
Victims' Version

A Citizens' Report
on the violence
committed primarily
against the Muslims
in Seelampur
Delhi on 11 Dec '92

A.B.V.A.

NEW DELHI
March 1993



VICTIMS' VERSION

**A Citizens' report on
The violence committed primarily
against the muslims
in Seelampur,
Delhi on 11 Dec'92**

**AIDS BHEDBHAV VIRODHI ANDOLAN
NEW DELHI**

Victims' Version

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Victims' Version

DEDICATION

On 11-12 -92 afternoon, 14 year old Naushad of Janta Mazdoor Colony, Seelampur, had climbed on to the terrace of his house to see for himself the fire which had engulfed the area. He was hit by a bullet which pierced his left thigh and left him bleeding. Around the same time 20 year old Raghubir had climbed to the terrace of his house and was watching a tear gas shell which had been thrown in the adjacent house. His attention was drawn to the cries from the nearby Khajoor wali Masjid. As he looked towards that side, a bullet hit him on the chest and left arm. He was brought down and placed on a Charpoy. He was bleeding profusely. Meanwhile, Naushad's father had brought his injured son to the "Gali" near Raghubir's house. Moments later, Raghubir's courageous mother risked out to inform the policemen at the Jaffrabad Pulia about the two injured persons. Eventually both were transported to the G.T.B. hospital in an ambulance. At the hospital gate a limping Naushad supported a bleeding Raghubir with his own shoulder as they walked into the casualty department.

This Report is dedicated to the spirit of universal brotherhood demonstrated by Naushad, Raghubir and their families.

CONTENTS

1. About this Report	1
2. Affected Area	2
3. Case Histories	6
4. Chronology of events and reaction of the administration	52
5. Charter of demands	57

ABOUT THIS REPORT

This report has been prepared by volunteers working at the Voluntary Medical Centre located in a victim's house (partially damaged during the violence) at Janta Mazdoor Colony, Seelampur, Delhi. The attempt is to present the victims' version - as far as possible in their own words - about the violence let loose on 11.12.92, and directed primarily against the Muslim community. It is necessary to provide space to the "voice of the people of the affected area" as the media (both print and electronic) has by and large carried only the establishment version during those crucial days. Case histories form the bulk of this Report. The reaction of the Administration has been outlined after detailing the case histories.

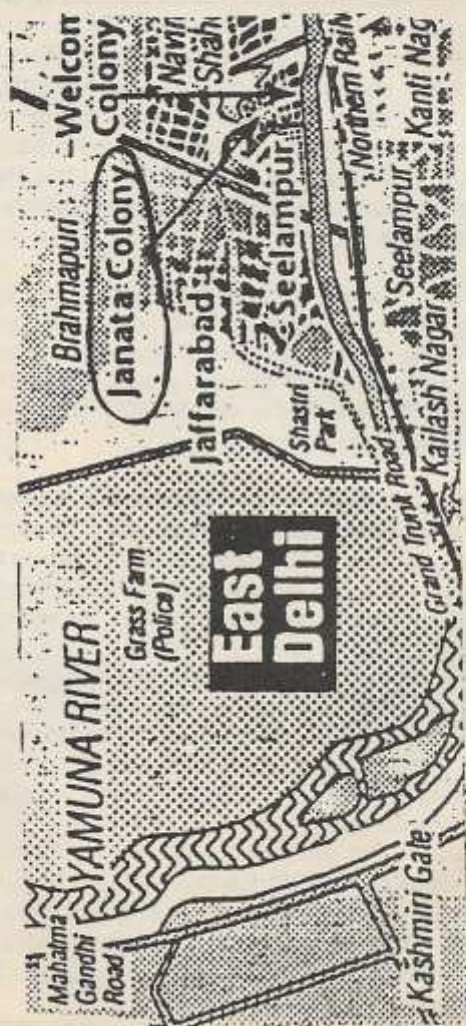
As per official records all those killed were from the Muslim community. Almost all of the injured (with 1 or 2 exceptions) belonged to this minority community. Again this community bore the brunt of destruction of houses, shops, places of worship. Ironically, most of the people arrested after the violence were from the muslim community.

The Voluntary Medical Centre (VMC) started functioning w.e.f. 17.12.92, since curfew passes were denied to us earlier despite our best efforts. The VMC functioned from morning to evening daily throughout Dec'92; thrice a week in Jan'93; twice a week in February'93 and once a week in March'93. The work continues.

A total of 3,500 people were examined and treated. These included victims of violence as also others who presented themselves for medical ailments. Those bed-ridden were attended to at their houses. Medicines were provided by collections raised by ANKUR, ISI, Sadbhav Mission, VHA, Lok Kalyan Samiti and concerned citizens.

Volunteers from ANKUR, ISI, Sadbhav Mission, Delhi University, J.N.U., ABVA, Allaripu, PRIA amongst others provided assistance at the VMC. The VMC was daily run on an average by 8 volunteers including two doctors - a Gynecologist and an Orthopedic Surgeon.

The Affected Area



Victims' Version

2.

(Courtesy H. T.)

Janta Mazdoor Colony is inhabited mostly by minority community (Muslim) people; not more than 300 families of the majority community live here. It comprises of both jhuggis and pucca houses.

Welcome Colony

From a population of just 20,000 in 1963 - the first bunch of 200 plots of 25 Sq. Yds. each were distributed free of cost to the resettled jhuggi-dwellers - the estimated population of the colony has now crossed 2 lakhs. The Welcome was one of the 44 resettlement colonies handed over to MCD in June 1988, barely 10 days before the breakout of the cholera epidemic that rocked that part of Delhi.

Welcome Colony comprises of resettlers from Matka Pir area.

Seelampur is home to Muslim migrants from villages in Western U.P.

Seelampur, Welcome Colony, Chauhan Bazaar, Jaffrabad and the nearby resettlement colonies were carved out a little before or soon after the Emergency period. The residents are still struggling for a decent life-style. All of them are workers - petty salesmen, fruit and vegetable vendors, small time scrap dealers and raddi wallahs.

The living conditions are appalling - no roads, bad sanitation, houses placed wall-to-wall against each other, narrow winding lanes.

(EXTRACTS FROM THE 'PIONEER')



Case Histories

The following case- histories are but a sample of the hundreds we encountered. Informed consent of the victims has been taken and their identity is not being disclosed. The basis of the case histories is -

- Personal accounts
- Reports lodged with the police
- Discharge Summary papers of Medico-legal cases (MLCs) from G.T.B. Hospital
- Post-mortem Reports
- Death Certificates
- Medical details recorded at the Voluntary Medical Centre
- Other relevant records.

Victims were examined for physical injuries; a systemic examination was under-taken. Signs and symptoms of psychological stress were documented. Appropriate treatment was provided.

The case histories detail the loot, arson, injury, and stabbing. It needs to be emphasised that, as the mob aided by the police hurled petrol bombs at the Janta Mazdoor Colony, where the population is largely Muslim and where the jhuggis belonging to the majority community are next to those of muslims, the leaping flames, engulfed the jhuggis without making any distinction between the community identity of the residents.

Case History-1



Victim with Bullet Injury over Chest and Arm

Post-Operative Scar on the Back

Victims' Version 8.

"Kill, Kill the Muslims"

Victim "I" aged 35 years S/o "F" R/o Kabootar Market, Welcome, Seelampur complained to the Police Commissioner in writing :

" On 11.12.92 around 11 A.M. a mob comprising of Hindu rioters invaded our locality. Out of fear my children left the house and ran away. Myself and my tenant stayed back.

