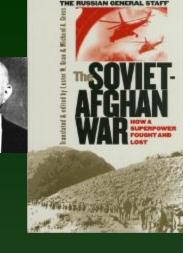


Kashmir Insurgency

Factor I : Soviet – Afghan war 1979 - 1989 :

- 1953: Mohammoud Daoud becomes PM –A constitutional monarchy is established in Afghanistan.
- Daoud seek's Soviet assistance to modernize his army. Earlier, US turns down his request.
- 1963: Daoud's overly ambitious and controversial social policies result in his ouster. Mohammad Yusof becomes PM.
- 1965: PDPA (People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan) established by Babrak Karmal
- 1973: Daoud regains power Dissolves monarchy With economic reforms failing unrest sets in. Daoud gets executed.
- Nur Mohammad Taraki (**DRA**): A communist, assumes leadership. Promotes women's rights and land reforms -
- Reforms threaten Afghan cultural traditions Widespread resistance Taraki killed. Amin assumes power.
- 1979 : Soviet invades Afghanistan Amin killed Puppet govt under Babrak Karmal (a communist) is established







25th July 2004

Soviet – Afghan war 1979 – 1989 (contd)

- 1979 1988 : Sustained Islamic resistance (Afghan mujahideen) against Soviet & Afghan forces
- US & China funnel arms & supplies to mujahideens : kept Soviet in check
- Islamic nations (Arab nations & ISI Pak) extend support to mujahideens
- A Saudi millionaire establishes training camps for mujahideens. Turns into a role model for Islamic fundamentalists : Osama Bin Laden
- This period saw the rise of
 - Mullah Mohammad Omar as the Taliban leader
 - Birth of Islamic guerilla wars in Algeria, Egypt, Bosnia, Tajikistan, Chechnya
 - Attacks on the infidels(?)- American and other Western targets.
 - Mushrooming on training camps for terrorists in Afghanistan & Pak.
- Najibullah govt overthrown. Najibullah executed
- 1992 :Islamic Council of Mujahadeen slates Rabanni as the Interim President of Afghanistan
- 1996 : Taliban takes over Afghanistan

1989 : Soviet - Afghan War ends

1989: ISI trigger's Operation Topac

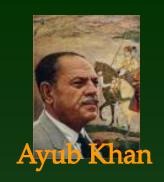
25th July 2004

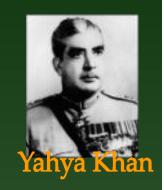
Kashmir Insurgency (contd)

Factor II: Rise of ISI: Inter Services Intelligence Agency

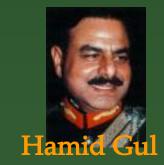
- 1948 : ISI founded
- ISI's purpose
 - Foreign & Domestic intelligence
 - Co-ordinating intelligence agencies of the three military services
 - Surveillance over media, opposition politicians, foreign diplomats & Pakistani diplomats in other nations
 - Interception & monitoring of communications
 - Covert offensive operations
- ISI staff: Military officers, civilians: around 10,000 in number
- ISI has 6 to 8 divisions:
 - JIN: Joint Intelligence North: Thrust Kashmir
 - JIB: Joint Intelligence Bureau: Thrust Indian political climate
- ISI (State within a State) : Neither answerable to the PM nor the Prime Minister nor the Chief of the Army
- Ayub Khan, Yahya Khan & Zulfikar Ali Bhutto: nurture ISI during their reign.

