
**A BRIEF
PICTORIAL SUMMARY
OF THE
TERRORIST ACTIVITIES
IN SOUTHERN BHUTAN**



13 AUGUST 1992 TO 5 JUNE 1993

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TERRORIST ACTIVITIES IN SOUTHERN BHUTAN

A Pictorial Summary (13 August 1992 - 5 June 1993)

The spate of terrorism unleashed by the subversive elements in southern Bhutan in 1990 has continued unabated over the past year. One new development has been that most of the terrorist activities are now being carried out by terrorists sent from the refugee camps in eastern Nepal. This has been possible because the terrorists have no difficulty in crossing into Bhutan over a long, open and porous border which is impossible to guard.

Between 13 August 1992 and 5 June 1993, the period covered by this brief pictorial summary, terrorist cadres of the dissident groups have carried out 310 acts of terrorism against villagers in Bhutan. They have murdered 17 of their victims, raped 18 women and kidnapped 24 people within this period. Five Basic Health Unit buildings, five Forest Department Offices and seven school buildings have been destroyed by the terrorists within the same period. Two rural water supply schemes have been destroyed, six private houses have been burnt down, three vehicles damaged and four vehicles have been hijacked by the terrorists within the past nine months.

The Ministry of Home Affairs expresses its deep regret in having to reproduce pictures of terrorist victims in this brief pictorial summary. However, in light of the blatant lies spread by the dissident groups about atrocities being committed by government security forces, it is necessary to produce some of the pictorial evidence in the police records to show that contrary to their allegations against the government it is the dissident groups themselves who are committing atrocities against the people in southern Bhutan. The Home Ministry has obtained the permission of the victims of terrorist atrocities, and the families of those victims who were killed by the terrorists, to print the pictures in this booklet to set the record straight. Only those pictures that have received such consent have been printed.



Dattaram Sharma, a former government official, was brutally murdered by four terrorists on 21 August 1992 in his house at Ghumauney in Samchi district. At about 5:30 a.m. in the morning his wife Laxmi saw four men in the shadows outside their house. Recognizing one of them as the notorious terrorist leader Kazi Tamang, she woke up her husband and rushed to inform the nearby police outpost. By the time the police reached the house, the terrorists were gone, having brutally attacked Dattaram and left him for dead. Dattaram who died before he could be evacuated to the hospital confirmed that Kazi Tamang was one of the terrorists who attacked him.



Tsotu and his wife who were attacked by a gang of terrorists on 31 August 1992 in their house in Tagay village under Phuntsholing sub-district. The terrorists cut up Tsotu and his wife with knives for refusing to reveal their valuables. A neighbour who came to help them was also seriously injured by the terrorists who ransacked the house and took away Nu. 600,000 and seven tolas of gold.



Chachu, a villager of Tagay village in Phuntsholing sub-district, after receiving treatment for the severe knife wound inflicted on him by terrorists. Chachu who had rushed to help his neighbour Tsotu and his wife during the terrorist raid on their house on 31 August 1992 was attacked and wounded by the terrorists as soon as he entered Tsotu's house.



Sangay Pasang, a mechanic at the Bhutan Carbide and Chemicals factory in Pasakha under Phuntsholing sub-district, who was attacked by terrorists on 31 August 1992. He was returning to his village in Tagay when he met the terrorists who had raided Tsotu's house. The terrorists attacked him and stabbed him in the back.



The decapitated body of Bhim Bahadur Chettri of Daragaon village in Samchi district. His body was found below the Samchi hospital on the Samchi-Sibsoo highway on 4 September 1992. The decapitated body was deliberately left on the highway by the terrorists to spread terror among the people.



Goembo Tsering of Panakhola village under Phuntsholing sub-district who was assaulted and knifed on the head by terrorists who raided his house on 23 September 1992. He and his son were both left unconscious after they were attacked by the terrorists for refusing to reveal their valuables.



Nima Dorji of Panakhola village under Phuntsholing sub-district who was attacked by terrorists along with his father on 23 September 1992 for refusing to reveal their valuables. Nima Dorji was knifed and dragged outside the house where he was left unconscious. The terrorists then attacked his father and ransacked the house.



The body of Ganga Devi Sharma who was pushed over a cliff by terrorists on the night of 15 December 1992. Her husband and son were also pushed over the cliff with her for refusing to give the terrorists Nu. 40,000 which they demanded from the family. While her husband and son managed to survive, 62 year old Ganga Devi was killed by the fall.



The Kuchi Dyna bridge on the Samchi-Sibsoo highway in Samchi district which was set on fire by terrorists in the early hours of 18 December 1992.



