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HIGHLIGHTING HUMAN RIGHTS IN ASIA



The case of Sindhudesh

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The case of Sindhudesh

Sindh has historically been an independent State until Muslim invaders from Umayyad Caliphate in 708 AD. Muhammad Bin Qasim led the invasion into Sindh and brought the whole of the Sindh and Multan under Umayyad control in 712. He fought the last Hindu ruler of Sindh, Raja Dahir in the battle of Aror. In this war, Raja Dahir was killed that resulted in the first Arab conquest of any region in India.

Sindh was a peaceful & prosperous State before Muslim invasion. The most civilised urban society of the world existed in Moen Jo Daro, Sindh since 5000 years. Muslim invasion of Sindh paved way for further subsequent Muslim invasions of India. Sindh remained autonomous or semi autonomous region during Muslim colonial rule of India.

When British Colonial powers invaded Sindh, it was Kingdom of Sindh under Talpur dynasty. The British conquest of Sindh involved a series of conflicts and battles that resulted into conquest of Sindh, then under rule of Talpur dynasty, into British Raj. The invasion was led by East India Company. Between February and March of 1843, two major battles were fought namely Battle of Hyderabad and Battle of Miani. The British government gave command to Sir James Outram and Sir Charles Napier to conquer the kingdom of Sindh. The cities that were initially focused were Miani and Hyderabad, both of which were essential to Sindh.

When division of India was planned by British under two nations theory, British colonial agent, Mohammed Ali Jinnah promised that Sindh will be a semi autonomous State in a confederal Pakistan. Thus Sindh assembly passed a resolution to support creation of a new State of Pakistan from India.

After creation of Pakistan, the promise of confederation, semi autonomous province, democracy & secularism were thrown into bin and Sindh and other provinces were forcefully occupied by Punjabi Army & bureaucracy and politicians of Punjab and migrants from India. Subjugation of indigenous population and exploitation of resources of Sindh started right from 1947, when Sindh's capital Karachi was declared a federal Capital of Pakistan, separating it from Sindh.

Since 1947, Sindh's demography has also been changed persistently by migrations from outside of Sindh. Firstly, from 1947, mass migration from Indian States of UP, CP, Bihar, Maharashtra, Gujarat and other provinces were forced into urban centres of Sindh, thus making Sindhis a minority in Urban centres of Sindh. Then from Military dictator Ayub Khan's rule, mass migration of Pakhtoons from KPK (Then NWFP) and Balochistan provinces was facilitated in Sindh. From 1979 Afghan war, millions of Afghans were also forced into Sindh, thus making Karachi, capital city of Sindh, most Pakhtoon populated city in the world, even more than Kabul & Peshawar.

All the anti Sindh actions like demographic changes, exploitation of Sindh's natural resources and subjugation of Sindh's political, civil, cultural & fundamental human rights were done by Punjabi military with total assistance of Sindhi feudal Lords. Most of the Sindhi feudal lords are of Arab descent as most of them are Syeds & Shahs, a surname that defines them from ancestry of prophet Mohammed, including current Chief Minister of Sindh, a feudal Lord, Syed Murad Ali Shah.

These Feudal Lords control entire rural Sindh and win all elections since 1947 by manipulating electoral process. Right from 1947 till today, chief Ministers of Sindh have been from Feudal Lords, except for Martial Law periods. These feudal lords do not allow any fundamental human rights to common people. Non provision of basic civil facilities, education, health facilities, injustice, Bonded labour, loot and plunder of resources, existence of private jail and medieval tribal justice system are common practices in these Feudalistic societies.

Sindh provides more than 50% to National exchequer but gets minimal in return. Punjab provides nothing to National exchequer comparing to their population but Punjab has most developed civic infrastructure like Motorways, urban transport systems, water, electricity and gas though Punjab produces no gas and electricity. Despite producing most to National exchequer (mainly by Karachi), Sindh has no motorways (comparing to Punjab, where all villages are connected by motorways), urban transport systems, water and other civic services. Corrupt Army Generals & Feudal Lords, keep plundering Sindh's resources and violate basic human rights of Sindh.

