



TERRORISM

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IDEOLOGY AND PROGRAM



भारत नीति प्रतिष्ठान
India Policy Foundation

Terrorism

In Jammu & Kashmir
Ideology and Program



॥ प्रदीपयेम जगत् सर्वम् ॥

भारत नीति प्रतिष्ठान
India Policy Foundation

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Kashmir : An Overview

Jammu and Kashmir, the crown of India has a rich civilizational past which has been unfortunately forgotten in the present era. Referred in legends, mythology, history and poetry, it is believed to have been created by Sage Kashyapa, who drained a lake to produce the land called Kashmira; now known as Kashmir. Surrounded by the Himalayan mountains, its picturesque surroundings and beautiful landscape have been admired by sages, kings and common people alike.

Kashmir and its Golden Past

Nilamata Purana, one of the few surviving ancient Kashmiri scriptures is considered as a reference text in its cultural history. It traces the existence of Kashmir to the time of the epic Mahabharata.¹ Kalhana, a 12th century Kashmiri historian wrote the historical chronicle of the north-western Indian subcontinent, particularly

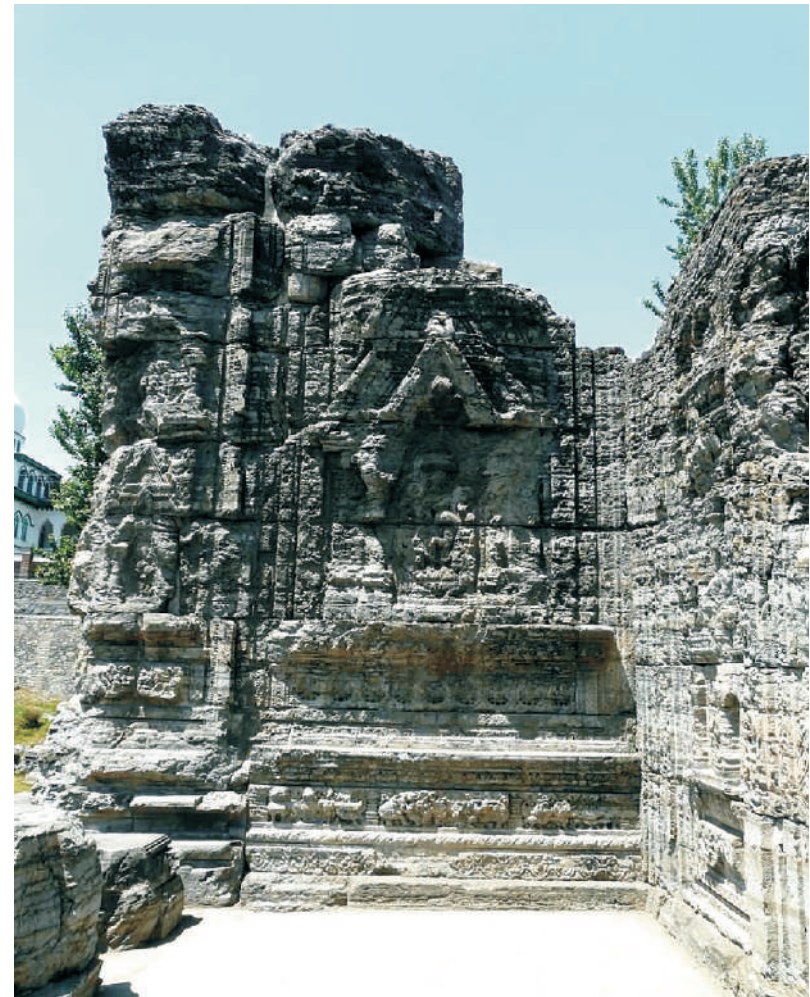


Figure 1: Old Carvings on the Wall of Avantiswamin Temple at Awantipora
Source: <http://www.findmessages.com/old-carvings-on-the-wall-of-avantiswamin-temple-at-awantipora>



Shri Ajit Kumar Azad
Martyred on 14/02/2019
Pulwama Terror Attack

the kings of Kashmir in Sanskrit poetry called Rajatarangini,² It is a narrative of successive dynasties that ruled Kashmir. The earliest kingdom documented in Kalhana's book is of King Gonanda, the first in 2449 B.C. Many dynasties and kings ruled the land of Kashmir which was close to rich trade routes, and hence brought it considerable wealth. Hiuen Tsang, the Chinese traveller who visited India in the 7th century wrote that the west and south to the plains were also under the direct control of the king of Kashmir. During the reign of Durlabhavardhana of the Karkota dynasty, the kingdom of Kashmir extended to present day Punjab and Afghanistan.³

Reminiscences from the Past

In the eighth century, Lalitaditya of the Karkota dynasty who reigned from 725 AD to 761 AD, conquered most of north India, Central Asia and Tibet. His vision marked a new phase of Indian empire-building and made Kashmir an important centre



Figure 2: Famous Martand Temple in Anantnag constructed during King Lalitaditya's time

Source: <https://www.holidify.com/places/anantnag/martand-sun-temple-sightseeing-4088.html>

amongst various kingdoms of north India. His military might have received more prominence in history though he enriched the region by promoting arts, culture and architecture. During his time, valley was subjected to constant floods near Baramula. He was the first king to realise that by clearing the bed rocks and the silt, the flow of water would be accelerated and hence reduce the water levels in other parts of the valley.⁴