I was standing on the verandah of my house (first floor). The mob was stoning and shouting loudly: " Maro, Maro IN MUSALMANO KO, AAJ KOI NAI BACHEGA" - Kill, Kill the Muslims, none of them will survive. At that very moment I saw the police coming in our direction and felt re-assured. However the police fired at me. The bullet pierced my arm and entered the chest. I fell down. The policemen banged our door. My tenant "Y" opened the door. The police dragged me down. Meanwhile I became unconscious. On regaining consciousness I found myself at the G.T.B. hospital. Around that time Welcome colony was under curfew. My children returned home after the curfew was relaxed. They found the doors open and the house ransacked. Ten 'Tolas' of gold and Rs.20,000 in cash were found missing.

I humbly appeal for getting my FIR registered and also for legal and material help."

Sd./- "I" s/o "F"

Victim was admitted to G.T.B. hospital on 11.12.92 vide MLC No. 4882/92 and stayed there for three weeks. He was diagnosed as gun-shot injury at chest and left arm with fracture left (arm) humerus. Under General Anaesthesia life-saving surgery (Left THORACOTOMY with repair of lacerated left lung) was under taken.

Nature of Injury GRIEVOUS

Victim is being followed up for treatment at the Voluntary Medical Centre.

Case History-2



Victim with Fracture Right Arm Bone (Humerus)
in Plaster

No Mercy Even to Physically Handicapped Persons

Victim "AW" aged 35 years S/o "S.K." and resident of Welcome, Seelampur III, Delhi complained to the authorities:

"I am a helper and servant of Mustafa Masjid, Welcome Seelampur. I am handicapped. On 11.12.92 it was a Friday. At about 7.30 A.M that day the police positioned itself outside the said Masjid. There were persons present inside the mosque who were offering Namaz. Around 8.00 A.M when they tried to go to their respective houses, the police did not allow them to leave the mosque. However, some of the persons managed to escape from the mosque by jumping from the walls of the mosque to the roof of the neighbouring houses. But few of the persons remained inside the mosque. At about 9.30 A.M, a strong mob including Chawla alias Billa who deals in Cement business, Dhani, Puran, Champa*, Lakhan*, Hira, Mango Ram S/o Rang Lal, Bhola, Raj Kumar, Lala Chaturbhuj*, Satya (Proprietor of Satya materials), O.P. Verma and a number of other persons gathered around the mosque. The S.H.O, Police Station Welcome, Mr. Dahiya instigated the above referred persons and others gathered to "pull the Mullahs by their beards from the masjid, demolish the masjid and kill all the Muslims". After the said instigation the Hindu mob including the above referred persons entered the mosque and burned down the Holy Quran, the holy book of Ahadis and other valuable materials of the mosque.

The said Chawla alias Billa assaulted me with an iron rod. I fell unconscious and I could not recollect as to who thereafter, had assaulted me. When I regained consciousness I found myself in G.T.B hospital. I was not in a position to move about a single step on account of these injuries caused to me. I was discharged from G.T.B hospital after three days without proper and legal proceedings against the culprits being initiated.

Kindly investigate the incident referred to above. Severest action should be taken against the persons mentioned above and others who are responsible for attempt to murder, loot, arson, desecration of mosque, Holy Quran etc. I shall be obliged".

sd/- "A.W. S/o "S.K".

Victim was recovered from a 'nala' and taken by the police on 11.12.92 to the G.T.B hospital Shahdara, Delhi where he was admitted under the name of Mirza since 'he sported a Muslim beard'. His real name is A.W. By getting him admitted under a wrong name, the police has effectively ensured that the Victim's claim (Compensation for injuries sustained) is kept pending by the authorities. Even the govt doctors failed to cross-check his name.

Injuries

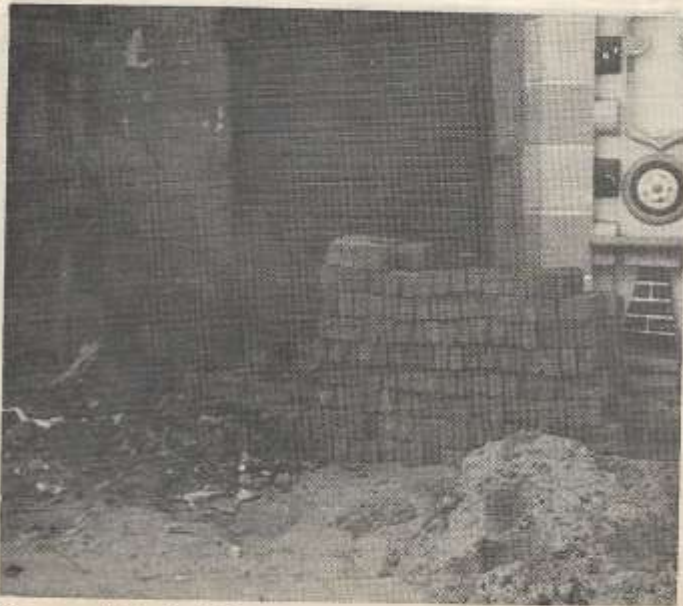
As per the victim's MLC (Medical Legal Case) No. 4935/92, the injuries sustained are :

* BJP/Cong. I activists; criminals. X an active RSS member

- Lacerated wound at Right elbow joint
- Lacerated wound at the right side of the fore-head
- Lacerated wound on right leg
- Lacerated wound on left side of (face) maxillary process
- Fracture of right (arm) humerus

Nature of injury : Grievous

Victim is being followed up for treatment at the Voluntary Medical Centre.



Damaged Mustafa Masjid, Adjacent Shops burnt

Case History-3



Victim with Bullet Injury over Left Thigh^{lv}

Shot While Extinguishing Fire at Neighbour's House

Victim 'N' aged 14 years S/o 'M' R/o Janta Mazdoor Colony,
Welcome, Seelampur :

" On 11.12.92 around 12.30 P.M I saw that rioters had set ablaze our neighbour's house. We were four of us-Anwar, Abid, a third person who was killed and myself. We were trying to extinguish the flames. The police was firing. It never occurred to us that the police would fire upon us. But the police fired at us. Anwar, Abid and myself received bullet injuries and the fourth person died. The bullet hit my left thigh. Upon this I fell down, but was fully conscious. People who had collected downstairs, became aware of our plight. Immediately my father carried me to the 'gali' near Raghubir's house.

Raghubir had also been fired upon. Later, Raghubir's mother went to the policemen stationed at Jaffrabad Puliya and pleading with them for help she informed them about the incident. Around 1 P.M the policemen reached Raghubir's house. Both Raghubir and myself were taken to G.T.B hospital in a van. My father and Raghubir's mother accompanied us. Both of us had bled a lot by the time we reached the hospital. I was conscious till that time. I carried Raghubir, supporting him on my shoulder, to the Casualty department. Both of us were admitted. Our wounds were dressed. The doctor enquired about the incident and we gave the full details. I was X-rayed the next day. The police recorded our statement. I stayed in the hospital for 24 days."

Victim came for follow-up treatment at the Voluntary Medical Centre and was diagnosed as : Bullet Injury on left thigh sustained on 11.12.92. Victim had been admitted at G.T.B

hospital vide MLC No. 4885/92. Apart from an emergency surgical procedure, he underwent a second operation before being discharged.

A Crucial Question !

As a matter of fact there was no curfew imposed in the area during the time the incident of firing took place. There was No shoot-at-sight order that had been declared in the area. Under which provision of the law then, were innocent people involved in extinguishing the fire, fired upon?