People of Sindh are therefore of the view of getting a complete freedom and making an independent State of Sindhudesh. Right to self determination is a fundamental human right as per United Nations Human Rights Charter. Independent Sindhudesh can guarantee provisions of human, civil, cultural and political rights. A liberal & secular independent Sindhudesh can be a pluralistic socio-economic State, paving way for an everlasting peace and prosperity in the region



The case of Inner Mongolia

Inner **Mongolia** or **South Mongolia** is located on the northern border of **China** and shares borders with **Mongolia** and **Russia**. It is home to a majority of Mongolian population and has historical and cultural ties to Mongolia. Here is a brief overview of the history and gross human rights violations of Inner Mongolia: by China.

Inner Mongolia has a long history of Mongol rule, beginning with the Mongol Empire in the 13th century. Over the centuries, the region experienced periods of independence, occupation, and conflict. In the 17th century, it was invaded & occupied by Manchu Qing Dynasty rule of China and remained part of China even after the fall of the Qing Dynasty in 1912.

Chinese Rule and Autonomy:

After the establishment of the People's Republic of China in 1949 by dictatorial Chinese Communist Party, Inner Mongolia was forcefully made an autonomous region within China in 1949. The autonomous status was granted to acknowledge the region's distinct cultural and ethnic identity. However, the autonomy was never granted by Communist dictators of China to Inner Mongolia. The Chinese Communist government kept total control over the region. Fundamental Human Rights were persistently violated of Mongolian people.

Suppression of Cultural and Linguistic Identity:

Inner Mongolia is home to ethnic Mongols. Chinese occupational forces kept changing demography of Inner Mongolia by bringing in huge number of Han Chinese to settle in Inner Mongolia. Mongols are still the largest ethnic minority in the region. Mongolian language and culture are significant elements of Inner Mongolia's identity. Mongolian script, traditional arts, and customs should have been preserved and celebrated. Cultural and linguistic suppression aimed at the Mongolian population in Inner Mongolia has been systematic and persistent by Chinese dictators. These include restrictions on Mongolian language education in schools, no use of Mongolian in official documents, and the promotion of Mandarin Chinese as the primary language of instruction.

The 2020 Inner Mongolia protests was a protest caused by a curriculum reform imposed on ethnic schools by China's Inner Mongolia Department of Education. The two-part reform replaces Mongolian with Standard Mandarin as the medium of instruction in three particular subjects and replaces three regional textbooks, printed in Mongolian script, by the nationally-unified textbook series, edited by the Ministry of Education, written in Standard Mandarin. On a broader scale, the opposition to the curriculum change reflects ethnic issues in China and the decline of regional language education in China

Exploitation of rich natural resources:

Inner Mongolia is rich in its abundant natural resources, including coal, rare earth minerals, and livestock farming. The mining and livestock sectors, has led to environmental issues such as desertification, water pollution, and degradation of grasslands. These environmental problems can impact the livelihoods and well-being of local communities. The fruits of the exploitation of natural resources of Inner Mongolia go to Beijing and indigenous Mongolians are given minimal share. (Reports of protests against corruption and plundering of Inner Mongolia resources can be found on this page)

Restrictions on Civil Liberties:

There is no freedom of speech, assembly, and expression. Activists and individuals advocating for Mongolian cultural rights have faced atrocities and surveillance from authorities. Mongolian people live a totally controlled life, under the brutal rule of Chinese communist party.

There have been many reports and concerns regarding human rights violations in Inner Mongolia. Many reports of gross human Rights violations are shown in pictures on this page.

Due to strict restrictions on independent media and freedom of information by occupying forces of Communist Party of China, information on specific incidents and the overall human rights situation in Inner Mongolia are limited. The Chinese government has consistently maintained tight control over the flow of information and has been known to suppress dissenting voices and limit public discussions on sensitive topics.

Inner Mongolia is ethnically, socially and culturally totally different than China. It is a rich region in natural resources and is being suppressed by Chinese authorities. Chinese dictatorial government is persistently trying to change distinct culture and heritage of Inner Mongolians & is looting and plundering its natural resources. Autonomy was promised by Chinese Communist Party in 1949 but never given. The people of Inner Mongolia are left with only one choice, total independence from China.

