

**Refugee Review Tribunal
AUSTRALIA**

RRT RESEARCH RESPONSE

Research Response Number: IND32577
Country: India
Date: 23 November 2007

Keywords: India – Andra Pradesh – Honour killing – Hindus – Muslims – Mixed marriages – Caste – State protection – Pakistan – UK

This response was prepared by the Research & Information Services Section of the Refugee Review Tribunal (RRT) after researching publicly accessible information currently available to the RRT within time constraints. This response is not, and does not purport to be, conclusive as to the merit of any particular claim to refugee status or asylum. This research response may not, under any circumstance, be cited in a decision or any other document. Anyone wishing to use this information may only cite the primary source material contained herein.

Questions

- 1. Does country information indicate that there have been incidents, or serious threats of 'honour killings' due to inter-religious marriages/engagements in India (specifically between Hindus and Muslims)?**
- 2. Are there incidents, or threats of 'honour killings', due to inter-caste engagements/marriage?**
- 3. If so, is there greater prevalence based on geography and demographics e.g. more in rural or urban areas? Or a greater prevalence in particular provinces (specifically in Andra Pradesh)?**
- 4. Do the authorities in India (and Andra Pradesh) provide protection in any way or persecute offenders?**
- 5. Do such 'honor killings' occur in Pakistan and also countries with a large Diaspora such as the UK?**

RESPONSE

- 1. Does country information indicate that there have been incidents, or serious threats of 'honour killings due to inter-religious marriages/engagements in India (specifically between Hindus and Muslims)?**
- 2. Are there incidents, or threats of 'honour killings', due to inter-caste engagements/marriage?**
- 3. If so, is there greater prevalence based on geography and demographics eg more in rural or urban areas? Or a greater prevalence in particular provinces? (specifically in Andra Pradesh?)**
- 4. Do the authorities in India (and Andra Pradesh) provide protection in any way or persecute offenders?**

Despite the numerous legal provisions and the government efforts to eradicate the long established practice of honour killings in India, it has persisted to date, especially in rural towns/villages of the northern states of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. Although reports of

honour killings due to inter-religious/caste marriages/engagements appear rarely in recent years, they still occur.

The democratic India with myriads of communities each representing different religions or castes finds it difficult to free herself from the violent practice given the communities' strong demand to keep the practice alive. For the elected representatives, a caste or religion means a vote. However, it is said that India is passing through a crucial transitional period to rid itself of the practice ('Honour killing is act of barbarism: Supreme Court' 2006, *OutlookIndia.com* website, 8 July http://www.outlookindia.com/pti_news.asp?id=397670 – Accessed 5 October 2006 – Attachment 1).

The most recent report of honour killing located, which was committed on the ground of inter-caste marriage, concerns Harpreet Singh (28) and his wife Amandeep Kaur (25) found brutally murdered at their house in Kiran Nagar, Ludhiana, Punjab in January 2005. Her father was suspected of having killed her because she married of her own choice and outside her caste ('Honour killing shocks Ludhiana' 2005, *Hindustan Times.com*, 11 January – Attachment 2).

Another recent report involved Sushma Tiwari, a UP Brahmin and her husband Prabhu Nochil, a Malayali killed by her brother and his accomplices in May 2004 in Vasai, Maharashtra over her inter-caste marriage ('3 to hang for 'honour killings' 2006, *The Times of India*, 9 September – Attachment 3).

The All India Democratic Women's Association website dated 8 October 2005 carries a report of honour killing. It states that a young girl was brutally murdered in New Delhi by her own father in public as a reaction to her having married of her own choice and outside her caste ('AIDWA CONDEMNS BRUTAL HONOUR KILLING IN DELHI' 2005, AIDWA website, 8 October http://www.aidwa.org/content/reports_of_struggles/aidwa_against_atrocities_on_women.php - Accessed 14 November 2007 – Attachment 4).

The 2005 US Department of State *Country Reports* on India comment on the two incidents of honour killing/serious harm - in September 2004, a woman who married a Dalit man was later killed by family members in Rajasthan; and in February 2004, a 50-year-old Haryana woman, a Dalit had her nose cut off by a man because her son was in love with his niece, a non-Dalit. Police made no arrests in the case, stating they had no orders to do so, and none was expected (US Department of State 2005, *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices – India*, 28 February <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2004/41740.htm> - Accessed 14 November 2007 – Attachment 5). It appears that a Dalit is particularly vulnerable if a bride or bridegroom belongs to the low caste (Human Rights Watch 2006, *India – World Report*, 18 January – <http://hrw.org/english/docs/2006/01/18/india12272.htm> - Accessed 22 November 2007 - Attachment 6).