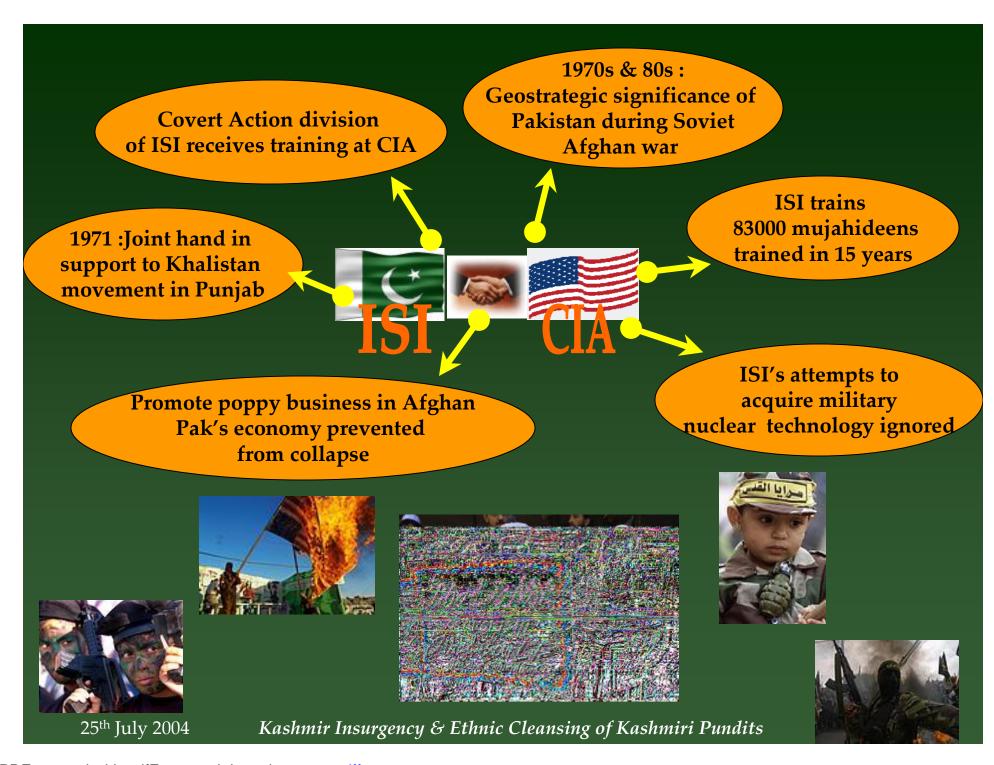
25th July 2004 Kashmir Insurgency & Ethnic Cleansing of Kashmiri Pundits



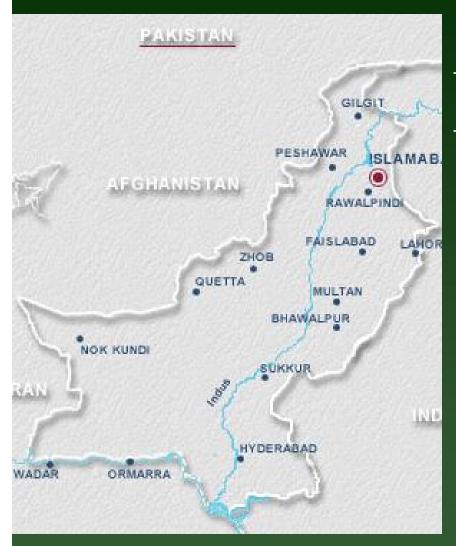








ISI's involvement in Pakistan Politics



- First three decades : ISI concentrates on Domestic intelligence & India
- After 1988 : (Post Zia ul Haq period)
 - Benazir Bhutto (PPP)—December 1988-August 1990
 - Formation of Islamic Jamouhri Ittehad (IJI): 1988
 - Taping of the private conversation between former Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto and the late Rajiv Gandhi in Islamabad: 1989,
 - Benazir's ouster from premiership in August 1990
 - Nawaz Sharif (IJI) & MQM forming the govt : 1990
 - Mohajir (Muttahida) Quami Movement : Split

ISI becomes an unwanted legacy of military rule - Democracy gets disregarded

25th July 2004

Factor III: Terrorist outfits

- Formed by pro-independence elements within Plebiscite Front & JKNLF
- 'Self determination' of people of J & K : JKLF founded in UK in 1977

Terror instances –

- IA flight hijack: 1971 (even before inception)
- •Killing Ravindra Mahtre
- Deputy Highcommissionin UK: 1984
- •Two bomb blasts in Srinagar



- Promotes itself on three fronts
 - Political public opinion
 - Diplomatic lobbying
 - Armed Struggle
- Mobilize public opinion through non-violent means
- Constituent of APHC



- •JKLF demands independent J & K state -Promotes plebiscite with three three options
- •Refuses to recognize Gilgit & Balistan as Pak's
- •ISI uses JKLF's network for initial phase of insurgency
- Gradually ISI buys militants from JKLF
- 1991 : JKLF sidelined by ISI
- •1997: ISI attempts shutting down JKLF camp in Kotli

25th July 2004



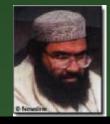
Hizbul Mujahideen

- A militant wing of Jamat –e Islami
- Founded: 1989 Muzzafarabad: Syed Sallahuddin
- Was the Islamic counter to JKLF
- •Indeginous group from J & K.
- Its local network attracts ISI's support
- •Issues conditional offer of ceasefire to Indian govt: earns scorn from other islamic fundamentalist groups

