



2026

Human Rights Situation Report on Pakistan-administered Azad Jammu and Kashmir



JKJAAC – Human Rights Cell

Jammu Kashmir Joint Awami
Action Committee (JKJAAC)

6/14/2026

HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION UPDATE REPORT

Humanitarian Protection Emergency in Azad Jammu Kashmir

End the Blockade – Allow food and medication to reach AJK

Pakistan-administered Azad Jammu and Kashmir / AJK

Rawalakot, Dharake / Eidgah Ground, Kotli, Bagh, Pallandri/Sudhnoti and affected areas

Reporting period: 5–14 June 2026

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Prepared for: UN mechanisms, parliamentary human rights committees, diplomatic missions, international media, humanitarian actors and human rights organisations

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1. Executive Summary

A grave human rights and humanitarian protection crisis is continuing in Pakistan-administered Azad Jammu and Kashmir, with Rawalakot and the Dharake/Eidgah Ground sit-in now at the centre of an escalating crackdown. The 13 June JKJAAC Human Rights Cell baseline report documented killings, injuries, missing-person allegations, arbitrary arrests, communications restrictions, denial of medical access, suppression of peaceful assembly and economic reprisals between 5–13 June 2026. The JKJAAC Human Rights Team incident report, updated on 14 June 2026, 7:00 GMT, further documents four additional deaths, one reported missing-person case, one injury case, detention-treatment concerns, and property damage / alleged looting in Rawalakot.

As of the morning of 14 June 2026, field updates received from JKJAAC-linked sources allege that Pakistani Rangers and security forces began a fresh crackdown on peaceful sit-in participants at Dharake / Eidgah Ground, Rawalakot. Widely circulated social media videos reportedly show ambulances entering the Eidgah Ground area. In contrast, local social media reporting, including video footage described by sources, alleges large pools of blood on the ground, three further civilian deaths and at least eight injuries. These 14 June claims are urgent and serious, but must be treated as requiring immediate independent verification, preservation of video evidence, hospital confirmation, witness statements, and casualty lists.

Public reporting before 14 June already confirms that Rawalakot has been the site of a deadly crackdown, communications restrictions and large gatherings linked to the Joint Awami Action Committee. Earlier public reporting by Al Jazeera, BBC – Urdu Voicepk, Dawn and Pakistan Today documented deaths, injuries, arrests, communications restrictions and serious difficulties in independent verification because of the blackout and access restrictions.

This update warns that the crisis may now be moving from a human rights emergency into a broader humanitarian protection emergency. Field reports allege that major entry points into AJK have been blocked, that food, essential goods, and life-saving medicines are being obstructed, and that Rawalakot city and surrounding mountainous areas are increasingly cut off. These allegations require urgent verification by independent observers, humanitarian organisations, journalists and medical teams.

2. Methodology and Verification Status

This 14 June update builds directly on the final JKJAAC Human Rights Cell report covering 5–13 June 2026; 14:00 GMT. It also incorporates the JKJAAC Human Rights Team incident report updated on 14 June 2026, which records verified entries through JKJAAC local human rights documentation channels.

For this update, information is classified into four categories:

- Publicly reported / externally reported: information reported by recognised media outlets or human rights organisations.
- JKJAAC Human Rights Team verified: information verified through JKJAAC Human Rights Team local documentation channels.
- Field update requiring urgent verification: information received from named local sources or social media accounts, including video evidence not yet independently authenticated.
- Allegations requiring independent inquiry: serious claims needing hospital records, witness testimony, CCTV, metadata, official lists, post-mortem reports or site inspection.

Limitations remain severe. Communications disruption, road closures, security cordons, fear of reprisals, restricted hospital access and the absence of official casualty, detention and missing-person lists continue to obstruct full verification.

3. Updated Casualty and Impact Snapshot — 14 June 2026

Category	Minimum documented / publicly reported	Additional reported or alleged figure	Current status
Killed	Earlier public reporting documented at least 11 deaths in Rawalakot-related clashes; the JKJAAC baseline recorded 14 civilians killed since 5 June.	14 June field reports allege 3 further civilians killed at Dharake / Eidgah Ground.	Requires urgent independent verification.
Injured	Over 70 injured publicly reported; JKJAAC and preliminary documentation also recorded higher alleged figures.	14 June field reports allege at least 8 further injuries; earlier documentation alleged up to 500 injured.	Requires hospital and medico-legal confirmation.
Missing / unaccounted for	Bilal Ashraf was recorded as reported missing and verified through the JKJAAC Human Rights Team.	Earlier documentation alleged more than 300 missing/unaccounted for.	Requires official missing-person list and detention disclosure.
Detained	107 reportedly initially detained at Rawalakot Police Station on 7 June, according to JKJAAC Human Rights Team	Number reportedly increased by 12–13 June; exact official figure unavailable.	Immediate custody registers and legal access required.