Since then the US Department of State *Country Reports* have not carried any report of incidents or serious threats of honour killings due to inter-religious/caste marriage. The 2007 *Country Reports* comment on the honour killing in Delhi but it was not because of inter-religious/caste marriage. Kamlesh Chand was killed because she had refused to marry the man her parents had selected (US Department of State 2007, *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices – India*, 6 March <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78871.htm> - Accessed 14 November 2007 – Attachment 7).

The 2006 *Country Reports* notes that a woman was killed by her father because she lived separately from her husband (US Department of State 2006, *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices – India*, 6 March <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2005/61707.htm> - Accessed 14 November 2007 – Attachment 8).

Other recent reports of honour killings (although not all of them are due to inter-religious/caste marriage) were presented at the AIDWA conference held in New Delhi on 11 January 2004. They include:

- Geeta Rani, a 20 year old Rajput girl from Hoshiarpur in Punjab spoke of how her husband, a Jat Sikh youth, was murdered in front of her by members of the Rajput community. Geeta had married Jasbir in September in the previous year, only to lose him within a month. Her only crime was that she had married a non-Rajput.
- Rohtas Kumar, a Dalit from Jhajjar in Haryana narrated how his community was ostracised and humiliated by upper caste Jats after two Jat girls eloped with a Dalit youth. He said that even though it was clear to everyone that the girls had eloped on their own, a case of kidnapping was registered. Tension ensued in the village as the Jat caste panchayat announced a public boycott of the Dalits. Essential supplies were denied to them; they were even forbidden to draw water from the village well. The girls who were found later by the villagers were brought back to the village and killed within a day.
- Kulbhushan Arya from Badali Meham village in Rohtak district, Haryana, narrated how a girl was forced to consume poison after being denied the right to get married to a boy of her own choice. The boy, on the other hand, was forced to leave the village along with his family, fearing reprisal (WHOSE HONOUR?: AIDWA Holds National Convention Against ‘Honour Killings’ 2004, AIDWA website, 18 January http://www.aidwa.org/content/reports_of_struggles/aidwa_against_caste_panchayat.php – Accessed 14 November 2007 – Attachment 9).

The first two incidents are also reported slightly differently in an article entitled ‘Bloodthirsty Honour’ (Hariharan, Githa 2004, ‘Bloodthirsty Honour’, *The Telegraph*, 10 October http://www.telegraphindia.com/1041010/asp/opinion/s_tory_3848937.asp - Accessed 14 November 2007 – Attachment 10).

Another report about honour killings - in connection with the killing of her husband in April 2005, a complainant Shashi Chakravorty alleges the involvement of her husband’s family in his death by poisoning and complained about the lack of action by police to protect him (‘They killed my husband. Help!’ 2006, *HindustanTimes.com*, 13 September - Attachment 11). However, it is not clear whether the killing was due to their inter-caste marriage.

An earlier report of serious threats of honour killing was raised during the Indian Supreme court proceedings. The marriage of Lata Singh and Brahma Nand Gupta attracted various threats to kill the husband and destruction of his family property from Lata’s brothers in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh in 2000 on the ground that the marriage was outside her caste. The court ended the proceedings with a general direction to the police across the country to take stern action against those harassing couples of inter-caste or inter-religious marriages (‘Honour killing is act of barbarism: Supreme Court’ 2006, *OutlookIndia.com* website, 8 July http://www.outlookindia.com/pti_news.asp?id=397670 – Accessed 5 October 2006 – Attachment 1).

Another reported incident referred to in the course of a court proceedings is the brutal murder of a husband and his family members by his wife's family in 1999 for the reason that his caste was inferior ('Honour Killings: Apex court upholds life term to 3 Sikh men, 2 women' 2007, *The Tribune*, 9 October <http://www.tribuneindia.com/2007/20071010/nation.htm#4> - Accessed 14 November 2007 – Attachment 12; 'SC raps judges for honour killing laxity' 2007, *Hindustan Times*, 9 October Attachment 13).