Nine year old Jagimath Dungana of Limbutar village in Geylegphug sub-district was knifed by terrorists on the night of 5 January 1993. The terrorists stabbed him when his father Nandalal Dungana refused to reveal the family's valuables. The family was saved from further harm when village volunteers responding to their cries for help forced the terrorists to flee.



Kharka Bahadur Karariya undergoing treatment at the Thimphu General Hospital. A group of terrorists raided his house at Barare village in Chirang district on 21 January 1993. They beat him up and shattered his shin bone to force him to reveal his money. The terrorists took away Nu.330,000 and all the valuables in Kharka Bahadur's house.



Kama Bahadur Subba of Beldendangra village in Phuntsholing sub-district who was attacked and injured by terrorists on 25 January 1993 along with his brother Maniraj Subba who was tortured and killed : Kama Bahadur escaped being killed when he fell unconscious from the injuries inflicted on him.



Maniraj Subba of Beldendangra village under Phuntsholing sub-district who was tortured and hacked to death by terrorists on 25 January 1993. His brother Kama Bahadur Subba was also attacked and sustained severe wounds before falling unconscious. His wife, Dawlachi Subba was also attacked and wounded. The terrorists ransacked the house and left with Nu. 51,470, 3 tolas of gold and a wrist watch.



Dawlachi Subba who was attacked and wounded by terrorists who raided her house in Beldendangra in Phuntsholing sub-district on 25 January 1993. Her husband Maniraj Subba was tortured and hacked to death by the terrorists who injured other members of the family and ransacked and looted the house.



Man Maya Raini who was shot dead by terrorists on the night of 18 February 1993. Man Maya, daughter of 81 year old Jagat Bahadur Rai, was shot when a group of terrorists raided their house in Dholpani village under Sarbhang district. Five of the terrorists were caught by Jagat Bahadur's family members living across the border. All five terrorists were found to be registered in the refugee camps in Nepal. They had been sent by the dissident leaders in the camps to carry out raids and robbery in southern Bhutan.



Lal Bahadur Rai of Hathikharga village under Sibsoo sub-district in Samchi district who was beaten up and knifed by terrorists on the night of 2 March 1993. After beating and knifing Lal Bahadur for refusing to reveal the whereabouts of his valuables, the terrorists ransacked his house.



Workers trying to save the timber and the nearby forest in Gairigaon village under Samchi district from a fire started by terrorists on 8 March 1993. Setting forest plantations on fire and stealing timber is one of the many destructive activities frequently carried out by the terrorists.



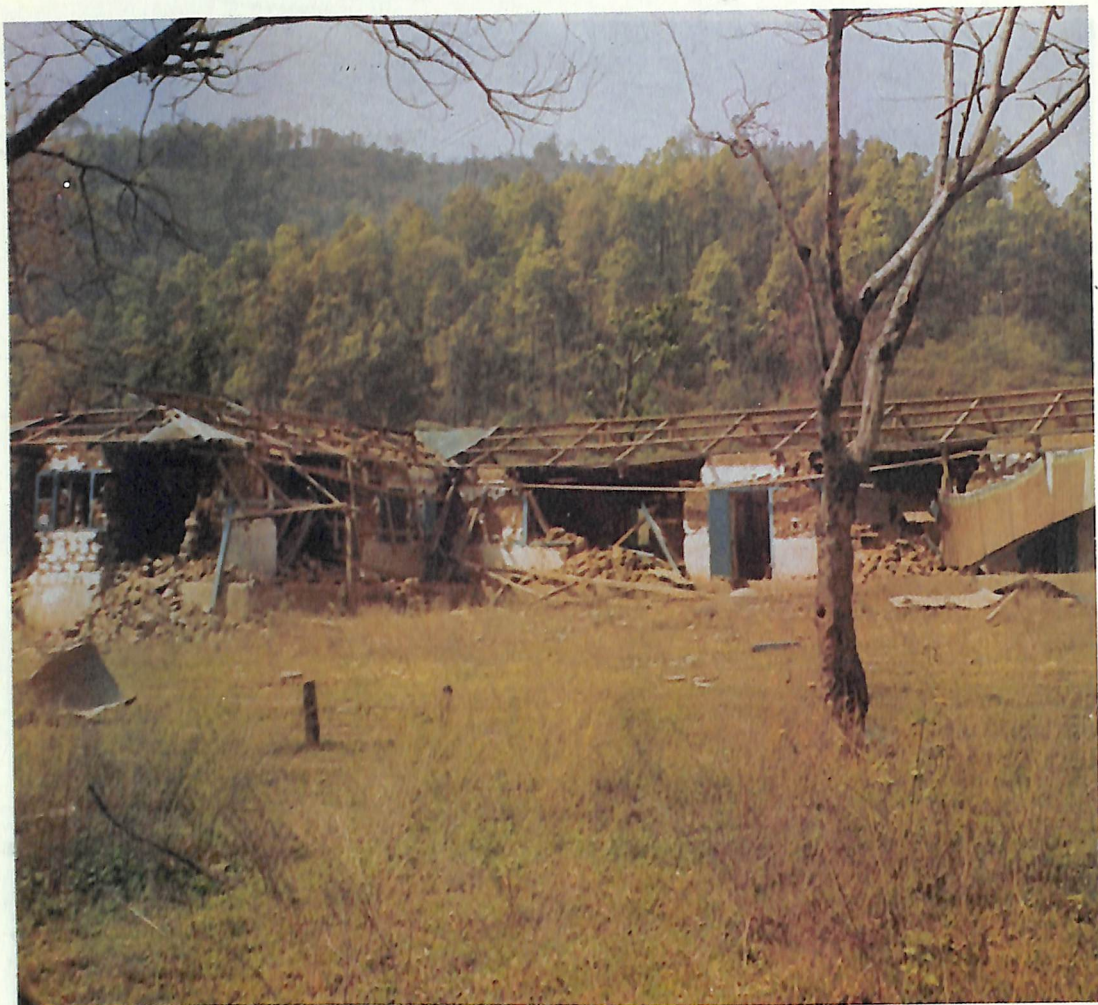
Bus driver injured by a terrorist attack receiving medical attention. Madan Tamang, a driver working for Gurung Travels was driving from Sarbhang in Bhutan to Kokrajar in Assam with 30 passengers when he saw a log placed on the middle of the road and slowed down. Two terrorists suddenly appeared and threw bombs at the bus. The first one hit the right side of the bus when it exploded while the second bomb missed the bus. Although injured on the right hand and parts of his body from the splinters of the first bomb, Madan Tamang saved his passengers by driving away at full speed.