Kashmir was also a centre of Buddhist learning. In the first century, emperor Kanishka chose Kashmir as the venue of a major Buddhist Council comprising of over 500 monks and scholars. The Buddhist schools of Sarvastivada, Mahayana, Madhyamika, and Yogachara were all well



Figure 3: Remains of Harwan Buddhist Monastery near Srinagar where emperor Kanishka held Buddhist Council of Mahayana in 1st Century
Source: <http://www.asisrinagar.com/kashmir-valley.html#4>

Art and Culture

As Kashmir was an amalgamation of various cultures, philosophies in ancient times, it has a highly developed architecture, art and sculpture. Its rich heritage is evident in the sculpture seen in the ruins of the temples. Martanda, the Sun temple, is one of the earliest and largest stone temples in Kashmir. It also had a flourishing tradition of painting, which must have been used to decorate the temple walls.⁷ Earliest examples of these paintings which have survived come from Gilgit which date back

developed in Kashmir.⁵ It also produced famous Buddhist logicians such as Dinnaga, Dharmakirti, Vinitadeva, and Dharmottara. Kashmiris were instrumental in propagation of Buddhism in Central Asia. It became a hub of Buddhist and Sanskrit learning where many scholars came to teach, translate and understand the scriptures. One of them Kumarajiva later taught and translated more than 100 Buddhist scriptures in Chinese and was an influence on the Chinese Buddhist thought.⁶



Shri Amit Kumar
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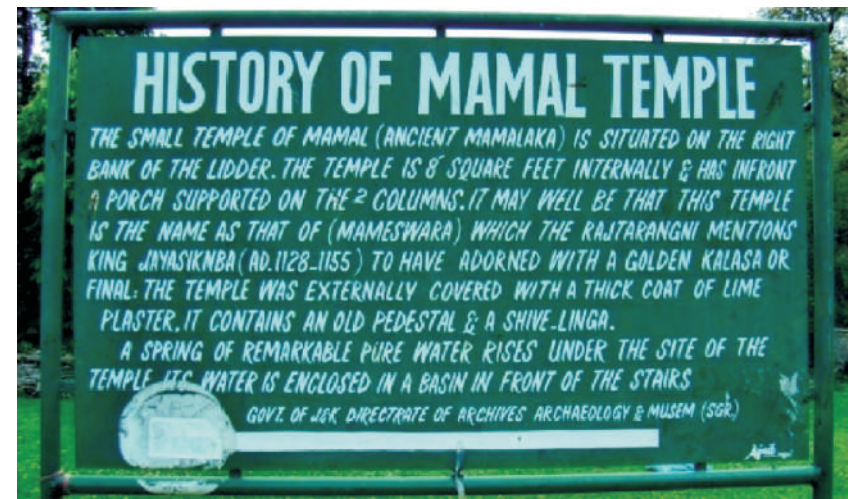


Figure 4

Source: <http://speakingstones1.blogspot.com/2017/01/ancient-mamal->



Shri Ashvni Kumar Kaochi
Martyred on 14/02/2019
Pulwama Terror Attack

to 8th century. Kashmiri craftsmen were in demand across Central Asia. Tibetan scholar Rinchen Sangpo (950 - 1055 AD.) has referred in his biography about his visits to Kashmir to render the services of Kashmiri craftsmen. Sangpo is credited with the construction of one hundred and eight temples in Western Tibet with the help of seventy-five skilled Kashmiri craftsmen.⁸

Drama and Music as the art form was well evolved and was documented in India by Bharata Muni in his book Natya Shastra. Cited as the first book on Stage Craft, it defined the various Rasas and 108 different postures.



Figure 6: Abhinavagupta, well-known philosopher and sage of 10th century with his disciples

Source: http://www.lakshmanjooacademy.org/abhinavagupta_masters/#.XGyeGKzblU

Bhana, a one-actor play described by Bharata is still performed in Kashmir by groups called bhandpather (bhanapatra, in Sanskrit).⁹ Abhinavagupta, a well-known philosopher and sage of 10th century elucidated the work of Bharat Muni and also wrote extensively on Kashmir Shaivism. Many great Kashmiri sages contributed towards philosophical and scientific writings which are a part of the rich ancient scholarly work. A prominent name among them is of sage Patanjali who contributed in writing of Yoga Sutras and Ayurveda.



Figure 5: Remains of Lord Ganesha sculpture from Pandrethan Temple near Srinagar

Source: <http://indiafacts.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/Un-ed-9.png>

Advent of Islamic Invasion in Kashmir

Islam as a religion surfaced in India at the time of Prophet Mohammad in the 7th century.¹⁰ Chiraman Juma Mosque located in Kochi, Kerala is the first mosque built by a Hindu king around 629 AD.¹¹ Political Islam started making its presence felt in the Indian subcontinent with the arrival of Muslim invaders from the 8th century AD. Mahmud Ghazni attacked Kashmir with a huge army over the Pir Panjal Pass in 1015 AD as well as in 1021 AD. However, he met with stiff opposition and had to retrieve back.¹² During the rule of King Sahadeva (Simha) between 1305-24 AD, Zulfi Kadir Khan alias Dulch, a descendant of Chingiz Khan attacked Kashmir with a cavalry of 60, 000 forces and created havoc among the locals. During his short stay of eight months he converted many into Islam. He went back with a bounty of 50,000 Brahmins and slaves, but all of them perished in a snow storm near Devsar Pass. This was the time when three outsiders came to the valley. Shah Mir of Swat was the grandson of Fur Shah, a famous hermit, and, hence