Dismemberment of China is necessary for occupied ethnicities of China. For the eternal peace and prosperity of occupied ethnicities of China in particular and region in general. Totally Independent States of Inner Mongolia, East Turkistan (Xingziang), Tibet, Manchuria, Hong Kong, And Macao will guarantee provision of Human Rights in the region.



The case of Mongolia



China using influencers to whitewash human rights abuses, report finds

Social media videos by people from the Uyghur community are part of a sophisticated propaganda campaign, thinktank says

Helen Davidson in Taipei

@heldavidson
Thu 20 Oct 2022 07:34 EDT



8 months old

The Chinese Communist party is using social media influencers from troubled regions like Xinjiang, Tibet and Inner Mongolia to whitewash human rights abuses through an increasingly sophisticated propaganda campaign, a report has claimed.

The report published on Thursday by the Australian Strategic Policy Institute (ASPI), described the videos by "frontier influencers" as a growing part of Beijing's "propaganda arsenal".

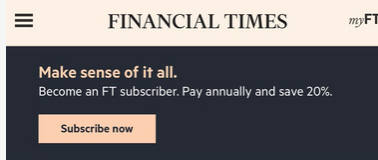
Thousands Held in Inner Mongolia As Crackdown on Language Protesters Continues

Many prominent figures are incommunicado, as the ruling Chinese Communist Party fires, detains, and 'retrains' anyone who disagrees with a new curriculum.

2020-10-20



Protesters hold banners and wave the Mongolian flag in Ulaanbaatar, capital of Mongolia, to oppose Chinese policies in Inner Mongolia, Oct. 1, 2020. AFP



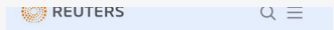
Chinese politics & policy + Add to myFT

Authorities quash Inner Mongolia protests

Manhunt and propaganda push end rallies on teaching in local language but anxieties persist



An image from a video taken last month shows parents gathering behind a police line outside a school in Tongliao, Inner Mongolia © AP



EMERGING MARKETS

Ethnic Mongolians in China protest removal of traditional language in schools

By Reuters Staff

BEIJING (Reuters) - Ethnic Mongolians in China's north have staged rare protests over changes to school curriculums that remove Mongolian language from core subjects, a show of defiance that has led to curfews in some areas, according to an advocacy group.



China's insecurity exposed after politicized prosecutions, suppression of activists in Mongolia

Beijing [China], May 31 (ANI): Protests over Beijing's language policy in Inner Mongolia have become commonplace in the capital city of Ulaanbaatar. Organizations like Voice of Southern Mongolia, Inner Mongolian People's Party, and Save the Mongolian Language are leading efforts to draw attention to the situation in Southern Mongolia, Voice Against Autocracy (VAA) reported. China's [...]

Protesters in Mongolia try to storm state palace

Thousands gathered to demand action over the economy and surging inflation amid a simmering corruption scandal.



People endured the extreme cold to gather at Sukhbaatar Square in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia [Byambasuren Byamba-Ochir/AFP]

6 Dec 2022

THE LAST HURRAH? POLITICAL PROTEST IN INNER MONGOLIA*

William R. Jankowiak

Over 6,000 Mongolian college students, on three separate occasions, poured into the streets of Huhhot, capital of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region (IMAR) of the People's Republic of China, in the autumn of 1981, shouting slogans, singing songs, petitioning the public and disrupting all manner of commerce and traffic. To many Huhhotians, it was another public demonstration of the lingering wounds of the Cultural Revolution, a period of social turbulence that the Chinese government now refers to as 'a national disaster'. The Mongols poignantly refer to the period as the Great Sorrow (*da ku*), for it was during this period that an extraordinary number of Mongols were arrested, imprisoned, tortured and killed. The repercussions of these acts continue to reverberate throughout much of the IMAR and have contributed to a generalized yet sharp sense of moral ambiguity, outrage and ethnic assertiveness.

