesh, Pakistan, and India's State of Jammu and Kashmir will demonstrate that Hindu (and Buddhist) citizens of Bangladesh, Pakistan, and 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 have prompted this report. This report also seeks to provide a historical overview of the Indian subcontinent since 1947 and to create a contextual framework to understand the genesis of the abuses documented herein.

### **Introduction to the People’s Republic of Bangladesh**

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 Senator Edward Kennedy 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.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>3</sup>, 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 Allah 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%.<sup>4</sup> 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.<sup>5</sup> By comparison, the Muslim population in India has grown from 10% of the total in 1947, to 13.2% in 2001.<sup>6</sup>

The plight of Hindus in 2004 was precarious in Bangladesh and is documented in this report. The violence and atrocities against Hindus in Bangladesh today are a tragic consequence of contemporary politics and the turbulent birth of that country.

Daily assaults on Hindus in Bangladesh in 2004, included murder, widespread gang-rape, kidnappings, looting, desecration of temples, attacks against religious celebrations and psychological intimidation. This daily, “low intensity violence” has been described by Afsan Chowdhury, a Bangladesh journalist, historian, and human rights activist, as a “silent disaster.”<sup>7</sup> Such daily attacks are largely ignored by the regional media, and consequently, rarely receive mention in the international media. The continuing threat to Hindus and the violation of their human rights are largely omitted from the annual reports of established human rights organizations.

Political polarization is often blamed for the attacks against Hindus since the Awami League (AL), currently the main opposition party in the Bangladesh Parliament, is the principal beneficiary of Hindu votes. The Bangladesh National Party (BNP) routinely accuses the AL of being agents of India and therefore regards its Hindu constituency as a legitimate object of its hostility and violence. The reasons are both political and religious since BNP leaders assert that Bangladesh’s Islamic character is endangered by Hindu religious practices. It should be noted that the BNP heads a four-party coalition that includes two hard-line Islamic fundamentalist parties, the Jamaat-e-Islami and the Islami

Oikya Jote.<sup>8</sup> As international observers note with growing alarm, these groups support Osama bin Laden and proclaim the desire for a Taliban-style regime in Bangladesh. The support of the ruling BNP of Begum Zia Khaleda and their active sponsorship of Islamic fundamentalism—and its repercussions on the Hindu minority—are clearly manifest in Bangladesh today.

The BNP policy of religious discrimination is not new. This report discusses the use of legislation by the government to systematically disenfranchise Hindus. Briefly, in 1993, the Home Ministry asked commercial banks to limit the withdrawal of large sums of money by its Hindu depositors, and these banks were also asked to stop business loans to the Hindu community. The BNP also initiated surveys of “vested properties,” which were an alibi to persecute the Hindu minority.<sup>9</sup> Seven years ago, Samad wrote: “...the Hindus are passing through a disaster situation as their lives, property, and peace have all been made to feel insecure by the lack of security and existing state policies and public action which are forcing them to exit to another land.”<sup>3</sup> Today, the condition of Hindus in Bangladesh is even more severe. Unless the focus of the United Nations and the nations of the civilized world turns to Bangladesh, Hindus could very well be completely ethnically cleansed and cease to exist as a community. This is what has already occurred to the Hindus in Pakistan, who are now a minuscule minority, with few political rights, despite constituting almost a quarter of the population at Partition in 1947.

### **Introduction to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan**

At the time of Partition in 1947, the Hindu population of Pakistan was estimated at approximately a quarter of the 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 was 96% and the Hindu population was 2%.<sup>10</sup> In 1998 the Hindu population in all of Pakistan was 1.60%,<sup>11</sup> and the most recent census would certainly be expected to demonstrate consistent demographic trends and a further diminution in the Hindu population.

Almost no Hindu holds any public position of significance in government, military, business, or society. 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 Holy 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 occur because of personal grudges. On March 24, 2005, the Pakistan government restored the discriminatory practice of mandating that the religious identity of individuals be stated in a special column on 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 Zafarullah Khan Jamali government. The move is widely seen as a concession to the Muttahida Majlis-e-Amal (MMA), a coalition of hard-line religious parties that support the Pakistan Military Dictator General Musharraf.

The influential Freedom House report has judged that Pakistan is not a free country. 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).<sup>12</sup> 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 the U.S. impresses upon the Pakistan government the necessity for social and political reform.

### **Introduction to India's State of Jammu & Kashmir**

In the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir, Hindus have been driven out of the Kashmir Valley by a combination of local Muslim militancy and Islamic terrorists from across the Pakistan border. More than 3,000 Hindu civilians have been killed in Kashmir by Islamic terrorists since the insurgency began, and over 350,000 Kashmiri Hindus have been violently forced from their homes. These 350,000 Hindus are refugees in their own country today. Hindus and Muslims in the Indian State continue to be victims of the Pakistan supported militancy, and the killings continue today. In response to the killing

of Hamas leader Sheikh Ahmed Yassin, a spokesman for Lashkar-e-Taiba, one of the most prominent Pakistan-based terror groups operating in Kashmir, was quoted in *Greater Kashmir* newspaper saying, “We will take revenge here in India as Yahud (Jews) and Hanood (Hindus) are two sides of the same coin.”<sup>13</sup> It is a sad reality that a conspiracy of silence has led to a lack attention to the plight of the Hindus of Kashmir.

According to a U.S. State Department report<sup>14</sup>, the number of significant terrorist incidents in Indian Kashmir increased from about 175 in 2003 to 650 in 2004, and the surge reflected increased terrorism in India and Pakistan because of the Kashmir dispute.

The Government of India itself must make it a priority to allow ethnically-cleansed Kashmiri Hindus to return to their homes and provide them with adequate security to enable them to remain there. The world should recognize the continued threat of terrorism in Kashmir -- due to infiltration from Pakistan of Islamic terrorists and local militancy fueled by Islamic agencies.

## **SOWING THE SEEDS FOR RELIGIOUS CONFLICT IN THE INDIAN SUB-CONTINENT**

India is a multicultural nation with a constitution that provides for a secular government and the protection of religious and other freedoms to all of its citizens<sup>15</sup>. Samuel Huntington describes Indian culture and society as shaped fundamentally by a Hindu ethos,<sup>16</sup> and the majority of India’s population (80.5%) is Hindu.<sup>17</sup> However, a substantial number of its citizens belong to other religions – Islam (13.4%),<sup>18</sup> Christianity (2.3%),<sup>19</sup> Sikhism (1.9%),<sup>20</sup> Buddhism (0.8%),<sup>21</sup> Jainism (0.4%),<sup>22</sup> Zoroastrianism and Judaism.

## AREAS OF CONCERN

### **The People's Republic of Bangladesh**

According to a recent report in *The Guardian*<sup>23</sup>, a British judge hearing the government's case to declare asylum seekers from Bangladesh as merely illegal immigrants, said that it was "all too clear that persecution and human rights abuse were not isolated problems at the margins of life in Bangladesh." Amnesty International, supporting the judgment, reported: "Amnesty has recently documented harassment and attacks on people who stand up for human rights in Bangladesh, as well as torture and death in custody."

The *British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC)* reported<sup>24</sup> that Muslim religious schools, called *madrassas*, brainwash children against other religions. It reports, "Although English, maths and science have been introduced at primary level, the curriculum is still dominated by the Koran and the languages of the Middle East. For the older students it is the only thing they learn. Fifteen-year-old Mohammed Zackaria is typical. His father sells shirts in the market in the town of Narayanganj and the family has just enough money to survive each day. His ambition now is to become a cleric. 'I want to spread Islam, to convert Hindus into Muslims,' he says as he sits outside the family's single-room house."

According to the South Asia Human Rights Documentation Center (SAHRDC), the Hindu minority in Bangladesh was legally identified as "enemies."<sup>25</sup> The Center points out that for nearly four decades, human rights abuses against the Hindu minority in Bangladesh went largely unreported. The continuance of the Enemy Property (Custody and Registration) Order II of 1965 of the then East Pakistan Government was continued under a new name. The order identified minority Hindus as enemies and was used as an instrument to wrest land away from the Hindu minority. All Hindus were considered supporters of India, and were thus labeled "enemies." This led to large-scale migration of Hindus from the mid-1960s onward. The estimated size of such out-migration during 1964-1991 is estimated at 5.3 million, or 538 persons each day since 1964, with as high as 703 persons per day between 1964-1971.

The Association for Land Reform and Development (ALRD), a non-governmental organization (NGO) based in Dhaka, points out that not much has changed for the Hindu citizens of Bangladesh.<sup>26</sup> Despite India's contributions to the liberation of Bangladesh, the fate of the Hindu minority changed little after independence from Pakistan. The President of Bangladesh in his Order No. 29 of 1972 changed the nomenclature of the Enemy Property Act (EPA) to the Vested Property Act (VPA). Under this order, the Government of Bangladesh vested itself with alleged enemy properties. A committee, under this order, was empowered to verify the listed properties that had not yet been properly recorded and/or leased out as to whether they were vested properties. Instead of addressing grievances of the affected Hindu minority, government authorities confiscated more lands. According to NGOs in Bangladesh, an estimated 1,048,390 Hindu households were affected by the EPA/VPA. The estimated total land dispossessed was 1.05 million acres. ALRD claims that about 30% of the Hindu households (including the missing households), or 10 out of every 34 Hindu households, are victims of EPA/VPA.

The United States Commission on International Religious Freedom (USCIRF) reported that on April 9, 2001, the Bangladesh Parliament passed the Vested Property Return Bill (VPRB) of 2001. According to this law, which was meant to provide Hindus some reprieve from the 1965 EPA/VPA Act, land that was seized and still remained under government control should be returned to its original owners, provided that the original owners or their heirs remained resident citizens. The VPRB amounted to subterfuge, as no provisions were included for compensation for, or return of properties, that the government had sold. The government was supposed to publish a list of vested property holdings by October 11, 2001 and claims were supposed to be filed within 90 days of the publication date. These machinations by the Bangladesh government were an apparent ploy to appease human rights monitors and have failed to put pressure on the government to redress Hindu grievances.

The Hindu population in 1971, according to the SAHRDC, was 11.4 million, instead of the 9.6 million reported in official documents. The actual Hindu population in 1981 was 14.3 million (12.5 million of 1981 plus 1.8 million missing during 1964-1971), instead of

10.6 million reported in the 1981 census document. SAHRDC believes that had there been no out-migration, the Hindu population in 1991 would have been 16.5 million (12.8 million as on 1991 plus 3.7 million missing during 1964-1981), instead of 11.2 million as reported in 1991 census document. Thus, the estimated total missing Hindu population between 1964 and 1991 was 5.3 million: an average of 196,296 Hindus missing every year since 1964. If out-migration of the Hindu population were caused mainly by communal disharmony resulting from the Enemy/Vested Property Acts, the approximate size of the missing Hindu population would be 538 persons each day, since 1964.

The SAHRDC estimates are extremely conservative. Saleem Samad<sup>27</sup> estimates the missing Hindu population by 1991 at 20 million. Others estimate that by 2004 the missing Hindu population would total 49 million.<sup>28</sup>

The gross violation of the economic rights of the Hindu minority is emblematic of the tyranny of majority Muslim rule in Bangladesh.<sup>29</sup> The Hindu minority has little effective recourse in Bangladeshi politics. Its only response to the situation has been to vote for the Awami League or become refugees after illegally crossing the border with India.

On September 8, 2004, *The Statesman* published an article by Bibhuti Bhushan Nandy, a former official of India's Research and Analysis Wing (RAW), which said: "The countrywide post-election Hindu cleansing operations in 2001 jointly conducted by the BNP and Jamaat workers subjected the minority Hindu community to a wave of centrally planned and directed murder, loot, extortion, arson and gang rape that triggered a massive exodus of Hindus to India. Later, operating at the micro level, the fundamentalists, notably guerillas of the Jammata-e-Islami affiliate Islamic Chhatra Shibir, selectively killed a number of leading Hindus like college principal, school teachers, priests and Buddhist monks to sustain and exacerbate the sense of insecurity among the minorities."<sup>30</sup>



For a short summary of the status of religious freedom and religious demography in Bangladesh, refer to the reports by the USCIRF<sup>31</sup> or the Reports on International Religious Freedom published by the U.S. State Department.<sup>32</sup>



Figure 1: Map of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. Highlighted in yellow is the Chittagong, a district with high-levels of violence against Hindus.

**Documented Attacks on Hindus in Bangladesh between January 1, 2004 and November 30, 2004 (See Annexure I for complete details):**

Attacks on Hindus in Bangladesh are commonplace with the government doing little or nothing to prevent them. Common attacks include murders, rapes, lootings, kidnappings, and temple destructions.

In October, *The Daily Star* reported that a Hindu teacher at an adult education center run by Bagerhat Hindu Welfare Trust was gang raped at gun point by a group of men belonging to the Bagerhat unit of the BNP. No arrests have been made in this case.<sup>33</sup>

In November 2004, the HRCBM, quoting the *Dainik Sangbad* newspaper, reported the torture of Kanan Bala in the district of Dinajpur. Six men forced Kanan Bala out of her house, tied her hands and legs to a tree, inserted a cloth into her mouth, and tortured her. When Kanan Bala begged for water, the men reportedly poured urine into her mouth. One of the terrorists was arrested, while the remaining five roam free. *The Daily Star* reported a separate incident in November involving a raid on Hindus in the remote village of Dharmai. The 30 attackers, who were looking to grab land, severely injured eight Hindus and have still not been arrested by the police.<sup>34</sup>

Such attacks occur on a regular basis in Bangladesh. Below is a brief outline of the **402** documented attacks on Bangladesh's Hindus between January and November 2004.

**January 2004:** There were 45 attacks against Hindus and their interests. The types of attacks and number of instances are below:

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| Murders  | 4         |
| Arson  | 5         |
| Kidnapping for ransom  | 3         |
| Rapes  | 2         |
| Land confiscation/forcible eviction  | 7         |
| Attacks on Hindu temples   | 7         |
| Cases of assault and attack, theft and robbery, intimidation and extortion | 17        |
| <b>TOTAL</b>   | <b>45</b> |

**February 2004:** There were 31 attacks against Hindus and their interests:

|         |   |
|---------|---|
| Murders | 2 |
| Arson   | 2 |

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| Kidnapping  | 1         |
| Rapes   | 5         |
| Attacks on Hindu temples  | 3         |
| Cases of physical attack, threats, intimidation, extortion, and land grabbing | 18        |
| <b>TOTAL</b>  | <b>31</b> |

**March 2004:** There were 42 attacks against Hindus and their interests:

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| Murders  | 2         |
| Rapes  | 5         |
| Attacks on Hindu temples   | 6         |
| Cases of kidnapping, physical threats, attacks, money extortion, land grabbing, and bomb attacks | 29        |
| <b>TOTAL</b>   | <b>42</b> |

**April 2004:** There were 21 attacks against Hindus and their interests:

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| Murders  | 1         |
| Rapes  | 2         |
| Kidnappings  | 3         |
| Attacks on Hindu temples   | 4         |
| Cases of threats, intimidation, physical attacks, extortion, and land grabbing | 11        |
| <b>TOTAL</b>   | <b>21</b> |

**May 2004:** There were 40 attacks against Hindus and their interests:

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| Murders  | 3         |
| Rapes  | 4         |
| Kidnappings  | 2         |
| Cases of temple attacks, land grabbing, property looting, physical attacks, threats, intimidation, and extortion | 31        |
| <b>TOTAL</b>   | <b>40</b> |

**June 2004:** There were 33 attacks against Hindus and their interests:

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| Murders  | 5         |
| Rapes  | 6         |
| Kidnappings  | 1         |
| Cases of temple attacks, land grabbing,<br>property looting, threats, and intimidation | 21        |
| <b>TOTAL</b>   | <b>33</b> |

**July 2004:** There were 37 attacks against Hindus and their interests:

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| Murders  | 5         |
| Rapes  | 3         |
| Kidnapping for ransom  | 3         |
| Cases of physical attacks, temple attacks,<br>looting, threats, intimidation, and land<br>grabbing | 26        |
| <b>TOTAL</b>   | <b>37</b> |

**August 2004:** There were 38 attacks against Hindus and their interests:

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| Murders   | 5         |
| Rapes   | 3         |
| Kidnappings   | 7         |
| Cases of throwing acid on individuals,<br>temple attacks, looting, threats, intimidation,<br>land grabbing, and money extortion | 23        |
| <b>TOTAL</b>  | <b>38</b> |

**September 2004:** There were 38 attacks against Hindus and their interests:

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Murders   | 2  |
| Rapes   | 3  |
| Kidnapping  | 4  |
| Intimidation and assault of journalist<br>covering Hindu issues             | 1  |
| Threats (fatwas) against Hindu and minority<br>students by Muslim professor | 7  |
| Cases of looting, destruction of property,                                  | 21 |

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| temples attacks, intimidation, and land grabbing |           |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                                     | <b>38</b> |

**October 2004:** There were 40 attacks against Hindus and their interests:

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| Murders (including that of a journalist covering persecution of Hindus)    | 4         |
| Rapes  | 4         |
| Kidnappings  | 2         |
| Cases of assault and attack, theft and robbery, intimidation and extortion | 30        |
| <b>TOTAL</b>   | <b>40</b> |

**November 2004:** There were 37 attacks against Hindus and their interests:

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| Murders   | 2         |
| Rapes   | 2         |
| Kidnappings   | 5         |
| Intimidation of journalist  | 1         |
| Cases of temple attacks, property looting and ransacking, intimidation, and threats | 27        |
| <b>TOTAL</b>  | <b>37</b> |

### **The Islamic Republic of Pakistan**

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).<sup>35</sup>

The collapse of Pakistan's Hindu population since its inception speaks eloquently of the disabilities suffered by them and the human rights abuses to which they are subject. Individual human rights violations against Hindus are difficult to document in Pakistan because the State and its agencies are all-pervasive and Hindus are terrified of being labeled anti-national or Indian spies, which complaints of maltreatment are likely to incite. The diminished size of the Hindu population, fear of retaliation when human rights abuses are highlighted, and lack of democratic institutions necessary for the independent monitoring of abuses contribute to ignorance of individual violations of human rights, However, oppressive legal measures and severe sanctions ensure uncomplaining compliance.



Figure 2: Map of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

### **Attacks on Hindus in Pakistan between January 1, 2004 and December 31, 2004:**

In October, Ameer Jalaal reported in *The Dawn* that in the Sindh province of Pakistan, “kidnapping for ransom is a common phenomenon in which unseen hands play a more damaging role than the seen ones.”<sup>36</sup>

Of importance to Hindu human rights, Jalaal further reported:

In most of the stories the abducted person happens to be a Hindu. Not as a rule, but generally the abducted Hindu belongs either to Kandhakot, Kashmore, Jacobabad, Shikarpur, or to Sukkar and Ghotki. The reporters, along with photographers, intrude into the house of the victim, and capture appalling pictures of the wailing mother, wife, children, and sisters of the victim. The photographs promptly appear on the front page of the newspapers along with the file photo of the kidnapped person. The editors provide all sorts of assistance to the reporters and the photographers in following the story. Grisly reporting guarantees increase in the circulation of the newspaper.... The police, as usual, refuse to register the case; thus they provide ample opportunity to the kidnapers to get away as far as possible. [Kidnapping] is a well-established multimillion industry in the interior of Sindh. The industry efficiently operates unhindered through a cleverly designed system of its own. The criminals are called Dharels. They do not operate on their own. They are harboured and protected by the influential and well-connected persons. They are called the Patharedars. In most instances they rub shoulders with the people in the corridors of power. People who really matter in Pakistan happen to be their constant guests. They relish their luxurious hospitality and enjoy the thrills of guided hunting expeditions in the interior of Sindh.