Figure 7: Sikander Shah Mir ruled from 1389 to 1413 over the region of Kashmir, and earned the title of Butshikan (meaning idol-breaker) as he destroyed numerous temples, chaityas, viharas, shrines, and hermitages to establish Islam in Kashmir



Shri Awdesh Kumar Yadav
Martyred on 14/02/2019
Pulwama Terror Attack

was given protection and subsidy by the king. Renchen Shah, a Tibetan prince who was defeated in his own kingdom and was a fugitive, was also given shelter. So was Lanker Chak, a ruler of Dardistan. All of them were given Jagirs. King Sahadeva fled to Kistwar during the invasion by Dulch. This created a power struggle among the three outsiders and the King's minister Ram Chand. Shrewd Renchen Shah deceived the rest to grab the kingdom. Renchen Shah converted to Islam, and assumed the title of Sadar-ud-Din. Post his conversion, as the first Muslim ruler of Kashmir, Shah persecuted the Hindus with vengeance.¹³ Generous hospitality and religious tolerance inherent in the Hindu culture became the reason for unrest and invasion in the valley. This was the onset of Islam as a religion and a political power in Kashmir. After the demise of Renchen Shah, Shah Mir who was already entrenched in the power structure of the kingdom took over the throne. He declared himself king under the title of Shams-ud-Din in 1343 AD.

Sikandar Shah also known as Sikandar Butshikan ruled Kashmir between 1394-1417 AD.¹⁴ His atrocities on Hindu subjects included ban on worship, dance, art and even fostering a tilak on the forehead. He desecrated many temples in the region including those at Martand, Avantipura, Pandrethan, Ganeshbal and Bijbihara.¹⁵ Following his father's footsteps, Sikandar's son Ali Shah also continued with the tyranny and subjugation of his Hindu subjects. This continued as control of Kashmir went from one king to another. Fateh Shah who came to the throne in 1489 AD converted 24,000 Brahmin families into Islam. Rule of Mughal dynasty also continued atrocities on Hindu subjects. Aurangzeb imposed Jazia (poll tax) and other levies on the Hindus.

In 1752, Ahmad Shah Abdali took over the kingdom from Mughals and the Afghan governors ruled Kashmir for nearly 70 years. In 1819, it was Maharaja Ranjit Singh who conquered Kashmir from the Afghans and the Sikh rule lasted for 27 years. Later, the East India Company signed the 'Treaty of Amritsar' and transferred Jammu and Kashmir to the Dogra King Gulab Singh on a payment of rupees 75 Lakhs.¹⁶



Shri Bablu Santra
Martyred on 14/02/2019
Pulwama Terror Attack

Agreement by Pakistan. A Protest note was also sent to the government of Pakistan by the state of Jammu and Kashmir.

22 October 1947 was the dark day when the princely state of Jammu Kashmir suddenly found itself under attack by proxy Raiders of Pakistan. These tribesmen comprising of Afridis, Mahsuds and Wazirs came from Pakistan in about 300 Lorries. Some Pakistani soldiers who were ostensibly on ‘leave’ and knew the geography of Kashmir also accompanied these Raiders. They came up to Muzaffarabad along the Jhelum Valley road. The state forces battalion stationed at Muzaffarabad was led by Lt. Col. Narain Singh. The Jammu Kashmir forces were comprised of Muslims as well as Dogras, and almost all of the Muslims soldiers present in the battalion deserted and joined the Raiders after shooting the Commanding Officer and his

adjutant. It was just a few days back that Maharaja had asked Lt. Col. Narain Singh if he had faith in the loyalty of the Muslim Soldiers of his Battalion. To which he replied “More than the Dogras”.¹⁹

When Chief of the state forces, Brigadier Rajinder Singh heard that almost all the Muslims in the state forces had deserted and joined the Raiders, he went with 150 solders to Uri. He engaged the Raiders for more than two days and destroyed the Uri Bridge as a rear-guard action and lost their life in the process.²⁰

Raiders attacked the Mahura Power house and plunged Srinagar into Darkness. They were aiming to reach Srinagar to celebrate Eid on 26 October. A desperate call was placed to New Delhi by Maharaja Hari Singh. Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel’s aide VP Menon was sent immediately to Srinagar to assess the situation. Menon had to fly back to Delhi the very next day as the Raiders had reached the outskirts of Srinagar. He immediately reported back to the Defence Committee