Case History-4



Victims' Version

Victim with Bandaged wound over Fore-head
14 sustained during Stone-Pelting.

Salam Valekam !

Victim 'N' aged 9 years daughter of 'M.A' R/o Janta Mazdoor Colony, Welcome, Seelampur. Her house is situated near the Khajoor Masjid.

" On the afternoon of 11.12.92 at about 11 A.M my Ammi (Mother) asked me to get some water. There is neither a tap nor hand pump in our house. I took a bucket and was walking towards the (Municipality) tap near the open space at the end of the 'gali'. There was lot of commotion. I heard cries of 'RUN, KILL'. A fight was going on. Sultan Chacha's (Uncle) house was on fire. People were throwing 'balls' at our colony. I saw these balls turning into fire. People were throwing stones at the Muslims. Stones were being hurled from the direction of Chaudhary's * house. Police were firing upon and catching Muslims. Those who were throwing stones were wearing iron caps on their heads.

I left the bucket and ran back home. I told Ammi whatever I had seen. However Ammi sent me back to get the water as it was needed for the kitchen. As I went out, a sharp edged stone hit me on my fore-head. I fell down. There were cries for help. Ammi carried me back home. I do not remember what happened after that.

Now I am very frightened. All of them were 'bad' people. I get frightened when there is some noise in our locality in the night. I fear that all this may happen again."

Victim was one of the first persons to attend the Voluntary Medical Centre. She was treated for the lacerated wound over the right side of her forehead. Her mother informed us

* a wealthy milkman and BJP supporter.

that because of the fear psychosis her daughter could not be taken to the govt. hospital on 11-12-92. Victim responded well to treatment. She became friendly to all the volunteers at the VMC. Often she would prepare tea at home and bring it for the volunteers at the centre. On the SHAB-E-BARAT day, she treated the volunteers with sweets. An ever-smiling child she was full of affection and love. As volunteers would troop out of the centre in the evening to go to their respective houses, she would greet them with the words SALAM VALEKAM - 'I pray to God for your security'. And most of the volunteers were non-Muslims.

Case History-5



Medical Negligence Cost Victim a Limb Leaving Him Disabled for Life

Victim 'N' alias 'B' aged 18 years S/o 'B' Kabootar Market, Seelampur:

"On the afternoon of 11-12-92 after purchasing a few things from the market and handing these over to my Ammi (mother), I climbed to the terrace of my house to have my meals there.

My neighbour Rajesh and my brother-in-law were also present there. We saw that the Janta Mazdoor colony was on fire from all four sides. We could clearly see the flames and smoke. There was loud noise in our gali(street). Some persons not known to us were indulging in stone throwing. Some people in police uniform in collusion with policemen were firing bullets. Police was also throwing tear-gas shells at us. A few persons arrived in a Maruti car. Armed with guns, they spread in different directions. Just then a police bullet hit me. It appeared to come from the direction of the 3rd floor of my neighbour's house. At once I fell down. Rajesh's father and my brother-in-law carried me to the gali in front of our house. Raising loud cries, my mother and two sisters approached the nearby policemen and informing them about the incident appealed to them to take me to the hospital. But the policemen refused. After some time a Sikh policeman carrying a wireless instrument, alongwith his companions happened to pass through the gali. My

mother urged them for help and invoking the name of WAHE-GURU she fell at the Sikh police man's feet. He agreed to help. I was carried in a rickshaw to the market near Kali Mandir. I was lying on the rickshaw and recognised Islamuddin, soaked in blood, lying in a nearby rickshaw. He had also been shot. While I was transferred on to the ambulance, Islamuddin was not. When my brother-in-law requested the police to take Islamuddin also to the hospital, the policeman angrily asked 'TERA KYA LAGTA HA' viz. if Islamuddin was related to us. On being told that we were neighbours, Islamuddin was reluctantly carried to the G.T.B. hospital.

Both my brother-in-law accompanied us in the ambulance. I lost my consciousness after I was shifted to a trolley at the hospital. Upon gaining consciousness I found my arm rigid and in excruciating pain. Medical treatment had started. Four days later the doctors informed me that gangrene had set in my left arm and that it would have to be amputated as it could not be saved. Informing me that my parents have been consulted, they got my thumb-impression affixed on a form. On 15-12-92 my left arm was amputated a few inches above the elbow. I was discharged on 31-12-92."

Injuries :- As per G.T.B. hospital record vide MLC No. 4883 (1) Gun-shot injury left elbow with three fractures - lower end of humerus and upper ends of radius and ulna, sustained on 11-12-92. Had proper care and medical treatment been given, victim's left arm could have been saved. It is fair to say that medical negligence did take place. This is further substantiated by the fact that victim had also sustained fracture of right fore-arm (radius). This fracture is clearly seen on an X-ray taken at the G.T.B

hospital. Though victim was in hospital for three weeks, the right fore-arm fracture remained untreated! This is criminal negligence indeed. Ironically this fracture has not been mentioned in the Discharge Summary paper. It is about time that govt. hospitals be covered under the Consumer Protection Act so that negligent doctors can be taken to task. The question- whether govt. hospitals are geared up to attend to mass casualties - should also be debated upon and concrete, positive steps taken accordingly.

Victim attended the voluntary medical centre for follow-up treatment. He is in agony as being a left-handed person he considers himself useless after losing his left arm. He has been rendered permanently physically disabled.

The rioters, the police and the doctors have all contributed to his plight.

MANDARA NURSING HOME
DISCHARGE SLIP

File No. D/A 1-1-93 D.D. 18-1-93

Name: _____ Age: _____ Sex: _____ Ward: _____

Diagnosis: Acute Myocardial Infarction Result: 100%

TIGHE & CO
 100 N. 3rd St.
 St. Louis, Mo.
 Signature

[illegible]

Killing of an Unborn Child

Victim "P" 35 years old W/o Mohd. M.A. R/o Janta Mazdoor Colony, Seelampur.

Last child birth on 1-1-93, full-term still birth female baby, 3Kg. in weight.

"I was carrying a pregnancy of about 8 months, when on 11-12-92, our house was attacked. During the violence, I had to run for my life. To escape we had to go through an opening created in the wall in the rear of the house. It was a small opening and I had to squeeze through it. My abdomen was bruised. Following this I had pain in the abdomen but I could not go to any hospital because of the curfew. No govt. medical facilities were provided to the victims, locally.

On the 16th of December'92, there was a lot of slogan shouting - 'HAR, HAR MAHADEV' from the nearby 'Basti'. We panicked and ran to take shelter at the Khajoor Masjid. I stumbled and fell. Since then I had been feeling tense and restless, I also had a nagging pain in the abdomen. On the 31st of December'92 I was feeling very restless and I could not feel the baby move in my womb. I was very worried but could not go to the hospital. Our own house was burnt on 11-12-92 itself and we were staying at a neighbour's house. There was a lot of fear and I thought that I would not bother the people any more by going to the hospital.

At 3.30 A.M. I started bleeding per vaginum. I decided to go to the hospital but the police would not let us because of

the curfew (night-curfew imposition lasted the whole of Dec.'92). All pleas to the police fell on deaf ears and they said that I was probably pretending. Finally at 7.30 A.M. when the curfew was lifted, my husband borrowed some money and we went to a nearby nursing home.

After that I do not remember anything but they say that I lost a lot of blood. An urgent Caesarian operation was done. My condition was very bad and seven bottles of blood had to be given before I regained consciousness. I did not see the baby but they say that it was an otherwise healthy well-formed baby girl weighing 3 Kg. Now I am running high fever. I feel very weak and am unable to do any work at home. I feel very bad because I am not only not working at home to look after my other children, I have become a burden on them.