Category	Minimum documented / publicly reported	Additional reported or alleged figure	Current status
	documentation; wider estimates exceed 200–300.		
Medical access	Hasnaat Shah was recorded as injured with a bullet injury to the right arm and reportedly admitted to PIMS Islamabad.	14 June videos allegedly show ambulances entering Eidgah Ground after firing/shelling.	Requires ambulance logs, hospital records and independent medical access.
Property/livelihood	JKJAAC documentation records alleged lock-breaking, vandalism and looting at National Bakers/National Bakery, Aanyat Bakers, Freshco Bakers, Zahid Khan grocery store and other Rawalakot premises.	14 June update adds alleged sealing of Zafar Malik Jewellery Shop and Malik Yaqoob Kashmiri Crockery Store in Kotli City.	Requires site inspection, sealing orders, inventories and compensation assessment.
Humanitarian access	Communications blackout and restrictions are already documented.	14 June field reports allege blockade of major AJK entry points and obstruction of food, medicines and essential goods.	Requires urgent humanitarian verification.

4. Timeline Update

Date/time	Event	Human rights relevance
5 June 2026	JKJAAC designated as a proscribed organisation; internet and mobile services suspended; tourists/outsideers advised to leave.	Freedom of association, expression, information, movement and civic space.
5–6 June 2026	Reported shooting of Shahzaib Habib and injury of Umar Nazir Kashmiri near Rawalakot / Barmang Pull area.	Right to life, medical access, accountability.

Date/time	Event	Human rights relevance
7 June 2026	Ahtsham Sabir was reportedly killed during the Rawalakot protests after the alleged attack on Umar Nazir and the death of Shazaib.	Alleged lethal use of force; need for post-mortem and unit identification.
7 June 2026 onward	107 individuals reportedly initially detained at Rawalakot Police Station; allegations of beatings, denial of water, inadequate food and delayed medical access.	Arbitrary detention, ill-treatment, and denial of medical care.
9 June 2026	The Long March began from Chumb, Bhimber; more than 60,000 participants reportedly reached Rawalakot.	Peaceful assembly and civil-rights mobilisation.
9 June 2026	M. Shabir, aged approximately 70, reportedly died at Kotli Hospital, linked to the JAAC March.	Right to life; hospital and medico-legal record needed.
11 June 2026	Subhan Arif reportedly died outside the JAAC dharna at Drake / Dharake, Rawalakot, allegedly after Rangers firing while going toward the mosque for prayer.	Right to life; urgent investigation and witness protection.
13 June 2026	Public reporting and local sources indicate sit-ins and large gatherings continued around Rawalakot, including Eidgah Ground.	Ongoing peaceful assembly; risk of renewed crackdown.
14 June 2026, approx. 06:00 GMT / 10:00 PKT	Field reports allege a fresh Rangers crackdown at Dharake / Eidgah Ground, ambulances entering the ground, large bloodstains, 3 further civilian deaths and 8 injuries.	Urgent independent verification; immediate medical access required.
14 June 2026, approx. 06:45 GMT / 10:45 PKT	Naeem Amin from Islampura, Pallandri, a participant of the peaceful sit-in at Dharake, who was injured by the security forces' indiscriminate firing, died today.	Confirmed by human rights defender Sardar Amir Khan

Date/time	Event	Human rights relevance
14 June 2026	Field reports alleged blockade of major AJK entry points and obstruction of food, medicines and essential goods.	Potential humanitarian emergency and collective punishment.

5. What Happened

The previous JKJAAC Human Rights Cell report established that the crisis began after the proscription of JKJAAC, the communications blackout, mass arrests and the reported use of lethal force against protesters and mourners between 5–13 June 2026. The newly uploaded JKJAAC Human Rights Team incident report adds detailed incident profiles for Subhan Arif, Ahtsham Sabir, M. Shabir, Bilal Ashraf, Hasnaat Shah, Rawalakot detainees, and property damage / alleged looting in Rawalakot.