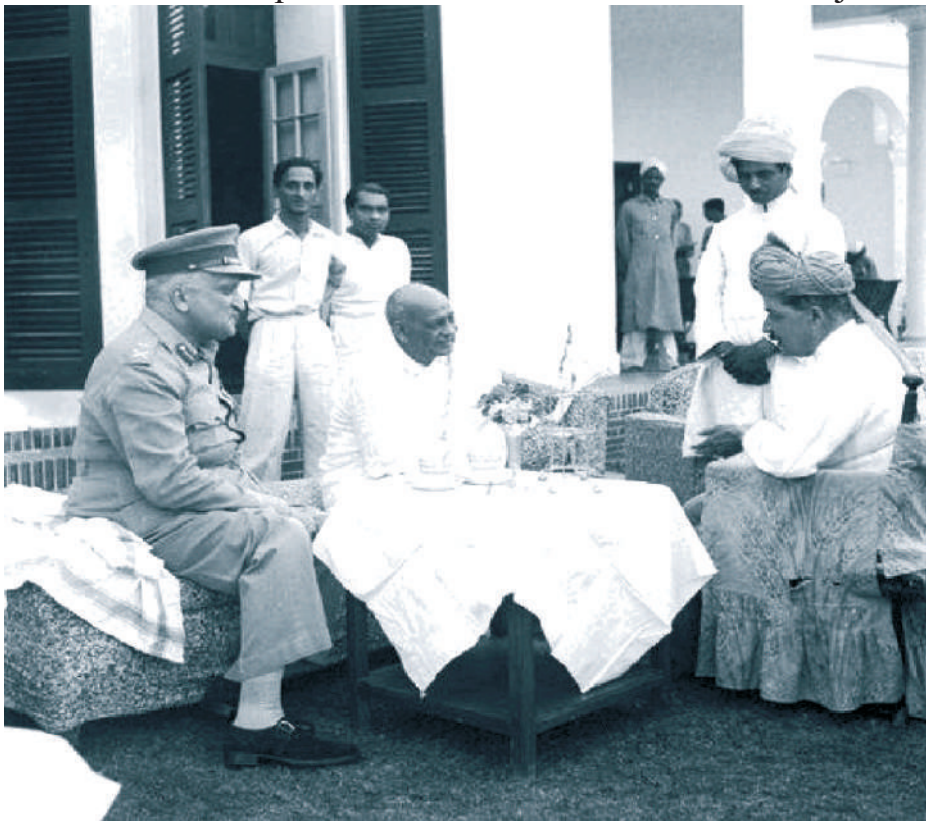


Figure 9: Sardar Patel meeting Hari Singh to discuss their political integration into the Republic of India

Source: <http://historium.tumblr.com/post/172352675220/sardar-vallabh-bhai-patel-indian-freedom-fighter>

about the gravity of the situation. Maharaja Hari Singh was eager to join the union to safeguard the state from the Raiders. He wrote a letter to the Governor General showing his willingness to join the Indian Dominion and form an interim government. He informed the Governor General that he would ask Sheikh Abdullah to help the present Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir Mehr Chand in running the government. Instrument of Accession Act was signed by Maharaja Hari Singh and the Indian forces took upon themselves to free Kashmir from the Raiders at a very short notice. The operations began on 27 October with negligible intelligence on enemy and poor communication setup. The air force and civil airlines pilots did a phenomenal work by doing umpteen sorties. Mountbatten who had been the Supreme Allied Commander, South East Asia also observed that he had never seen such well-coordinated action at such a short notice in his career.

The Indian army defeated the Raiders though many army men were killed in the battle. When the Indian forces reached Baramulla, they found only 1000 out of the 14000 population. All the Hindu and Sikh population were either killed or taken away by the Raiders. Not a single Hindu or Sikh woman was left in the town.

Meanwhile Jinnah was getting desperate and wanted to dispatch his forces to Srinagar. Field Marshall Auchinleck flew to Lahore and told Jinnah that such a move would compel to move out all the British forces stationed in Pakistan as Jammu and Kashmir was



Shri Bhagirath Singh
Martyred on 14/02/2019
Pulwama Terror Attack



Figure 10: October 1947: Indian troops landing in Srinagar at the Old Airfield Rangreth
Source: <http://kashmirnarrator.com/1947-indo-pak-war-kashmir-eyes-man-saw-close/>



legally a part of India. Jinnah then invited Mountbatten and Nehru to Lahore for discussing Kashmir issue. Sardar Patel had strong reservation on this visit as Pakistan was the aggressor.



Exemplary courage was shown by our forces in recapturing a large portion of Kashmir from these Raiders. There are many heroic tales of our brave soldiers which have not found mention in the larger public discourses on Kashmir. The successful retrieval of Leh Ladakh by Maj General Thimmayya and relieving of Poonch after a year long resistance, by Maj

Figure 11: Statistics of Jammu & Kashmir alongwith the detailed map. Courtesy: JKSC

General Atma Singh and his men are some of the instances which show the momentous role played by our armed forces in the history of Kashmir. The Kashmir operations have been referred to as “Battle of the Jawans”.