In November 2004, a report entitled “Pakistan’s Supreme Court has upheld a ban on serving food at wedding receptions held in public places”<sup>37</sup> manifested the state of Hindu-Muslim relations in Pakistan. In the report, the Pakistan Supreme Court held that serving food and extravagant displays of wealth was un-Islamic.

The Supreme Court averred that the most popular customs **were all of Hindu origin and had nothing to do with the Islamic concept of marriage** (emphasis ours). This ruling confirmed the “foreign” or “alien” status of Hindus in Pakistan and excludes their heritage as an essential part of the societal mosaic.

Another report in November entitled “Another Hindu girl kidnapped in Pakistan”<sup>38</sup> said that a “Hindu teenaged girl was kidnapped in Pakistan in the second such incident in a month.” Sapna Kumari, a Class X student, was kidnapped in October 2004 in Balochistan and had not been traced. “A number of civil society groups and NGOs have condemned the kidnapping of Sapna Kumari and demanded that the government find the victim at the earliest,” the newspaper said. Pakistan’s parliament was informed in October that a 14-year-old Hindu girl named Kaiko Mai was being held in illegal detention and that her life could be in danger. Though not confirmed, these reports implicate a pattern of kidnappings of Hindu young women in areas outside of urban zones of Pakistan.

In a *BBC* report titled “Life as a modern slave in Pakistan,”<sup>39</sup> it was said that nearly two million people in the southern Pakistan province of Sindh are tied to their employers by “bonded labor” -- 12 years after Pakistan outlawed the practice. Under this practice, landlords tie their employees to them by debt. The report stated that often the debt amounts to thousands of rupees, much more than the workers actually borrowed, and that the workers are held as slaves against their will. Many of these workers are Hindu, the report noted.

“I was kidnapped with several others,” a woman named Shanti told *BBC World Service’s Slavery Today* program. “I was confined alone in a small room. Then the landlord who kidnapped us, raped me.” Shanti said that she was kidnapped by the same landlords for whom her family had worked. She also said she was two months pregnant when kidnapped. “The zamindar (landlord) said when he kidnapped me that if he kept me, then my relatives and other people would come back to his land,” she said. “Then he raped me, saying that because my family wasn’t working his land anymore, he had a right to rape me.”

Another Hindu woman, Laxmi, described similar treatment by her landlord: “We were severely beaten and worked very hard by our landlord,” she said. “He had no feeling for



human beings. He beat us when we wanted to go somewhere, or even when we asked him for food.” She said the landlord had told her she and her husband owed 100,000 rupees (around \$1,700) each. “Whenever we asked him for money, he used to beat us in reply,” she said. “We used to think that the entire life of our children would pass, and this debt would still not be paid,” she added.

Laxmi managed to escape her bondage and lives with a group of other former bonded laborers. Although they live in poverty, Laxmi said that at least she is free. “We definitely still feel hunger, but at least here we don't have any torture,” she said. “Previously we were beaten day and night.”

### **India's State of Jammu and Kashmir**

Kashmir was a Hindu country until 1339; the Muslim period stretched from about 1561 to 1819, when the 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 as Pakistan's regular forces and militias crossed 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<sup>40</sup>. 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. 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 Zaskar 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 (Muzaffarabad, 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 on the Indian side of the Line of Control 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, incorporated Article 370 which conferred certain distinct rights and privileges to the citizens of Kashmir.

More than 300,000 Hindus have been driven out of the Valley between 1989 and 1991, and some say that the more realistic figure is nearly 400,000.<sup>41</sup> 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.<sup>42</sup> 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 main center of Islamic fundamentalism, drug trafficking, illicit trade in small arms and international terrorism.<sup>43</sup>

As a follow-up to ethnic cleansing of Hindus from the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir, Islamist militants are forcing changes in the names of many places including those of towns, villages and roads. These efforts are aimed at eliminating any remnants of the enduring Hindu presence from the entire region. According to reliable reports, the names of over 300 villages in the Valley have been changed. Official recognition has followed in many cases to avoid militant attacks. The process of changing the names of places and even those of the rivers started from Pakistan-occupied Kashmir where the Kishan Ganga River was renamed as River Nilam and Krishna Ghati was given the name of Vade-e-Nilam; Sharda Peeth has been renamed as Daras-Gah-e-Sharief.

Name changes include Anantnag, which has been renamed as Islamabad; Ranghat Mohalla in Baramulla has been given the name of Sayeed Karim Sahib; Post Office Road of Baramulla has been given the name of Shah Masal Market. Even in Jammu city several such Muslim names have been given to various localities. In Janipura, a locality has been renamed as Ramzanpura and another one has been renamed as Hyderabad; in Bathandi area, a locality has been renamed as Firdousabad and a colony in Narwal area has been renamed as Qasim Nagar.

Similarly, such names have been given to the newly established educational institutions. It is understood that all this is being done to Islamize the whole region and to establish what fundamentalist Muslims refer to as Nizam-e-Mustafa (“System of Mustafa,” which some have broadly defined as, “A system of virtuous equality.... a political system of security and justice.... an economic system of justice and provision.... a spiritual system of meditation [sic] thinking, and remembering Allah.... and a social system of brotherhood”.<sup>44</sup>)



Figure 3: Map of the Kashmir Region.

**Attacks on Hindus in the Kashmir region between January 1, 2004 and December 31, 2004:**

(Note: The continued attacks by terrorists affect all residents in the area – Hindu, Muslim, Sikh, police and army personnel, and civilian authorities. Army, police, and paramilitary personnel tend to be overwhelmingly Hindu, reflecting the population characteristics of the country. Below, we record only the attacks specifically in which Hindu civilians died or were attacked and their property and places of worship destroyed. There are many reports in which we could not access details regarding the religious affiliation of the victims; thus, we have not used those reports. Since most Hindus have been forced from

the Kashmir Valley, the number of Hindu victims is correspondingly lower than that of the number of innocent Muslim victims of Islamist terror.)

**January 2004:** On January 3, seven people were killed and 15 others injured at a Jammu railway station:

|                               |           |
|-------------------------------|-----------|
| Terrorist attack              | 7         |
| Injured from terrorist firing | 15        |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                  | <b>22</b> |

### **March 2004**

*March 9, 2004* -- The Jammu and Kashmir legislative assembly endorsed a long-standing practice whereby women in the State lose their permanent resident status and right to own and inherit property in the State after marriage to a non-local. Kashmiri Pandits (Hindus) argued that this law is calculated to harm their interests and amounts to treating the State as an entity separate from the country. The president of Kashmiri Samiti, an organization seeking to protect Hindu interests, said that the step would mainly affect Kashmiri Pandits who have been forced out of the valley and “have lost domicile rights.” Another organization, the All India Kashmiri Samaj, termed the move as a “sinister design” of the J&K government to “deprive” Pandit women of their constitutional rights.<sup>45</sup> The discriminatory nature of this law was recently elaborated upon by columnist Arvind Lavakare.<sup>46</sup>

**April 2004:** On April 20, six human rights activists traveling as election observers were attacked. One person was killed and five others were injured in the attack. Among the injured was Kumar Bharati, a journalist-turned human rights activist from Bangalore<sup>47</sup>:

|                         |          |
|-------------------------|----------|
| Attack leading to death | 1        |
| Injuries                | 5        |
| <b>TOTAL</b>            | <b>6</b> |

**May 2004:** On May 23, 29 Border Security Force personnel and their civilian family members were killed and nine others injured when their bus hit an improvised explosive

device on the strategic Jammu-Srinagar highway. The Hizbul Mujahideen claimed responsibility for the blast<sup>48</sup>:

|                       |           |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| Explosive attack      | 29        |
| Wounding due to blast | 9         |
| <b>TOTAL</b>          | <b>38</b> |

**June 2004:** On June 12, terrorists tossed a grenade inside a restaurant resulting in injuries to 22 persons. On June 23, 21 people including a policeman were injured in a grenade explosion. On that same day, unidentified gunmen abducted a senior engineer, Sudhir Kumar Pundir of Indian Railways Construction (IRCON), along with his brother and two other men. The gunmen demanded a ransom of Rs. 5 million.<sup>49</sup> The terrorists subsequently killed the engineer and his brother by slitting their throats.

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| Kidnapping for ransom (followed by death) | 2         |
| Grenade explosion                         | 43        |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                              | <b>45</b> |

**October 2004:** Attacks on two temples during Navratra puja, an annual festival, injured one Hindu.<sup>50</sup> Militants opened fire at two temples during the Navratra puja, an annual festival, in Rajouri and Doda districts in Jammu and Kashmir. One girl was injured and hospitalized. Militants attacked the Mangla Mata temple on the outskirts of Rajouri town the night before, but no one was injured.

**November 2004:** There were five attacks against Hindus and their interests in the month of November<sup>51</sup>:

|   |          |
|---|----------|
| Shooting                                    | 3        |
| Seizure and shooting by suspected militants | 2        |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                                | <b>5</b> |

The plight of Kashmiri Pandits, residing as refugees within their own country, is illustrated in an essay by columnist Kanchan Gupta, who wrote on January 19, 2005<sup>52</sup>:

There are no Kashmiri Pandits in Srinagar, or, for that matter, anywhere else in the Kashmir valley; they don't live here anymore. You can find them in squalid refugee camps in Jammu and Delhi. As many as 300,000 Kashmiri Pandits have fled their home and hearth and been reduced to living the lives of refugees in their own country.

Two-thirds of them are camping in Jammu. The rest are in Delhi and in other Indian cities. Many of them, once prosperous and proud of their rich heritage, now live in groveling poverty, dependent on government dole and charity. In these 15 years, an entire generation of exiled Kashmiri Pandits has grown up, without seeing the land from where their parents fled to escape the brutalities of Islamic terrorism, a land they dare not return to, although that land still remains a part of their country.

A large number of them are suffering from a variety of stress and depression related diseases. A group of doctors who surveyed the mental and physical health of the Kashmiri Pandits living in refugee camps, found high incidence of "economic distress, stress induced diabetes, partial lunacy, hypertension and mental retardation." Statistics reflect high death rate and low birth rate among the Kashmiri Pandit refugees.

And thereby hangs a tragic tale that has been all but wiped out from public memory.

An entire people have been uprooted from the land of their ancestors and left to fend for themselves as a weak-kneed Indian state shamelessly panders to Islamic terrorists and separatists who claim they are the final arbiters of Jammu and Kashmir's destiny. A part of India's cultural heritage has been destroyed; a chapter of India's civilisational history has been erased... What has been lost is part of India's Hindu culture, what has been erased is integral to India's Hindu civilisation.

Therefore, the government makes bold to record that the Kashmiri Pandits have "migrated on their own" and their "displacement (*is*) self-imposed"; the National Human Rights Commission, after a perfunctory inquiry, refuses to concede that what has happened is "genocide" or "ethnic cleansing", though facts add up to no less than that, never mind that 300,000 lives have been destroyed.

## **SURVEY OF ANNUAL HUMAN RIGHTS REPORTS: DOCUMENTATIONS AND OMISSIONS**

The impetus of this report, beyond the need to comprehensively document Hindu human rights abuses in South Asia, is to augment the perfunctory coverage this issue receives in

the annual reports of human rights agencies with the highest profiles and extensive resources.

In its 2003 report, Amnesty International says only the following regarding Hindus in Bangladesh: “No information was made public about an investigation promised by the government into widespread attacks against Hindus in 2001 that included rapes, beatings and the burning of property. However, the authorities took action to protect Hindus during their festivities in October.” While the 2001 report by Amnesty International entitled, “Attacks on members of the Hindu community,” was laudable for its scope and detail,<sup>53</sup> three years later, there was only cursory follow-up of a worsening rights situation.

There is no mention of Bangladesh in the 2003 report by the Human Rights Watch (HRW) group.<sup>54</sup>

The USCIRF’s 2003 report, published in May 2004 does not contain any mention of Bangladesh. The USCIRF held a hearing titled “Bangladesh: Protecting the Human Rights of Thought, Conscience, and Religion” on April 30, 2004 at the City University of New York Law School at Queens College. At the hearing Congressman Crowley posed the first question to Justice Rahman, one of the panelists: “Mr. Justice, we have heard numerous reports, including from several of the witnesses here today, about the violent attacks that occurred around the time of the 2001 elections in October. Some of these allegations are of physical attacks against women, and the attacks affected many different groups, but we understand from the materials we have received and the testimony today that it was the Hindu community that was most seriously affected.” The Justice replied that it was merely a political matter and not a matter of religious persecution.<sup>55</sup>

The U.S. State Department’s 2004 report on International Religious Freedom is more revealing about the situation in Bangladesh. It says that while citizens are generally free to practice the religion of their choice, police are “normally ineffective in upholding law and order and are often slow to assist members of religious minorities who have been



victims of crimes.” It also blames the attacks on Hindus to the “acute animosity between the two mainstream political parties.” Elsewhere in the report, it is mentioned that the government “has taken some steps to promote interfaith understanding,” and that “the government promoted the peaceful celebration of Durga Purja (sic), a major Hindu holiday in October 2003.”

The State Department report refers to the Enemy/Vested Property Act, and describes how this controversial provision effectively labels Hindus as “enemies” and facilitates the expropriation of their land by the government. The report says that “approximately 2.5 million acres of land were seized from Hindus, and almost all of the 10 million Hindus in the country were affected.”

Acknowledging the mention of human rights abuses in Bangladesh in the State Department report, Bangladesh human rights activists have pointed out some serious shortcomings in the report.<sup>56</sup> These include misstatements on the number of non-Muslim ministers in the Bangladesh Government, the false claim that “Hindus dominate... the high school and university levels”, and the misleading assertion that “In recent years, emigration has been primarily motivated by economic reasons”. There were only two non-Muslim members in the Khaleda Zia ministry instead of the six mentioned in the report. The two non-Muslims ranked 46 and 48 in the 51 member Ministry. Regarding the “domination” of Hindus in high school and university teaching, it is pointed out that overall, Hindus account for less than 10% in education, and that “open discrimination does not allow them (Hindus) to be hired, and then promoted, in large number of (educational) institutions.” The complaint also refers to the very little minority hiring in military, police, and border security forces. Finally, it is pointed out that the assertion that emigration in recent years of Hindus is primarily motivated by economic reasons is patently false and misleading. The complaint asks rhetorically, “Can one benefit economically by leaving behind their home of many generations, land and livelihood by becoming a pauper?”

Human rights agencies expressed some concern about Pakistan in their 2003 and 2004 reports. The 2003 report by Amnesty International on Pakistan contains no mention of attacks against Hindus, except to say that abuses “committed against women, children and religious minorities, including Christians and Shi’a Muslims, continued to be ignored.”<sup>57</sup> The HRW report on Pakistan includes the following brief references to the fate of Hindus in Pakistan: “Religious minorities also welcomed a decision by the Sindh high court that the constitution did not bar a non-Muslim from serving on the high court. The court denied a petition to remove Justice Rana Bhagwandas from the bench on the ground that he was a Hindu.” The USCIRF report criticizes Pakistan for the violation of religious freedom of Ahmadiyahs, Shias and Christians, but does not mention Hindus at all.<sup>58</sup>

In its 2004 report on Pakistan<sup>59</sup>, the State Department does extensively reference the infringement of minority rights within that country. “There were no significant changes in the Government's treatment of religious minorities during the period covered by this report. The Government fails in many respects to protect the rights of religious minorities. This is due both to public policy and to the Government’s unwillingness to take action against societal forces hostile to those who practice a different faith. The accretion of discriminatory religious legislation has fostered an atmosphere of religious intolerance, which contributes to acts of violence directed against non-Muslims and members of minority Muslim groups.”

Regarding marriage, the report points out that, “Civil marriages do not exist; marriages are performed and registered according to one’s religion. Upon conversion to Islam, the marriages of Hindu or Christian men remain legal; however, upon conversion to Islam, the marriages of Hindu or Christian women, or of other non-Muslims that were performed under the rites of the previous religion, are considered dissolved. Children born to Hindu or Christian women who do not separate from their husbands, yet convert to Islam after marriage, are considered illegitimate unless their husbands also convert. Children of non-Muslim men who convert are not considered illegitimate. Under Islamic

law, a Muslim man can marry a woman of the Book (Jews or Christians) but cannot marry a Hindu woman. Muslim women may only marry Muslim men.”

That religion plays a major role in the affairs of state can be ascertained by this following observation in the report: “Members of minority religions volunteer for military service in small numbers, and there are no official obstacles to their advancement. However, in practice non-Muslims rarely, if ever, rise above the rank of colonel and are not assigned to politically sensitive positions.”

According to the report, “Religious minorities constitute a proportionally greater percentage of the prison population. Government officials state that although religious minorities account for approximately 5% of the country’s population, 25% of the cases filed under the blasphemy laws are aimed at religious minorities.” Of the 580 persons accused of blasphemy, eight were Hindus. Minorities are also subjected to forced conversion, and the report states, “There were reports of forced religious conversions during the reporting period. Religious minorities state that members of their communities, especially minors, sometimes are pressured by private groups and individuals to convert to Islam.” Add to this, the threats by Pakistan-based terrorists, who the report says, “have been quoted extensively as calling for Hindus to be killed.”

Attacks against women are common, and women belonging to minority communities are especially vulnerable. The report says, “According to human rights groups, while rape is often used against women in general to humiliate and ‘dishonor’ them, minority women such as Hindus and Christians are especially vulnerable.... In August 2003, a Hindu girl allegedly was raped by a local landlord of the area near Khapro. When the father of the accused swore on the Koran that his son was not present on the date of the incident, the accused was acquitted, and the local police refused to register the case.”<sup>73</sup>

Government complicity, religious bigotry, and conflict between nation states have reduced the status of Hindus in Bangladesh, Pakistan, and India’s State of Jammu and Kashmir to that of second-class citizens. The “Indian Commission of Jurists” reported in

1965<sup>60</sup> that in 1964, in then East Pakistan (now Bangladesh), “atrocities were in the form of mass killing, plunder and arson of non-Muslim properties. Abduction, raping and molestation of women occurred on a large scale.... Many cases of breaking or burning of temples, of breaking idols and of sacrilegious acts have occurred. Many witnesses have stated that they were offered the choice of embracing Islam or death” (p. 310). Forty years later, there seems to be little change in the inter-religious dynamic in Bangladesh or in Pakistan.

## **CONCLUSION**

From our survey of events in 2004, we conclude that the direst threat to Hindus is in Bangladesh. They are the only remaining Hindu population of substantial size outside India that is suffering human rights abuses and being rapidly expelled by an Islamist regime. The massive number of documented atrocities in this report and those of the United States Department of State represent a small proportion of continuing attacks on Hindus in that country. No definitive or demonstrably effective measures have been taken by the Bangladesh government to attend to the concerns of Hindu victims and to augment the physical and psychological security of that population. The international community must take cognizance of the grievous conditions in Bangladesh and exert pressure on the Bangladesh government to redress the grievous status of minorities and curtail the dangerous growth of fundamentalist and terrorist organizations. Independent human rights organizations must be empowered and encouraged to document violations and rapidly address these issues.

In the case of Pakistan, access to information is more limited. Given the small number of Hindus in Pakistan and their vulnerable minority status, documentation is rendered difficult. This report provides a historical basis for violations against Hindus, clearly manifested by a population of Hindus that continues to contract and has nearly been completely erased. Human rights abuses in Pakistan are of a chronic nature that shows no indication of amelioration. The government of Pakistan must establish democratic institutions that will empower the at-risk minorities in the country and provide opportunities for their community to grow and prosper. Independent human rights

organizations must be allowed to travel the country freely and monitor allegations of human rights abuse.