We have lost everything when our house was burnt and now we are in debt because of thousands of rupees spent on my treatment. I am still not alright and I do not know how I will be able to get any further treatment".

"P" had a Caesarian operation because of torrential bleeding per vaginum. At surgery it was diagnosed to be a case of 'Accidental Hemorrhage' and huge clots (about 600 Gms.) were removed from behind the placenta. This was caused by separation of the placenta from the wall of the uterus and thus causing bleeding and death of the baby. This is called Accidental Haemorrhage which may have been caused by either the trauma caused directly or mental stress. In any case it could have been prevented if she had got adequate ante-natal care. This was not possible

because of the curfew.

Following surgery she was extremely anaemic and also developed sepsis. This further worsened her condition. Even now she is very pale and weak. It will be weeks - probably months - before she is able to resume her normal life, and is still not out of danger.

"P's" is being followed up for treatment at the Voluntary Medical Centre.

Nature of Injury to mother : **Dangerous**

"P"; physical condition was critical at times. On 1-1-93 she had delivered a dead child. Why does this death not merit inclusion in the list (or number) of deaths doled out by the Administration and even in the Reports prepared by Human Rights Groups? Why should the State - which engineered violence (though its armed apparatus), then failed to provide medical facilities, ensured (through curfew imposition) that the victim was prevented from going to a hospital - not be made to pay compensation in lieu of the dead child as also for endangering the life of "P"?

Should not one re-define 'injury' and 'death' in such situations?

Case History-7



Brute Force - No Accountability

Police Forced us to shout 'Jai shri Ram'

Victim "Q.K." aged 30 years S/o "M.A." R/o Welcome,
Seelampur :

"I was detained by the police at about 11 A.M. on 11-12-92 and taken to Welcome Police Station. I saw that a large number of people had already been brought there and more were brought later. Mostly the detainees were Muslims. Policemen would shout orders at us and force us to chant 'JAI SHRI RAM' much against our will. We were subjected to torture and humiliation. A policeman mercilessly hit me with lathis for no reason. I was not taken to any govt. hospital but was let off from the thana in an injured state on the night of 12-12-92. I have submitted a complaint to the higher authorities against our illegal detention, torture and humiliation".

Victim reported for treatment at the VMC and was diagnosed as suffering from 'Blunt Injury' right hand, right elbow, right leg, sustained with lathi blows. Victim mentioned that in response to his complaint, a govt. official visited him at his residence to enquire about the incident.

Case History-8



X- Ray of Victim with Multiple Fractures in the Left Hand.

Firing by Police Rioter Combine

Victim "A.A." 28 Years old S/o "N" R/o Janta Mazdoor Colony, Seelampur :

On 11-12-92 at around 11 A.M. there were loud cries and lots of noise. I came out of my jhuggi to enquire about the cause of this commotion. Neighbours informed me that some rioters aided by police were setting the jhuggis on fire and indulging in loot. At that very moment a young boy Mehboob who had been fired upon - came gasping to Khajoor Masjid, where people suggested that he be taken to hospital immediately. I saw that in a park near this Masjid, the rioters and police were openly throwing petrol bombs and firing bullets. People were screaming and running out of their jhuggis. The jhuggis were burning. At about 11.30 A.M., I along with my children left my jhuggi and started fleeing for safety. My children were running ahead of me. At that time 3-4 rioters caught hold of me and dragged me to a nearby 'nallah' (drain). A number of other armed rioters were standing near the nallah. There-upon I was beaten mercilessly with the weapons they were carrying. I became unconscious. On regaining partial consciousness I found myself in the nallah. When some people were removing me from the drain I could see them only with one eye; vision in the other eye was blurred. But I did not know if I had my head intact or not. My hands and feet were numb. I do not know who pulled me out of the drain. Later I found myself in a hospital. When I was fully conscious I saw people standing around my bed. I recognised them to be from my mohalla. Later I learnt that many

people from our colony were admitted there. I had large bandages tied on my fore-head and head. Though I could recognise people, the latter could not recognise me. My scalp wounds had been stitched; my whole body was aching badly. My left hand had been plastered. I was discharged from the hospital on 26-12-92".

Injuries as per G.T.B Hospital record vide MLC No. 4894

-3 lacerated wounds over the scalp

-1 lacerated wound over the face

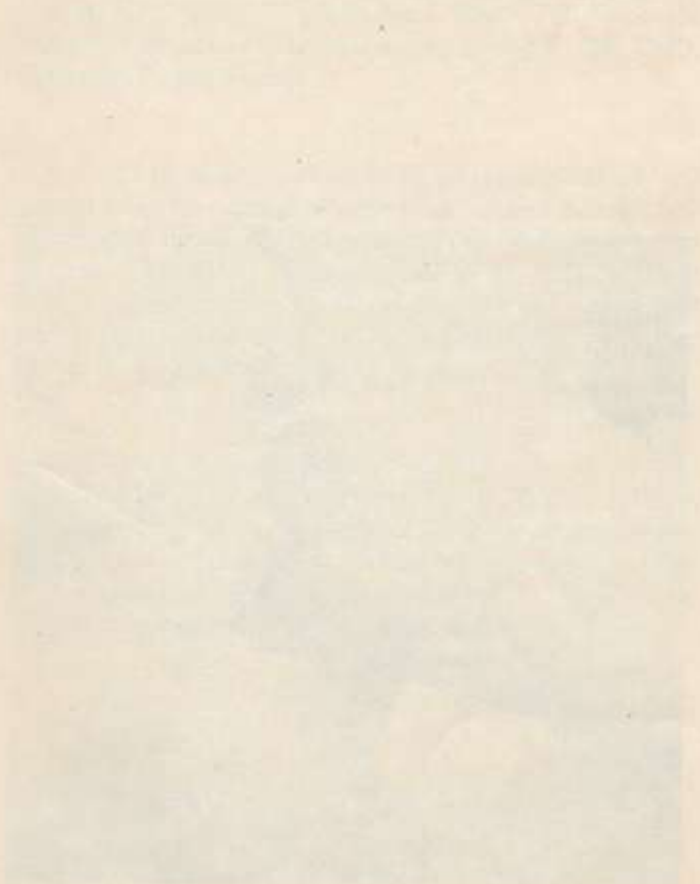
-3 fractures (2nd.,3rd., and 4th metacarpal bones) of left hand

-blunt injury over spine

Nature of Injury - GRIEVOUS

Victim attended the Voluntary Medical Centre for follow-up treatment.

Case History



Case History-9



Right Thigh Bullet Injury

Loot, Arson and Firing

Victim "N.K." aged 17 years S/o I. Khan, R/o Kabootar Market, Seelampur Complained in writing to the SHO, Welcome Police Station :

"On 11-12-92 afternoon I was sitting on the terrace of my house when the rioters attacked our house. Scared, my parents left the house and ran away. I was left alone on the terrace. The rioters ran-sacked our house. Two-three of them climbed on to the terrace and fired at me. One bullet hit my thigh above the knee. There-after I fell down and became unconscious. I was treated at G.T.B. Hospital".

Victim was admitted to G.T.B. Hospital on 11-12-92 vide MLC NO. 4908/92 with the diagnosis of "Bullet Injury on right thigh" sustained on 11-12-92. Apart for an emergency operation, a second operation was under-taken during his three-week stay in the hospital. Victim is being followed-up for treatment at the Voluntary Medical Centre.