Some victims of a terrorist raid on a northern village. On 9 March 1993, a gang of 40 terrorists armed with guns raided Dangkhar, a remote village under Shemgang district in central Bhutan. The gang beat up all the men and raped six women. They desecrated the private shrines of the villagers and robbed them of all their money and other valuables estimated to be worth Nu. 550,000. All the 40 terrorists were identified and it has been confirmed that 12 of them had come from the refugee camps in Nepal.



Dil Maya Dungyel who was shot in the shoulder by terrorists on 18 March 1993 when she and her family refused to open the door of her house. A group of terrorists had come to attack her father Pasuram Dhungyel, the village headman of Dalim block in Samdrupjongkhar district, for supporting the government. Pasuram's 78 year old mother who was sleeping outside was then tortured by the terrorists, forcing him to open the door. Pasuram was beaten up and tortured until his wife surrendered all the family valuables including Nu. 96,606, six tolas of gold ornaments and two tape recorders.



The Thoembatar Primary School under Sarbhang district which was blown up by terrorists on 18 March 1993. Earlier on the night of 12 March, a large group of terrorists had come from across the border and dismantled all the CGI sheets of the school which they took away in bullock carts.



A house in Laley Kharka village in Chirang district which was burnt down by terrorists on 21 March 1993. The terrorists set fire to the house when the owner, Nar Bahadur Gurung, and his family refused to open the door. The family would have been burnt alive if village volunteers had not arrived on time and forced the terrorists to flee.



Two houses burnt down by terrorists. A gang of 20 terrorists raided three houses in Harabotey village in Chirang district on 16 April 1993. Two of the houses which belonged to Kharka Bahadur Dahal was burnt down by the terrorists after being ransacked.



Birkha Bahadur Rai of Sibichang village in Dorokha sub-district who was injured by terrorists on 23 April 1993. The terrorists beat up Birkha Bahadur and cut him up with a knife to make him reveal the whereabouts of his family's valuables. His wife Mon Maya Raini was stabbed in her right thigh when she tried to help him. The terrorists stopped torturing Birkha Bahadur only when other members of the family handed over their money and valuables to them. The family lost Nu. 13,000, two pairs of gold earrings, two nose rings, 92 tolas of silver ornaments and four silver bangles.



Lhamu Dolma Moktan who was beaten unconscious and inflicted with severe head injuries on 15 May 1993 by terrorists who raided her house at Genchu village under Buka Tading Gewog. She was evacuated to the Phuntsholing General Hospital but succumbed to her injuries on 19 May 1993 without regaining consciousness.