* This article is based on field research conducted during various trips to northern China and the IMAR throughout much of the 1980s. During that time I was able to informally interview 186 Mongols. The information contained in this paper is derived from observation and conversations with Mongolian scholars, officials, and ordinary people. This research was supported, in part, by a grant from the National Science Foundation (C.S.C.P.R.C.), Sigma Xi, and the University of California Patent Fund. The author thanks the following scholars for commenting on a previous version of this article: Jim Bell, Munroe Edmonson, Barry Hewett, Don McMillen, Tom Paladino, Jonathan Unger and two anonymous reviewers.

THE AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL OF CHINESE AFFAIRS, ISSUE 19/20, 1988

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THE CASE OF KHALISTANI TERRORISM

After humiliating surrender of Pakistan Army in Dhaka, Bangladesh in 1971, where more than 93000 Pakistani soldiers became prisoners of war, Pakistan military establishment decided that we cannot win an open war with Pakistan, therefore, they started different proxy wars in India by hiring few vested interests Indians in Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab and other parts of India to wage a series of terrorism based proxy wars in India.

Pakistan has long aspired to dismember India through its Bleed India strategy. Even before the Indo-Pakistani War of 1971, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, then a member of the military regime of General Yahya Khan, stated, "Once the back of Indian forces is broken in the east, Pakistan should occupy the whole of Eastern India and make it a permanent part of East Pakistan.... Kashmir should be taken at any price, even the Sikh Punjab and turned into Khalistan."

The Sikh separatist leader Jagjit Singh Chohan claimed that during his talks with Pakistani prime minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto following the Indo-Pakistani War of 1971, Bhutto had proposed "all out help" to the Khalistan cause.

General Zia-ul Haq, who succeeded Bhutto as the Head of State, attempted to reverse the traditional antipathy between Sikhs and Muslims arising from the brutal mass murders of Sikhs in Pakistan's Punjab province during 1947 partition of British India, by restoring Sikh shrines in Pakistan and opening them for Sikh pilgrimage. The expatriate Sikhs from England and North America that visited these shrines were at the forefront of the calls by Pakistani establishment for Khalistan. During the pilgrims' stay in Pakistan, few Sikhs were exposed and groomed for Khalistani propaganda.

The ISI chief, General Abdul Rahman, opened a cell within ISI with the objective of supporting the "[Sikhs]...freedom struggle against India". Rahman's colleagues in ISI took pride in the fact that "the Sikhs were able to set the whole province on fire. They knew who to kill, where to plant a bomb and which office to target." General Hamid Gul argued that keeping Punjab destabilized was equivalent to the Pakistan Army having an extra division at no cost. Zia-ul Haq, on the other hand, consistently practised the art of plausible denial.

In 2006, an American court convicted Khalid Awan, a Muslim and Canadian of Pakistani descent, of "supporting terrorism" by providing money and financial services to the Khalistan Commando Force chief Paramjit Singh Panjwar in Pakistan. KCF members had carried out deadly attacks against Indian civilians causing thousands of deaths. Awan frequently travelled to Pakistan and was alleged by the U.S. officials with links to Sikh and Muslim extremists, as well as Pakistani intelligence.

In 2008, India's Intelligence Bureau indicated that Pakistan's Inter-Services Intelligence organisation was trying to revive Sikh militancy.

Sikhs constitute a minority religious group in India. According to the 2011 Census of India, Sikhs accounted for approximately 1.7% of the total population of the country. As of the 2011 Census of India, the state of Punjab had the highest percentage of Sikh population in India. In Punjab, Sikhs constituted approximately 57.7% of the state's population. It is worth noting that Punjab is considered the historic and cultural center of Sikhism. In Haryana, a neighboring state to Punjab, the Sikh population is smaller. According to the 2011 census, Sikhs accounted for around 4.9% of the total population of Haryana.

Sikhs have been concentrated in the Punjab region of South Asia. Before its conquest by the British, the region around Punjab had been ruled by the confederacy of Sikh Misls founded by Banda Singh Bahadur. The Misls ruled over the entire Punjab from 1733 to 1799, until their confederacy was unified into the Sikh Empire by Maharajah Ranjit Singh from 1799 to 1849.