Case History-10

विधि विज्ञान विभाग
DEPARTMENT OF FORENSIC MEDICINE

पु. वि. पु. वि. पु. वि. पु. वि. पु. वि.
U.C.M.S. & G.T.B. HOSPITAL

समस्त विधि-110092
SHAHNARA, DELHI-110095

एक मृतक विधि नं.

POST MORTEM REPORT NO.

465/92

मृतक के शरीर का वजन

Date & Time of receiving dead body

मृतक का नाम और मृतक के शरीर का वजन

Date & Time of receiving injured person

मृतक का नाम और शरीर का वजन

Date & Time of sending autopsy

मृतक के शरीर का वजन

Date & Time of sending autopsy

मृतक का नाम और शरीर का वजन

Date & Time of receiving dead body

मृतक का नाम और शरीर का वजन

Date & Time of receiving injured person

मृतक का नाम

Name of deceased

मृतक का नाम

Father's / Husband's Name

मृतक का नाम

Height

मृतक का नाम और शरीर का वजन

Date & Time of receiving dead body

Date & Time of receiving injured person

मृतक का नाम

Name of deceased

मृतक का नाम

Name of deceased

मृतक का नाम

Weight

मृतक का नाम और शरीर का वजन

Date & Time of receiving dead body

Date & Time of receiving injured person

मृतक का नाम

Name of deceased

मृतक का नाम

Name of deceased

Victims' Version

32

Post Mortem Report

Burnt to Death

As per records of Department of Forensic Medicine, U.C.M.S. and G.T.B. Hospital, Shahdara, Delhi:

VICTIM Mohd. "I" 35 years old S/o "S.A" R/o Janta Mazdoor Colony, Welcome, Delhi.

"POST-MORTEM REPORT NO. 465/92

Alleged history of being involved in arson during the riots on 11-12-92 and was brought to G.T.B. Hospital as brought dead.

Date and Time of receiving dead body :16-12-92 at 3.15 P.M.

Date and Time of receiving Inquest Papers :16-12-92 at 3.15 P.M.

Date and Time of starting autopsy : 16-12-92 at 3.20 P.M.

Date and Time of Concluding autopsy : 16-12-92 at 4.00 P.M.

Height 165 Cms.

Weight 47 Kg.

Ante-mortem Injuries:

Burn injuries present on

1. Face, head
2. Front and back of chest
3. Front and back of abdomen
4. Both the upper limbs with heat ruptures on the right upper arm exposing the under-lying muscles and bones. Heat ruptures also present on both the hands exposing the under-lying bones of fingers.
5. Genitalia
6. Both the legs upto the ankle joint with sparing of both the feet.

Total body surface involved being 98%

Time since death : About 4 days

Cause of Death : Shock as a result of deep to superficial ante-mortem burns likely to be produced by flame-burns".

Case History-11

पु. नं. ४०-१०५
G.T.B.-104

विधि विज्ञान विभाग
DEPARTMENT OF FORENSIC MEDICINE

पु. नं. ४०-१०५ पु. नं. ४०-१०५
U.C.M.S. & G.T.B. HOSPITAL

समस्या स्थान-110005
SHAHADARA, DELHI-110005

दर पीएम रिपोर्ट नं.

POST MORTEM REPORT NO. 463/92

१) मृत शरीर को प्राप्त करने का समय

Date & Time of Receiving dead body 16.12.92 at 1.15 PM

२) शरीर को प्राप्त करने के बाद शरीर को प्राप्त करने का समय

Date & Time of receiving injured person 16.12.92 at 1.35 PM

३) शरीर को प्राप्त करने के बाद शरीर को प्राप्त करने का समय

Date & Time of starting autopsy 16.12.92 at 2.15 PM

४) शरीर को प्राप्त करने के बाद शरीर को प्राप्त करने का समय

Date & Time of starting autopsy 16.12.92 at 2.15 PM

५) शरीर को प्राप्त करने के बाद शरीर को प्राप्त करने का समय

Date & Time of starting autopsy 16.12.92 at 2.15 PM

६) शरीर को प्राप्त करने के बाद शरीर को प्राप्त करने का समय

Date & Time of starting autopsy 16.12.92 at 2.15 PM

७) शरीर को प्राप्त करने के बाद शरीर को प्राप्त करने का समय

Date & Time of starting autopsy 16.12.92 at 2.15 PM

८) शरीर को प्राप्त करने के बाद शरीर को प्राप्त करने का समय

Date & Time of starting autopsy 16.12.92 at 2.15 PM

९) शरीर को प्राप्त करने के बाद शरीर को प्राप्त करने का समय

Date & Time of starting autopsy 16.12.92 at 2.15 PM

१०) शरीर को प्राप्त करने के बाद शरीर को प्राप्त करने का समय

Date & Time of starting autopsy 16.12.92 at 2.15 PM

Date & Time of starting autopsy 16.12.92 at 2.15 PM

Date & Time of starting autopsy 16.12.92 at 2.15 PM

Date & Time of starting autopsy 16.12.92 at 2.15 PM

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Date & Time of starting autopsy 16.12.92 at 2.15 PM

Date & Time of starting autopsy 16.12.92 at 2.15 PM

Victims' Version

34

Post Mortem Report

Bled to Death by Police Firing

As per records of Department of Forensic Medicine, UCMS and G.T.B. Hospital, Shahdara, Delhi :

Victim "JAVED" 30 years old S/o "B.A.", R/o Janta Mazdoor Colony, Welcome, Seelampur.

"POST-MORTEM REPORT NO. 463/92

As per inquest papers the deceased was brought dead on 12-12-92 with the alleged history of dying during riots on 11-12-92 with fire-arm.

Date and Time of Receiving Dead Body : 16-12-92 at 1.15 P.M.

Date and Time of Receiving Inquest Papers : 16-12-92 at 1.15 P.M.

Date and Time of Starting Autopsy : 16-12-92 at 1.35 P.M.

Date and Time of Concluding Autopsy : 16-12-92 at 2.15 P.M.

Height : 162 Cms.

Weight: 45 Kg.

Poorly built body of young male. Having long beard, Eyes open, Mouth open. Both the legs are soaked with brown coloured dried blood.

Ante-Mortem Injuries

1. Fire-arm entry wound of 1 X 0.5 Cms. oval in shape and inverted margins present over upper and outer aspect of left leg.
2. Lacerated exit wound 4 X 4.5 Cms. over upper and inner aspect of left leg with bruised muscle coming out of wound.

Injury No. 1 after entering into leg went through the muscles cutting the blood vessels and nerves and making a groove over the back of leg bones and came out through injury No. 2.

Total length of track is 9.5 Cms.

Time since death : about 5 days

Cause of Death : Shock as a result of having injuries in ante-mortem and are likely to be caused by Rifled fire-arm from distant range."

Dead Men Do Tell Tales Police Lies Nailed !

A press report "Untraced bullets of Delhi riots" (T.O.I, Dt. 1-1-93), based principally on police source states in as many words that

NO ONE DIED OF POLICE FIRING ON 11-12-92.

We have studied the Post-Mortem reports and are convinced that those who were shot dead on 11-12-92 did not die of 'katta' (illegally fabricated guns) bullets. The Post-Mortem report of one such victim outlined above records that the "injuries are likely to be caused by Rifled fire-arm from distant range". The likely source is the bullets fired from police 303 rifles, among other high power guns.

Case History-12



Victims' Version

36

A Victim of Post-Abortal Psychosis

Can This Injury be Ever Compensated Enough ?

Begum "H.B" 35 year old wife of Mohd. Z.A, R/o Janta Mazdoor Colony, Seelampur; Last abortion on 12-12-92.