While the above reports refer to honour killings due to inter-caste marriage, it is difficult to locate specific reports of individual incidents of honour killings arising from inter-religious marriage/engagement. One of such rare reports found is the honour killing of two teenage lovers, a Muslim girl and a Hindu boy at Sarendhi village, about 70 kilometres from Agra, where the Taj Mahal is located. Although it does not give specific reasons for the murder, it states that their families and other villagers opposed their relationship ('Three held over teen love murder' 2003, *BBC*, 6 March http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south_asia/2827137.stm - Accessed 22 November 2007 – Attachment 14).

Quoting several sources, the Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada comment on inter-religious marriages in India as follows:

- Inter-religious marriages are more common between students and among professionals in urban areas, and are less likely in rural areas
- The treatment of married couples with different religious backgrounds depends on their location and social levels
- Society is "deeply opposed" to inter-religious marriages, and such attitudes are prevalent in Gujarat, where relations between Muslims and Hindus became "polarized" after Hindu-instigated violence against Muslims in 2002, in which 2,000 people, mainly of Muslim faith, died (Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 2006, IND100661. EX India: *The situation of couples in inter-caste and inter-religious marriages, including societal attitudes, treatment by government authorities and the situation of children resulting from such marriages* (2000 – 2005), 9 January – Attachment 15).

Two reports found on honour killings due to inter-religious marriages refer to the general trend of honour killings in Gujarat. In his article of 2004, Githa Hariharan states that honour killings due to Hindu-Muslim marriages increased in Gujarat (Hariharan, Githa 2004, 'Bloodthirsty Honour', *The Telegraph*, 10 October http://www.telegraphindia.com/1041010/asp/opinion/story_3848937.asp - Accessed 14 November 2007 – Attachment 10).

Similarly, Brinda Karat, one of the speakers at the above AIDWA conference refers to the communal politics that has led to direct violence against the couples of Hindu-Muslim marriage in Gujarat (WHOSE HONOUR?: AIDWA Holds National Convention Against 'Honour Killings' 2004, AIDWA website, 18 January http://www.aidwa.org/content/reports_of_struggles/aidwa_against_caste_panchayat.php – Accessed 14 November 2007 – Attachment 9).

Referring to the nation-wide trend of honour killings, the AIDWA comments that in Muzaffarnagar district in western Uttar Pradesh, at least 13 honour killings occurred within nine months in 2003. In 2002, while 10 such killings were reported, 35 couples were declared missing. The AIDWA estimates that Haryana and Punjab alone account for 10 per cent of all honour killings in the country (T.K. Rajalakshmi 2004, 'Murder for 'Honour'', *Frontline*, Vol. 21, Iss 3, 13 February

<http://www.hinduonnet.com/fline/fl2103/stories/20040213001205000.htm> - Accessed 14 November 2007- Attachment 16).

The AIDWA also notes that its data indicate that both honour killings and crimes "ordered" by caste panchayats are rising steadily in major north Indian states like Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Punjab and Haryana (Sharma, Dinesh C. 2005, 'Caste courts deliver medieval justice', *Bangkok Post*, 8 July <http://www.csrindia.org/News%20HTML/Bangkok%20Post%20News.html> - Accessed 15 August 2007 – Attachment 17). However, the true number of honour killings may be much higher (US Department of State 2005, *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices – India*, 28 February <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2004/41740.htm> - Accessed 14 November 2007 – Attachment 5).

State Protection

State protection is available for the victims of honour killings but its effectiveness is in doubt as illustrated in the above reports and the various courts' warnings. In some part of India, the local police, expected to be independent of the community dominated by religion/caste is unable to act according to the "rule of law" as it is so closely aligned with the community. Even lower court judges have been criticised for their laxity in dealing with murders arising out of caste ('SC raps judges for honour killing laxity' 2007, *Hindustan Times*, 9 October - Attachment 13).

The major instigator and perpetrator of honour killings, "caste 'panchayats' get tacit support from politicians of different parties and even local police and administration. Caste has been reinforced by politicians due to self interest as caste serves as a vote bank, and caste leaders are goons who become vote bankers" (Sharma, Dinesh C. 2005, 'Caste courts deliver medieval justice', *Bangkok Post*, 8 July <http://www.csrindia.org/News%20HTML/Bangkok%20Post%20News.html> - Accessed 15 August 2007 – Attachment 17).