At the end of the Second Anglo-Sikh War in 1849, the Sikh Empire dissolved into separate princely states and the British province of Punjab. In newly conquered regions, "religio-nationalist movements emerged in response to British "divide and rule" administrative policies, the perceived success of Christian missionaries converting Hindu, Sikhs and Muslims, and a general belief that the solution to the downfall among India's religious communities was a grassroots religious revival."

Sikh historian Harjot Singh Oberoi argues that, despite the historical linkages between Sikhs and Punjab, territory has never been a major element of Sikh self-definition. Historically, Sikhism has been pan-Indian, with the Guru Granth Sahib (the main scripture of Sikhism) drawing from works of saints in both North and South India, while several major seats in Sikhism (e.g. Nankana Sahib in Pakistan, Takht Sri Patna Sahib in Bihar, and Hazur Sahib in Maharashtra) are located outside of Punjab.

In 1982, the Akali Dal and Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale joined hands to launch the Dharam Yudh Morcha on a script drafted in Pakistan Army's General Headquarters, Rawalpindi.

Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale who was campaigning for a theocratic Sikh homeland increased terrorist activities in India in early eighties, with the help of Pakistan funded Khalistanis in Canada, the USA, the UK and Europe.

Widespread murders by followers of Bhindranwale occurred in 1980s' Punjab. Armed Khalistani militants of this period described themselves as kharku.

On its own, the year 1984 (from 1 January to 3 June) saw 775 violent incidents, resulting in 298 people killed and 525 injured. Though it was common knowledge that those responsible for such bombings and murders were taking shelter in gurdwaras, the INC Government of India declared that it could not enter these places of worship, for the fear of hurting Sikh sentiments. Even as detailed reports on the open shipping from Pakistan of Chinese origin arms-laden trucks were sent to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, the Government choose not to take action. Finally, following the murder of six Hindu bus passengers in October 1983, emergency rule was imposed in Punjab, which would continue for more than a decade.

Operation Blue Star was an Indian military operation ordered by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, between 1 and 8 June 1984, to remove militant religious leader Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale and his armed followers from the buildings of the Harmandir Sahib complex (aka the Golden Temple) in Amritsar, Punjab – the most sacred site in Sikhism.

In July 1983, Akali Dal President Harchand Singh Longowal had invited Bhindranwale to take up residence at the sacred temple complex, which the government would allege that Bhindranwale would later make into an armoury and headquarters for his armed uprising.

Since the inception of the Dharam Yudh Morcha to the violent events leading up to Operation Blue Star, Khalistani militants had directly killed 165 Hindus and Nirankaris, as well as 39 Sikhs opposed to Bhindranwale, while a total of 410 were killed and 1,180 injured as a result of Khalistani violence and riots.

As negotiations held with Bhindranwale and his supporters proved unsuccessful, Indira Gandhi ordered the Indian Army to launch Operation Blue Star. Along with the Army, the operation would involve Central Reserve Police Force, Border Security Force, and Punjab Police. Army units led by Lt. Gen. Kuldip Singh Brar (a Sikh), surrounded the temple complex on 3 June 1984. Just before the commencement of the operation, Lt. Gen. Brar addressed the soldiers

The action is not against the Sikhs or the Sikh religion; it is against terrorism. If there is anyone amongst them, who have strong religious sentiments or other reservations, and do not wish to take part in the operation he can opt out, and it will not be held against him.

—Lieutenant General Kuldip Singh Brar

However, none of the soldiers opted out, including many "Sikh officers, junior commissioned officers and other ranks." Using a public address system, the Army repeatedly demanded the militants to surrender, asking them to at least allow pilgrims to leave the temple premises before commencing battle.

The Army, equipped with tanks and heavy artillery, had grossly underestimated the firepower possessed by the militants, who attacked with anti-tank and machine-gun fire from the heavily fortified Akal Takht, and who possessed Pakistan supplied Chinese-made, rocket-propelled grenade launchers with armour-piercing capabilities. After a 24-hour shootout, the army finally wrested control of the temple complex.