"On the 11th of December 1992, when violence broke out in our colony, I was carrying a pregnancy of about five months. There were loud cries all around. Janta Mazdoor Colony was on fire from all four sides. Petrol bombs were being hurled. The police was openly aiding the rioters in loot and arson. We were terrified, We feared for our lives. No one could save us now, we felt.

I suddenly felt restless ('ghabrahat'). Some time later I felt pain in the abdomen and felt that I had (blood) spotting. I called a 'dai' from the locality who advised me to go to a hospital. But there was curfew by then and I was not allowed to go to the hospital. On the next day, the pain got worse and I also passed water along with blood. The 'dai' this time gave some 'desi' medicines and said that the pregnancy could not be salvaged now and that I would abort. Following 10-12 hours of pain, I aborted on 12-12-92. I do not remember much as I was very confused; but the baby was about the size of my palm. There was a lot of bleeding following the abortion. I could see some bleeding and discharge for about 15 days. Now I feel very weak and confused.

Ever since I aborted, I feel very sad all the time. I do not sleep well. Even if I fall asleep at night I wake up in the

middle of the night and then I cannot go back to sleep. When I do fall asleep, I get night-mares. I feel very anxious. I can not concentrate on any one thing for long. I am very scared. I do not know what will happen know. I feel it is all my fault; perhaps I should have been more careful. May be if I had gone to the hospital in time, I would not have lost my baby. I feel very guilty.

I am very angry with everyone around. I lose control over myself and fight with everyone. Perhaps it is all my fault that I have created all these problems for myself. I fight with my husband all the time even though I know I am being a nuisance and creating problems for him. But I cannot help it.

I feel very uncomfortable in a closed room and (while journeying) in a bus. I feel that all the people around me are talking about me and conspiring to harm me in some way. When I raise this issue with the people around me they fight with me and laugh at me. I do not know what is going to happen now.

I do not have any appetite; for days I do not eat. I do not bathe or change clothes for days. I do not care about my appearance. I think I am neglecting my children. I do not look after them properly. I love them but some-how I am very indifferent towards them these days.

I do not understand what is going on. Everytime there is a noise, I feel there is going to be violence. What will happen to me and to my family, I do not know".

This woman is suffering from Post abortion psychosis. Any severe stress can trigger off a depressive episode.

Delivery and especially an abortion or a still birth is a very stressful condition.

She has classical symptoms of agitated depression including anxiety, depression, loss of appetite, inability to concentrate, apathy even to her own children, paranoid ideas, claustrophobia, early morning wakefulness, self-blame, self pity etc..

She has had two similar episodes in the past, once ten years ago when she lost a baby and the second time five years ago following a delivery. This third episode is particularly severe and has been aggravated by the current state.

Whether stress itself, like the one during the violence, can cause or precipitate abortion is debatable but most medical authorities believe that it can cause abortion. Nevertheless with adequate ante-natal care, which could not be provided because of the curfew, at least some if not all of her problems could have been avoided.

Victim did not attend any govt. hospital. She came for treatment at the Voluntary Medical Centre under the care of Dr. Puneet Bedi, a Gynecologist who has been working with the victims since 12-12-92. Expert Psychiatrist opinion was sought and treatment given accordingly. Why should abortion undergone in such stressful condition be not considered as an 'injury' and compensation given accordingly? Why should the State not be made to pay compensation to this woman who suffers from post-abortion psychosis?

Case History-13



Victim with Stab Wound over Left Arm

Stabbed for Naming the Culprits of 11th December 92 Violence

Victim Mohd. "S." aged 25 years, s/o Mohd. "S." R/o Janta Mazdoor Colony, Welcome, Seelampur complained in writing to the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Seelampur

"I am a poor three wheeler driver. I drive the vehicle after hiring it from Mohd. N., who owns the three-wheeler.

On 22-1-93 while I was returning back home after a day-long labour at about 8.45 P.M., some anti-social elements (four in number) asked me to stop the three-wheeler near Shahi Gate, Janta Colony, Welcome Delhi. I stopped my three-wheeler. They asked my name. I identified myself. Amongst those four persons, one Shri Ramesh was also there whom I could identify; the other persons were not known to me. Shri Ramesh resides in Block K, Janta Colony, Welcome. Shri Ramesh and the other 3 persons after pulling me out of my three-wheeler assaulted me with a sharp-edged weapon - razor. Shri Ramesh assaulted me with the razor on my abdomen and other parts of the body, the other persons assaulted and looted me, They took away my purse containing Rs. 150/- and also my driving license. They assaulted me with a sharp-edged weapon on my head and shoulder. Blood started to flow profusely from the wounds. During the assault, the assaulters were saying : "Bloody bastard, (HARAMI), you have got arrested Shri Vinod Pahelwan *." There-after they ran away. Somehow or the other I reached home after leaving the three-wheeler on the spot.

* Cong.-I supporter/sympathiser

There after Bablu, Shahid and Nasir took me to Guru Teg Bahadur Hospital. I was treated upon by the doctors. I got 21 stitches on my left arm which was cut down by Shri Ramesh with the help of a razor. At about 2.30 A.M., policemen from Welcome Police Station came to the hospital. I narrated to them the entire facts stated above. They took my signatures on certain papers, the contents of which were not known to me because I was not feeling well and also because I was not fully conscious on account of the anaesthesia/sedation administered to me for the purpose of stitching the wound.

The assaulters are still at large. Despite the fact that I have given the name of one of my assaulters, the police has not taken any steps for arresting the culprits.

Kindly direct the concerned police officials to investigate the incident and arrest the culprits involved in the crime".

sd./ Mohd. "S"

Injuries: as per G.T.B. Hospital record vide MLC No. 207/93 :

- 8 Cm. long linear stab injury cutting through the skin and superficial muscles on the ventral (front) aspect of left forearm.

The wound was stitched in layers. Victim reported for follow-up treatment at the Voluntary Medical Centre. The following additional injuries were noted:

- abrasion on right shoulder 2 inches long, anterior (front) aspect;

- abrasion on right side of abdomen 2 inches long situated 2 inches above and lateral (outside of) umbilicus.

- punctured wound over scalp on the left side of occipital region.

Vinod Pahelwan (Cong.-I Supporter/Sympathiser) had been named as one of the culprits involved in leading mobs on 11-12-92. He was arrested after a lot of pressure was put on the authorities.

While victim Mohd."S" was being stabbed on 22-1-93, the assaulters sent the message loud and clear by shouting : "Bloody, bastard (HARAMI) you have got arrested Vinod Pahelwan."

It was a lesson to terrorise the people into submission and to ensure that the culprits of the 11th Dec.'92 violence would not be named in future. Under the circumstances, can justice be expected?

Case History-14



Muslim Shops and Houses targetted in Timber
Market

Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)

PTSD is a manifestation which characteristically develops following a psychologically traumatic event that is generally "outside the range of usual human experience which most normal people would find over-whelming." Torture of a people by "fellow" human beings - a man-made disorder-could be described as an event falling outside the range of "normal human experience". We have relied upon the document 'Post Torture State of Mental health' - a Report of a Medical Study on the Delayed Effects of Torture on Nagas in Manipur, July 1990, brought out by Drug Action Forum, West Bengal.