In Jammu and Kashmir, the ethnic cleansing of Hindus from the Kashmir Valley is almost complete, and therefore, the attacks against specific Hindu targets are thereby reduced. The 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 and Kashmir and the complex geopolitical realities therein. The status of Jammu and 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 inertia of a Government of India reluctant to rehabilitate Hindus in Jammu and Kashmir, and a recalcitrant Pakistan unwilling to stop terrorists from carrying out their mayhem in the State. 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 Hindu lives in the region. It is incumbent upon Pakistan to immediately cease moral and tangible support of terrorism in the valley. India must create an atmosphere in the valley conducive to the return and safe resettlement of Hindus in their original homes throughout Jammu and Kashmir.

In conclusion, the fate of the Hindu minority in the three areas surveyed for this report is that of a discriminated and oppressed minority whose plight has been mostly ignored by world bodies and international human rights agencies. Urgent and immediate attention is required to address the ongoing violence against the decimated Hindu population in these regions and the discriminatory laws that have forced them to flee their homelands or be reduced to the status of “enemies” and/or second-class citizens.

## APPENDIX

### *Attacks on Hindus in Bangladesh from January 1, 2004 to November 30, 2004*

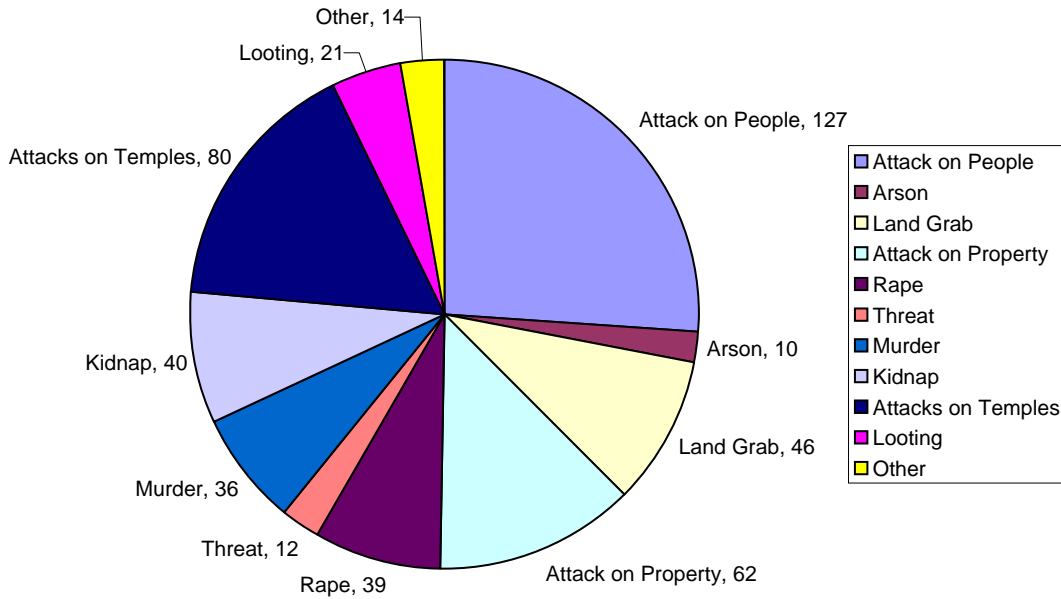


Figure 4: Graph of the types of attacks on Hindus in Bangladesh from January 1, 2004 to November 30, 2004.

| No. | Location / Date   | Description of Attack   | Sources                  |
|-----|---|---|--------------------------|
| 1   | Village - South Kumarkhali<br>Upazilla - Paikpara<br>District - Khulna<br>02/01/04  | Murder: Dr. Dinesh Baidya (48), son of Surya Kanta Baidya was killed by men using sharp weapons.  | Dainik Sangbad<br>BHBCOP |
| 2   | Village - Deloa<br>Upazilla - Lalpur<br>District - Natore                           | Arson/Attack: The houses of 32 Hindu minority families were attacked, looted and set on fire by men led by local B.N.P. leader Moslem.                          | BHBCOP                   |
| 3   | Village - Bardhankuthi<br>Upazilla - Gobindagnj<br>District - Gaibandha<br>03/01/04 | Murder: Uttam (18), son of Nirendra Nath was brutally murdered by five to seven men of the majority community.  | BHBCOP                   |
| 4   | Village - Ruigari<br>Upazilla - Lalpur<br>District - Natore                         | Kidnap: Uttam (30) was kidnapped by Muslim men.   | BHBCOP                   |
| 5   | Village - Bagdipara<br>Upazilla - Baliakandi<br>District - Rajbari<br>04/01/04      | Attack/Land grab: Armed men attacked one tribal community member, Parimal Bagdi. They occupied his lands.   | BHBCOP                   |
| 6   | Tabanga Bazar<br>Upazilla - Baliakandi<br>District - Rajbari<br>04/01/04            | Attack/Loot: The shop of Ex-Union Parishad member Subal Das was looted by men led by Alal Sheik, Majid Sheik and Shajahan Seik. Das was wounded in this attack. | Dainik Sangbad           |

| No. | Location / Date  | Description of Attack  | Sources                     |
|-----|--|--|-----------------------------|
| 7   | Village - Katarbari<br>Upazilla - Sadar<br>District - Gopalganj<br>06/01/04    | Attack: About 10 to 15 armed men attacked Apurba Biswas seeking ransom of 50,000 taka (infidel security tax).  | BHBCOP<br>Dainik<br>Sangbad |
| 8   | Village - Ramdia<br>Upazilla - Kumarkhali<br>District - Kusthia<br>06/01/04    | Rape: Sabita Rani Bagchi (13) was kidnapped by men who raped and forcibly converted her.   | Inqilab                     |
| 9   | Village - Matihar<br>Upazilla - Agailjhara<br>District - Barishal<br>07/01/04  | Attack: About 30 to 35 men led by Alam Bari of Gram Sarker attacked Atul Nag (60). Atul, his wife Pushpa Rani Nag (35), and their daughter Namita (13) were seriously injured in this attack. Later the attackers occupied the land of Atul.   | BHBCOP<br>Prothom<br>Alo    |
| 10  | Village - Anantapur<br>Upazilla - Parshuram<br>District - Feni<br>09/01/04     | Land Grab: The property of Rabindra Baidya and Sadan Baidya were occupied by men led by Jafarullah, Upazilla B.N.P. secretary. Later they built a market on the property.  | Bhorer<br>Kagoj             |
| 11  | Madupur Garh<br>District - Tangail   | Murder: Tribal Piren Slahn was killed by police and men led by Joynal Abedin Bablu.  | BHBCOP                      |
| 12  | Village - Shashikar<br>Upazilla - Kalkini<br>District - Madaripur<br>10/01/04  | Attack: BNP activists led by Azad Talukder attacked Prof. Mannindra Bain (52), a teacher of Shashikar Shahid Smriti College, demanding infidel tax of 70,000 taka.   | BHBCOP<br>Dainik<br>Sangbad |
| 13  | Bhabanipur Naya Hat<br>Upazilla - Parbatipur<br>12/01/04                       | Kidnap: Jibanada, a student of class V and son of Dr. Santosh Kumar, was kidnapped District- Chittagong  | Janakantha                  |
| 14  | Upazilla - Sadar<br>District - Bagerhat<br>13/01/04                            | Threat/Intimidation: Ali Reja Bab, district B.N.P. Vice President, threatened to kill Nakhil Chandra Bhadra, a reporter of Daily Purbanchal.   | Dainik<br>Sangbad           |
| 15  | Village - Gopalpur<br>Upazilla - Dhamrai<br>District - Barguna<br>15/01/04     | Threat/Intimidation: Santosh Mandal, Laxman, Shachinda, Ashananda, Manindra, and Ananda were threatened and asked to leave the county by Tamij Mia, Ibrahim and sona Mia. They also threatened to kill them.   | Ittefaq                     |
| 16  | Dhaka City<br>15/01/04   | Kidnap: Shaibal Kanti Dey (23), son of Pijush Kanti Dey of Nabendra Basak lane was kidnapped.  | Dainik<br>Sangbad           |
| 17  | Village - Kalipur<br>Upazilla - Patharghata<br>District - Barguna<br>15/01/04  | Attack/Land grab: Thirty Hindu houses were attacked by men led by Sagir. The attackers were trying to occupy the lands belonging to the Hindu community.   | Ajker<br>Kagoj              |
| 18  | Village - Bhadrkhali<br>Upazilla - Kaliganj<br>District - Satkhira<br>15/01/04 | Land grab: Eighteen bighas of land under shrimp culture which belong to Ashok Pal were occupied by Muslim men (Note: In Bengal, both in Bangladesh and in West Bengal, India, the bigha was standardized under British colonial rule at 1600 square yards-- 1338 hectare or 3306 acre. This is often interpreted as being 1/3 acre). | Jugantor<br>BHBCOP          |
| 19  | Upazilla - Sadar<br>District - Barishal  | Attack: A Hindu colony was attacked and looted by about 100 men led by Matubbar.   | BHBCOP                      |
| 20  | Shakarbag<br>District - Natore<br>16/01/04                                     | Attack/Robbery: A shop owned by Satya Narayan and a jewelry store owned by Nikhil Chandra Sarker were looted by Muslim men.  | Janakantha<br>BHBCOP        |

| No. | Location / Date  | Description of Attack  | Sources         |
|-----|--|--|-----------------|
| 21  | Mmensingh  | Attack on temple: Goddess Siddeswari Kali temple was attacked and looted by six to seven armed men who threatened to kill the priest of the temple.  | BHBCOP          |
| 22  | Sadar<br>Khulna City<br>Bouddha Christian<br>Oikya Parishad"<br>(BHCOP - The<br>Bangladesh Hindu<br>Buddhist Christian | Murder: Manik Saha, a well-known journalist and a member of the "Bangladesh Hindu Unity Council), was killed by Muslim men.  | BHBCOP          |
| 23  | Village - Khilgaon<br>Upazilla - Sadar<br>District - Narsingdi   | Attack on temple: The image of Goddess Kali of Satish Barman was destroyed by Muslim men led by Kaiyum, Suman and Anwar Ali. The priest of that temple was seriously injured in this attack. | BHBCOP          |
| 24  | Village - Matrugaon<br>Upazilla - Sadar<br>District - Narsingdi  | Attack/Eviction: Dhirendra and Paresh and members of nine other Hindu families left their homes and fled the country to save their lives.  | BHBCOP          |
| 25  | Village - Gobindapur<br>Upazilla - Sadar<br>District - Faridpur<br>20/01/04  | Kidnap: Asim Mitra, a student of class V, was kidnapped by Muslim men.   | Bhorer<br>Kagoj |
| 26  | Dhaka City   | Acid attack: Sujan Ghos (28), owner of Nandini, a jewelry store, was seriously injured when some men threw acid on him   | BHBCOP          |
| 27  | Village - Monoharpur<br>Upazilla - Madabpur<br>District - Habingonj.<br>20/01/04                                       | Attack: Money and valuables worth 100,000 taka belonging to Jitendra Deb were looted by 14 to 15 men. Dolan Debi, Kajal and Dilip Ghos were seriously injured in this attack.                | Ajker<br>Kagoj  |
| 28  | Village - Italy<br>Upazilla - Singra<br>District - Natore.<br>21/01/04   | Arson: The house of ex-union chairman, Ranjan Maitra, was set on fire by men demanding the infidel security tax. Jugontor  | BHBCOP          |
| 29  | Village - Hilchia<br>Upazilla - Bajidpur<br>District - Kishoreganj   | Attack/Loot: Mrinal Kanti Pal (Kanak) was robbed of 35,000 taka by men led by Mamum, son of Shamsul Haq, and Imran.  | BHBCOP          |
| 30  | Village - Porabari Jelle<br>Para<br>Upazilla - Savar<br>District - Dhaka<br>21/01/04                                   | Attack/Loot: The homes of Chantu Mohan Rajbangshi and his daughter, Chandramati Rajbangshi, were attacked and looted by armed men.   | Bhorer<br>Kagoj |
| 31  | Faridpur City.<br>23/01/04   | Land grab: Land belonging to Gour Chandra Bala, ex-minister, was occupied by Muslim men.   | Prothom<br>Alo  |
| 32  | Bagerhat.<br>23/01/04  | Attack/Loot: Gold and other valuables worth 300,000 taka were looted by Muslim men.  | Prothom<br>Alo  |
| 33  | Village - Bekutia<br>Upazilla - Kaukhali<br>District - Pirojpur<br>23/01/04  | Arson/Land grab: A house belonging to Sumal Chandra Das was set on fire by men who were trying to occupy his agricultural land.  | Janakantha      |
| 34  | Village - Shimulia<br>Upazilla - Pangsha<br>District - Faridpur<br>24/01/04  | Rape: A Hindu woman was kidnapped and gang raped by eight to ten armed Muslim men.   | Ajker<br>Kagoj  |



| No. | Location / Date  | Description of Attack  | Sources                     |
|-----|--|--|-----------------------------|
| 35  | Gangabari<br>- Pathar Ghata<br>Chittagong City.                                  | Attack on temple: Two Goddess images in a Durga temple were set on fire by Muslim men.   | BHBCOP                      |
| 36  | Village - Haldarpara<br>Upazilla - Singra<br>District - Natore                   | Attack: Union Parishad member Asmat and his group attacked Shanta Halder demanding 20,000 taka. They destroyed four images of Gods and Goddesses at Halder's home.                             | BHBCOP                      |
| 37  | Sadar<br>Faridpur City<br>27/01/04   | Attack on temple: Some men attacked Swapan Chowdhury demanding the infidel tax. The Jagatbandu Sundar Ashram of Shree Angan (Temple) was attacked by the men.                                  | Bhorer<br>Kagoj             |
| 38  | Village - Nager Bazar<br>Upazilla - Sadar<br>District - Bagerhat<br>27/01/04     | Attacked on temple: The image of Goddess Saraswati was destroyed by men led by Akkas Sheik, Tuhin, Mani and Babu. Adhir Saha (50), Ajit Saha and others were seriously injured in this attack. | Dainik<br>Sangbad           |
| 39  | Village - East Noagaon<br>Upazilla - Laksham<br>District - Comilla<br>28/01/04   | Land grab: Shamsul Hoq and Rafiq tried to occupy land belonging to Kiran Bala Chakraborty (80), wife of late Nibaran Chakraborty. The men threatened to kill her.                              | Janakantha                  |
| 40  | Namashudra Para<br>Upazilla - Sadar<br>District - Comilla<br>28/01/04            | Attack on temple: Image of Goddess Saraswati belonging to Sadan Chandra Sarker was destroyed by Muslim men.  | Prothom<br>Alo              |
| 41  | Village - Majipara<br>Upazilla - Sadar<br>District - Gaibandha<br>07/06/04       | Rape: A Hindu housewife was gang raped by men led by Majed and Tara Mia.   | Dainik<br>Sangbad           |
| 42  | Village - Bagboa<br>Upazilla - Baraigram<br>District - Natore<br>30/01/04        | Arson/Attack: Ten houses belonging to Hindu families, including those of Raghu Nath and Narren were attacked, looted and set on fire by B.N.P. men. HBCOP                                      | Dainik<br>Sangbad           |
| 43  | Village - Fakirhat<br>Upazilla - Mirersarai<br>District - Chittagong<br>30/01/04 | Attack/Loot: Money and valuables worth 600,000 taka of Makhan Banik was looted by armed men.   | Dainik<br>Sangbad<br>BHBCOP |
| 44  | Village - Radhanagar<br>Upazilla - Akhaura<br>District -<br>Bhrammanbaria        | Land/Property grab: A crematorium and an ashram (hostel) were occupied by College Para men led by Bashir Mia.  | BHBCOP                      |
| 45  | Village - Kushiara<br>Upazilla - Bera<br>District - Pabna<br>30/01/04            | Arson: The house of Nisha Rani Sarket and her daughter Joya Rani was set on fire. The attackers tried to kill them.  | Ajker<br>Kagoj              |
| 46  | Village - Budirsthal<br>Upazilla - Sadar<br>District - Sunamganj<br>31/01/04     | Property confiscated: Three Hindu houses were occupied by Muslims.   | Bhorer<br>Kagoj             |
| 47  | Village - Gopinathpur<br>Upazilla - Shibganj<br>District - Bogra<br>31/01/04     | Attack on temple: A temple Goddess Kali was attacked by Muslim men. Many Hindus were wounded in this attack.   | Bhorer<br>Kagoj             |

| No. | Location / Date   | Description of Attack  | Sources                |
|-----|---|--|------------------------|
| 48  | Village - Mirzapur<br>Barshagali<br>Upazilla - Pakundia<br>District - Kishoreganj<br>01/02/04 | Arson: The house of Anjali Rani Sutradhar, wife of late Aswani Sutradhar, was set on fire by men trying to occupy her land.  | Prothom Alo            |
| 49  | Faridpur Town   | Attack: Armed men attacked Prabir Sikdar, a noted journalist.  | BHBCOP                 |
| 50  | Upazilla - Halnaghat<br>District - Mymensingh<br>05/01/04                                     | Attack on temple: The image of Goddess Saraswati at the Haluaghat Shahid Smiti Degree College was destroyed by Muslim fundamentalists.   | Ittefaq                |
| 51  | Village - Yogipara<br>Upazilla - Ulipur<br>District - Kurigram<br>05/02/04                    | Attack: The house of Nagendra Debnath was attacked and looted by Anwar and Nazim. Nagendra was injured in this attack.   | Bhorer Kagoj           |
| 52  | Village - Khodeza Bag<br>Upazilla - Charfashion<br>District - Bhola<br>07/02/04               | Threat/Attack: Ganesh Chandra Bepari was attacked by men seeking ransom. They threatened to kill him.  | Bhorer Kagoj           |
| 53  | Village - Agarpur<br>Daspara<br>Upazilla - Kiliarchar<br>District - Kishoreganj<br>07/02/04   | Rape/Attack: The house of a Hindu family was attacked and looted. Later the attackers raped a Hindu widow.   | Bhorer Kagoj<br>BHBCOP |
| 54  | Village - Garibpur<br>Upazilla - Chitalmari<br>District - Bagerhat                            | Attack: Pratap Mondal was attacked by Jubo Dal (youth league) members.   | BHBCOP                 |
| 55  | Village -<br>Churamankarhi Bazar<br>Upazilla - Sada<br>District - Jessore                     | Attack: Bimal Kumar, a businessman, was attacked by men seeking ransom (protection money sought from minorities).  | Dainik Sangbad         |
| 56  | Jessore City  | Attack: Banibrata Ghosh, General Secretary of District Puja Udjapan Parishad was attacked by men led by B.N.P. member Arabiam Khokan.  | BHBCOP                 |
| 57  | Village - Ramcharkhal<br>Upazilla - Hatia<br>District - Noakhali                              | Attack/Looting: Armed men looted gold and money from 50 Hindu men and women.   | BHBCOP                 |
| 58  | Village - Sadhupara<br>Upazilla - Durgapur<br>District - Netrokona<br>12/02/04                | Attack/Looting: The houses of eight Hindu minority families including Amulya Chakraborty, Fani Chakraborty, Amal Sen and Manik Pandit were attacked and looted by 25 to 30 men led by Eamzan, Shamim, Alamgir, and Jahangir. | BHBCOP<br>Ajker Kagoj  |
| 59  | Village - Baraidhal<br>Upazilla - Sitakunda<br>District - Chittagong<br>14/02/04              | Rape: Two tribal women were gang raped by Jonayia, Nuruddin, Abdur Rahmin, Ekram, Jahurul and Nuruchapa.   | Ittefaq                |
| 60  | Village - Demar<br>Upazilla - Sadar<br>District - Bagerhat                                    | Rape/Attack: The house of six Hindu minority families were attacked and looted. Hindu women were gang raped by the men.  | BHBCOP                 |
| 61  | Village - Sayoshpur<br>Upazilla - Chitalmari  | Attack: Ten to twelve armed men attacked a teacher, Biswanath Gaine, for protection money/ransom of 50,000 taka.   | BHBCOP                 |