Subhan Arif, son of Muhammad Arif, resident of village Jabraan Gorah, Plandri/Sudhnoti, is recorded by the JKJAAC Human Rights Team as deceased after an incident on 11 June 2026 outside the JAAC dharna at Drake / Dharake, Rawalakot; the report states that he was reportedly going toward the mosque for prayer when gunfire was allegedly opened by Rangers personnel, resulting in fatal injuries.

Ahtsham Sabir of Chak Barmang is recorded as deceased on 7 June 2026 during Rawalakot protests following the alleged attack on Umar Nazir and the death of Shazaib Shaheed; the local account verified through JKJAAC attributes the death to firing by Rangers and FC personnel.

M. Shabir, aged approximately 70 years, from Thill Kanjarey Balouch, is recorded as having died at Kotli Hospital on 9 June 2026, with the occurrence linked to the JAAC March of 9 June.

Bilal Ashraf, from Haveli Abadi, Bagh, is recorded as reported missing and linked to the alleged attack on Umar Nazeer Kashmiri and persons travelling in another vehicle with or near him; the JKJAAC report states that his detention, injury, death or unknown-location transfer remains unconfirmed.

Hasnaat Shah, from Battrain, Palandri, is recorded as injured by a bullet to the right arm and reportedly admitted to PIMS Hospital, Islamabad.

Naeem Amin from Islampura, Pallandri, a participant of the peaceful sit-in at Dharake, who was injured by the security forces' indiscriminate firing, died 14 June 2026.

As of 14 June, new field updates allege a renewed crackdown at Dharake / Eidgah Ground, Rawalakot. Social media videos reportedly show ambulances entering the Eidgah Ground area. A local Facebook page reportedly posted video evidence of a large pool of blood demarcated by stones and alleged three civilian deaths and eight injuries. Another local Facebook update reportedly alleged indiscriminate firing and shelling by security forces and warned of further deaths and injuries. These reports must be immediately verified through medical records, ambulance logs, eyewitness testimony, video metadata, photographs, hospital intake lists and independent access to the site.

6. New and Continuing Patterns of Alleged Violations

A. Renewed lethal-force allegations at Dharake / Eidgah Ground

The 14 June allegations of firing and shelling at the peaceful sit-in raise immediate concerns under the right to life, peaceful assembly and medical access. These allegations follow a documented pattern of earlier deaths and injuries in Rawalakot and related areas, including public reporting as well as JKJAAC documentation.

B. Denial or obstruction of medical access

The JKJAAC Human Rights Team report already records allegations that detained injured persons in Rawalakot custody were denied adequate water, food and medical treatment, and that permission for urgent hospital care was refused or delayed by Rangers personnel. The 14 June ambulance reports, if verified, increase the urgency for independent medical corridors, ambulance access, hospital intake disclosure and protection of doctors and paramedics.

C. Detention and custodial mistreatment

The JKJAAC Human Rights Team report records that 107 individuals were reportedly initially detained at Rawalakot Police Station on 7 June, and that the number later increased without an official figure being provided. It also records allegations of beatings, denial of water, inadequate food and drink, and delayed or refused medical treatment.

D. Missing persons and enforced disappearance risk

Bilal Ashraf's case is now formally documented as a reported missing-person case verified through JKJAAC Human Rights Team channels. Earlier documentation also recorded wider allegations of missing persons and unaccounted-for individuals, requiring immediate official clarification.

E. Property damage, sealing of businesses and economic reprisals

The JKJAAC Human Rights Team report records alleged lock-breaking, vandalism and looting of shops in Rawalakot, including National Bakers/National Bakery, Aanyat Bakers, Freshco Bakers, Zahid Khan grocery store and other premises in the main city Rawalakot / Toot Market area.

The 14 June field update adds two further alleged economic-reprisal cases in Kotli City: Mr Zafar Malik Jewellery Shop and Malik Yaqoob Kashmiri Crockery Store, reportedly sealed by Pakistani security agencies. These allegations require inspection of sealing orders, seizure memos, CCTV, inventories, witness statements, and legal remedy records.

F. Humanitarian blockade and collective punishment concerns

Field reports as of 14 June allege that Pakistani security forces have blockaded major entry points to AJK and stopped the entry of food, life-saving medicines and essential goods. If verified, such obstruction would raise grave concerns of collective punishment, arbitrary interference with movement, denial of access to essential supplies, and risk to life and health. The JKJAAC baseline report had already recorded communications restrictions, curfew-like conditions and grave hardship to civilians.