Lashkar – e Toiba



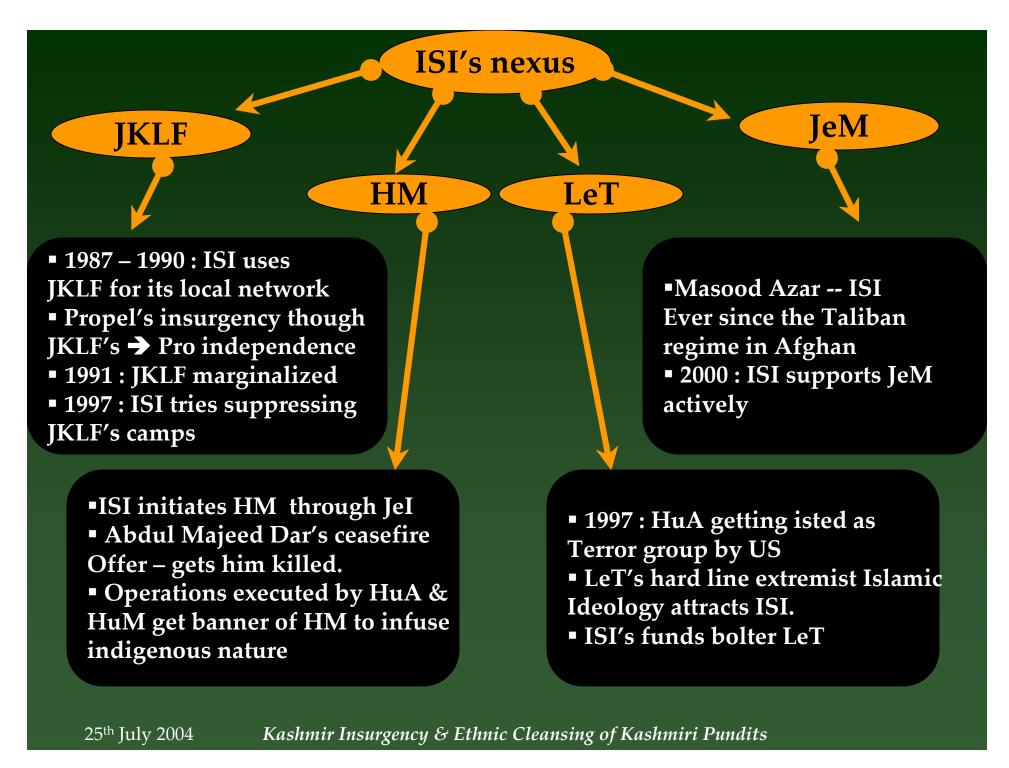
- •LeT: means 'Army of the Pure'
- A militant wing of Markaz Dawa Al Irshad (Centre for Preaching):
- Founded : 1990 Muridhke (near Lahore Prof Hafeez Mohammad Sayeed
- Formed to participate in Mujahideen Conflict against Najibullah regime in Afg
- •1996: ISI extends support



Jaish e Mohammad

- JeM: means 'Army of the Prophet'
- •Founded Jan 2000 : Maulana Masood Azar (released by Indian Government following hijack of IC 814 to Kandahar Dec 1999)
- •Masood Azar was a part of HuA (Harkat ul Ansar)

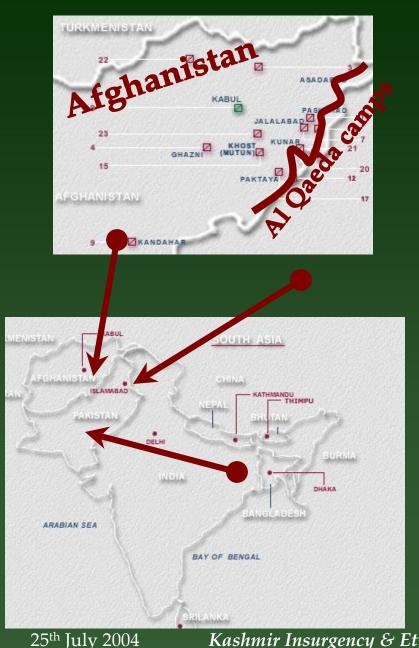
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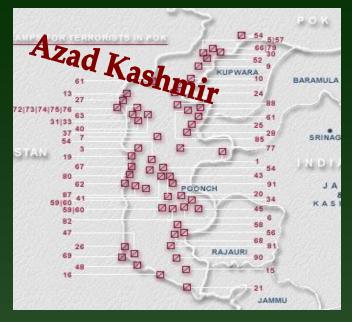