OVERALL SUMMARY OF TERRORIST ACTIVITIES

Upto 5 June 1993

Kidnapping, Murder and Hijacking

- | | | | |
|----|--|-------|---|
| 1. | Murder | - 58 | <i>[cases confirmed by the Police only. There are many unconfirmed murders of Bhutanese nationals kidnapped and executed in the anti-national camps across the borders]</i> |
| 2. | Rape | - 40 | <i>[cases reported to the Police]</i> |
| 3. | Kidnapping | - 211 | <i>[cases reported to the Police]</i> |
| 4. | Dacoity and Robbery | - 584 | <i>[cases reported to the Police]</i> |
| 5. | Hijacking of vehicles | - 49 | |
| 6. | Number of Bhutanese nationals who have been attacked and injured during terrorist raids on villages in southern Bhutan | - 495 | |
| 7. | Anti-national terrorists killed in encounters with the Southern Bhutanese village volunteers during terrorist attacks on villages in southern Bhutan. | - 5 | terrorists |
| 8. | Number of anti-national terrorists apprehended by the Southern Bhutanese village volunteers and handed over to the various police stations in southern Bhutan | - 90 | terrorists |

Arson and Sabotage

1.	<i>Destruction of Basic Health Units</i>	-	12	
2.	<i>Blasting and burning of Police Checkposts and Outposts</i>	-	12	<i>[Including offices & living quarters]</i>
3.	<i>Destruction of Custom & Post Offices</i>	-	4	<i>- do -</i>
4.	<i>Destruction of Forest Range/Beat Offices</i>	-	16	<i>- do -</i>
5.	<i>Burning and blasting of Schools</i>	-	29	<i>school complexes</i>
6.	<i>Burning of Guest Houses</i>	-	5	
7.	<i>Destruction of Block Offices</i>	-	3	
8.	<i>Destruction of private houses by fire and use of explosives</i>	-	61	
9.	<i>Destruction and damage of vehicles</i>	-	28	
10.	<i>Vandalizing of Sub-Divisional Offices</i>	-	2	
11.	<i>Number of bridges sabotaged</i>	-	15	
12.	<i>Destruction of Civil Wireless Station</i>	-		<i>One wireless station blasted One wireless set stolen</i>
13.	<i>Destruction of electric pylons</i>	-	9	<i>[Including 4 Transformers]</i>
14.	<i>Attacks on Stores of the Department of Roads</i>	-	3	<i>stores</i>
15.	<i>Destruction and damaging of Agriculture Extension Centres</i>	-	5	<i>centres</i>
16.	<i>Destruction and damaging of Veterinary Centres</i>	-	4	<i>centres</i>
17.	<i>Number of Rural Water Supply Schemes damaged</i>	-	15	<i>[Water reservoir tanks, pipes and tap stands were either damaged or stolen]</i>
18.	<i>Attempted Sabotage on factories</i>	-	7	<i>attempts</i>

The Taklai Irrigation Project, which was built at a cost of 48.86 Million Ngultrums in 1979 with aid from international organizations had been damaged at several places and the materials were stolen by the anti-nationals in June-July 1992.

There have also been numerous cases of indiscriminate felling and destruction of valuable trees by the anti-nationals from government plantations all along the foothills of southern Bhutan and the loss incurred to the country has been estimated at more than 200 million Ngultrum.

Attacks on Security Forces

1. Ambush and attacks on security forces and government officials. - 61 cases
2. Number of security forces injured - 34 cases

Looting of Arms, Ammunition and WFP Ration

1. Large scale looting and stealing of WFP ration from various schools in southern Bhutan, viz:- rice, wheat, edible oil, fish, milk powder and salt.
2. Widespread looting of books, stationeries, equipments, furniture etc. from schools in southern Bhutan.
3. Rifle - 10 Nos. along with ammunition
4. Sten gun - 5 Nos. along with ammunition
5. Explosives (Gelatine) - 400 Kgs [raided from Dept. of Roads]

It has also been confirmed that a total of 688 firearms have been taken outside the country by the anti-nationals from Southern Bhutanese villagers.

Arms and Explosives Seized from the Anti-national Terrorists by the Security Forces

1. Assorted rifles and pistols captured from terrorists and seized from anti-national supporters - 2231 Nos.
2. Army hand grenade - 10 Nos.
3. Steel pipe grenade - 94 Nos.
4. Home made bombs - 106 Nos.

5.	<i>Land mines</i>	-	28	Nos.
6.	<i>Improvised Cannon</i>	-	3	Nos.
7.	<i>Gelatine explosives</i>	-	516	Kgs.
8.	<i>Detonators</i>	-	6385	Nos.
9.	<i>Safety Fuze</i>	-	905	Feet
10.	<i>Army 90 grenade</i>	-	5	Nos.

Numerous other items like binoculars, compasses, table clocks for making time bomb delay switches, wires, batteries, various sizes of G.I. pipes for making gun barrels and improvised cannons, many bottles of insecticides and several assorted tools for making home-made guns were also seized.

- Ministry of Home Affairs