7. Humanitarian Protection Alert — Rawalakot and Surrounding Areas

Field information received on 14 June alleges that Rawalakot city and surrounding mountainous regions are increasingly cut off by security cordons, road closures and blocked entry/exit routes. It is reported that more than 50,000 people in Rawalakot city and more than 300,000 people in surrounding mountainous areas may be affected by restricted movement, shutdown of roads and inability to access food, medicine and essential supplies. These figures require independent humanitarian verification.

The risk is no longer limited to protest-site casualties. The situation now raises concerns of:

- denial of access to life-saving medicines;
- obstruction of ambulances and emergency medical care;
- shortages of food and essential goods;
- people trapped in homes under curfew-like conditions;
- intimidation of families, shopkeepers, journalists and witnesses;
- destruction or concealment of evidence;
- escalation into wider civilian harm.

The international community should treat Rawalakot and the surrounding areas as a potential humanitarian protection emergency requiring immediate access, monitoring and de-escalation.

8. Applicable International Law and Alleged Violations

Pakistan is a State party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Convention against Torture, as noted in the previous JKJAAC report. The updated allegations engage the following rights and obligations:

Legal standard	Alleged conduct	Required response
ICCPR Article 6 — Right to life	Reported killings and alleged renewed firing at Dharake / Eidgah Ground.	Immediate ceasefire, independent investigation, preservation of forensic evidence.
ICCPR Article 7 / CAT Articles 2 and 16	Alleged beatings, denial of water, denial of medical care, coercion and intimidation.	Prevent ill-treatment; ensure medical access; investigate custodial abuse.
ICCPR Article 9 — Liberty and security	Mass detentions, missing-person allegations, and absence of official detainee lists.	Publish detainee lists; release or produce detainees before courts.
ICCPR Article 14 — Due process	Proscription, unclear legal basis for arrests, property sealing and business closures.	Provide written orders, judicial oversight and access to legal remedies.
ICCPR Article 19 — Expression and access to information	Blackout, restrictions on media and communications.	Restore communications and protect journalists.

Legal standard	Alleged conduct	Required response
ICCPR Article 21 — Peaceful assembly	Use of force and dispersal of sit-ins.	Facilitate peaceful assembly and negotiate de-escalation.
ICCPR Article 22 — Association	Proscription of JKJAAC and crackdown on civil rights organisers.	Withdraw disproportionate proscription and resume dialogue.
CAT Article 12 — Duty to investigate	Serious allegations of killing, ill-treatment, disappearance and custodial abuse.	Prompt, impartial investigation wherever there is reasonable ground to believe abuse occurred.

9. Updated Victim-Centred Case Summaries

Case 1: Subhan Arif — deceased, 11 June 2026, Dharake / Rawalakot

Subhan Arif, son of Muhammad Arif, resident of village Jabraan Gorah, Plandri/Sudhnoti, is documented as deceased following an incident on 11 June 2026 outside the JAAC dharna at Drake / Dharake, Rawalakot. The JKJAAC Human Rights Team report states that he was reportedly going toward the mosque for prayer when Rangers personnel allegedly opened fire, resulting in fatal injuries.

Urgent documentation required: post-mortem, death certificate, witness statements, mosque-route location verification, deployment logs, ballistic evidence, CCTV and identification of deployed units.

Case 2: Ahtsham Sabir — deceased, 7 June 2026, Rawalakot

Ahtsham Sabir of Chak Barmang is documented as deceased during the Rawalakot protests on 7 June 2026. The local account verified through JKJAAC attributes the death to firing by Rangers and FC personnel.

Urgent documentation required: family statement, hospital/death certificate, post-mortem, medico-legal record, eyewitness statements, deployment logs and command responsibility inquiry.

Case 3: M. Shabir — deceased, 9 June 2026, Kotli Hospital

M. Shabir, aged approximately 70, from Thill Kanjarey Balouch, is documented as having died at Kotli Hospital on 9 June 2026, linked to the JAAC March.

Urgent documentation required: Kotli Hospital records, death certificate, treatment notes, family testimony and march-route witness statements.

Case 4: Bilal Ashraf — reported missing

Bilal Ashraf of Haveli Abadi, Bagh, is documented as reported missing in connection with the alleged attack on Umar Nazeer Kashmiri and persons travelling in another vehicle with or near him.