| No. | Location / Date   | Description of Attack   | Sources                     |
|-----|---|---|-----------------------------|
| 62  | Village - Kheyalpara<br>Upazilla - Badarganj<br>District - Bagerhat<br>15/02/04 | Attack on tribals: Muslim men attacked a tribal man named Matahi Mazi Saren in an attempt to occupy his land. Six tribals including Arati Rani were injured in this attack.   | Ittefaq                     |
| 63  | Brammanbaria<br>15/02/04  | Kidnap/Murder: Goutam Talapatra was kidnapped and killed by armed men.  | Bhorer<br>Kagoj             |
| 64  | Village - Keroa<br>Upazilla - Roypur<br>District - Lamipur<br>16/02/04          | Attack/Looting: About 15 to 18 men attacked the house of Kailash Sutradhar. Dulal Sutradhar (35), Krishna Chandra Sutradhar (30), Jugal Sutradhar (28), Subhadra Rani (36) and Rupashi (10) were seriously injured in this attack. Money and material valued at 100,000 taka were looted. | Dainik<br>Sangbad           |
| 65  | Enayet Bazar<br>Chittagong City<br>16/02/04                                     | Land grab: Muslim men tried to occupy land belonging to Evan Barua.   | Dainik<br>Sangbad           |
| 66  | Village - Futki Bari<br>Upazilla - Boda<br>District - Panchagar                 | Property confiscated: Monoranjan Nath fled his house to save his life. His house was occupied by men led by Korban Ali.   | BHBCOP                      |
| 67  | Village - Malika<br>Upazilla - Sujanager<br>District - Pabna<br>18/02/04        | Ransom/Protection money: Muslim men demanded 50,000 takas as protection money/infidel security tax from five Hindu businessmen including Shankar Majumder and Akhil Chandra Saha.   | Dainik<br>Sangbad           |
| 68  | Village - Noagaon<br>Upazilla - Laksam<br>District - Comilla<br>19/02/04        | Threat/Attack: Men led by Shamsul Haq threatened Kiran Bala Chakraborty asking her to leave the country so that they could occupy her land.   | Bhorer<br>Kagoj             |
| 69  | Village - Mamasipur<br>Upazilla - Bhaluka<br>District - Mymensingh<br>20/02/04  | Arson attack: The manager of Bethal M.M. Panthashala was attacked by men who set his house on fire.   | Prothom<br>Alo              |
| 70  | Village - Barshagathi<br>Upazilla - Sadar<br>District - Kishoreganj<br>20/02/04 | Rape: A teenage girl (12), daughter of Ajali Rani Sutradhar, was kidnapped and gang raped by Asad, Ex-Chairman Salam, his son and grandson. The girl was forcibly converted to Islam.   | Dainik<br>Sangbad<br>BHBCOP |
| 71  | Upazilla - Bajitpur<br>District - Kishoreganj<br>21/02/04                       | Attack/Ransom: Three men attacked Shymal Pal seeking ransom (infidel security tax).   | Prothom<br>Alo              |
| 72  | Village - Mokkapur<br>Upazilla - Trishal<br>District - Mymensingh<br>23/02/04   | Murder: Dipak (20), son of Gopinath Chandra was killed by Muslim men.   | Dainik<br>Sangbad<br>BHBCOP |
| 73  | Village - Kuthipara<br>Upazilla - Parbatipur<br>District - Dinajpur<br>24/02/04 | Attack on temple: Temple land belonging to the Skiba Temple was occupied by men led by Solaiman and Jamiruddin.   | Janakantha                  |
| 74  | Village - Rohitpur<br>Upazilla - Keraniganj<br>District - Dhaka<br>24/02/04     | Kidnap: Josna Rani (15) and Shila Rani (15) were kidnapped by men and forced to convert to Islam.   | Ajket Kagoj                 |
| 75  | Village - Kahalu<br>District - Bogra<br>25/02/04                                | Attack on temple: Jagir Bhaban Shib temple and ashram were attacked and looted by men who were trying to occupy temple property.  | Janakantha                  |

| No. | Location / Date   | Description of Attack   | Sources                  |
|-----|---|---|--------------------------|
| 76  | Village - Chigrikhali<br>Upazilla - Kathalia<br>District - Jhalkathi<br>27/02/04  | Rape: A teenage Hindu girl was gang raped by men belonging to the majority community.   | Dainik Sangbad<br>BHBCOP |
| 77  | Village - Bhayadanga<br>Upazilla - Shreebardi<br>District - Sherpur<br>28/02/04   | Property confiscated: Thirteen houses belonging to the Hindu community were occupied by the local Additional Divisional Commissioner.   | Bhorer Kagoj             |
| 78  | Village - Naogaon<br>Upazilla - Sheemangal<br>District - Habiganj<br>26/02/04     | Attack: About 10 to 12 armed men attacked the house of Jatindra Pal. Ten Hindu men and women were seriously wounded in this attack.   | Bhorer Kagoj<br>BHBCOP   |
| 79  | Village - Mahabattpur<br>Upazilla - Baghmara<br>District - Rajshahi<br>01/03/04   | Rape: A tribal woman was raped by Taslim, Nayan, and Babu.  | BHBCOP<br>Dainik Sangbad |
| 80  | Mirpur<br>Dhaka City<br>01/03/04  | Bomb attack: Armed men bombed a store selling sweets and pastries owned by Suranjan Sutradhar.  | BHBCOP<br>Jugantor       |
| 81  | Village - Niztengra<br>Upazilla - Atpara<br>District - Netrokona                  | Attack on persons: About seven to eight men led by B.N.P. leader Sanaul Haq attacked Gopal Chandra Das (50) seeking political contribution. Gopal Chandra Das (50) and his wife Minati rani Das (40) were seriously injured in the attack.  | BHBCOP                   |
| 82  | Chiitagong City<br>01/03/04   | Attack on property: The house of Jhantu Das was occupied by armed men. They looted the house. Some women were seriously injured in this attack.   | Jugantor                 |
| 83  | Village - Jangai<br>Upazilla - Hamikpur<br>District - Dinajpur<br>01/03/04        | Attack on property: A Hindu house was attacked and looted. Many were wounded in this attack.  | Jugantor                 |
| 84  | Village - Noadia<br>Upazilla - Shibpur<br>District - Narshingdi<br>02/03/04       | Attack on temple: A festival celebrated at Sanjit Roy's house/temple was attacked by 10 to 12 people led by Babul. Two Hindus were wounded in this attack.  | Dainik Sangbad           |
| 85  | Bagerhat  | Attack on Hindu hostels: Two Hindu hostels (dormitories) at the Bagerhat Government P.C. College were attacked and looted by armed men. About seven to eight Hindu students, including Debashis Roy, were seriously injured in this attack.                                       | BHBCOP                   |
| 86  | Village - Panchabati<br>Upazilla - Fatullah<br>District - Narayanganj<br>04/03/04 | Property seized: 'Shish Mahal,' a Hindu Debottar (property of the temple), was occupied by Dil Mohammed Dilu, Tapu, Kamal, Selim, Abu Taher, Iqbal, Lengda Feroze and Shamsul Haq.  | Dainik Sangbad           |
| 87  | Village - Ratanpur<br>Upazilla - Kaliganj<br>District - Satkhira<br>04/03/04      | Rape and attack: The house of Adhir Mondal was attacked and looted by 20 to 25 armed men led by B.N.P. leader Mahabhat. Haradhan, Adhibas, Bishwanath Sabita Mobdal, Skumer and Debu Mondal were seriously injured in this attack. Manika Mondal was gang raped by the attackers. | Dainik Sangbad<br>BHBCOP |
| 88  | Village - Ranabati<br>Upazilla - Sadar<br>District - Cimilla<br>05/03/04          | Property looted: About 15 trees belonging to Monaranjan Shil were looted by B.N.P. men Mujibur, Suman and Mostafa.  | Janakantha               |

| No. | Location / Date   | Description of Attack   | Sources                  |
|-----|---|---|--------------------------|
| 89  | Village - Makram Pratap<br>Upazilla - Sadar<br>District - Barishal<br>05/03/04          | Threat/Intimidation: Muslim men threatened to kill Satish Chandra Ghosh, a school teacher, and demanded from him 10,000 taka as extortion money.          | Dainik Sangbad<br>BHBCOP |
| 90  | Village - Ganpur<br>Upazilla - Niyamatpur<br>District - Naogoan<br>05/03/04             | Rape/Attack: The houses of Deben Barman and Biren Barman were attacked, looted, and set on fire by men led by Abdul Matin. Some women were gang raped.    | Janakantha               |
| 91  | Kalighat Road<br>Upazilla - Shreemangal<br>District - Moulavibazar                      | Attack: A wedding ceremony of Uzzal Kanu was attacked and looted by four or five armed men. About 15 Hindus, including Uzzal were wounded in this attack. | BHBCOP                   |
| 92  | Village - Gozachara Pahar<br>Upazilla - Kulaura<br>District - Sylhet<br>07/03/04        | Attack on tribals: Six houses of the tribal Khasia community were attacked and looted by some members of the Forest Department.                           | Janakantha               |
| 93  | Village - Kalisabha<br>Upazilla - Manda<br>District - Naogaon<br>07/03/04               | Attack on tribals: The property of a tribal man, Banga Singh, was occupied by Muslim men.   | Dainik Sangbad           |
| 94  | Village - Mollapara<br>Upazilla - Agailjhara<br>District - Barishal<br>07/03/04         | Attack on temple: The image of Goddess Kali of a temple was broken by five or six men led by Bacchu Gazi.   | BHBCOP<br>Ajker Kagoj    |
| 95  | Village - Ganganarayan<br>Upazilla - Pargacha<br>District - Rangpur<br>08/03/04         | Attack on property: Land belonging to Anita Bala, wife of late Bhola Chandra, was occupied by Bakkar Mia.   | Dainik Sangbad           |
| 96  | Village - Bhorkanan<br>Upazilla - Sadar<br>District - Comilla<br>09/03/04               | Attempted kidnap: Twelve members of the Chatra Dal tried to kidnap Rakesh Biswas, son of Tapan Kumar Biswas. Rakesh was seriously injured in this attack. | Janakantha               |
| 97  | Village - Sirijadia<br>Upazilla - Sadar<br>District - Magura                            | Attack: Armed men attacked a Hindu fisherman community. Their houses were looted.   | BHBCOP                   |
| 98  | Village - Dewobhag Nagbari<br>Upazilla - Fatullah<br>District - Narayanganj<br>11/03/04 | Murder: Samir Saha (30), a garment businessman was killed by Muslims.   | BHBCOP<br>Prothom Alo    |
| 99  | Upazilla - Alamdanga<br>District - Chuadanga<br>10/03/04                                | Kidnap: Sankar Kumar, owner of Nebliko Jewelry, and his family members were kidnapped.  | Dainik Sangbad           |
| 100 | Village - Adalatpara<br>Upazilla - Sadar<br>District - Tangail<br>13/03/04              | Kidnap: Litan Kumar Das was kidnapped.  | BHBCOP<br>Dainik Sangbad |
| 101 | Village - Hilucia<br>Upazilla - Bajitpur<br>District - Kishoreganj<br>13/03/04          | Kidnap: Subal Das (52), a businessman was kidnapped by four or five men.  | Dainik Sangbad           |

| No. | Location / Date  | Description of Attack  | Sources                  |
|-----|--|--|--------------------------|
| 102 | Village - Hilucia<br>Upazilla - Bajitpur<br>District - Kishoreganj<br>14/03/04         | Kidnap: Fanku Das, son of Khitish Chandra Das, was kidnapped.  | Dainik Sangbad           |
| 103 | Village - Baraichara<br>Upazilla - Bajitpur<br>District - Kishoreganj<br>14/03/04      | Conversion/Kidnap: A teenage school girl, daughter of Jahar Lal Das, was kidnapped by four or five armed men and forcibly converted.   | Dainik Sangbad           |
| 104 | Village - Kumiradanga<br>Upazilla - Gobindaganj<br>District - Gaibandha                | Property attacked/arson: Armed men attacked Hindu houses and set them on fire. Cattle, money and other valuables worth 100,000 taka were looted by the attackers. Fifteen persons, including two women, were wounded in this attack. | BHBCOP                   |
| 105 | Village - West Badal Court<br>Upazilla - Chatkhil<br>District - Noakhali.<br>15/03/04  | Attack on temple: Three images of Gods belonging to Dr. Sagar were destroyed by Muslim men.  | Dainik Sangbad           |
| 106 | Village - Adhulia<br>Upazilla - Shymnagar<br>District - Satkhira<br>15/03/04           | Acid attack: Prabhati Mrida, a girl student of class X, received burn injuries when men threw acid on her.   | Prothom Alo              |
| 107 | Dabal Mouring<br>Chittagong City<br>16/03/04   | Attack: Tapash, owner of a jewelry shop, was seriously injured when four armed men attacked him.   | Dainik Sangbad           |
| 108 | Narayanganj<br>18/03/04  | Property damaged: A bus belonging to the Ramakrishna Mission was damaged by Muslim miscreants.   | BHBCOP<br>Janakantha     |
| 109 | Village - Kalikaccha Bazar<br>Upazilla - Sarail<br>District - Brammanbaria<br>19/03/04 | Kidnap/Conversion: Supria Bardhan, a girl student of class IX, was kidnapped by men and forcibly converted to Islam.   | Bhorer Kagoj             |
| 110 | Upazilla - Mirsarai<br>District - Chittagong<br>19/03/04                               | Rape: Daughter-in law of Monaranjan was gang raped by men led by Alauddin. The image of Goddess Ganga was broken and set on fire by the men.   | Dainik Sangbad<br>BHBCOP |
| 111 | Village - Udayashi<br>Upazilla - Dharmirhat<br>District - Naogaon                      | Attack: The house of Gour Chandra Bhowmik was attacked by armed men led by Babu, Islam, Litan and Jhantu. Gour Chandra Bhowmik was seriously injured in this attack.   | BHBCOP                   |
| 112 | Village - Kalighat<br>Upazilla - Shreemongal<br>District - Sylhet                      | Attack: The house of Ananta Lal Kanu was attacked looted by armed men. Many were injured in this attack.   | BHBCOP                   |
| 113 | Village - Nizpat<br>Upazilla - Jaintarpur<br>District - Sylhet                         | Attack/Threat: Tota Mia threatened to kill Nipesh Kumar Dev and his family members and threatened to occupy their land.  | BHBCOP                   |
| 114 | Village - Shishuya<br>Upazilla - Chagalnaiya<br>District - Noakhali                    | Attack on property: The house of Rupan Debnath was attacked and looted by 10 to 12armed men.   | BHBCOP                   |
| 115 | Upazilla - Anwara<br>District - Chittagong   | Attack on temple: Images of Gods at Kanchi Kancha were broken and destroyed by Muslim fundamentalists.   | BHBCOP                   |

| No. | Location / Date   | Description of Attack  | Sources                  |
|-----|---|--|--------------------------|
| 116 | Village - Nityandapur<br>Upazilla - Ujirpur<br>District - Barishal                        | Murder: Hira Lal (40), a village doctor, was killed by Muslims.  | BHBCOP                   |
| 117 | Village - Badarpasha<br>Upazilla - Razair<br>District - Madaripur<br>22/03/04             | Attack on temple: The image of Goddess Durga at a temple of Shusen Roy was broken by Muslim fundamentalists.   | BHBCOP<br>Dainik Sangbad |
| 118 | Village - Sindurlang<br>Upazilla - Baghmara<br>District - Madaripur<br>22/03/04           | Ransom/Attack: Muslim men threatened to kill Punnya Chandra Mondal (52) and Pramada Kanta Mondal (48) seeking a ransom of 150,000 taka.  | Janakantha<br>BHBCOP     |
| 119 | Village - West Hijli<br>Upazilla - Mirersaria<br>District - Chittagong<br>24/03/04        | Rape/Attack: Land belonging to Gopal Khrishna Shil was occupied by men led by Kedayetullah. They built a house there. The men tried to rape Shil's wife Mina Bala.   | Dainik Sangbad           |
| 120 | Village - North Boalia<br>Upazilla - Hatiya<br>District - Noakhali<br>24/03/04            | Attack on temple: Seven images of Gods at the temple of Gour Hari Das were broken by Muslim fundamentalists.   | Ajket Kagoj              |
| 121 | Village - Nowhata Bazar<br>Upazilla - Paba<br>District - Rajshahi<br>25/03/04             | Attack: A crematorium of Nowhata was occupied by men led by Murul, Mahasin and Mansur. They threatened to kill the committee members of the crematorium.   | Prothom Alo              |
| 122 | Village - Nutun Bazar<br>Upazilla - Sadar<br>District - Magura<br>01/04/04                | Kidnap/Attack: Businessman Sanatan Paul was kidnapped by four or five people. Biswajit (25) was seriously wounded in this attack.  | Dainik Sangbad           |
| 123 | Village - Batikmari<br>Upazilla - Bagatipara<br>District - Natore                         | Attack/Looting: About 50 to 60 men attacked 14 Hindu homes including the houses of Asit Halder and Swapan Halder. They looted valuables including cash. Many Hindus were seriously injured in this attack. | BHBCOP                   |
| 124 | Upazilla - Ghiour<br>District - Manikganj<br>04/04/04                                     | Temple occupied: The Hari temple and Bishnu temple were occupied by B.N.P. leader Abdul Khaleque.  | Janakantha               |
| 125 | Village - Bewota<br>Upazilla - Keraniganj<br>District - Dhaka<br>05/04/04                 | Land grab: Land of Dayal Chandra was occupied by men led by Lal Mia.   | Bhorer Kagoj             |
| 126 | Village - Bhadi Adarsha Para<br>Upazilla - Adirmari<br>District - Lalmonirhat<br>05/04/04 | Attack on temple: All the images of Gods and Goddesses were destroyed by Muslim men in the temple near Bhadi Adarsha High School.  | Ajket Kagoj              |
| 127 | Village - Matihar<br>Upazilla - Sadar<br>District - Rajshahi<br>08/04/04                  | Murder: Laxmi Rani, a nurse, was killed by Muslim men.   | Prathom Alo              |