The real-life case histories - the victims' version - reveal how houses were looted, dwelling units and shops burnt, people stabbed and killed/burnt alive in front of their family members/neighbours; mosques were damaged and desecrated; a respected religious leader (maulvi) killed and other community leader injured in front of their co-religionist; economically better off people systematically targeted and fired upon with a view to silence and terrorise the less fortunate ones; how the police raided homes, arrested men and children, beat them up at their residence in front of their family members, dragged them to the police-station where they were subjected to humiliation and third degree methods of interrogation. They were made to chant 'Jai Shri Ram' much against their religious beliefs. Day and Night curfew was imposed on 11-12-92 evening; and even three weeks later the night curfew was on. On the 11th December 1992, the area was virtually sealed off by the police and para-military forces. People could not go out to answer to the call of nature. Even drinking water was not available. For weeks later, men stayed away from work and children

from school. Those needing urgent medical care were denied the same.

All this is outside the range of usual human experience that would be extremely distressing to any one.

At the Voluntary Medical Centre the victims were examined at several sittings. Detailed history and physical injuries recorded - fractures, lacerated wounds, burns, bullet injuries, blunt injuries, amputation. A documentation of hospital record (discharge summaries of medico-legal cases), death certificates, post-mortem reports was under-taken. Systemic examination of the victims was done. Relevant further medical investigations were conducted.

Physical torture: The victims were exposed to violence by:

- the rioter-police combine and
- the police during house-to-house search on 11-12-92
- the police at the local police station on 11-12-92 till the time of their release.

The mode of injuries :

- bullet/Chharra
- kicked in the abdomen
- blows on the chest/abdomen/face
- beaten with rifle butts, iron rods, lathis
- pulled by the beard
- burning of beard
- not supplying food/water
- wounded by sharp-edged weapons
- burns because of petrol bombs
- splinter (glass)injuries
- stone throwing
- tear-gas injuries
- accidental hemorrhage in pregnant women leading to still birth, abortion.

Physical injuries were confined mainly to the upper part of body/abdomen (with an intention to kill); less commonly in the thigh/leg (with a view to maim).

Psychological pressure : Almost the entire minority community is under severe psychological stress and strain. At the Voluntary Medical Centre alone most of the 3,500 victims examined suffer from psychological pressure.

- Many victims complained that the entire might of the Indian State - the Govt., Supreme Court of India, Parliament, Indian Constitution - could not ensure the safety of the Babri masjid at Ayodhya on the 6th of December'92. They opined that their existence in India was very insecure, with no future: "We will have to live a dog's life here-after" they stated.

- The police firing on 7-12-92 on a Muslim Mob protesting against the demolition of Babri Masjid at Jaffrabad, Delhi. Three persons died and eleven others were injured.

- Many victims felt anguished that they were being not only denied the right to protest, but also silenced into submission.

- even hoisting of black-flags by the Muslims on their rooftops at Seelampur as a protest against the demolition of the Babri Masjid was seen as a provocation by the local police. This disturbed many of the victims.

- rather than protecting the victims, the police was openly aiding and abetting the rioters on 11-12-92. The criminal, communal and inhuman role of the police made the victims feel totally alienated.

- as per official records 19 people were killed; hundreds were injured; rather than arresting the guilty, hundreds of victims/their family members were themselves arrested by the police. Victims feel that they cannot expect even an iota of justice; many of them are deeply hurt, aggrieved and feel thoroughly helpless. They do not know whom to turn to, where to go. Many of them have been cut off from friends and relatives (social support system).

Complaints/Symptoms of Psychological Stress : (noticed in the last 3 months)

- restlessness, sleeplessness, night-mares, disturbed sleep
- palpitation (feeling of fast heart-beat)
- loss of appetite, constipation
- children not playing; neither laughing/smiling nor playful
- incontinence of urine/bed-wetting
- children would start crying on hearing knock on the door after sun-set and ask "Woh Marenghe, Ghar Jalayenge - Will they kill, burn our house?"
- children suffered loss of interest in study, absented from school.

(During the first few weeks even the pet dogs seldom barked!)

- amenorrhoea : women and even un-married girls missed their 'periods' and inquired if they were pregnant.
- dysmenorrhoea
- excessive discharge per vaginum
- excessive weeping (even at the Voluntary Medical Centre)
- vaso-vagal shock (transient unconsciousness on seeing, say, a badly-burnt house)
- suffered abortion and psychosis
- suffered accidental hemorrhage and still birth

- incontinence of urine (even during day time an excessive alarm could trigger this off)
- increased incidence of epileptic fits in children and migraine and acute attack of bronchial asthma in adults.
- even eight weeks after the 11th. December'92 event, victims complain of burning sensation/watering of eyes - attributing it to the tear-gas shells lobbed by the police then (one woman brought the tear-gas shell she had preserved, to the Voluntary Medical Centre).
- adult males started attending the Voluntary Medical Centre in large numbers only three weeks after the event i.e. after being released on bail. Many stayed away from work even after being released. Most of them felt insecure in sleeping in their own houses at night even 3 months after the event. They would go to other parts of the city for the purpose. A number of them left Delhi for their home-towns. They were angry, insecure, frightened and felt a grave sense of injustice. They felt that the policemen/rioters involved in arson, loot, injuring and killing innocent people could be still seen moving about freely and that hurts them most.
- many adult males burst into tears at the VMC, while relating the police brutality.

Based on interviews and medical examination of 3,500 people, it can be safely concluded that PTSD is very highly prevalent among the victims.

PTSD has been shown to increase over a period of time especially when the causative factors continue to exist; or worse, if other factors/events came into operation. (See Box) The continued state of injustice can only augment the psychiatric problems in the future. Non-availability of medical services could worsen the situation.

It is about time that the concept of 'injury' be broadened to include PTSD victims in the category of injured. On occasions the administration imposes collective fines on a community for a law and order problem. Why should collective compensation be not paid to all the victims of PTSD in a community which has been at the receiving end of State Violence or State-sponsored violence ?

The following events/factors have definitely increased the Post Traumatic Stress Disorder.

- 'Delhi Police Goes on Alert' following the riots in Bombay. As a precautionary step paramilitary companies were also deployed in the communally, sensitive parts of the city: 9-1-93.
- 'Bombay toll spurts to 575': 14-1-93.
- 'Virtual exodus from Bombay': 14-1-93.
- 'Naib Imam tells Muslim to hoist black flag': 15-1-93.
- '35 Imams Court arrest': 16-1-93.
- 'Panic over poster in Jamia Campus': 16-1-93.
- 'Origins of Muslims staying in Jamia being examined': 17-1-93.
- 'Two women hurt as cracker bursts in Seelampur': 19-1-93.

- 'Four held for instigating riots in Seelampur': 21-1-93.
- 'Ban order in Okhla': 21-1-93.
- 'Fresh out-break of violence - Two killed in walled city': 28-1-93.
- 'Fourteen hurt in East Delhi blast': 31-1-93.
- 'Paharganj shopkeepers allege building of lodge within mosque': 1-2-93.
- 'Youth held on rape charges' Shakeela, 15, is the daughter of Islamuddin, a weaver. A 25 year old vegetable seller named Srikant Pal befriended her ——— Pal first took the girl to Chandigarh. Then the duo reached Delhi. At the Inter State Bus Terminus, they met a resident of Welcome Colony who agreed to put them up for the night at a balloon seller's house ——— the balloon seller happened to be a police informer ——— on questioning the duo spilled the beans and Pal was arrested: 2-2-93.
- 'B.J.P. Rally may be banned': 11-2-93.
- 'Man killed in Shahdara blast': A 50 year old man was blown apart in Shahdara, East Delhi on Tuesday noon while handling a crude bomb which his son had brought home a week ago mistaking it for a toy: 11-2-93.
- 'Night curfew lifted in the walled city after 72 days': 17-2-93.