Summary: ISI's Kashmir stance

- Use local terrorist group's network
- Buy their militants & marginalize them
- Infiltrate Pak & Afghan mercenaries : promote terrorism & Islamic orthodoxy
- Supress nationalism
- Plan operations through Pak & Afghan groups
- Use the banner of Indigenous groups
- Ensure indigenous groups that support Pak get funds regularly

Training Camps in PoK, Pakistan & Afganistan







Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front Kashmir Bar Association Muslim Conference People's League Aawami Action Committee Jammu and Kashmir People's Conference Jamaat e Islami **Abdul Ghani Bhat** Shah Geelani **Maulvi Abbas Ansari** Mirwaiz Umar Farooq 25th July 2004 Kashmir Insurgency & Ethnic Cleansing of Kashmiri Pundits

All Party Hurriyat Conference

An alliance of 26 political, social and religious organizations

Two theories for its origin:

- A creation solely by ISI
- A creation by ISI & US

Objective:

- Project negative image of India's counter insurgency operations
- Promote Kashmir secessionist movements
- Portray Pak's proxy war as an indigenous uprising challenging Indian sovereignty.
- Project itself as Kashmiri's sole representative to the outside world

It's operations -

- Distort facts against security force excesses
- Boycott official Indian functions : Aug 15, Jan 26
- Call for a strike on Oct 28th: the day Indian forces entered Kashmir
- Refusal to participate in the democratic process
- Initially Condemned HM's ceasefire proposals

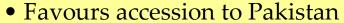
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All Party Hurriyat Conference

An alliance of 26 political, social and religious organizations







- Kashmir issue : religious
- Supports violence
- Syed Ali Shah Geelani lead the hard-lined leaders of APHC



- Pro-Independence group
- Kashmir issue : political
- Ansari lead the moderate faction of APHC
- Questions involvement of Pak & Afghan mercenary terrorist outfits in Kashmir

Tit Bits on APHC:

- •JKPC (People's conference) participates in Assembly elections JeI demands JKPC ouster from APHC
- JKPC leader Abdul Ghani Lone : killed
- National Conference challenged APHC's claim to be the sole Kashmiri representative

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Political climate in J & K: 1980 - 1989





1982: Sheikh Abdullah died

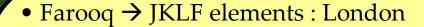
1982 : Farooq Abdullah forms Govt

1984: Gulam Mohammad Shah

forms government

1987 : Congress – NC alliance for

elections



- Farooq→ JeI : Anti India campaign; Communal elements gain support
- Indian borders : without vigil infiltration peaks
- Re- introduction of the Re-settlement Bill
- Anti India campaign: India vs WI cricket: Srinagar, 1982

•Oppression to Kashmiri Hindus: Farooq turned blind eye





Farooq - Rajiv Accord

1987 Elections : Allegations of rigging

gain momentum

Civilian unrest sets in

25th July 2004

General Zia's Operation Topac: 1988

Phase I:

- Low level Insurgency
- Propagate anti India feeling
- Subvert police, financial institutions & communication network

Phase II:

- Pressure on Siachen, Kargil & Rajuri divert attention from Kashmir valley
- Attack Banihal Tunnel, Kargil Leh Highway: through Afghan jehadi groups

Phase III:

Liberate Kashmir valley

Allah - ho Akbar, Musalmano Jago kafiro bago, jehad aa raha hai

Kashmir main rahna hai, Allah ho Akbar Kahna Hoga Ganga Jamuna me aag lagayenge

koran hamara dastor hai, jehad hamara rasta hai

100,000 Kashmiri Pandits leave valley

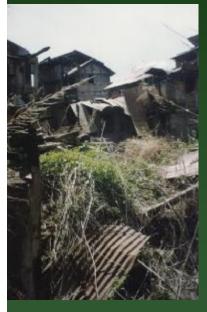
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Attacks on Kashmiri Pandits & Sikhs

1997

bangrampora : 7

Wandama: 25



1998

Kalaban: 35

Doda: - 41

Prankote: - 27



1999





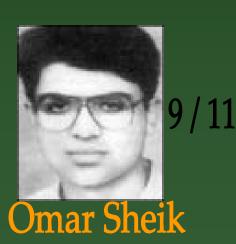
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Kashmir Insurgency: Timeline