| No. | Location / Date  | Description of Attack   | Sources                     |
|-----|--|---|-----------------------------|
| 128 | Village - Amtali<br>Upazilla - Moralganj<br>District - Bagerhat<br>08/04/04        | Kidnap/Attack: Haribar Samaddar was kidnapped and his house was looted and destroyed by Muslim men.   | Janakantha<br>BHBCOP        |
| 129 | Village - Darbastia<br>Upazilla - Sadar<br>District - Satkhira<br>08/04/04         | Attack on person: Alope Ghose was attacked by men led by Latif, Hamid and Ali as Ghose refused to pay them "protection money."  | Dainik<br>Sangbad           |
| 130 | Village - Boalia<br>Upazilla - Shaikupa<br>District - Jhenaidah<br>09/04/04        | Land grab/attack: Men led by Aminul Islam and Chand Mia are trying to occupy the land belonging to the Hindu community. They also threatened Hindus to leave the country. Many Hindus were attacked and beaten.   | Dainik<br>Sangbad           |
| 131 | Village - Melapara<br>Upazilla - Kalapara<br>District - Patuaklia<br>12//04/04     | Arson: Babul Howalader and his family members sustained serious burn injuries when men set fire to their house. The attackers were led by Matleb, Idris and Ibrahim.  | Jugantor                    |
| 132 | Shreenath Chaterjee<br>Lane<br>Upazilla - Sadar<br>District - Barishal<br>15/04/04 | Attack on person: B.N.P. men threatened the Hindu community and asked them to leave the country. A Hindu woman named Rani Bhattacharya and a lawyer named Tapan Chakraborty were attacked and beaten.   | Janakantha                  |
| 133 | Upazilla - Sadar<br>District - Barishal  | Attack on houses: About 25 to 30 men led by Babul Biswas and Masum Biswas attacked the houses of Gopal Debnath, Madan Debnath, Debnath, Khitish Debnath, Nani Jagadish Debnath, Sukaranjan Debnath, and Sugandha Karmaker. They looted valuables including cash. About 20 Hindus including Gopal Debnath (90), Mani Debnath (20), and Kalyani Debnath were seriously wounded in the attack. | BHBCOP                      |
| 134 | Benapole<br>District - Jessore<br>16/04/04   | Attack on tribal community: A house of a tribal man was occupied by armed men led by Babul Akter.   | Ajket Kagoj                 |
| 135 | Village - Suruti<br>Upazilla - Hossainpur<br>District - Kishoreganj<br>16/04/04    | Forced conversion: Sumi Chakraborty, daughter of Ashotosh Chakraborty and student of class X of Lulikandi High School, was kidnapped by men led by Pervez, and forcibly converted to Islam.   | Ajket Kagoj                 |
| 136 | Upazilla - Ullapara<br>District - Sirajganj<br>20/04/04                            | Kidnap: Amit Saha, a first year student of Ullapara Akbar Ali College, was kidnapped by men for ransom ("protection money" or "infidel tax").   | Dainik<br>Sangbad           |
| 137 | Village - Durganagar<br>Bazar<br>Upazilla - Parbatipur<br>District - Barguna       | Arson: About 10 to 12 men led by Enamul Haq attacked the house of Monmohan. They ransacked the house, took away valuables and set the house on fire. Ananta Roy and Sudhir Roy were seriously wounded in the attack.  | BHBCOP                      |
| 138 | Upazilla - Baliakandi<br>District - Rajbari<br>22/04/04                            | Attack on person: Sanat Kumar Saha, his wife Tripti Rani and mother Amita Rani were seriously injured when men led by Faruque attacked them.  | Dainik<br>Sangbad<br>BHBCOP |
| 139 | Upazilla - Sadar<br>District - Joypurhat<br>23/04/04                               | Attack on person: Joyanti Bala, a Maroyari housewife, was attacked by men led by Anisur Rahman. They looted valuables and threatened Joyanti to leave the country.  | Dainik<br>Sangbad           |



| No. | Location / Date   | Description of Attack  | Sources                  |
|-----|---|--|--------------------------|
| 140 | Village - Chandkhan<br>Upazilla - Domar<br>District - Nilphamari<br>24/04/04      | Rape/Attack: Men attacked the house of Haren Hazra and looted valuables. They threatened to rape his wife Mamata Bala.   | Dainik Sangbad           |
| 141 | Village - Aghore<br>Upazilla - Niyamatapur<br>District - Naogaon<br>25/04/04      | Attacks on tribals: Shimul Murmu, a tribal man, was tortured by men led by Hasan and Fatik.  | Dainik Sangbad           |
| 142 | Village - Chinabunia<br>Upazilla - Swarupkhati<br>District - Pirojpur<br>26/04/04 | Attack/Looting: Dual Shiek, Chairman of Daihari Union Council, and members of the council attacked the Hindu community, and looted property.   | Jugantor                 |
| 143 | Village - Patikamari<br>Upazilla - Muksudpur<br>District - Gopalganj<br>28/04/04  | Attack on temple property: Debottar property of the Laxmi Narayan Temple was occupied by Hasan Ali Fakir.  | Dainik Sangbad<br>BHBCOP |
| 144 | Village - Banakali<br>Upazilla - Sadar<br>District - Dinajpur<br>29/04/04         | Attack on property/people: Lal Mia and his group attacked the house of Harendra Nath Roy. Many were wounded in this attack.  | Dainik Sangbad           |
| 145 | Village - Rajarampur<br>Upazilla - Senbagh<br>District - Noakhali<br>30/04/04     | Attack on temple: A group led by Nurul Islam, teacher at the Rajarampur Baoiria Madrasa, attacked the North Rajarampur Shree Shree Rakka Kali temple. They ransacked the temple and later built a house on the temple property.  | Ittefaq                  |
| 146 | Village - Mathbaria<br>Upazilla - Sadar<br>District - Jessor<br>30/04/04          | Rape: A Hindu housewife was raped by men led by Jubo Dal (youth league) leaders Hafizur Rahman, Azahar Hossain Mahiruddin and Muktar Hossain.  | Bhorer Kagoj             |
| 147 | Upazilla - Batagi<br>District - Barguna   | Attack on property: The house of Jagadish Mallik was attacked and looted by men led by B.N.P. leader Alauddin.   | BHBCOP                   |
| 148 | Upazilla - Bakerganj<br>District - Barishal                                       | Attack on property: At least seven Hindu homes including the house of Gopal Debnath were attacked by 30 to 40 armed men by led by Matiur Rahaman Badsha. They looted the homes and took away valuables including cash. 20, including women, were seriously injured in this attack. | BHBCOP                   |
| 149 | Village - Somernarayn<br>Upazilla - Ragorhat<br>District - Kurigram<br>01/05/04   | Kidnap/Land grab: Bholaram Barman (Ratan), a student of Class X, was kidnapped by people who wanted to confiscate his property and occupy his lands.   | Daily Dainik Sangbad     |
| 150 | Village - Kalidas<br>Upazilla - Sakhipur<br>District - Tangail                    | Attack on temple: All images of Gods and Goddesses in a Kali temple were destroyed by Muslims and set on fire.   | BHBCOP                   |
| 151 | Village - Hindu Para and Shingpara<br>Upazilla - Dimla<br>District - Nilphamari   | Attack on temple: Four images of Gods and Goddesses were destroyed by Muslims.   | Prothom Alo              |
| 152 | Village - Mathari<br>Upazilla - Sadar<br>District - Jessore<br>05/05/04           | Rape: Two Hindu housewives were gang raped by B.N.P. members Azhar Ali, Mahiruddin, Moktar Ali, Hafizur Rahman and Mantu.  | Prothom Alo              |

| No. | Location / Date  | Description of Attack  | Sources                  |
|-----|--|--|--------------------------|
| 153 | Upazilla - Mathbaria<br>District - Pirojpur  | Threat/Intimidation: Men led by B.N.P. leader threatened the Hindu community not to cast their votes in powrasva (town council) election.  | BHBCOP                   |
| 154 | Upazilla - Kalia<br>District - Narail  | Attack/Looting of property: Defeated B.N.P. candidate and his men attacked four Hindu community villages. They looted property, including cash, from 100 Hindu households.   | BHBCOP                   |
| 155 | Village - Banagram<br>Upazilla - Madhukhali<br>District - Faridpur<br>08/05/04                 | Kidnap/Attack: Famindra nath Biswas was kidnapped and tortured by B.N.P. members in Megchami Union Parishad office.  | Dainik Sangbad           |
| 156 | Upazilla - Dhunat<br>District - Bagura<br>09/05/04   | Attack on temple/homes: Paten Chandra Sarker, a newly elected Ward Commissioner, and his supporters were seriously injured when defeated candidate and his supporters attacked them. They ransacked homes and took away valuables. Dhunut Durga Mandir was destroyed. Paresh Chandra, Neresh Chandra, Sunuti Rani, Palan, Mantu, Sunil, Shuklal, Dhimram, Abani And Jhoshna were seriously injured in this attack. | Daily Janakantha         |
| 157 | Village - Sonapur<br>Upazilla - Sadar<br>District - Laxmipur                                   | Attack on home: About fifteen to twenty people attacked the house and shop of Monmohan Chandra Das.  | Daily Jugantor           |
| 158 | Village - Bartia<br>Upazilla - Ghior<br>District - Manikganj<br>12/05/04                       | Rape: Suniti Rani Chakraborty was gang raped by Muslim men and her house was set on fire in an attempt to kill her.  | Daily Bhorer Kagoj       |
| 159 | Village - Akandbaria<br>Upazilla - Bhanga<br>District - Faridpur<br>11/05/04                   | Attack on homes: About 10 to 12 men attacked the homes of Niranjana Bhowmik and Chitta Bhowmik. They looted 300,000 taka (\$1 = 59 taka).  | Janakantha               |
| 160 | Village - Shibpur<br>Upazilla - Singair<br>District - Manikgonj<br>11/05/04                    | Attack on temple: The image of Goddess Kali was broken and set on fire by Muslims led by Alam Hossain, Delwar Hossain, Haider Ali and Rajjab Ali.  | Ajker Kagoj              |
| 161 | Village - Hirdebpur<br>Upazilla - Galachipa<br>District - Patuakhali<br>12/05/04               | Attack on homes/temple: The houses of Ramesh Mistri (35), Dheren Halder (40), Kattik Mistri (45), Manindra Halder (50), Pulin Halder (40) and Subal Das were attacked by Muslims. They also attacked a crematorium and the Shitala Pujar Mandir.   | Janakantha               |
| 162 | Upazilla - Pangsha<br>District - Rajbari   | Attack on homes: Armed men belonging to political parties attacked ten Hindu homes. They looted valuables and ransacked homes. Two people were seriously injured.  | BHBCOP                   |
| 163 | Village - Basudebpur<br>Upazilla - Palashbari<br>District - Gaibanda<br>15/05/04               | Attack on woman: Basan Rani (26) was seriously injured when some men threw acid on her.  | Janakantha               |
| 164 | Village - Munshiganj<br>Sadha Para<br>Upazilla - Shyamnagar<br>District - Satkhira<br>15/05/04 | Attack on festival: The Hindu religious festival named after Namjaghya of Master Surendra Nath Mondal was attacked by men led by Mostafizur Rahman and Azad Gazi. Arati Rani, Bishnath Mondal, Nitai Mondal, Monaranjan Mondal, Achinata Mondal, and many others were seriously injured in this attack.  | Dainik Sangbad<br>BHBCOP |

| No. | Location / Date   | Description of Attack   | Sources                     |
|-----|---|---|-----------------------------|
| 165 | Village - Kashimpur<br>Upazilla - Godabari<br>District - Rajshahi<br>16/05/04   | Attack on house: The house of an old woman named Chandmoni Karmaker was ransacked by Erfan.   | Janakantha                  |
| 166 | Village - Dainur<br>Upazilla - Sadar<br>District - Dinajpur                     | Attack/Threats: Babul James (27), Rachendra Hamemram (35), Naresh Chandra Mumu (37), Gamesh Hamemram (40), and Bihar Hamemram were attacked by men led by Mafizuddin Sarker. Mashiur Rahman, Nurul Islam and Nazrul Islam. They also threatened to kill them. | BHBCOP                      |
| 167 | Village - Symnagar<br>Upazilla - Manirampur<br>District - Jessore<br>17/05/04   | Rape/Attack on homes: 35-armed men attacked seven or eight Hindu homes including the houses of Monaranjan, Niranjana and Tarapada Biswas. Women were gang raped. The houses were looted.  | Ajker<br>Kagoj              |
| 168 | Upazilla - Sadar<br>District - Pirojpur<br>17/05/04                             | Attack on person: Bipan Chand Sebashram was attacked by men belonging to BNP and led by Salauddin (Salo) Sarder. They were seeking money for their political party.   | Dainik<br>Sangbad<br>BHBCOP |
| 169 | Village - Dewoda<br>Upazilla - Akkelpur<br>District - Joypurhat                 | Attack/False arrest: Bireswar, Biren, Badal and Dhiren were attacked by men led by Belal. The four were also arrested on trumped up charges.  | BHBCOP                      |
| 170 | Village - Malopar<br>Upazilla - Sadar<br>District - Binajpur                    | Attack on tribal people/land grab: Men attacked 52 houses of the Malo tribal people. It was an attempt to occupy the lands of the Malo community. Many in the Malo community have already left the area and migrated to India.                                | BHBCOP                      |
| 171 | Village - Naldaha<br>Upazilla - Sadar<br>District - Magura<br>18/05/04          | Attack on houses: About 25 to 30 men attacked the houses of Amresh Chandra Biswas and Bishnu Pada Biswas. They looted valuables including 300,000 taka.   | Dainik<br>Sangbad<br>BHBCOP |
| 172 | Upazilla - Panchbibi<br>District - Joypurhat<br>18/05/04                        | Attack on slum: A Basti (slum) of the Hindu community was set on fire. A young woman was seriously injured in this attack.  | Ajker<br>Kagoj<br>BHBCOP    |
| 173 | Village - Shaktia<br>Upazilla - Tala<br>District - Satkhira<br>18/05/04         | Attack on person/land grab: A group led by Nizamuddin Sarder, Atair Sarder, Bazlu Sarder, and Jahingir Sarder who were trying to occupy the land of Urmila Mondal attacked her.   | Dainik<br>Sangbad           |
| 174 | Village - Badurtali<br>Upazilla - Kalapara<br>District - Patuakhali<br>19/05/04 | Attack/Land grab: Land belonging to Sangten Talukder was occupied by a Muslim.  | Dainik<br>Sangbad           |
| 175 | Village - Garibpur<br>Upazilla - Chitalmari<br>District - Bagerhat<br>20/05/04  | Murder: Adhir Mondal was beaten to death by Muslim men.   | Jugantor                    |
| 176 | Village - Sakhya<br>Upazilla - Sadar<br>District - Netrokona<br>20/05/04        | Land grab: Land belonging to Dr. Sadan is sought to be occupied by Advocate Ismail Khan. Advocate Khan has also threatened Dr. Sadan.   | Dainik<br>Sangbad           |
| 177 | Village - Betaga<br>Upazilla - Itna<br>District - Mymensingh<br>21/05/04        | Attack/Looting: About 15 to 16 men led by Maman, Hanna, Lebu, Alam, Swapan and Ahad attacked the house of Asit Kumar Deb. They looted 70 maunds of paddy. Six, including Depan Deb, Ashoke Deb and Asim Deb, were seriously injured in this attack.           | Bhorer<br>Kagoj<br>BHBCOP   |

| No. | Location / Date   | Description of Attack   | Sources                  |
|-----|---|---|--------------------------|
| 178 | Village - Dharaniganj<br>Upazilla - Domar<br>District - Nilphamari<br>22/05/04        | Land grab: The lands belonging to Subote Mukupaddy was occupied by B.N.P. leader Rafiqul Islam.   | Dainik Sangbad           |
| 179 | Village - Daudpur<br>Upazilla - Rupganj<br>District - Narayanganj<br>22/05/04         | Rape: The 16 year-old daughter of Monmohan Das was kidnapped and raped by Saru, Julhas and Shahin of the B.N.P.   | Janakantha               |
| 180 | Uttara Patenga<br>Chittagong City   | Attack on house: The house and shop of Prof. Harishankar Jaladash was attacked by eight or nine armed men led by Sirajul Haq (Shukuh) and Md. Ali Mahabubur Rahaman (Mahabya). Many, including Siddyatta, were inured in this attack. | BHBCOP                   |
| 181 | Village - Shyamganj<br>Bazar<br>Upazilla - Goripur<br>District - Mymensingh           | Attack on shop: About 30 to 35 men attacked the gold jewelry shops of Arjun Saha, Swapan Banik and haradhan Saha. They looted jewelry worth 500,000 taka.   | BHBCOP                   |
| 182 | Village - Kuralia<br>Upazilla - Ujirpur<br>District - Munshiganj                      | Murder: Abani Barai (45), Chairman of Jalla union Parishad, was murdered.   | BHBCOP                   |
| 183 | Village - Shulpur<br>Upazilla - Sadar<br>District - Munshiganj<br>26/05/04            | Property looted: About 60 maunds of paddy belonging to Bada Raix was looted by about 30 to 40 people led by B.N.P. leader Anwar.  | Janakantha               |
| 184 | Village - Kalash<br>Upazilla - Bajidpur<br>District - Kishoreganj<br>26/05/04         | Murder: Ajit Sutradar, an officer of ASHA, an NGO, was murdered.  | Dainik Sangbad<br>BHBCOP |
| 185 | Village - Kaliaish<br>Upazilla - Satkania<br>District - Chittagong<br>28/05/04        | Attack/Looting: About 10 to 15 men attacked the house of Salil Chowdhury. Jungantor They looted valuables. Salil Chowdhury (50), Suchi Rani Chowdhury (40) and Swapan Chowdhury (30) were seriously wounded in the attack.            | BHBCOP                   |
| 186 | Village - Panditpara<br>Upazilla - Dimla<br>District - Nilphamari<br>28/05/04         | Attack on temple: The images in the temple were broken and destroyed by Sangabad attackers.   |                          |
| 187 | Village - South Muchapur<br>Upazilla - Kompaniganj<br>District - Noakhali<br>28/05/04 | Attack on fishermen: Hindu fishermen were attacked, and the nets and boats were looted. These belonged to Tamal Jaladash, Dinanath, Buban Chandra, kalimohan and Sirik Bala, who have now left for India.                             | Janakantha               |
| 188 | Village - Banjora<br>Upazilla - Baufal<br>District - Patuakhali                       | Attack on person: Fani Sikder (45) was attacked by B.N.P. men.  | BHBCOP                   |
| 189 | Village - Tarakandi<br>Upazilla - Kiliarchar<br>07/06/04                              | Attack on person: Suvendhu Bikash Nath, former headmaster of Bir Kashim- nagar High School, was attacked by Muslim men who threatened to kill him. District -- Kishoreganj  | Dainik Sangbad           |
| 190 | Village - Nilkamal<br>Upazilla - Charfashion<br>District - Bhola<br>09/06/04          | Rape: Eighteen year-old daughter of Murali Sarker was gang raped by armed men led by Abdul Munaf (32).  | Janakantha<br>BHBCOP     |

| No. | Location / Date  | Description of Attack   | Sources                |
|-----|--|---|------------------------|
| 191 | Village - Jilla School Road<br>Upazilla - Sadar<br>District - Mymensingh<br>09/06/04 | Land grab: Landed property and an oil mill of Dinanath Prashad and Rajendra Prashad were occupied by men led by Firdosh Ahamed Swapan.  | Janakantha             |
| 192 | College Road, Sadar<br>District - Rangpur  | Property/Land grab: Land belonging to the Shree Shree Anandamayi Ashram was occupied by Mashiur Rahman Rangha, Member of Parliament.  | BHBCOP                 |
| 193 | Village - Barpara<br>Upazilla - Bandar<br>District - Narayanganj<br>11/06/04         | Temple destroyed: The Goddess Shitala Temple of Sandhya Rani was destroyed by Hazi Shabuddin. Sandhya Rani and her son Nirmal Chandra were attacked and tortured.                       | Ajker Kagoj            |
| 194 | Village - Gatifa<br>Upazilla - Tarash<br>District - Sirajganj<br>13/06/04            | Property destroyed: House of a tribal man named Dharendra Nath was attacked, looted and set on fire by Muslim men.  | Prothom Alo            |
| 195 | Village - Ghatchari<br>Upazilla - Chunarughat<br>District - Habiganj<br>14/06/04     | Attack/Kidnap: Dhiren Deb Barma (25), son of Rabi Kiran Deb Barma, and Dilu Deb Barma (26) were attacked by Muslim men and seriously injured. Later on they kidnapped Dhiren Deb Barma. | Dainik Sangbad         |
| 196 | Village - Gotitha<br>Upazilla - Royganj<br>District - Sirajganj<br>14/06/04          | Property destroyed: House of a tribal man named Mahato was attacked, looted and set on fire by Muslim men.  | Ittefaq<br>BHBCOP      |
| 197 | Village - Gabha<br>Upazilla - Banaripara<br>District - Barishal<br>14/06/04          | Attack on temple: Goddess Manasha Temple and Math (monastery) was attacked by Muslim men.   | Ajker Kagoj            |
| 198 | Village - Charkathe<br>Upazilla - Sadar<br>District - Jhalakhati<br>14/06/04         | Land grab: The land of widow Anima Rani Basu was occupied by men led by Mostafa Howlader.   | Janakantha<br>BHBCOP   |
| 199 | Village - Baliaghat<br>Upazilla - Sadar<br>District - Jessore<br>15/06/04            | Murder: Swapan Kumar Baxsi (32), son of late Jitan Baxsi, was murdered by Muslim men.   | Ajker Kagoj            |
| 200 | Village - Kamalapur<br>Upazilla - Sadar<br>District - Faridpur<br>16/06/04           | Murder: Palash Das, son of Nitai Das, was murdered by men led by Julhash  | Bhorer Kagoj<br>BHBCOP |
| 201 | Village - Bankuya<br>Upazilla - Bhaluka<br>District - Mymensingh<br>18/06/04         | Rape: A tribal woman was gang raped by men led by Hashimuddin (42) and Akiruddin (40).  | Dainik Sangbad         |
| 202 | Village - Baliadha<br>Upazilla - Tala<br>18/06/04                                    | Land grab: Men led by BNP leader Shahabaz tried to occupy five bighas land of Shantilata, wife of late Bimal Sarker, by evicting her. District -- Satkhira                              | Dainik Sangbad         |