Cross Border Insurgency in Kashmir- Origin and Impact

The Massive defeat that the Pakistani sponsored infiltrators²¹ faced following the intervention of Indian army became a matter of national shame to the Islamic state. For a country like Pakistan, whose entire foundation was shouldered on the concept of hating India²² couldn't fathom the fact that, their very first attempt at challenging India's integrity met a violent end. Subsequently, driven by their



Figure 12: Indian Army's officers of 4 Sikh Regiment had captured a Police Station in Lahore, Pakistan.
Source: <http://indianarmy.nic.in/writereaddata/documents/Articles1965/Kanwaljitsingh230915.pdf>, GODL-India, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=47119717>



Shri Guru H
Martyred on 14/02/2019
Pulwama Terror Attack

anathema of hate and parochial propensities, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan repeated this Modus – Operandi of infiltrating the Indian Borders with proxies, time and again throughout the century. The Indo-Pak war of 1965, called as Operation Gibraltar by the Islamic Republic, was hatched by a Pakistani army officer in command of the region, Major-General Akhtar Hussain Malik, according to Pakistani and other military historians. The idea was to use armed guerrilla bands to destroy India's communication system, and attack nodal points to tie up the Indian army, the Estimates of the Gibraltar Force numbers ranged from 7,000 to well over 20,000.²³ The Pakistani army and their proxies met similar fate suffered during the 1947 Indo-Pak war, and the counter offensive launched by the Indian forces completely devastated the infiltrating forces. The Indian forces crossed over the international boundary and reached near Lahore, the events that followed remains engrained as an immortal chapter in history.

Even after suffering successive setbacks, the Islamic republic of Pakistan continued on its nefarious activities, and India and Pakistan fought two more wars in 1971 and in 1999. In both of these instances, Pakistani forces had to taste defeat and suffer massive casualties. Learning from these series of defeats in conventional wars, Pakistan further improvised their proxies, and invested on their intentions to destabilise Kashmir. The genesis of insurgency can be traced back to the 80's, when Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front or JKLF first sprouted in the valley, but the Islamic militant groups proliferated rapidly. These groups were a legacy of the Soviet-Afghan war which had recently ended, fired with religious zeal and motivation to carry out jihad across the world, these radical groups plagued the valley with insurgency. Based



Figure 13: Hizbul Mujahideen militants

Source: <http://www.thenorthlines.com/hizbul-mujahideen-recruitment-network-busted-in-jammu/>

in Pakistani-administered Kashmir, they found financing and recruited for their activities throughout Pakistan.²⁴ The Pakistani agencies explored fault lines in Kashmir and devised propagandas to suite their goals, what started as “Kashmir banega khudmukhtar” (Kashmir will be sovereign) under JKLF quickly became “Kashmir banega Pakistan” (Kashmir will be part of Pakistan) under the growing influence of Hizb-ul Mujahideen (HM), an organisation with a pro-Pakistan ideology.²⁵ Starting from 1991, the Pakistani military's Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) - which had been providing lethal weapons and training to the Kashmir insurgency from its nascent phase in the late 1980s – suddenly cut off aid to the JKLF and



Shri Hemraj Meena
Martyred on 14/02/2019
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engineered splits and defections in the pro-independence camp while building up the Hizb-ul Mujahideen with a programme of all-out support. The involvement of Pakistan in spreading insurgency in Kashmir was further exposed by the Former Pakistani president Pervez Musharraf, when he admitted the role of Pakistan in supporting and training terrorist groups like Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT) in the 90's to carry out militancy in Kashmir valley.

"At that time Lashkar-e-Taiba and 11 or 12 other organisations were formed. We supported them and trained them as they were fighting in Kashmir....."
–Musharraf (in an interview to *Dunya News* on Sunday 25th Oct, 2015).²⁷