Bhindranwale was killed in the operation, while many of his followers managed to escape. Army casualty figures counted 83 dead and 249 injured. According to the official estimate presented by the Indian Government, the event resulted in a combined total of 493 militant and civilian casualties, as well as the apprehension of 1592 individuals.

On the morning of 31 October 1984, Indira Gandhi was assassinated in New Delhi by her two personal security guards Satwant Singh and Beant Singh, both Sikhs, in retaliation for Operation Blue Star. The assassination triggered the violence and riots across North India.

The Indian Government pointed to the involvement of a "foreign hand," referring to Pakistan's abetting of the movement. Punjab noted to the Indian Government that militants were able to obtain sophisticated arms from Pakistan. As such, the Government believed that large illegal flows of arms were flowing through the borders of India, with Pakistan being responsible for trafficking arms. India claimed that Pakistan provided sanctuary, arms, money, and moral support to the militants.

Air India Flight 182 was an Air India flight operating on the Montréal-London-Delhi-Bombay route. On 23 June 1985, a Boeing 747 operating on the route was blown up by a bomb mid-air off the coast of Ireland. A total of 329 people aboard were killed, 268 Canadian citizens, 27 British citizens and 24 Indian citizens, including the flight crew. On the same day, an explosion due to a luggage bomb was linked to the terrorist operation and occurred at the Narita Airport in Tokyo, Japan, intended for Air India Flight 301, killing two baggage handlers. The entire event was inter-continental in scope, killing 331 people in total and affected five countries on different continents: Canada, the United Kingdom, India, Japan, and Ireland.

The main suspects in the bombing were members of a Sikh separatist group called the Babbar Khalsa. The Canadian Commission of Inquiry investigated reports, initially disclosed in the Indian investigative news magazine Tehelka, that a hitherto unnamed person, Lakhbir Singh Rode, had masterminded the explosions. However, in conclusion two separate Canadian inquiries officially determined that the mastermind behind the terrorist operation was in fact the Canadian, Talwinder Singh Parmar.

In early 2018, some militant groups were arrested by police in Punjab, India. Former Chief Minister of Punjab Amarinder Singh claimed that the recent extremism is backed by Pakistan's Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) and "Khalistani sympathisers" in Canada, Italy, and the UK.

Present-day activities by Khalistani militants include the Tarn Taran blast, in which a police crackdown arrested 4 terrorists, one of whom revealed they were ordered by Pakistan funded terrorist outfit Sikh for Justice to kill multiple Dera leaders in India. Another Pakistan sponsored terrorist organisation, Dal Khalsa are also active outside India, supported by a section of the Pakistan backed Khalistanis. As of 25 December, there also have been inputs by multiple agencies about a possible attack in Punjab by Babbar Khalsa and Khalistan Zindabad Force, who are in contact with their Pakistani handlers and are trying to smuggle arms across the border.

Few of Pakistan nurtured Sikhs outside India are supporting the movement by means of financial support, propaganda and political lobbying in the countries they reside and taking a prominent role in driving the movement. They use gurudwaras, among other available establishments as such, to disperse financial and diplomatic aid to the movement in Punjab and modern communication modes such as the internet and social media to rally support for it.

Harmeet Singh, the chief of Khalistan Liberation Force, was murdered at Dera Chahal Gurdwara, near Lahore in Pakistan on 27 January 2020. Harmeet had masterminded the 2016–2017 targeted killings in Punjab as well as many other terror attacks. Harmeet was killed over a financial dispute with his masters in Pakistan. Harmeet's parents requested his body so they could perform the final rites, but Pakistan didn't comply. No FIR was registered by police in Lahore over Harmeet's murder. Harmeet was cremated with only a few attending the cremation. He would be succeeded by Avtar Singh Khanda. On 15 June 2023, Avtar Singh Khanda, the leader of Khalistan Liberation Force, died. He was a close associate of Amritpal and played a role in pulling down the Indian flag in the embassy at London. According to most reports Khanda died of blood cancer, or similar problems.