| No. | Location / Date   | Description of Attack  | Sources                  |
|-----|---|--|--------------------------|
| 203 | Village - Char Nirul Amin<br>Upazilla - Charfashion<br>District - Bhola<br>18/06/04 | Rape: A Hindu girl (18) was gang raped by BNP men led by Selim, Sarajul Mazi, Abdur Rahim and Abdul Monaf.   | Dainik Sangbad<br>BHBCOP |
| 204 | Village - Kijishahar<br>Upazilla - Sadar<br>District - Joypurhat<br>19/06/04        | Rape: A tribal girl (10), a student of class IV, was gang raped by men led by Saiful (20) and Mamtaz (21).   | Bhorer Kagoj             |
| 205 | Village - Nandigram<br>Upazilla - Sadar<br>District - Bogra<br>20/06/04             | Attack on temple: The image of Goddess Kali was destroyed by Muslim men.   | Prothom Alo              |
| 206 | Village - Tabadia<br>Upazilla - Royganj<br>District - Sirajgonj<br>20/06/04         | Kidnap: Shantana Rani, a college student, was kidnapped by men led by Golam, Nuru Mahabub, Mostafa, Masud Kalam and Samad.   | Bhorer Kagoj             |
| 207 | Village - Fakir Market<br>Upazilla - Tongi<br>District - Gazipur<br>22/06/04        | Murder: Engineer Subash Chandra Dey of Elite Paints was brutally murdered by Muslim men.   | Dainik Sangbad           |
| 208 | Village - Nagerhat<br>Upazilla - Baderhat<br>District - Rangpur<br>24/06/04         | Land grab: Muslim men are trying to evict Alaka (52), Sanjejaaswar (55) and Narayan (40) from their houses.  | Dainik Sangbad           |
| 209 | Village - Bashkora<br>Upazilla - Adamdighi<br>District - Bogra<br>26/06/04          | Property looted: Bangla Bahini (JMB) men attacked and looted valuables from a Hindu para (locality).   | Janakantha<br>BHBCOP     |
| 210 | Village<br>Upazilla - Naldangha<br>District - Natore<br>26/06/04                    | Roysinghpur Murder: Madhab Sarker was murdered by Muslim men.  | Janakantha               |
| 211 | Village - Pankhali<br>Upazilla - Galachipa<br>District - Patuakhali<br>27/06/04     | Land grab: House of Sushil Halder (50) was attacked, looted and occupied by Advocate Abdur Razzak and his sister-in-law, Hazera Begum.   | Janakantha               |
| 212 | Village - Banpukur<br>Upazilla - Sadar<br>District - Nougaoon<br>28/06/04           | Attack: Jagrata Muslim Janta (JMB) men attacked and looted the houses of eight tribal families. Many men and women of the tribal community were seriously wounded in the attack. | Prothom Alo              |
| 213 | Upazilla - Sadar<br>District - Jessore<br>28/06/04                                  | Temple taken over: A Shiva temple of Chachda Sannayasi Dighirpar was occupied by men led by Kuddus.  | Prothom Alo              |
| 214 | Village - Sheikcilan<br>Upazilla - Lalpur<br>District - Nator<br>28/06/04           | Property looted: About 30 to 40 armed men attacked 21 Hindu houses, ransacked them and took away valuables.  | Janakantha               |
| 215 | Upazilla - Nalchiti<br>District - Jhalkhati<br>30/06/04                             | Land grab: Land belonging to Gouranga Mukerjee was occupied by Masum Sharif, President Upazilla Jobodal.   | Ajker Kagoj              |

| No. | Location / Date   | Description of Attack   | Sources        |
|-----|---|---|----------------|
| 216 | Village - Laxmikola<br>Upazilla - Raninagar<br>District - Nougaoon<br>02/07/04      | Property looted: Members of Bangla Bhai attacked eight houses of a tribal community. They ransacked the houses and took away valuables.   | Dainik Sangbad |
| 217 | Village - Pankhali<br>Upazilla - Galachipa<br>District - Patuakhali<br>03/07/04     | Land grab: Muslim men attacked the Hindu community and occupied their houses.   | Jugantor       |
| 218 | Village - Ramdianali<br>Upazilla - Gheor<br>District - Manikganj<br>03/07/04        | Attack on temple: Images of Goddess Kali, Laxmi and Saraswati at a Kali temple were destroyed by Muslim men.  | Prothom Alo    |
| 219 | Village - Chandragram<br>Upazilla - Sundarganj<br>District - Gaibandha<br>04/07/04  | Person attacked: Birendra Chandra Das, son of late Usha Kanta Das, was attacked by Muslim men.  | Ajker Kagoj    |
| 220 | Village - Dhamura<br>Upazilla - Ujirpur<br>District - Barishal<br>06/07/04          | Rape/Murder: Niyati Rani Barai was raped and murdered by brother of Jalil Kazi.   | Ajker Kagoj    |
| 221 | Village - Singa<br>Upazilla - Sadar<br>District - Rajshahi<br>06/07/04              | Attack on people: The houses of Naren Roy and Tara Rani were targeted by men led by BNP leaders Rajaul, Alamgir, Masum, Selim, Mamun, Habib and Arif. Chinta Moni was seriously injured in this attack. | Dainik Sangbad |
| 222 | Village - Orallapur<br>Upazilla - Sonargaon<br>District - Narayanganj<br>06/07/04   | Attack on people: Sontosh Kumar Das was attacked by about 12 to 15 Muslim men. Laknath Das (50), Bimal Das (35) and Dulal Das (22) were seriously injured in this attack.                               | Dainik Sangbad |
| 223 | Village - Ibrahimpur<br>Upazilla - Nabinagar<br>District - Brammanbaria<br>07/07/04 | Acid attack: Nayan Tara (30) was seriously injured when some Muslim men threw acid on her.  | Bhorer Kagoj   |
| 224 | Village - Maharanpara<br>Upazilla - Sadar<br>District - Naugaon<br>07/07/04         | Murder: Purnima Bala (15), daughter of Samanta Kumar Pramanik was murdered by Muslim men.   | Bhorer Kagoj   |
| 225 | Village - Daldata<br>Upazilla - Purbadhala<br>District - Netrokona<br>09/07/04      | Kidnap: Basana Rani (15), a girl of class X and only daughter of Amal Chandra Das, was kidnapped by armed men led by Azahar and Ishab Ali.  | Jugantor       |
| 226 | Union - Batajhor<br>Upazilla - Gaornadi<br>District - Barishal<br>11/07/04          | Houses attacked: Thirty-five houses of Hindu families were attacked by Muslim men seeking to extort money.  | Bhorer Kagoj   |
| 227 | Village - Chowmasia<br>Upazilla - Mahadevpur<br>District - Naugaon                  | Attack on temple: An image of God Sannashi was destroyed by Muslim men.   | Prothom Alo    |
| 228 | Village - Parandah<br>Upazilla - Sadar<br>District - Satkhira<br>12/07/04           | Land grab: The house of Ananda Dey was occupied by ruling BNP activists led by Mujibar Rahman after forcibly evicting family members.   | Daily Star     |

| No. | Location / Date  | Description of Attack  | Sources                 |
|-----|--|--|-------------------------|
| 229 | Village - Durgapur<br>Upazilla - Kaliakair<br>District - Gazipur<br>14/07/04   | Kidnap: Samir Kumar Sarker (25), son of Sanjib Kumar Sarker, was kidnapped by Muslim men.  | Prothom Alo             |
| 230 | Village - Ramchandrapur<br>Upazilla - Courtchandpur<br>District - Jhenaidaha<br>14/07/04   | Attack on temple: Two images of God and Goddess of Goshabari temple were removed and taken away by Muslim men.                           | Prothom Alo             |
| 231 | Village - Natunpara<br>Upazilla - Damurdya<br>District - Chuadanga<br>Village - Belguria<br>Upazilla - Raninagar<br>District - Naugaon<br>16/07/04 | Rape: A Hindu housewife was gang raped by Muslim men.<br>Kidnap: Pradip Chanda (16) and Sadan Chandra (15) were kidnapped by Muslim men. | Dainik Sangbad Jugantor |
| 232 | Upazilla - Sadar<br>District - Cox Bazar<br>17/07/04   | Land grab: Land, temples, crematorium and houses of the tribal Rakhain community were occupied by Muslim men.                            | Ajker Kagoj             |
| 233 | Upazilla - Ujirpur<br>District - Barishal<br>17/07/04  | Murder: Babu Lal Shil was murdered by Muslim men.  | Prothom Alo             |
| 234 | Village - Chidakandi<br>Upazilla - Sadar<br>District - Habiganj<br>19/07/04  | Murder: Mihir Pal (50) was beaten to death by armed Muslim men.  | Jugantor                |
| 235 | Village - Padmacot<br>Upazilla - Debidhar<br>District - Comilla<br>20/07/04  | Attack on temple: All images of Gods and goddess Kali were destroyed by some Muslim men.   | Jugantor                |
| 236 | Village - Telki<br>Upazilla - Madhuapur<br>District - Tangail<br>21/07/04  | Leader arrested: Tribal leader Prosanta Manik was arrested by the police.  | Prothom Alo             |
| 237 | Village - Bejhora<br>Upazilla - Manda<br>District - Naugaon<br>22/07/04  | Property looted: The house of Madhab Chandra was attacked by armed men who looted valuables and ransacked his house.                     | Bhorer Kagoj            |
| 238 | Village - Panchari<br>District - Khagrachari<br>24/07/04   | Land grab: A crematorium belonging to the Hindu community was occupied by Muslim men.  | Jugantor                |
| 239 | Village - Bakra<br>Upazilla - Jhikargacha<br>District - Jessore<br>25/07/04  | Land grab: A crematorium belonging to Nagen Modak was occupied by Muslim men who later built a madrasa (Muslim school) there.            | Janakantha              |
| 240 | Village - Nunkhir<br>Upazilla - Sadar<br>District - Narail<br>26/07/04   | Murder: A woman named Shanta Biswas (58) was killed by Muslim men.   | Jugantor                |



| No. | Location / Date   | Description of Attack  | Sources                |
|-----|---|--|------------------------|
| 241 | Village - Chatrakona<br>Upazilla - Nakla<br>District - Sherpur<br>27/07/04        | Attack on people: The house of Naresh Chandra Sarker (65) was attacked by men led by Halim, Razzak, Sahar Ali, Harej and Atar Ali. Nakul Chandra Sarker (40), Bhabesh Chandra Sarker (38), Rupan Chandra Sarker (35), Nayan Chandra Sarker (12), Sandya Rani Sarker (42), Anjana Sarker (23), Rina Bala Sarker (17), Sabita Rani Sarker (25), Chandana Sarker (20) and Chapala Sarker were seriously injured in this attack. | Dainik Sangbad         |
| 242 | Village - Singhara<br>Upazilla - Anwara<br>District - Chittagong                  | Attack on people: About 14 to 15 Hindu homes were attacked and looted by nearly 60 to 70 armed Muslim men. Many Hindu men and women were seriously injured in this attack.   | BHBCOP                 |
| 243 | Village - Goarnadi<br>District - Barishal   | Property looted: Nearly 300 Hindu homes were attacked and looted by armed men demanding extortion money and threatening to kill them.  | BHBCOP                 |
| 244 | Village - Badalpara<br>Upazilla - Bakerganj<br>District - Barishal                | Attack on people: Armed men led by Md. Sohag, Abdul Mannan Howlader, Jalil Hujur and Washim attacked Nirmal Howlader and Parimal Howlader and seriously injured them.  | BHBCOP                 |
| 245 | Village - Rangashree<br>Upazilla - Bakerganj<br>District - Barishal               | Property looted: Seven Hindu homes, including the houses of Gopal Debnath and Mani Debnath, were attacked and looted by Muslim men.  | BHBCOP                 |
| 246 | Village - Pankhali<br>Upazilla - Galachipa<br>District - Patuakhali               | Attack on temple/home: Armed men led by Enamul Haq Mamum attacked Sushil Howlader, and images of Hindu Gods and Goddesses were destroyed in his home.  | BHBCOP                 |
| 247 | Village - Abupur<br>Upazilla - Sadar, Feni  | Attack on temple: The image of Goddess Kali at a local temple was destroyed by Muslim men.   | BHBCOP                 |
| 248 | Village - Shoul Jalia<br>Upazilla - Kathalia<br>District - Jhalakhati             | Property attacked: The house of Sushanta Halder was attacked and looted by men led by Kibria Mia, Rubel and Jamal demanding 50,000 taka as extortion money. Many Hindus were injured in this attack.   | BHBCOP                 |
| 249 | Village - Khankanabad<br>Upazilla - Banskali<br>District - Chittagong<br>28/07/04 | Attack on people: Armed Muslim men attacked a Hindu fishermen community. They looted valuables and injured Anil Jala Das (35), Pushpa Jala Das (40), Sita Jala Das (32), Baruni Jala Das (35) and Pradip Jala Das.   | Bhorer Kagoj           |
| 250 | Village - Dadamur<br>Upazilla - Sadar<br>District - Kurigram                      | Rape: A 14 year-old Hindu girl was gang raped by men led by Reajaul.   | BHBCOP                 |
| 251 | Village - Katpatti<br>Upazilla - Sadar<br>District - Barishal                     | Land grab: Land belonging to a Hindu temple was occupied by men led by Anisur Rahman Milan.  | BHBCOP                 |
| 252 | Village - Bhimkhali<br>Upazilla - Nazirpur<br>District - Pirojpur<br>01/08/04     | Property looted: The house of Kalpana Rani was looted by men who seriously injured Kalpana and her sister Pushpa Rani during the attack.   | Janakantha             |
| 253 | Village -<br>Upazilla - Sadar<br>District - Habiganj<br>01/08/04                  | Attack on temple: The Narasingha Jew Akhra ISKCON (International society for Krishna Consciousness) temple was attacked and looted by Muslim men.  | Janakantha             |
| 254 | P.S. Boalkhali<br>Upazilla - Chittagong<br>Chittagong City<br>01/08/04            | Kidnap: Laxmi Rani Shil (14), a student of class VIII of Gomdandi Pilot High School and daughter of Rabindra Lal Shil, was kidnapped by Muslim men.  | Bhorer Kagoj<br>BHBCOP |

| No. | Location / Date   | Description of Attack  | Sources            |
|-----|---|--|--------------------|
| 255 | Village - Gadamara<br>Upazilla - Mirersarai<br>District - Chittagong<br>02/08/04  | Land grab: Land belonging to tribal Sadan Tripura, Batan Tripura, Robert Tatan Tripura, Amal Kanti Tripura, and Matin Tripura was occupied by Delwar Hossain, Chairman, Karerhat Union Parishad.                   | Jugantor<br>BHBCOP |
| 256 | Village - Gaznia<br>Upazilla - Ramu<br>District - Cox Bazar<br>03/08/04           | Attack on temple: A Hindu temple was attacked, looted and set on fire by Muslim men.   | Janakantha         |
| 257 | Village - Chatrakona<br>Upazilla - Nakla<br>District - Mymensingh<br>03/08/04     | Attack on person/property looted: The house of famous freedom fighter Narendra Chandra Sarker was attacked by armed men led by Abdul Halim. They looted valuables and injured ten men and women during the attack. | Bhorer<br>Kagoj    |
| 258 | Village - Dhandachara<br>Upazilla - Barkal<br>District - Rangamati<br>05/08/04    | Murder: Barun Chakma and his wife Suparna Chakma (28) were murdered by Muslim men.   | Jugantor           |
| 259 | Village - Katachara<br>Upazilla - Langadu<br>District - Ramgamati<br>06/08/04     | Murder: Union Parishad member Shukru Chakma (45) was killed by Muslim men.   | Prothom<br>Alo     |
| 260 | Village - Khatibchar<br>Upazilla - Boalkhali<br>District - Chittagong<br>06/08/04 | Attack on temple: A Shiva temple was destroyed by about 20 armed men led by Haru-ur-Rashid and Nabab Salimullah Chowdhury.   | Bhorer<br>Kagoj    |
| 261 | Village - Bhaberbazar<br>Upazilla - Parbatipur<br>District - Dinajpur<br>10/08/04 | Attack/Looting of property: About 60 Hindu homes were attacked, looted and occupied by men led by Hasan. Many Hindu men and women were seriously injured in this attack, and had to flee their homes.              | Prothom<br>Alo     |
| 262 | Dewan Bazar<br>P.S. - Kotoali<br>Chittagong City<br>14/08/04                      | Murder/Attack: Kazal Chowdhury (50), supervisor of the Sitakunda Upazilla BADC, was killed by Muslim men. His brother Uzzal Chowdhury (45) was seriously injured in this attack.                                   | Inqilab            |
| 263 | Village - Aalishahar<br>Upazilla - Patiya<br>District - Chittagong<br>15/08/04    | Attack on temple: Images of Goddess Kali was destroyed by Muslim men. They looted many valuables from the temple.  | Jugantor<br>BHBCOP |
| 264 | Village - Shilazirir Aga<br>Upazilla - Sadar<br>District - Bandarban<br>16/08/04  | Murder: Sukumar Nath and Sudangshu Nath were murdered by Muslim men.   | Jugantor           |
| 265 | Village - Garia<br>Upazilla - Uzirpur<br>District - Barishal<br>18/08/04          | Kidnap/Ransom: Shibu Dey (60) was kidnapped by men led by Selim Sharif seeking 50,000 taka as extortion money.   | Bhorer<br>Kagoj    |
| 266 | Village - Beltala<br>Upazilla - Baliadanghi<br>District - Thakurgaon<br>18/08/04  | Rape: A Hindu housewife was gang raped by men led by Malek, son of Bikal Mandol, Sirafat, son of Saiful Islam and Babul, son of Baira.   | Dainik<br>Sangbad  |