- ➤ 1989 : Rubaiya Sayeed kidnapped (daughter of Mufti Mohammad Sayeed) : 5 prisoners released. Yasin Malik's hand suspected
- ➤ 1990 : Mirwaiz Maulvi Farooq, Imam of Juma Masjid- assassinated.
- > 1991 : 2 Swedish engineers in Uri Hydel Project abducted Muslim Janbaz Forc
- ➤ 1992 : Six Israelis are taken hostage Pasdaran-e-Inquilabi Islam.
- ➤ 1993 : Militants storm Hazrat Bal Mosque : a month long siege
- ➤ 1994 : Two foreigners abducted (HuA) to obtain release of three militants.
- ➤ 1995 : Four foreign nationals are abducted from Pahalgam by the Al Faran.
- ➤ 2000 : J&K Minister of State for Power, **Ghulam Hassan Bhat**, is killed along with four other persons in a landmine explosion HM terrorists
- ➤ 2000 2004 : Numerous instances of attack on BSF camps Human bombs, IED, grenades, car-bombs used.
- ➤ 1990 2004 : Counter insurgency leaders Mohammad Yusuf Parray (JK Awami League, Javed Shah (NC), Mustaq Pal (former HM), Chief of Ikhwan-ul Muslimeen, Muslim Mujahideen assasinated

IC 814 hijack

- 24th Dec 1999 : Tribuvan airport Mohammad Arshad Cheema (Pak Embassy in Nepal) → Hijackers
- IC 814: Lands in Amritsar for re-fuel. Re-fuel refused. Rupin Katyal killed. Re-fueled at Lahore
- Taliban refuses Indian military action at Kandhahar
- Maulana Azar & two other militants released
- ISI & Hizbul Mujahideen's hand suspected





Mustaq Zargar





Maulana Azar

25th July 2004

Terrorist attack on J & K State Assembly & Indian Parliament







Oct 1, 2001

Suicide bomber: Hijacked govt jeep with explosives
29 killed & many more injured
Laigh a Mahammad master minded the attack

5 militants with AK 47s storm the Parliament complex

9 soldiers killed

Syed Geelani (Arabic Studies Professor) & 2 others : death sentences

JeM & LeT: master mind attac





25th July 2004

Terrorist attack on the Press & Media





2004 - Kashmir media centre under fire

Urdu Daily from Srinagar - Aftab, shut down in 1993

Suicide attack on DD-AIR in Srinagar, 5 dead: April 2003

Srinagar Times, Great Kashmir suspend publication temporarily following the

State Information Department (SID)'s directors Syed Ghulam Nabi and KN Handoo killed

News published in Al Safa (Urdu Daily)

- "Those who follows western way of life have no right to live in Kashmir. Those who will create difficulties in the implementation of the "purdah" (Burqua) movement will meet a miserable end."
- •"Al-Umar Mujahideen has sent a warning to businessmen from Kashmir who desire to set up stalls at Pragati Maidan. They have been asked to be prepared to face consequences.
- "Your land Islam, your tribe of Mustafa; creating any platform for nationalism (Kashmiriat) tentamounts to paving the way for furthering the interests of infidels."

25th July 2004

Other factors: Indian politicians

- 1990: Jagmohan re-instated as Governor: dissolves State Assembly.
- Farooq & Rajiv promote anti-Jagmohan campaign
- V P Singh govt dismisses Jagmohan

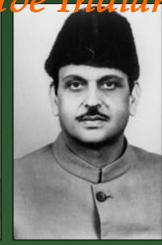


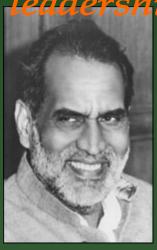


The Governor, K.V. Krishna Rao - *Pandits were not his concern nor were they on his agenda* to a delegation addressing issues on refugee camps

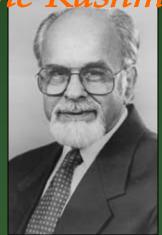
In-effective Indian leadership mars the Kashmir cause













25th July 2004

AB Vajpayee – Nawaz Sharif – Pervez Musharaf





- India's Pokhran & Pak's Chagai: Nuclear tests
- Lahore Declaration
- Kargil
- Agra Summit