On earlier accounts, even before the former president

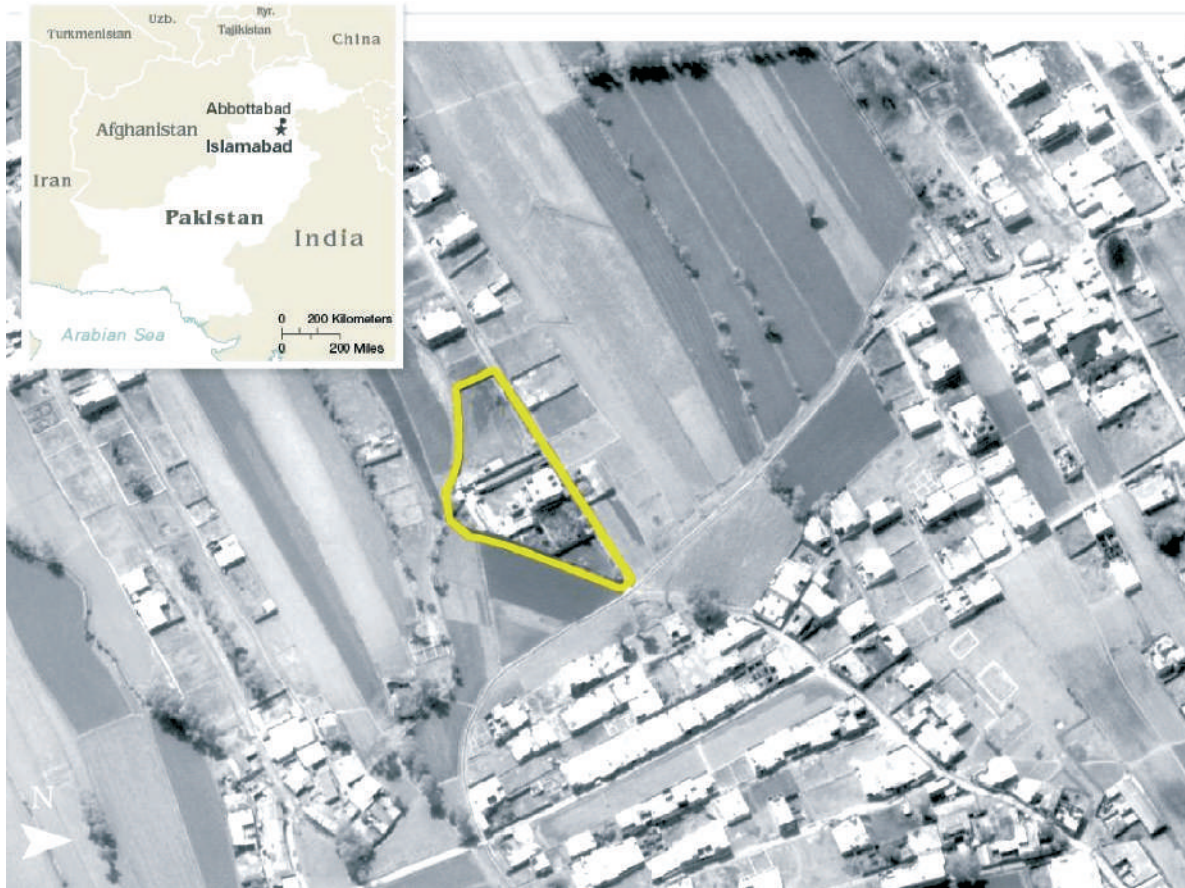


Figure 14: Aerial view of Osama bin Laden's compound in the Pakistani city of Abbottabad
Source: Wikimedia



Figure 15: Al- Qaeda Militants in a training camp
 Source: <https://www.dnaindia.com/india/report-hizbul-mujahideen-vs-al-qaeda-split-wide-open-in-kashmir-terror-groups-2546075>

This was perhaps the first instance in history when a foreign government had pin-pointed the direct involvement of Pakistan’s ISI to Kashmiri militants,²⁹ and established it beyond doubt that foreign nationals, mainly from Afghanistan, Saudi Arabia and Pakistan mostly composed the Insurgent cohort with an aim to uphold the Islamic colour in the Kashmiri militancy.³⁰ The rise of radical elements in Kashmir is a concern that needs to be dealt on with war footing. The radical sects of Islam, like Wahhabism and Salafism are increasingly replacing the original Kashmiri versions of Islam in the valley. The rise of ISIS and other Radical groups in the area

of Pakistan accepted their involvement in cross border terrorism, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan had faced severe humiliation in the International arena, when the former British foreign Secretary Jack Straw deliberated the House of Commons about the involvement of Pakistan in sponsoring terror activities and stated that:

*“Her majesties government accepts that there was a clear link between ISI directorate and these groups – Lashkar-e Taiba, Jash-e Mohammed and Harkat-ul Mujahideen.”*²⁸



Figure: 16: ISIS Flags Unfurled in Kashmir
 Source: <https://www.dnaindia.com/india/report-slideshow-in-praise-of-isis-surfaces-in-kashmir-in-new-2436465>

is another challenge that requires to be dealt with an iron hand. Slogans raised during the funeral procession of a Tehreek-ul Mujahideen militant particularly uncovers the depth of radicalisation in Kashmir, where the rant of “Na Hurriyat wali Shariat, na Hurriyat wali azadi, Kashmir banega Darul Islam (neither Hurriyat-type Shariat, nor Hurriyat-type freedom, Kashmir will become an Islamist nation) were echoed by extremist supporters.³¹

The most heinous killings of Kashmiri Hindus and their exodus from the valley due to the insurgency has not been addressed properly. Insurgency in the valley has costed in loss of many lives. In 1995, six foreign trekkers were kidnapped from Anantnag district in Kashmir. One was beheaded, one escaped, and the other four remain missing, and presumably killed. 30 Hindu pilgrims on their way to Amarnath were massacred in the year 2000. In October 2001, a fidayeen bombing took place at the Legislative Assembly in Srinagar killing 38 civilians. Armed militants believed to be a part of the Lashkar-e-Toiba threw hand grenades at the Qasim Nagar market in Srinagar and fired on civilians



standing nearby killing 27 in 2002. Same year, multiple fidayeen attacks took place in Raghunath Temple in Jammu killing more than 30 and injuring many more. Additionally, an Islamic militant alliance by the name of United Jihad Council (UJC) and chaired by the former ISI chief Lt Gen Hamid Gul in mid-January 2010 at a public meeting for militants in Muzaffarabad openly made a clarion call for a reinvigorated jihad (Islamic holy war) for Kashmir.³² The former Director General of Police, K Rajendra Kumar, stated back in 2014 that around “Around 150 -160 militants are operating in Kashmir valley and most of them are foreigners”.³³ This statement further validated the presence of foreign Islamic radical elements within the



Figure 17: Kashmiris have been instigated to resort to Stone pelting as a new strategy to hit upon the security forces
Source: <https://www.financialexpress.com/india-news/hizbul-mujahideen-asks-kashmiri-pandits-to-return-to-valley/424045/>

valley, they first incite local youths into separatist lines and then grab the entire moment to run radical Islamic schema.