Prevalence - Urban vs Rural

While inter-caste marriages are more common in urban than in rural areas (Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 2006, *IND100661.EX India: The situation of couples in inter-caste and inter-religious marriages, including societal attitudes, treatment by government authorities and the situation of children resulting from such marriages (2000 – 2005)*, 9 January – Attachment 15; Rao, S.L. 2003, 'The dollar brides – Indian girls marrying NRIS often escape to a hassle-free life', *The Telegraph*, 28 January http://www.telegraphindia.com/1030128/asp/opinion/story_1611909.asp – Accessed 4 October 2006 – Attachment 18), incidents of honour killings due to inter-caste/religious marriages appear to be more numerous in rural towns/villages than in large cities (see the above reports of incidents). Reliable conclusions based on a rigorous study of rural vs urban comparisons cannot be drawn as no reliable statistics are compiled on honour killings in India (Mody, A. 2003, 'When love spells death' *The Hindu*, 2 November <http://www.hinduonnet.com/thehindu/mag/2003/11/02/stories/2003110200140200.htm> – Accessed 6 October 2006 – Attachment 19).

Although no reliable statistics are available, it is stated that inter-caste marriages have increased rapidly since 1990, and 80 per cent of couples in such unions are from towns, while 20 per cent are from villages (Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 2006,

IND100661.EX India: The situation of couples in inter-caste and inter-religious marriages, including societal attitudes, treatment by government authorities and the situation of children resulting from such marriages (2000 – 2005), 9 January – Attachment 15; Rao, S.L. 2003, 'The dollar brides – Indian girls marrying NRIs often escape to a hassle-free life', *The Telegraph*, 28 January http://www.telegraphindia.com/1030128/asp/opinion/story_1611909.asp – Accessed 4 October 2006 – Attachment 18).

Andhra Pradesh

In a search through the sources consulted no report has been found in Andhra Pradesh of incidents or serious threats of honour killings due to inter-religious/caste marriage/engagement. However, it is designated as one of the states where caste violence was especially pronounced. Other states included are Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. (US Department of State 2007, *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices – India*, 6 March <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78871.htm> - Accessed 14 November 2007 – Attachment 7).

5. Do such 'honor killings' occur in Pakistan and also countries with a large diaspora such as the UK?

Many reports of honour killings have been found in Pakistan and to a lesser extent, in countries with a large diaspora such as the UK while it is not clear whether they were due to inter-caste/religious marriage.

Asma Jahangir, a women's rights activist familiar with the situation in Pakistan comments that honour killings occur in inter-caste or inter-class marriages without giving a specific example of incidents (Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 2002, *PAK40294.E Pakistan: Remarks by Asma Jahangir*, 6 September 2002, 25 October 2002 - Attachment 20).

The only report found relevant to the issue concerns Mohammad and Shanzia Hassan both killed because, it seems, they married of their own free will and the wife's clan resented it (but not strictly because they married outside their caste or religion). The incident as reported by the Asian Legal Resource Centre reads as follows:

Mohammad and Shanzia Hassan, who were married of their own free will, were killed by a firing squad in pursuance of a decision made by the jirga, despite the resistance of the girl's father, who told the jirga that he had pardoned his daughter. Their marriage was resented by the *Khaskheli* clan, to which the girl belonged. The couple was summarily arrested and illegally imprisoned for some time prior to their deaths. The police registered a case against the unknown murderers, failing to record the names of the arrested persons who were standing near the dead bodies of the couple with an unlicensed pistol in the First Information Report. ('Statement on 'Honour Killing' in Pakistan' received by Commission on Human Rights' 2004, Asian Legal Resource Centre, Press Releases, 6 April <http://www.alrc.net/pr/mainfile.php/2004pr/58/> - Accessed 22 November 2007 - Attachment 21).

As to the difficulties in dissecting religion or caste out of the complex causes of honour killings in the Pakistani situation, a Lahore-based lawyer states that Shia-Sunni intermarriages are common in Pakistan. However, if a couple has married against the wishes of the family, there have been murders, or "honour killings," the prevalence of which has increased over the years. If the family is extremely religious, "they will have no hesitation in killing the couple".

However, he further explains that such an action would not be a political act, and may not even be a matter of religion. For example, it might be a matter of economic or social status rather than that of a Sunni-Shia conflict. A rich man marrying a poor woman may not present a problem, however, a rich woman marrying a poor man could result in an "honour killing" (Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 2002, *PAK39988.E:Pakistan: The consequences of a Shia-Sunni intermarriage; whether the couple or their children would face ill-treatment by reason of the intermarriage*, 2 October 2002 - Attachment 22).