Events Leading to India's Nuclear Tests

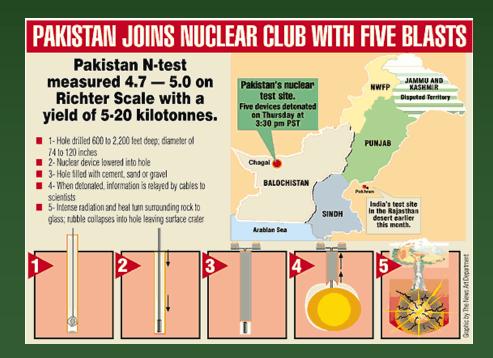
March 1998: Vajpayee forms Govt

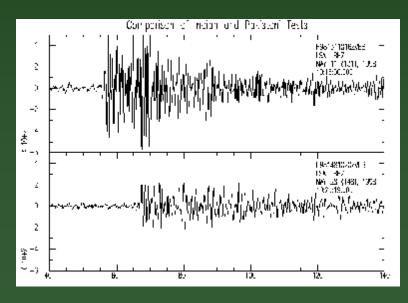
April 1998 : George Fernandes redefines India's Nuclear policy 6th April 1998 : Pak test fires Ghauri - 1500 km ballistic missile

11th May & 13th May 1998 : India conducts 5 Nuclear tests at Pokhran 28th May 1998 : Pak conducts 5 Nuclear tests at Chagai









25th July 2004

Lahore Agreement

- Sharing a vision of peace and stability
- Committed to the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, and the universally accepted principles of peaceful co- existence;
- Reiterating the determination of both countries to implementing the Simla Agreement in letter and spirit;
- Committed to the objective of universal nuclear disarmament and non-proliferartion;

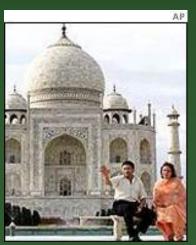




Agra Summit









25th July 2004

Kashmir Insurgency & Ethnic Cleansing of Kashmiri Pundits





Three phases of the war:

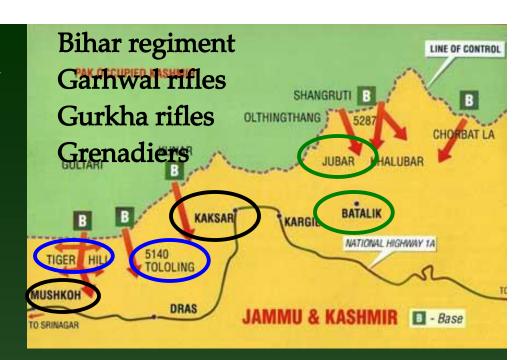
- Phase I Chaotic management and poor strategic appraisal
 - May 3rd 1999: First contact with Pak troops and irregulars at Jubbar heights not through military reconnisance – 3 sheperds spot infiltration
 - May 5th May 15th: India inititates patrolling along LOC faces resistance
 - Lt Gen Kishan Pal at the I press conference terms the occupied territory:
 "unheld areas" intrusion was seen as a localized nuisance
 - 3 helicopters on WASO were shot at. Loss of a Mig 21 (heat seeking stinger missiles), Mig 27 (engine failure), Mig 17 in two days Indian morale sags
 - After 3 weeks of operations: May 25 First Cabinet Committee on Security met.

25th July 2004 Kashmir Insurgency & Ethnic Cleansing of Kashmiri Pundits

Phase II – Consolidation by Indian army

Naik Inayat Ali of the 5 Northern Light Infantry (NLI), captured on July 2, told interrogators that his entire unit of 200 had been wiped out in the course of fighting in the Batalik area.





Kargil - A footnote to the Kashmir War

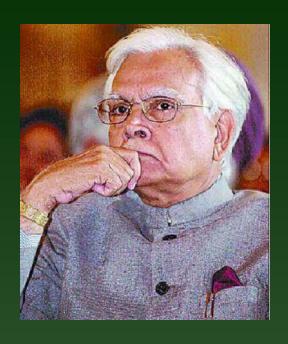
Phase III – Politics of the victory that was not

- Advocated safe passage to Pak infiltrators
- •Down played the hand of ISI and Nawaz Sharif in Kargil
- "Amry has restored the sanctity of the line of control at Drass" Truth: Indian troops were nowhere near the top of the Tololing heights in Drass
- Coffin scam

25th July 2004

Today







25th July 2004