Urgent documentation required: last-seen record, vehicle details, names of accompanying persons, police/custody denial or confirmation, habeas/legal petition and family statement.

Case 5: Hasnaat Shah — injured

Hasnaat Shah of Battrain, Palandri, is documented as injured by a bullet to the right arm and reportedly admitted to PIMS Hospital, Islamabad.

Urgent documentation required: hospital admission record, medico-legal certificate, wound documentation, treating doctor statement and family statement.

Case 6: Economic reprisals — Rawalakot and Kotli

The JKJAAC report documents property damage and alleged looting of National Bakers/National Bakery, Aanyat Bakers, Freshco Bakers, Zahid Khan grocery store and other shops in Rawalakot. The 14 June field update adds the alleged sealing of Mr Zafar Malik's Jewellery Shop and Malik Yaqoob Kashmiri Crockery Store in Kotli City.

Urgent documentation required: sealing orders, inventory, CCTV, photographs, witness statements, police entry logs, loss estimates, employee impact and legal remedy records.

10. Updated Urgent Demands to Pakistan and AJK Authorities

1. Immediately halt all firing, shelling, raids, coercive arrests and intimidation at Dharake / Eidgah Ground, Rawalakot and all affected areas.
2. Create an immediate humanitarian corridor into Rawalakot and surrounding mountainous areas for food, life-saving medicines, ambulances, doctors, journalists and human rights monitors.
3. Publish verified lists of all dead, injured, detained and missing persons, including those held at Rawalakot Police Station and any other custody location.
4. Release all peaceful detainees unconditionally or produce them before competent courts with access to lawyers and families.
5. Disclose the whereabouts of Bilal Ashraf and all reported missing persons and permit immediate family and legal access if detained.
6. Guarantee immediate medical access for all injured protesters, detainees and civilians, including transfer to hospitals without arrest or intimidation.
7. Preserve all evidence, including CCTV, drone footage, mobile-phone videos, ambulance logs, hospital intake records, post-mortems, ammunition logs, deployment records and communications logs.
8. Return all bodies to families without coercive conditions and permit dignified burial.
9. Investigate property damage, looting and sealing of businesses, including named premises in Rawalakot and Kotli, and allow owners to inspect premises with lawyers and independent observers.
10. Withdraw the proscription of JKJAAC and end the use of anti-terror laws against peaceful civil-rights mobilisation.
11. Publicly announce an empowered negotiation delegation of respected elder statesmen and women to meet the JKJAAC Core Committee at Rawalakot.
12. Fully implement the signed agreements, including the Muzaffarabad Agreement of 3–4 October 2025, through a written, time-bound roadmap.

11. Recommendations to International Actors — 14 June Priority Actions

A. UN Special Procedures and OHCHR

UN experts should issue urgent communications to Pakistan concerning alleged killings, renewed firing at Dharake / Eidgah Ground, missing persons, arbitrary arrests, medical denial, communications restrictions and potential collective punishment. The situation requires urgent attention from mandates on extrajudicial executions, peaceful assembly and association, freedom of expression, torture, human rights defenders and enforced disappearances.

B. International humanitarian and medical actors

International humanitarian organisations should request immediate access to Rawalakot and the surrounding areas to assess food, medicine, ambulance access, hospital capacity and civilian protection needs.

C. UK Parliament, EU Parliament and US Congress

Parliamentary human rights bodies should urgently request briefings from foreign ministries and call for diplomatic engagement with Pakistan to halt the crackdown, restore humanitarian access and permit independent monitoring.

D. International NGOs and media

Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, ICRC, international media and South Asia desks should urgently seek access to Rawalakot, Dharake / Eidgah Ground, Kotli, Palandri/Sudhnoti, Bagh and affected market areas.

12. Urgent Appeal

The situation in Rawalakot has reached a critical threshold. A peaceful civil-rights movement paused its Long March to save lives and create space for negotiations. Instead, field reports now allege renewed firing, shelling, blockade, denial of essential supplies, medical-access obstruction, arbitrary detentions, missing persons and economic reprisals.

The people gathered at Dharake / Eidgah Ground are not enemies. The injured are not criminals. The missing are not numbers. The dead are not evidence to be hidden. Families have a right to truth, dignity and justice.

- The international community must act now.
- Humanitarian access must be opened now.
- Independent observers must be allowed into Rawalakot now.
- The firing must stop now.
- The missing must be accounted for now.
- The detained must be released or produced before the courts now.
- Negotiations must begin now.

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