Although statistics on honour killing quoted in various sources appear contradictory, its occurrence and prevalence is undisputed. Honour killing is perpetrated throughout Pakistan regardless of religion and ethnicity. It was on the increase in 2000 (Human Rights Commission of Pakistan 2001, 'State of Human Rights in 2000: Report' <http://www.dchd.org/h-r-hl.htm> - Accessed 22 November 2007 – Attachment 23).

Referring to the nation-wide trend, the 2007 US Department of State *Country Reports* comment that honour killings continued to be a problem in Pakistan, with women as the principal victims. During 2006 local human rights organizations reported between 1,337 and 1,511 cases. Most took place in Sindh. Many more likely went unreported (US Department of State 2007, *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices – Pakistan*, 6 March <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78874.htm> - Accessed 14 November 2007 – Attachment 27).

Refugee Women's Resource Project comments that:

5.4.99 The class and caste system is a pervasive aspect of Pakistani society. Inter- caste marriages can cause problems, with mixed couples sometimes running a high risk of being killed. Although the legal system is designed to protect such individuals, police and the judiciary (particularly at the local level) may be unwilling or unable to offer effective protection from societal persecution (Refugee Women's Resource Project: Asylum Aid 2001, *Refugee Women and Domestic Violence: Country Studies*, p 231, September <http://www.asylumaid.org.uk/Publications/DV%20reports/RWRP%20DV%20220801.pdf> - Accessed 2 February 2004– Attachment 24).

The Department of Education of Sindh, a state of Pakistan notes that during 2002 about four hundred people – men and women – were killed in the name of honour killing (Karo-Kari) in the state. It blames illiteracy for the high rate of honour killings (The Sindhi Department of Education (undated), 'Nexus of illiteracy and Honour Killing', Sindhi Department of Education website <http://www.sindhedu.gov.pk/Links/karokari%20new.htm> - Accessed 22 November 2007 – Attachment 25).

Although not a case of honour killing due to inter-caste/religious marriage, a BBC report comments on the honour killing of Samaira Nazir of a Pakistani family in the UK. It states that she was murdered because she wanted to marry a boy her family did not approve of ('Two given life for honour killing' 2006, *BBC*, 14 July http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/england/london/5179162.stm - Accessed 22 November 2007 – Attachment 26).

List of Sources Consulted

Internet Sources: AltaVista, Google, Vivisimo & Copernic 2001 Personal Agent

Asia Society website http://www.asiasource.org/news/special_reports/archive.cfm
 ANU Research website <http://rspas.anu.edu.au/>
 Asia Week <http://www.asiaweek.com/asiaweek/>
 BBC News website <http://www.bbc.co.uk>
 The Guardian website <http://www.guardian.co.uk/>
 CNN website <http://www.cnn.com/>
 Minorities at Risk (MAR) Project <http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/inscr/mar/home.htm>
 Minority Rights Group International <http://www.minorityrights.org/>

Databases:

Public	<i>FACTIVA</i>	Reuters Business Briefing
DIAC	<i>BACIS</i>	Country Information
	<i>CISINFO</i>	DIAC Research Responses
	<i>CISLIB</i>	CIS Library Catalogue
	<i>REFINFO</i>	IRBDC Research Responses (Canada)
UNHCR	<i>REFWORLD</i>	UNHCR Refugee Information CD-ROM
MRT-RRT	<i>ISYS</i>	RRT Country Research database, including Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, U.S. Department of State <i>Country Reports on Human Rights Practices</i> .

List of Attachments

1. 'Honour killing is act of barbarism: Supreme Court' 2006, *OutlookIndia.com* website, 8 July. (http://www.outlookindia.com/pti_news.asp?id=397670 – Accessed 5 October 2006)
2. 'Honour killing shocks Ludhiana' 2005, *Hindustan Times.com*, 11 January. (FACTIVA)
3. '3 to hang for 'honour killings' 2006, *The Times of India*, 9 September. (FACTIVA)
4. 'AIDWA CONDEMNS BRUTAL HONOUR KILLING IN DELHI' 2005, AIDWA website, 8 October
http://www.aidwa.org/content/reports_of_struggles/aidwa_against_atrocities_on_women.php - Accessed 14 November 2007.
5. US Department of State 2005, *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices – India*, 28 February. (<http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2004/41740.htm> - Accessed 14 November 2007)
6. Human Rights Watch 2006, *India – World Report*, 18 January. (CISNET India CX145077)
7. US Department of State 2007, *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices – India*, 6 March. (<http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78871.htm> - Accessed 14 November 2007)