| No. | Location / Date  | Description of Attack   | Sources                   |
|-----|--|---|---------------------------|
| 267 | Village - Silna<br>Upazilla - Sadar<br>District - Gopalganj<br>18/08/04              | Rape: A Hindu school girl of class V was gang raped by men led by Abbas and Siraj.  | Bhorer<br>Kagoj           |
| 268 | Village - Shreerampur<br>Upazilla - Nabinagar<br>District - Brammanbaria<br>19/08/04 | Property attacked/looted: The homes of Shankar Das, Hiralal Das, and Amar Chand were attacked and looted by men led by Giasuddin. Ranu Bala Das (55), Rupali Das (25), and Bimal Das (32) were seriously injured in the attack. | Bhorer<br>Kagoj           |
| 269 | Village - Baliadangha<br>Upazilla - Kaligonj<br>District - Jhenaidah<br>20/08/04     | Property looted/rape: Five houses belonging to Hindus, including Manik Das, Girin Das and Garudas were attacked and looted by men led by Ainat. Wife of Girin Das was gang raped by the men.                                    | Janakantha                |
| 270 | Village - Hatiadaha<br>Upazilla - Gobindaganj<br>District - Gaibandha<br>20/08/04    | Attack on temple: The image of Goddess Manasa at Goutam Saha's home (son of Nakul Chandra Saha) was destroyed by men led by Kaida Bepari and Toea Bepari. Five persons were injured in this attack.                             | Prothom<br>Alo            |
| 271 | Village - Singria<br>Upazilla - Jaldhaka<br>District - Nilphamari<br>20/08/04        | Acid attack: Nani Bala (45), Himbala (22), and Milan (ten month old baby) were seriously injured when Muslim men threw acid on them.  | Ajker<br>Kagoj            |
| 272 | Village - Baniasuri<br>Upazilla - Goarnadi<br>District - Barishar<br>23/08/04        | Kidnap/Rape: A Hindu school girl (16) was kidnapped and gang raped by men led by Dinu Talukder (25), son of Nader Ali Talukder.   | Prothom<br>Alo            |
| 273 | Village -<br>Upazilla - Maheskhali<br>District - Cox Bazar                           | Land grab: Land belonging to the Adinath temple was occupied by Muslim men who have now built shops there.  | Ajker<br>Kagoj            |
| 274 | Village - Sarkarpara<br>Upazilla - Paikgacha<br>District - Rangpur<br>25/08/04       | Houses attacked/looted: The houses of seven Hindu families were attacked, looted and set on fire by men led by BNP leaders Tajul, Saju and Raju.  | Dainik<br>Sangbad         |
| 275 | Village - Sahapara<br>Upazilla - Kazipur<br>District - Sipajganj<br>26/08/04         | Houses attacked/looted: The homes of four Hindu families were attacked and looted by nearly 50 to 60 men led by Dulal, Tipu and Helal. Hindu families left their homes to save their lives.                                     | Dainik<br>Sangbad         |
| 276 | Village - Rhishipara<br>Upazilla - Shreepur<br>District - Magura<br>26/08/04         | Attack on temple: A temple was set on fire by Muslim men.   | Inqilab                   |
| 277 | Village - Matiranga<br>District - Khagrachari<br>26/08/04                            | Kidnap/Murder: Anupam Chakma was kidnapped and killed by Muslim men. Upazilla -   | Bhorer<br>Kagoj<br>BHBCOP |
| 278 | Village - Bolab<br>Upazilla - Rupganj<br>District - Narayanganj<br>27/08/04          | Rape: The 17 year-old daughter of Parimal Chandra Shil was gang raped by Muslim men.  | Jugantor                  |
| 279 | Village - East Chandra<br>Upazilla - Kaliakair<br>District - Gazipur<br>28/08/04     | Property destroyed: The house of Sarnakamal Barman was set on fire by Muslim men. Sarnakamal Barman (75), Lalmoni Barman (65), Shyma Chan Barman (45), and Nishi Rani Barman (35) were seriously injured in the attack.         | Janakantha<br>BHBCOP      |

| No. | Location / Date  | Description of Attack   | Sources               |
|-----|--|---|-----------------------|
| 280 | Village - Bankpara<br>Upazilla - Sadar<br>District - Gopalganj<br>29/08/04         | Attack on temple: About 15 images of Gods and Goddesses, including an image of Goddess Durga of Kalibari temple, were destroyed by men led by Sahid Sheik.  | Inqilab               |
| 281 | Village - Dhipur<br>Upazilla - Goshairhat<br>District - Shariatpur<br>30/08/04     | Attack/Looting of property: The house of Dr. Kanai Lal Sarker was attacked, looted, and set on fire by Muslim men who later occupied the house.   | Janakantha            |
| 282 | Village - Kaharpara<br>Upazilla - Sadar<br>District - Thakurgaon<br>31/08/04       | Kidnap/Rape: A tribal housewife was kidnapped and gang raped by men led by Abul, Mitun, Majibur, Salam and Akram.   | Dainik Sangbad        |
| 283 | Village - Toperbari<br>Upazilla - Dhamrai<br>District - Dhaka<br>31/08/04          | Attack/Looting of property: The houses of Sumanta Rajbangshi and Bimal were attacked and looted by men led by Dhala Mia, Idris Mantu, Hanif, Marbesh, Kasi and Motaleb. Sumanta, Jagat Tara, Sidan (45) and Ful Bala were seriously injured in this attack. | Prothom Alo           |
| 284 | Village - Toperbari<br>Upazilla - Dhamrai<br>District - Dhaka<br>31/08/04          | Attack on temple: A Kali temple was destroyed by Muslim men.  | Prothom Alo<br>BHBCOP |
| 285 | Village -<br>Khanakhanabad<br>Upazilla - Banskhal<br>District - Chittagong         | People attacked: Seven Hindu women and a Hindu man named Anil Jala Das were seriously injured when men led by Rafiq attacked them.  | BHBCOP                |
| 286 | Village - Digapatia<br>Upazilla - Sadar<br>District - Natore                       | Kidnap: Lipi Rani Sarker (13), daughter of Parimal Chandra Sarker, was kidnapped by men led by Hira, son of Mostafa.  | BHBCOP                |
| 287 | Village - Kandipara<br>Upazilla - Singra<br>District - Natore                      | Kidnap: Daughter of Mangal Kumar was kidnapped by men led by Emdat Molla.   | BHBCOP                |
| 288 | Village -<br>Upazilla - Sadar<br>District - Sirajganj                              | Attack on person: Chatra Dal Sharif led an attack on Narosh Bhowmik seeking to extort money.  | BHBCOP                |
| 289 | Village - Baitara<br>Upazilla - Sadar<br>District - Sirajganj                      | Acid attack: Bristi Rani Pal, a school girl, was seriously injured when some Muslim men threw acid on her.  | BHBCOP                |
| 290 | Village - Karatkandi<br>Upazilla - Bhangura<br>District - Pabna<br>02/09/04        | Attack/Property looted: The house of Paresh Sarker was attacked by 10 to 12 armed Muslim men. They ransacked the house and took away valuables.   | Ajker Kagoj           |
| 291 | Village - Dhalkunda<br>Upazilla - Dhamrai<br>District - Dhaka<br>04/09/04          | Attack/Kidnap: The house of Fatik Shil was attacked by 25 to 30 Muslim men led by Humayun, Joynal, Awalad, Razzak, Jahangir, Ripon, Shipan, Atik, Murtuza, Ratan Sani, Jahangir Alam and Kuka. Six men and women were kidnapped by the attackers.           | Jugantor              |
| 292 | Village - Kalagachia<br>Upazilla - Araihasar<br>District - Narayanganj<br>05/09/04 | Attack on house: The house of Himangshu Naha was attacked by Muslim men led by Mostafa, Badsha, Rahaman and Majibur. Five Hindus were seriously injured in the attack. The Muslim men were trying to occupy the house and grab the lands of Himangshu.      | Dainik Sangbad        |

| No. | Location / Date   | Description of Attack  | Sources                  |
|-----|---|--|--------------------------|
| 293 | Village - Akhlia Para<br>Upazilla - Bhaluka<br>District - Mymensingh<br>06/09/04      | Attack on person: Men led by Hafizuddin threatened Priyanath Barmen, and sought to occupy his lands.   | Dainik Sangbad           |
| 294 | Village - Mahishdanga<br>Upazilla - Shailkupa<br>District - Jhenaidah<br>06/09/04     | Kidnap: Sudir Kumar Mondal (55) was kidnapped by about 10 to 12 Muslim men.  | Dainik Sangbad           |
| 295 | Village - Panpunji<br>Upazilla - Kulaura<br>District - Moulabibazar<br>09/09/04       | Attack on people: Men led by Arab Ali and Tanu Mia attacked the tribal Khashia community. Ten men and women of the Khashia community were seriously injured in the attack.   | Janakantha               |
| 296 | Village - Razarhat<br>Upazilla - Rangunia<br>District - Chittagong<br>09/09/04        | Kidnap/Ransom: Bishu Acharya (12), son of Madan Acharya, was kidnapped by armed men who demanded a ransom of 1,000,000 taka.   | Ajker Kagoj              |
| 297 | Village - Rayerghata<br>Upazilla - Avaynagar<br>District - Jessore<br>11/09/04        | Murder: Praddut Banik was killed by Muslim men.  | Bhorer Kagoj             |
| 298 | Village - North Shreepur<br>Upazilla - Chagalnaiya<br>District - Noakhali<br>12/09/04 | Property looted: The house, land, and temple belonging to Dinabandu Kabiraj were attacked and looted by armed Chatra Dal men who sought to extort 10,000 taka. Images of Gods were also destroyed. ten Hindus, including Ratan Kabiraj, were seriously injured in this attack. | Janakantha               |
| 299 | Village - Bara Kamar<br>Upazilla - Sadar<br>District - Faridpur<br>12/09/04           | Attack on temple: The image of Goddess Kali was destroyed by Muslim men.   | Janakantha<br>BHBCOP     |
| 300 | Village - Khaiyachara<br>Upazilla - Mirersharai<br>District - Chittagong<br>15/09/04  | Murder: Surbala Das (68) was killed and her husband, Ganesh Das (78), was seriously injured when men led by Joynal and Abchar attacked them.   | Ajker Kagoj              |
| 301 | Village - Manjchara<br>Upazilla - Pargacha<br>District - Rangpur<br>17/09/04          | Attack on temple: A Hindu temple was destroyed by men led by Parul Union BNP president Anisur Rahaman. Many Hindus were injured in the attack.   | Dainik Sangbad           |
| 302 | Village - Pingalakathi<br>Upazilla - Goarnadi<br>District - Barishal<br>17/09/04      | Attack on people: About 20 to 23 armed men attacked a Hindu home. The men ransacked the house and took away valuables. Bhuban Karmaker (32) and Santi Karmaker were seriously injured in this attack.  | Dainik Sangbad           |
| 303 | Village - Kurati<br>Upazilla - Nandail<br>District - Mymensingh<br>17/09/04           | Rape: A teenage Hindu girl was raped by Abdus Sattar, son of Jafar Ali.  | Dainik Sangbad<br>BHBCOP |
| 304 | Village - Barmachari<br>Upazilla - Kukhali<br>18/09/04                                | Land grab: Muslim men threatened to kill 500 tribals. The men were trying to grab land by evicting the tribals. Houses were attacked and looted by the District - men.   | Prothom Alo              |

| No. | Location / Date   | Description of Attack  | Sources                |
|-----|---|--|------------------------|
| 305 | Village - Mamurchara<br>Upazilla - Pargacha<br>District - Rangpur<br>18/09/04     | Attack on temple: Many Hindu homes and temples were attacked and looted by BNP men. They also threatened to kill Hindus. Ten Hindus including Sujan (25), Ranjit (27), Kalicharan (38), Sudha Babu (3) and Dinbala (60) were seriously injured in the attack.    | Dainik Sangbad         |
| 306 | Village -<br>Upazilla - Raninagar<br>District - Nougaoon<br>19/09/04              | Threat/Attack: Muslim fundamentalist men of the Bangla Bhai group threatened to kill Goutam Shilal, Chairman, Baragacha Union Council.   | Janakantha             |
| 307 | Village - Kachingpara<br>District - Bandarban<br>20/09/04                         | Attack on people: Men led by Kazi Mujibur Rahman and Abdul Majed attacked Upazilla - 150 families of the tribal Marma community and occupied their homes.  | Dainik Sangbad         |
| 308 | Village -<br>Upazilla - Baufal<br>District - Patuakhali                           | Attack on person: Mintu Banik, President, Baufal Banik Samiti was seriously injured when Muslim men tried to kill him.   | BHBCOP                 |
| 309 | Village - Fatehpur<br>Upazilla - Sadar<br>District - Feni<br>21/09/04             | Kidnap: Dulal Roy, son of Monoranjan Roy, was kidnapped by six or seven armed Muslim men.  | Jugantor               |
| 310 | Narinda, Sutrapur,<br>Dhaka City<br>21/09/04                                      | Bomb attack on temple: The Sree Sree Madya Gourio Math (monastery) of the Hindu community was bombed by Muslim men.  | Prothom Alo            |
| 311 | Village - Laxmikola<br>Upazilla - Raninagar<br>District - Nougaoon<br>25/09/04    | Tribals attacked: Akter Ranga, Altab, Firij, Moklesh, Ferdous, Dulal Giraj Jakir, Belal, Shihab, Afchar and Ismail, all members of the Bangla Bhai group, attacked houses belonging to a tribal community. The men ransacked the houses and took away valuables. | Prothom Alo            |
| 312 | Village - West Hazipur<br>Upazilla - Begumganj<br>District - Noakhali<br>25/09/04 | Attack on temple: The Loknath Mandir was attacked and looted by armed men. Ratna Shil (35) was seriously injured in this attack.   | Prothom Alo<br>BHBCOP  |
| 313 | Village -<br>Upazilla - Sadar<br>District - Patuakhali<br>26/09/04                | Journalist threatened: A group of Muslim men threatened to kill Nirmal Kumar Raksit, a local journalist and representative of The Daily Ittefaq.   | Janakantha             |
| 314 | Village - Chandib<br>Upazilla - Bhairab<br>District - Mymensingh<br>26/09/04      | Murder/Attack on person: Jani Debnath was attacked by men led by Mamun (20). Gori Debnath, mother of Jani, was killed in this attack.  | Bhorer Kagoj<br>BHBCOP |
| 315 | Village - Baraipara<br>Upazilla - Chatkhil<br>District - Noakhali<br>28/09/04     | Land grab: Men led by Saiful Islam, Manik, Kashem, Mainuddin, Jashim and Ripon attacked Arati Bala Dey, wife of late Rabindra Kumar Dey. They were trying to occupy her land and house.  | Janakantha             |
| 316 | Village - Karpura<br>Upazilla - Ulipur<br>District - Kurigram<br>28/09/04         | Attack on temple: Images of Gods and Goddesses at a local temple were destroyed by Muslim men led by Ibrahim Ali.  | Ajker Kagoj<br>BHBCOP  |
| 317 | Jahangir University<br>area, Jugantor   | Fatwa: Prof. Obaidur Rahman of Jahangirnagar University has issued a fatwa demanding that Hindus and other minorities should read the Koran. Prof. Rahman has also threatened to change their Bengali names and give them Muslim names.                          | BHBCOP                 |

| No. | Location / Date   | Description of Attack  | Sources                   |
|-----|---|--|---------------------------|
| 318 | Village - Bausudebpur<br>Upazilla - Sadar<br>District - Gaibandha<br>29/09/04     | Acid attack: Housewife Basana Rani was seriously injured when Muslim men threw acid on her.  | Janakantha<br>BHBCOP      |
| 319 | Village - Kola<br>Upazilla - Sirajdikhan<br>District - Mymensingh                 | Rape: Widow Sabita Rani Mondal (28) was gang raped by men led by Wahab. Later she committed suicide by taking poison.  | BHBCOP                    |
| 320 | Village - Damodar<br>Upazilla - Kalaroa<br>District - Satkhira<br>02/10/04        | Attack on temple: Nine images of Gods and Goddesses, including the image of Goddess Durga, at a local temple were destroyed by Muslim attackers.   | Janakantha                |
| 321 | Village - Shukhdhan<br>Upazilla - Sadar<br>District - Nilphamari<br>02/10/04      | Rape/Murder: Shefali Hazra (25) was gang raped and killed by Muslim men.   | Janakantha                |
| 322 | Village - Gopalpur<br>Upazilla - Barhatta<br>District - Netrokona<br>03/10/04     | House attacked/looted: The house and shop of Tapan Pal were attacked by 40 to 50 armed men. They ransacked the property and took away valuables. Usha Rani Pal (80), Pushpa Rani Pal (30) and Pinku Pal were seriously injured in this attack. | Dainik<br>Sangbad         |
| 323 | Village - Rhishipara<br>Upazilla - Shreepur<br>District - Magura<br>04/10/04      | Attack on temple: A Goddess Kali temple was destroyed by about 30 to 35 Muslim men. Uttam Das was seriously injured in this attack.  | Prothom<br>Alo            |
| 324 | Village - Belsaria<br>Upazilla - Singda<br>District - Natore<br>04/10/04          | Land grab: The house of Dharendra Nath was occupied by BNP men led by Tachlim, Akter, Tahidul, Mozammel and Maniruddin.  | Dainik<br>Sangbad         |
| 325 | Village - Satmatha<br>Upazilla - Sherpur<br>District - Bagura<br>04/10/04         | Journalist killed: Dipankar Chakrabarty, a well-known journalist and editor of a local newspaper, was killed by armed Muslim men.  | Ajker<br>Kagoj            |
| 326 | Village - Unasattarpara<br>Upazilla - Roujan<br>District - Chittagong<br>07/10/04 | Attack on temple: The image of Goddess Durga of Jagatpur Ashram was destroyed by Muslim men.   | Bhorer<br>Kagoj<br>BHBCOP |
| 327 | Village - Sheepur<br>Upazilla - Fulgazi<br>District - Feni<br>08/10/04            | Attack on temple: Images of Hindu Gods and Goddesses, including the image of Goddess Durga, were destroyed by Muslim men.  | Jugantor                  |
| 328 | Village -<br>Upazilla - Sadar<br>District - Barguna<br>09/10/04                   | Land grab: A crematorium belonging to the Hindu community was occupied by Muslim men.  | Dainik<br>Sangbad         |
| 329 | Riajuddin Bazar<br>Chittagong City<br>11/10/04                                    | Property looted/attacked: A market owned by Advocate Parimal Biswas was attacked by armed men led by Jamat leader Mahmudul Haq. They were trying to occupy the market by evicting Biswas.  | Bhorer<br>Kagoj           |
| 330 | Village - Gouranga<br>Upazilla - Rapal<br>District - Bagerhat<br>12/10/04         | Murder: Shishubara Biswas (62) and his wife, Sita Rani Biswas (52), were murdered by Muslim men.   | Janakantha                |