In August 2022, Amritpal Singh, a Dubai based playboy, came to prominence after being appointed as the head of Waris Punjab De. Amritpal had deep connections to Pakistan's notorious ISI, the mother of all terrorist organisations. He subsequently embarked on a campaign and numerous preaching tours advocating for the creation of Khalistan and for Sikhs to receive baptism, imbibe religious austerities, and promoted violence. He glorified the use of violence and weapons during public events. In March 2023, Indian authorities initiated a crackdown on Waris Punjab De, alleging the organization's involvement in attempted murder, attacks on police personnel, and spreading disharmony in Punjab. He was eventually arrested on 23 April after absconding and being on the run for 35 days.

Numerous protests, by Pakistan patronised Khalistanis in west, occurred in the aftermath of Singh's arrest. Most transpired with violent incident, numerous violent attacks were reported in various locations. A mob of protesters attacked the Indian consulate in San Francisco, another mob attacked the Indian High Commission office in London and attempted to pull down the Indian flag off the pole, broke windows and inflicted minor injuries on security staff. The NIA has claimed that a group of protestors in San Francisco were exhorted to kill all representatives of the Indian government. Further, two people poured flammable material in the entrance of the consulate and attempted to set the building on fire. In Canada, Sikh groups attacked and threw two grenades in the Indian High Commission Building in Ottawa. In Washington, Khalistani supporters verbally intimidated and physically assaulted an Indian journalist covering the protests. In Surrey, another journalist was allegedly assaulted and harassed by Khalistani supporters. The Indian Ambassador to the US, Taranjit Singh Sandhu, was threatened with assassination by Khalistanis. On 2 July, Khalistani supporters set the Indian consulate in San Francisco on fire. The arson attempt was promptly suppressed by the San Francisco Department, resulting in limited damage to the building and no injuries to the staffers present. The incident was condemned by State Department spokesman, Matthew Miller. A video of the incident was released on Twitter by Khalistani supporters, suggesting the attack was retaliation for the recent death of Hardeep Singh Nijjar, chief of the Canada based Khalistan Tiger Force. Nijjar's death sparked rallies among sections of the Sikh diaspora, posters promoting these events baselessly stated Indian diplomats played a role in the death. The posters were condemned by Canadian Foreign Affairs Minister, Melanie Joly, who assured the safety of Indian diplomats and buildings.

Creation and promotion of terrorist organisation is worst form of Human Rights violations. Pakistan is mother of numerous global terrorist organisation like Al Qaeda, Lashkare Tayaba, Lashkare Jhangwi, TTP, TLP, Hizbul Tehreer, Jaishe Mohammed and many many more beside above mentioned Khalistani groups.





To build a 5 star hotel, mosque was destroyed in Xingziang province of China. Researchers say authorities demolished or damaged around 16,000 mosques and more than half of Xinjiang's other religious sites in recent years.



Risking Revival of Unrest, Iran Rulers Tighten Curbs on Dissent. An Iranian police force stands on a street during the revival of morality police in Tehran, Iran.



Dictatorial Myanmar regime continue gross violation of human rights. Freedom of speech do not exist in Myanmar.



Both male & female Teachers face police brutalities and arrests in Hajeera, Pakistan occupied Kashmir for demanding fundamental human rights and basic civic facilities.

ANI @ANI

Arif Aajakia, a Pakistani human rights activist, in Geneva: Pakistan's foreign policy has a cornerstone of terrorism & cross-border terrorism. You cannot have peace neither in Afghanistan nor in India until you contain Pakistan and stop their cross-border terrorism activities.



14:01 · 09/03/2020 · Twitter Web App

DEKHLA Source : Tribune.com.Pk

Pakistan 🇵🇰 ranked 4th Worst in Gender Parity

638 likes

dekhlotv Latest : Pakistan 🇵🇰 has been Ranked among the #Worst 🚩 4 countries in the world in Gender parity with only Iraq 🇮🇶, Yemen 🇲🇵 and Afghanistan 🇦🇫 faring worse as the country Slipped to 153rd out of the 156 countries assessed in a #Report Published by the World Economic Forum (WEF) on Wednesday, saying that the Gender Gap in the country has widened by 0.7% Points to 55.6%.

TIMES NOW



India 'Extremely Responsible Power', Allows Dissent, Upholds Human Rights: NSA Ajit Doval