Right from the inception of insurgency from the 80's, radical elements, mostly comprised of residuals from the soviet Afghan war rapidly mushroomed in the valley.³⁴ The impact of this was such that the valley saw a sudden surge in fidayeen activities, and from 1999 to 2002, within a short period, around 55 such attacks shocked Kashmir where around 161 personnel of Indian security forces attained martyrdom. The Initial fidayeen attacks were orchestrated by the Laskar-e-Taiba (LeT) based out of Pakistan and led by Pakistani masterminds.³⁵ These Pakistan trained Jihadist groups, motivated by their recent taste of victory against the soviets, infiltrated and hijacked various organisations within Kashmir and transformed it into a continuation of holy war for an Islamic caliphate.³⁶ Foreign terror operatives caught by Indian security forces and held in various cellular jails also played a nefarious role in radicalising the local youth, who during the same period were also held in these jails on various criminal charges. Tons of Salafi literatures were readily available in these prisons and all these factors played a crucial role in evangelising the locals.³⁷ The radicalised Kashmiri Diaspora in the Middle East is also facilitating radical Wahhabi and Salafi literatures through Hawala and as a result of this, Salafi and wahhabi literatures are distributed for free in the streets of Kashmir,³⁸ further reinforcing the agenda of Dar-ul-Islam (the area of the world under the rule of Islam). The level of treat posed by these Wahhabi and Salafi sects has aroused a wide spread debate across the globe and a report published back in 2013 by the European Union Parliament unveiled the role of certain countries like Saudi Arabia and these sects in promoting global terrorism. The report also identified certain organisations that have been promoting radicalism under the garb of international charitable organisations. The Report published by EU parliament also accuses Saudi Arabia of investing more than \$10 billion for promoting the Wahhabi agenda through these charitable organisations . Some of these organisations, like the Islamic International Relief organisation (IIRO) are also active in India.⁴⁰ Hence at this hour of urgency, it is required to keep a strong vigil in the activities of these organisations and a time to time scrutiny by Indian security agencies profiling their modus of operations is essential. This increased radicalisation has helped terrorist outfits to amplify their activities in the region and the recent spike in fidyaeen attacks are a standing testimony to the same.⁴¹



Shri Koushal Kumar Rawat
Martyred on 14/02/2019
Pulwama Terror Attack

Radicalisation and Rise of Islamic Fundamentalism

The valley of Kashmir had traditionally remained dominated by relatively temperate schools of Islam like Hanafi, Barelvi and Kashmiri Sufism,⁴² but the post 80's era of Kashmir saw an abrupt growth of radical sects of Islam within the environs of the valley.

While the traditional Schools of thoughts in the valley are fading away, the radical and Saudi- induced Salafi/ Wahhabi sects, better known as Ahl-e-Hadith are increasingly becoming popular.⁴³ The Changing sectarian dynamics of the Muslim population in the valley has been most apparent in the changing architecture of new mosques that are coming up across the valley.

The earlier Mosques with Stupa-type ceilings, resembling Buddhist or Hindu temples are now being replaced with new features of domes and minarets, and these radical groups are increasingly enforcing archaic traditions such as observing purdah among women, which were largely absent in



Figure 18: Charar-i-sharief Conventional Kashmiri work of Ziarat designed with a pagoda-shaped top.

Source: <https://www.jktdc.co.in/Charar-e-Sharif.aspx>

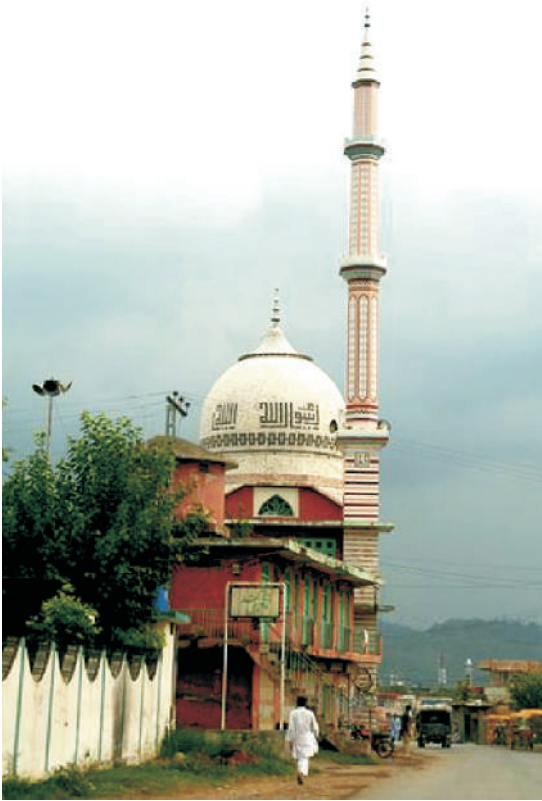


Figure 19 : Mosque in Koli in Pak Occupied Jammu & Kashmir showing Arab influence