| No. | Location / Date  | Description of Attack   | Sources               |
|-----|--|---|-----------------------|
| 331 | Village -<br>Upazilla - Bera<br>District - Pabna<br>13/10/04                       | Property looted: The house of Bashanta Das, Secretary, Bera Upazilla Press Club, was attacked by armed men led by Suman. They ransacked the house and took away valuables. Ananta Das (55), Sunity Basu (35), Chitra Das (21) and Dipali Das were seriously injured in this attack. | Janakantha            |
| 332 | Village - Teliapara<br>Upazilla - Sadar<br>District - Thakurgaon<br>13/10/04       | Land grab: Men led by Rafiqul Islam and Yusuf Ali threatened Radha Rani and her husband, Malindra Chandra. They were trying to grab the lands belonging to Radha Rani.  | Janakantha            |
| 333 | Village - Basabari<br>Upazilla - Sadar<br>District - Bagerhat<br>14/10/04          | Attack on temple: Images of Goddess Saraswati and Goddess Laxmi of Palpara Puja Mandap were destroyed by Muslim men.  | Prothom Alo<br>BHBCOP |
| 334 | Village - Kamjoypara<br>Upazilla - Thanchi<br>District - Bandarban<br>16/10/04     | Murder: A tribal man named Santhoaching Marma (25) was killed by Muslim men.  | Dainik Sangbad        |
| 335 | Village - Parisho<br>Upazilla - Tanore<br>District - Rajshahi<br>17/10/04          | Attack on temple: Images of Gods and Goddesses in a Durga temple were destroyed by Muslim men.  | Prothom Alo           |
| 336 | Village - Durgapur<br>Upazilla - Tanore<br>District - Rajshahi<br>17/10/04         | Attack on temple: Images of Gods and Goddesses, including the images of of Durga at a Durga temple were destroyed by Muslim men.  | Prothom Alo           |
| 337 | Village - South Kuti<br>Upazilla - Kasba<br>District - Brahmanbaria<br>17/10/04    | Attack on temple: Images of Gods and Goddesses, including the image of Durga, at Kingkar Ghose were destroyed by Muslim men.  | Ittefaq<br>BHBCOP     |
| 338 | Village - Nagerbazar<br>Upazilla - Sadar<br>District - Bagerhat<br>17/10/04        | Rape: Arati Rani (19), daughter of Satya Ranjan Sarker, was gang raped by men led by Kakan Molla.   | Janakantha            |
| 339 | Village - Bamandanga<br>Upazilla - Ashashuni<br>District - Satkhira<br>17/10/04    | Acid attack: Kripa Sindu Mondal (20) received severe burn injuries in an acid attack by Muslim men.   | Janakantha            |
| 340 | Village - North Chandshi<br>Upazilla - Goarnadi<br>District - Barishal<br>17/10/04 | Kidnap: Dinesh Chandra Das (38) was kidnapped by about eight or nine armed men led by Mamun Sarder, Kamal Fakir, Faraque Sarder and Khokan, who were demanding a ransom of 50,000 taka.   | Dainik Sangbad        |
| 341 | Village - Lohagada<br>Upazilla - Pirganj<br>District - Rangpur<br>18/10/04         | Attack on temple: A puja mandap (worship center) was occupied by Muslim men who destroyed all the images of Gods and Goddesses. The men were led by Abu Hossain, Abdus Salam, Karimul Haq and Sirajuddin.   | Bhorer Kagoj          |
| 342 | Village - Amgra<br>Upazilla - Boalmari<br>District - Faridpur<br>18/10/04          | Land grab: Crematorium land belonging to Charu Bala (90) was occupied by the Palli Bidyut Samiti.   | Dainik Sangbad        |



| No. | Location / Date   | Description of Attack   | Sources                     |
|-----|---|---|-----------------------------|
| 343 | Village - Jogirbhaban<br>Upazilla - Kahalu<br>District - Bagura<br>19/10/04       | Attack on temple: Images of Goddess Durga and Kali in a local temple were destroyed by Muslim men.  | Bhorer<br>Kagoj             |
| 344 | Village - Tukerbazar<br>Upazilla - Sadar<br>District - Sylhet<br>21/10/04         | Threat: Men led by Jamat worker Raich Ali threatened to kill the members of Puja Uzzapan Parishad.  | Janakantha                  |
| 345 | Village - Battali<br>Upazilla - Birganj<br>District - Dinajpur<br>20/10/04        | Attack on temple: Images of God Ganesha of Battali Durga temple was destroyed by Muslim men.  | Janakantha                  |
| 346 | Village - Halachia<br>Upazilla - Gheor<br>District - Manikganj<br>22/10/04        | Attack on person: Men led by Nannu, Suman, Mamun, Selim and Biltu attacked Manish Kumar Chakrabarty (57), headmaster of Nabagram High School. Later he committed suicide by hanging himself.  | Janakantha                  |
| 347 | Village - Pipededanga<br>Upazilla - Chitalmari<br>District - Bagerhat<br>22/10/04 | Rape: The 22 year-old wife of Khishnapada Biswas was gang raped by six to seven Muslim men.   | Janakantha                  |
| 348 | Village -<br>District - Barishal<br>22/10/04                                      | Attack on temple: Images of Goddess Kali at the Shankar Math Puja Mandap Upazilla - was destroyed by Jahiruddin Babar   | Janakantha                  |
| 349 | Village - Jashlang<br>Upazilla - Tangibari<br>District - Munshiganj<br>22/10/04   | Attack on temple/house: The houses and temples of Parimal and Madhuri Rani were attacked by men led by Litan, Awolad, Siraj, Matin, Bilu, Joynal, Jadge Mia and Ratan. They were seeking to extort 20,000 taka from the couple. The images of Goddess Kali were destroyed by the attackers. | Prothom<br>Alo<br>BHBCOP    |
| 350 | Village - Pappara<br>Upazilla - Nabinagar<br>District - Brammanbaria<br>22/10/04  | Person attacked: Men led by Al-Islam, Abul and Kamal attacked Bidhubhushan Saha seeking to extort 20,000 taka.  | Prothom<br>Alo              |
| 351 | Village - Bharadia<br>Upazilla - Shibalaya<br>District - Manikgonj<br>23/10/04    | Attack on temple: Images of Gods and Goddesses at a local temple were destroyed by men led by Babu Khan.  | Prothom<br>Alo              |
| 352 | Village - Atashkhali<br>Upazilla - Baufal<br>District - Patuakhali<br>23/10/04    | Attack on house: The house of Gauranga Das was attacked by seven to eight armed Muslim men who looted valuables from the house.   | Bhorer<br>Kagoj             |
| 353 | Village - Jhalkhati<br>Upazilla - Sadar<br>District - Pirojpur<br>23/10/04        | Attack/Land grab: About 10 to 12 armed men led by Faruq Rahman attacked Shailendra Nath Chakrabarty. They occupied his house and lands.   | Dainik<br>Sangbad<br>BHBCOP |
| 354 | Village - Kalikapur<br>Upazilla - Hizla<br>District - Barishal<br>24/10/04        | People attacked/temple destroyed: Men led by Yusuf Hossain, Joint Convenor of Hizla College, and Chatra Dal attacked Hindus and destroyed a temple.   | Janakantha                  |

| No. | Location / Date   | Description of Attack  | Sources                   |
|-----|---|--|---------------------------|
| 355 | Village - Razapur<br>Upazilla - Kotalipara<br>District - Gopalganj<br>24/10/04    | Attack on temple: Men led by Razzak, son of Saheb Ali, attacked a Puja Mandap (worship center), ransacked it, and took away valuables.   | Bhorer<br>Kagoj           |
| 356 | Banianagar, Sutrapur,<br>Dhaka City<br>25/10/04                                   | Attack on temple: All images of Gods and Goddesses, including images of Goddess Durga, at the Sitanth Jew Bigra Mandir were destroyed by Muslim men.   | Bhorer<br>Kagoj           |
| 357 | Village - Andermanik<br>Upazilla - Harirampur<br>District - Manikgonj<br>25/10/04 | Attack on temple: A temple was destroyed by Muslim men.  | Bhorer<br>Kagoj           |
| 358 | Village - Paduyar Bazar<br>Upazilla - Sadar<br>District - Comilla<br>26/10/04     | Property attacked: About twelve to thirteen armed Muslim men attacked five Hindu hotels. They ransacked the hotels and looted property.  | Bhorer<br>Kagoj           |
| 359 | Village - Ghosepara<br>Upazilla - Nikly<br>District - Kishoregonj                 | Kidnap: Soma Rani Ghose (14), daughter of Bijoy Ghose, was kidnapped by men led by Kashem.   | Prothom<br>Alo            |
| 360 | Village - Patta<br>Upazilla - Purbadhala<br>District - Mymensingh<br>29/10/04     | Attack on temple: Four images at a Kali temple were destroyed by Muslim men.   | Bhorer<br>Kagoj<br>BHBCOP |
| 361 | Village - Beltala<br>Upazilla - Balidangi<br>District - Thakurgoan                | Rape: Molanchi Pal (22), wife of Jatindra Chandra Pal, was gang raped by Malek, Sarafat and Babul.   | BHBCOP                    |
| 362 | Village - Bharakhali<br>Upazilla - Nawabganj<br>District - Dhaka<br>01/11/04      | Attack/Murder: The house of Upendra Mohan Balo (85) was attacked by eight to ten armed men led by Selim and Mosaraf. They looted valuables, and killed Renuka Balo (75), wife of Upendra. Three others were injured. | Prothom<br>Alo<br>BHBCOP  |
| 363 | Village - Gopalganj<br>Upazilla - Kaunia<br>District - Rangpur<br>01/11/04        | Kidnap/Ransom: Kalipada Chakrabarty, alias Kanu Thakur (70), was kidnapped by two railway policemen named Fazlu and Farman demanding a ransom of 35,000 taka. Thakur was seriously injured.                          | Dainik<br>Sangbad         |
| 364 | Village - Manikpatan<br>Upazilla - Niyamatpur<br>District - Nogaon<br>03/11/04    | Attack on temple: The Goddess Durga temple was destroyed by 15 Muslim men led by Sirajul Islam, Rejabul Islam, Abdul Malek and Enamul Haq.   | Janakantha                |
| 365 | Sitanath Jiew Bighra<br>Mandir, Sutrapur,<br>Dhaka City<br>04/11/04               | Land grab: Property belonging to the Sitanath Jiew Bighra Mandir was occupied by Jalauddin, who built a wall there.  | Bhorer<br>Kagoj<br>BHBCOP |
| 366 | Village - Mishripara<br>Upazilla - Kalapara<br>District - Patuakhali<br>05/11/04  | Attack/Land grab: Twenty-two Hindu and Rakhain tribal houses were attacked and looted by armed Muslim men who were trying to grab the land belonging to these people.  | Bhorer<br>Kagoj           |
| 367 | Village - Khirsin<br>Upazilla - Tadash<br>District - Sirajgonj<br>06/11/04        | Rape: Sabitri (14), daughter of Shahar Mahato, was raped by Alamin (24), son of Ali Hasan.   | Ajker<br>Kagoj<br>BHBCOP  |

| No. | Location / Date  | Description of Attack  | Sources                     |
|-----|--|--|-----------------------------|
| 368 | Village - Chatrishia<br>Upazilla - Agailjaira<br>District - Barishal<br>07/11/04     | Attack on temple: The Shree Shree Harimandir Sebasham was attacked and looted by men led by Mahabbat Ali Bakhtiar (70) and his son Monayen Bakhtiar (35). Eighteen Hindus were seriously injured in this attack. | Bhorer<br>Kagoj<br>BHBCOP   |
| 369 | Village - Hazipara<br>Upazilla - Birganj<br>District - Dinajpur<br>06/11/04          | Attack on property: The house of Kanan Bala Roy was attacked and looted by 20 to 25 armed men led by Majedur Rahaman Maju, son of late Hafizuddin. Roy was seriously injured in this attack.                     | Janakantha                  |
| 370 | Village - Gopalpur<br>Upazilla - Dhamrai<br>District - Dhaka<br>12/11/04             | Temple/Property attacked: A Goddess Kali temple was attacked by armed men trying to occupy it. They also attacked 60 Hindu houses near the temple. Hindu families left their homes to save their lives.          | Jugantor<br>BHBCOP          |
| 371 | Village - Fultala<br>Upazilla - Sadar<br>District - Bagerhat<br>12/11/04             | Attack on temple: The image of Goddess Kali at a local temple was destroyed by Muslim men.   | Janakantha                  |
| 372 | Village - Pekuya Para<br>Upazilla - Lazmichari<br>District - Khagrachari<br>12/11/04 | Kidnap: Gulmani Chakma, father of Superjati Chakma and Vice-President of the Pahari Chatra Parishad, was kidnapped by Muslim men seeking ransom.   | Ajker<br>Kagoj              |
| 373 | Dhaka City<br>13/11/04   | Journalist threatened: Samaresh Baidya, a senior reporter of Bhorer Kagoj, was threatened with death by Muslim men.  | Bhorer<br>Kagoj<br>BHBCOP   |
| 374 | Village - Kabirajpara<br>Upazilla - Syedpur<br>District - Nilphamari<br>13/11/04     | Murder: Police recovered the boy of Chandra Nath Roy (30), believed murdered.  | Bhorer<br>Kagoj             |
| 375 | Village - Katuli<br>Upazilla - Palasbari<br>District - Gaibandha<br>19/11/04         | Acid attack: Housewife Manju Rani (25) was seriously injured when Muslim men threw acid on her.  | Ajker<br>Kagoj              |
| 376 | Village - Kapurkathi<br>Upazilla - Sadar<br>District - Jhalikhati<br>19/11/04        | Land grab: Seven Hindu families left their homes to save their lives. Muslim men attacked them and were trying to grab their lands.  | Dainik<br>Sangbad           |
| 377 | Village - Nathpara<br>Upazilla - Chakaria<br>District - Cox Bazar<br>21/11/04        | Attack on temple: A Goddess Kali temple was attacked and looted by Muslim men. Four images of Gods and Goddesses were destroyed by them, and ten Hindus were seriously injured in the attack.                    | Dainik<br>Sangbad<br>BHBCOP |
| 378 | Village -<br>Upazilla - Rampal<br>District - Bagerhat<br>21/11/04                    | Threat: Chabi Rani Mondal was threatened with death by Muslim men again.   | Bhorer<br>Kagoj             |
| 379 | Village - Namtari<br>Upazilla - Sadar<br>District - Lalmonirhat<br>21/11/04          | Attack on village: A Hindu village was attacked and looted by Muslim men. Hindu men and women left their homes to save their lives.  | Dainik<br>Sangbad           |
| 380 | Village - Dulahazara<br>Upazilla - Chakaria<br>District - Cox Bazar<br>22/11/04      | Attack on people: Twenty-five Hindus were seriously injured when armed Muslims attacked them.  | Janakantha                  |

| No. | Location / Date  | Description of Attack  | Sources                     |
|-----|--|--|-----------------------------|
| 381 | Village -<br>Upazilla - Rajair<br>District - Madaripur<br>23/11/04               | Acid attack: Chia Das (18), wife of Jiban Das, was seriously injured when Muslim men threw acid on her.  | Bhorer<br>Kagoj             |
| 382 | Village - Aptia<br>Upazilla - Keraniganj<br>District - Dhaka<br>23/11/04         | Attack on people: The house of Swapan Mondal (35) was attacked and looted by Muslim men seeking to extort money. Sindu (20), Sujit (25), Ranjit (23), Bina (17) and Rana were seriously injured in the attack. | Dainik<br>Sangbad           |
| 383 | Village - Chinibas<br>Upazilla - Chirirbandar<br>District - Dinajpur<br>23/11/04 | Attack on temple: A Goddess Durga temple was destroyed and 10 to 12 shops belonging to Hindus were looted by men led by Faisal Habib, Suman and Sohel.   | Dainik<br>Sangbad<br>BHBCOP |
| 384 | Village - Echapur<br>Upazilla - Rupganj<br>District - Narayanganj<br>26/11/04    | Land grab: Land belonging to Dhaniraj Rajbangshi and Paltu Saha were sought to be occupied by men led by Amatullah.  | Dainik<br>Sangbad           |
| 385 | Village - Chowyaribari<br>Upazilla - Rajair<br>District - Madaripur<br>24/11/04  | Property attacked: Eighteen houses belonging to Hindus were attacked by about 200 armed Muslims. They looted valuables. Many Hindu men and women seriously injured in the attack.                              | Janakantha                  |
| 386 | Village - Chuluria<br>Upazilla - Muradnagar<br>District - Comilla<br>26/11/04    | Property attacked: The house of Narayan was attacked by armed men led by Rahim. They ransacked the house and looted valuables.   | Ajker<br>Kagoj              |
| 387 | Village - Bakpara<br>Upazilla - Agaijhara<br>District - Barishal<br>27/11/04     | Attack on temple: Images of God Krishna and Goddess Radha at a local temple were destroyed by Muslim men.  | Bhorer<br>Kagoj             |
| 388 | Village - Joynagar<br>Upazilla - Palash<br>District - Narasingdi<br>27/11/04     | Land grab: Fourteen bighas (1 acre = 5 bighas) land belonging to a temple was occupied by men led by Advocate Ahamed Ali.  | Bhorer<br>Kagoj             |
| 389 | Village - Sijalpur<br>Upazilla - Birganj<br>District - Dinajpur<br>28/11/04      | Property attacked: The house of Kamala Kanta Roy was attacked by men led by Maju and Gedi. Kamala Kanta and his family left the house to save their lives.   | Dainik<br>Sangbad           |
| 390 | Village - Baukari Bazar<br>Upazilla - Sadar<br>District - Jhalkathi<br>28/11/04  | Land grab: A temple of Goddess Kali was occupied by Khaleque.  | Dainik<br>Sangbad           |
| 391 | Village - Noda<br>Upazilla - Rupganj<br>District - Narayanganj<br>29/11/04       | Hindu festival attacked: The festival of Harinam Sangkirtan was attacked by Muslims seeking to extort money.   | Janakantha                  |
| 392 | Village - Gopalpur<br>Upazilla - Dhamrai<br>District - Dhaka<br>29/11/04         | Attack on temple: A Hindu temple was destroyed by men led by Lal Mia, Ibrahim, Jahangir, Kader, Majibar, Jaharul Jiaur, Malek and Hashem.  | Janakantha                  |

| No. | Location / Date   | Description of Attack   | Sources     |
|-----|---|---|-------------|
| 393 | Village - Kanchi<br>Upazilla - Laksam<br>District - Comilla<br>30/11/04       | Land grab: Land belonging to seven Hindu families was occupied by men led by Abdul Halim.   | Prothom Alo |
| 394 | Village - Dighpatia<br>Upazilla - Laksam<br>District - Comilla<br>30/11/04    | Kidnap: Lipi Rani Sarker (13), daughter of Parimal Sarker, was kidnapped by Muslim men.   | Prothom Alo |
| 395 | Village - Atgaria<br>Upazilla - Baraigram<br>District - Notore                | Attack on people: Twelve Hindu fishermen families were attacked and looted by Muslim men.   | BHBCOP      |
| 396 | Village - Diarpara<br>Upazilla - Mirjapur<br>District - Natore                | Kidnap: Shymal, Ananda, Indrajit, Jhulan and Sumon were kidnapped by Bangla Bhai men.   | BHBCOP      |
| 397 | Village - Kaudipara<br>Upazilla - Singla<br>District - Natore                 | Kidnap: Daughter of Mangal Kumar was kidnapped by men led by Imdad Molla and his brother Shukchand.   | BHBCOP      |
| 398 | Village -<br>Upazilla - Sadar<br>District - Habganj                           | Attack on temple: The Shree Shree Narsingh Jiew Akhra was attacked by men led by Khurshed Ali, Showkat Ali, Faisal Ali, Masum Ali and Shahid Ali. They looted valuables. Mallika Das Bhammachari (25), Dolan Das Bhammachari, and Bhakta Pradip Das were seriously injured in the attack. | BHBCOP      |
| 399 | Village - Khitabchar<br>Upazilla - Boalkhali<br>District - Chittagong<br>City | Property attacked: The house of Tusher Kanti Biswas was attacked by men led by Harun-Ur-Rashid. They looted valuables. The Shree Shree Baneshwar Shib Bighra temple was destroyed by the attackers.   | BHBCOP      |

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<sup>2</sup> "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, November 1, 1971, U.S. Govt. Press, pp.6-7.

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<sup>4</sup> <http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/inscr/mar/assessment.asp?groupId=77102>

<sup>5</sup> S.K. Datta, "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 January 2002.

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<sup>7</sup> S. Samad (1998). "State of Minorities in Bangladesh: From Secular to Islamic Hegemony". Paper presented at the Regional Consultation on Minority Rights in South Asia Conference, Kathmandu, Nepal. [http://mukto-mona.com/Articles/saleem/secular\\_to\\_islamic.htm](http://mukto-mona.com/Articles/saleem/secular_to_islamic.htm)

<sup>8</sup> "Freedom in the World 2004: The Annual Survey of Political Rights and Civil Liberties" (2004), Freedom House. Publishers: Rowman & Littlefield

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