8. US Department of State 2006, *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices – India*, 6 March. (<http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2005/61707.htm> - Accessed 14 November 2007)
9. WHOSE HONOUR?: AIDWA Holds National Convention Against ‘Honour Killings’ 2004, AIDWA website, 18 January. (http://www.aidwa.org/content/reports_of_struggles/aidwa_against_caste_panchayat.php – Accessed 14 November 2007)
10. Hariharan, Githa 2004, ‘Bloodthirsty Honour’, *The Telegraph*, 10 October. (http://www.telegraphindia.com/1041010/asp/opinion/story_3848937.asp - Accessed 14 November 2007)
11. ‘They killed my husband. Help!’ 2006, *HindustanTimes.com*, 13 September. (FACTIVA)
12. ‘Honour Killings: Apex court upholds life term to 3 Sikh men, 2 women’ 2007, *The Tribune*, 9 October. (<http://www.tribuneindia.com/2007/20071010/nation.htm#4> - Accessed 14 November 2007)
13. ‘SC raps judges for honour killing laxity’ 2007, *Hindustan Times*, 9 October. (FACTIVA)
14. ‘Three held over teen love murder’ 2003, *BBC*, 6 March. (http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south_asia/2827137.stm - Accessed 22 November 2007)
15. Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 2006, *IND100661.EX India: The situation of couples in inter-caste and inter-religious marriages, including societal attitudes, treatment by government authorities and the situation of children resulting from such marriages (2000 – 2005)*, 9 January. (REFINFO)
16. T.K. Rajalakshmi 2004, ‘Murder for ‘Honour’’, *Frontline*, Vol. 21, Iss 3, 13 February. (<http://www.hinduonnet.com/fline/fl2103/stories/20040213001205000.htm> - Accessed 14 November 2007)
17. Sharma, Dinesh C. 2005, ‘Caste courts deliver medieval justice’, *Bangkok Post*, 8 July. (<http://www.csindia.org/News%20HTML/Bangkok%20Post%20News.html> - Accessed 15 August 2007)
18. Rao, S.L. 2003, ‘The dollar brides – Indian girls marrying NRIS often escape to a hassle-free life’, *The Telegraph*, 28 January. (http://www.telegraphindia.com/1030128/asp/opinion/story_1611909.asp – Accessed 4 October 2006)
19. Mody, A. 2003, ‘When love spells death’ *The Hindu*, 2 November. (<http://www.hinduonnet.com/thehindu/mag/2003/11/02/stories/2003110200140200.htm> – Accessed 6 October 2006)
20. Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 2002, *PAK40294.E Pakistan: Remarks by Asma Jahangir, 6 September 2002*, 25 October. (REFINFO)

21. 'Statement on 'Honour Killing' in Pakistan received by Commission on Human Rights' 2004, Asian Legal Resource Centre, Press Releases, 6 April.
(<http://www.alrc.net/pr/mainfile.php/2004pr/58/> - Accessed 22 November 2007)
22. Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 2002, *PAK39988.E:Pakistan: The consequences of a Shia-Sunni intermarriage; whether the couple or their children would face ill-treatment by reason of the intermarriage*, 2 October. (REFINFO)
23. Human Rights Commission of Pakistan 2001, 'State of Human Rights in 2000: Report', Human Rights Commission of Pakistan website. (<http://www.dchd.org/h-r-hl.htm> - Accessed 22 November 2007)
24. Refugee Women's Resource Project: Asylum Aid 2001, *Refugee Women and Domestic Violence: Country Studies*, September.
(<http://www.asylumaid.org.uk/Publications/DV%20reports/RWRP%20DV%20220801.pdf> - Accessed 2 February 2004)
25. The Sindhi Department of Education (undated), 'Nexus of illiteracy and Honour Killing', Sindhi Department of Education website.
(<http://www.sindhedu.gov.pk/Links/karokari%20new.htm> - Accessed 22 November 2007)
26. 'Two given life for honour killing' 2006, *BBC*, 14 July.
(http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/england/london/5179162.stm - Accessed 22 November 2007)
27. US Department of State 2007, *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices – Pakistan*, 6 March <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78874.htm> - Accessed 14 November 2007.