(Compilation from Pioneer - Delhi Edition)

CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS & REACTION OF THE ADMINISTRATION

Demolition of Babri Masjid at Ayodhya by Kar Sevaks on 6th December 92.

Commissioner of Police Delhi, Mr. M.B. Kaushal clamped prohibitory orders all over Delhi as a precautionary measure as reports of demolition of Babri Masjid at Ayodhya poured into the Capital. The Delhi Police has put its entire force on high alert. In addition 15 Companies of CRPF and the BSF conducted flag march in the sensitive areas of Delhi including Seelampur and Jaffrabad.

(PIONEER, 7-12-92)

Three persons died and 11 others were injured in the two-hour violence that erupted in the Walled city and trans-Yamuna area (Jaffrabad) in the Capital on 7-12-92. The police lobbed over 150 rounds of tear-gas shells, lathi-charged the mob and fired several rounds in the air. (The mob was publicly protesting against the demolition of Babri Masjid and 2-3 buses had been set on fire). In addition eight rounds were fired directly into the crowd, as a result of which three persons were killed on the spot and five sustained injuries. The situation could be brought under control only by 11.30 A.M. and an indefinite curfew was

clamped in several areas on the Central, North and North-east Districts.

The firing had been ordered by **Deepak Misra, D.C.P., North-east District.**

(PIONEER, 8-12-92)

The army has been alerted and battalions of the RAF, BSF, CRPF have been posted in communally sensitive areas of the Capital geared up for the BJP sponsored bandh call on Wednesday. **Home. Secy., Delhi Administration, Pratibha Karan** said the situation is tense. All necessary powers have been vested with the Delhi Police to deal adequately with any situation".

(PIONEER 9-12-92)

Nine persons were killed and around 50 seriously injured when fresh violence broke out in the congested residential area of Seelampur on Friday morning. More than 1,000 shops in the Timber market and houses in Janta Colony were guttedThe narrow lanes of Seelampur were vibrating with gun shotsThe firing subsided around 3.30 P.M. The police claimed to have fired 30 rounds in the air..... Curfew was imposed in the Welcome Colony areas around 5.00 P.M. When apprehensions of the residents were pointed to him (a number of them complained to reporters that the police had spread such a reign of terror that they were afraid of taking even the injured to the hospital), **Mr. Kaushal, Commissioner of Delhi Police** did not mince words : "The police were dealing with a riot situation. They were not embarking on a **Sad-bhavna Yatra.**"

(PIONEER, 12-12-92)

All through Friday people wounded by bullets, bludgeon and lathis, bearing stab wounds poured into Guru Teg Bahadur Hospital - the biggest hospital near the Seelampur area. **Doctors at the G.T.B. Hospital said:** "At 10.15 A.M. we received the first gun-shot victims. Some time later, two people, Iqbal and Mohd. Mia were brought in, dead with bullet injuries. Then there was a rush of injury cases due to police firing". By evening the doctors received a few stab injury cases. **A doctor** attending on Majid said that "his wound was due to police firing but caused by a point 12 bullet."

(PIONEER, 12-12-92)

While the police put the toll of injured at 41, doctors in G.T.B Hospital, where the dead and injured were taken, said 98 riot victims had been brought to the hospital since Friday morning. Of these, one had died later and 43 others were discharged after treatment, they said.

(National Herald, 12-12-92)

P.M. Unwell, cancels all appointments

The Prime Minister, Mr. Narasimha Rao, is reported to be indisposed since Friday evening. A few Union Ministers who wanted to meet him late on Friday evening and Saturday morning were told that the P.M. had caught flu. He cancelled most of Saturday's appointments. The Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs that was due to meet on Saturday was repeatedly post-poned.

(Economic Times, 13-12-92).

A riot at the Criminal Court

Two hundred and sixtyeight alleged rioters from trouble-torn Welcome Colony and Vivek Vihar were brought in police vans to Shahdara criminal court by the police on Saturday, 12-12-92.

Mr. Pawan Kumar (Metropolitan Magistrate) boarded the first police van and took his place on a rear seat. The magistrate directed the policemen assisting him to instruct the accused, bunched inside the vehicle like cattle, to announce their father's name when their name was called out by him. All the occupants of the dimly lit vans were similarly inspected and processed before the Magistrate returned to the Court room.

The Magistrate perused the three FIRs lodged at the Welcome Colony P.S. under Sections 147,148,149,336,186,353,332,427 and 307 of the IPC against the accused. The Magistrate remanded them in judicial custody for 14 days on charges of rioting, arson, damaging public property, obstructing policemen from performing their duty and for trying to kill people.

As the Policemen had forgotten to prepare the warrants, the magistrate reminded them that without the signed warrants, the accused would not be accepted by Tihar Central Jail officials. More than two hours after the vans arrived (five in all) they were on the way out to the jail.

A lawyer observing the entire proceedings, pointed out an interesting feature. Many of the accused were injured but the warrant failed to specify how these injuries came to be. The jail staff, the lawyer claimed, invariably refused to admit an injured under-trial until the warrant clarified how the person sustained it. The lawyer suspected that the accused with injuries would have to be brought back the next morning and taken back only with a revised warrant.

(Statesman, 13-12-92).

Curfew was relaxed for the first time in the Welcome Colony and Seelampur areas. According to the **Commissioner Police**, the official death toll had gone upto 17; he admitted that 200 rounds were fired by the police in just four hours on Friday morning

(PIONEER, 15-12-92).

D.C.P. Deepak Misra who headed the North-east District was summarily transferred out of the district late on Tuesday evening there had been rumours of his transfer ever since 19 persons died in the North-east District
THE COMMISSIONER POLICE DEFENDED THE POLICE ACTION DURING THE RIOTS

(PIONEER, 17-12-92).

Night curfew continues

(PIONEER 29-12-92).

CHARTER OF DEMANDS

The reader is **free** to draw his/her conclusions after going through the case-histories and reaction of the administration. ABVA forms its opinion primarily through its work amongst the victims and urges upon the Indian Govt. to implement the following demands:

1. Immediate release of innocent people (actually victims) arrested by the police and against whom false F. I. R.s have been lodged.
2. Immediate arrest and launching of criminal prosecution against the guilty persons (police officers, criminals and activists of BJP/Cong.-I) specifically named by victims in the case histories documented in this Report.
3. Long-term rehabilitation of victims should be along the lines under-taken by the Indian Govt. for the Victims of anti-sikh riots of 1984. This should include inter-alia govt. jobs for widows; D.D.A flats for those whose houses have been damaged; scholarships for children, pensions for older persons who have no source of livelihood; loans for starting business activity.

4. The definition of injury needs to be re-defined and broad-based so as to include victims of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (P.T.S.D), Pyschiatric disorders, abortions/still births inflicted upon a community as a result of violence. Collective Compensation should be paid to all such victims in a Community which has been at the receiving end of State violence or violence aided and abetted by the State.

5. Residents of Janta Mazdoor Colony have suffered the maximum onslaught during the 11-12-92 violence. Even during 'peace' time they live a miserable life. Basic civic amenities - tap water, electricity connection, proper sanitation, street lights, latrines, roads/lanes have been denied to them so far. It needs to be stressed that these people possess ration cards and are registered voters. They are citizens of India, second to none.

The Administration must perform its Constitutional duty of providing basic civic amenities to these people as an immediate relief measure.

6. Immediate provision of a medical centre to look after the health needs of the residents of Janta Mazdoor Colony in particular. A long-term monitoring of victims of P.T.S.D. should be an essential part of the activity of this centre so as to relieve the victims of the trauma.