the valley up until the late 80's.⁴⁴ Among these groups, Jamiat-i-Ahlihadees seems to be the prominent one and has been steadily growing since its inception in 1946, after formally registering itself as a non-political entity the organisation today manages and run more than 700 mosques and 125 schools around the valley.⁴⁵ On the other hand, the Official sources have estimated that there are around 7,500 mosques in Kashmir and out of which over 6,000 belonged to Hanafi sect and around 200 belong to Syncretic Sufi shrines.⁴⁶ Ahl-e-Hadith, Deoband and Jamat, put together have around 1,000 mosques along with charity-based seminaries. Among these mosques, Ahle-Hadith has the lions share. "Ahl-e-Hadith mosques are popular for their modern furnishing and facilities⁴⁷ and with their increasing popularity the Ahl-e-Hadith mosques are also doubling in numbers, especially in the last decade. During this said period alone, the state of Kashmir has received around 10 to 100 crore rupees as donations from foreign donors and among the top donors, salafist/wahhabi countries like Saudi Arabia and Qatar tops the list.⁴⁸ The rising appeal for these sects have seen an elevation in number of followers, and is estimated to have around one million followers out of the total population of six million Muslims in the valley.⁴⁹ The nature of militancy prevalent in the valley has also changed, as the terrorist are now fighting for the cause of Islam rather than the so called Independence⁵⁰ and as a part of the fallout of this Neo- Arabization,⁵¹ young Salafist in Kashmir are adopting Arabic-sounding epithets to showcase their propinquity to Islam's birthplace.⁵² Concomitantly, the rising radicalism is also preparing the grounds for sectarian violence and as a result of this in 2012; sectarian strife on these lines broke out near Palpora, where few families (recent converts to Salafism) brawled with others questioning the legitimacy of some customs widespread among the followers of Hanafi sect.⁵³ Subsequently, the salafists broke away from the community and established their version of Mosque in the locality.⁵⁴ The Sectarian divide is widening, and incidents that might be linked to arson have been reported throughout the valley. Some six places of Sufi/Hanafi places of worships have been completely or partially burnt in mysterious fires and the most tragic among them was the destruction of the Dastageer Sahib shine in Srinagar.⁵⁵



Shri Kulwinder Singh
Martyred on 14/02/2019
Pulwama Terror Attack

Exodus and Genocide of Hindus - Continuance of Ideological Aggression

Kashmir has witnessed centuries of Islamic aggression. Post-independence the indigenous Hindu community had faced the onslaught of the tribal Raiders from across the border. Thousands of non-Muslims were killed. Kashmiri Hindus were time and again intimidated on religious lines. With radicalisation of Kashmiri youth from across the border, a tacit dislike was being instigated against the largely peaceful Hindu minority now.

In 1986, G.M Shah the Chief Minister of the state was giving political space to Islamists. He decided to construct a Mosque inside the premises of an old Hindu temple in the new secretariat in Jammu for the sake of Muslim employees to offer prayers. There were massive protests resulting in to clashes between Hindu and Muslim communities. Shah reacted to the incident once he reached back to the valley. In spite of holding a constitutional position he prompted Muslims in the valley by raising the slogan” Islam Khatre main hai”



Figure 20 : Young Kashmiri child died after being hit by the butt of a Kalashnikov

Source: <http://ikashmir.net/atrocities/index.html>

(Islam is in danger). This provocative statement unleashed the killing of many Kashmiri Pandits, destroying their property and desecrating their temples. The loot and plundering saw participation of Congress and National Conference party workers.⁵⁶ This had terrified the community beyond words.

Incidents of intimidating the Hindu pandits became more frequent. Radicalised Muslim groups like JKLF stated targeting Hindus. On 14 September 1989, Pandit Tika Lal Taploo, a lawyer and prominent member of



Figure 21: 24 Kashmiri Pandits including children were massacred in Nadimarg in south Kashmir in March, 2003
Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/thehindu/2003/03/25/stories/2003032505750100.htm>

the community was murdered by the JKLF in front of his home in Srinagar. Though the murder took place in broad day light, there was no eye witness and hence the killers were never caught. Next to go was Nila Kant Ganjoo, a retired session's judge who had given death sentence to Maqbool Bhatt. His bullet ridden body lay on the road for a long time but no one dared to come near it.⁵⁷

The message was getting loud and clear "Ralive, Tsalivya Galive (either convert to Islam, leave the

Name : Tej Krishen Razdan
(Age: 30's)

Resident of : Yachgam
(District Budgam)

Profession : Central Govt. Service

Date of Killing : 12.2.1990

Razdan was working in Punjab. He had come to Srinagar on leave to see his family. An old colleague of his - a Muslim - who had been working with him while he was in Kashmir - came to pay a visit on the fateful day. Both of them boarded a mini-bus bound for Lal Chowk. When the matador halted at Gao Kadal, Razdan's companion suddenly took out a pistol and shot him in the chest. Not content, he dragged the still breathing Razdan out of the vehicle and ordered other passengers to kick the dying man repeatedly. His body was then dragged through the streets and taken to the nearest mosque, where the dead body was put on display for hours.

Source: <http://ikashmir.net/atrocities/11.html>

THE HINDU
 Online edition of India's National Newspaper
 Friday, Apr 11, 2003

National

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National

'LeT behind Nadimarg massacre'
 By Shujaat Bukhari



The Anantnag district commander of the Lashkar-e-Taiba, Zia Mustafa, suspected to be involved in the Nadimarg massacre, being produced before presspersons on Thursday. — Photo: Nissar Ahmed

SRINAGAR APRIL 10. The Jammu and Kashmir police today

Figure: 22,

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/2003/04/11/stories/2003041103241200.htm>

and his wife Prana Ganjoo were abducted from Sopore. Prof. Ganjoo's body was kept in the mosque after he was shot dead and thrown in river Jhelum the next day. His wife was gang raped for a number of days and then her body tied with a stone was thrown in the river bed.⁵⁸ Ms Sarla Bhat was working as a nurse in Sher-e-Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences, Srinagar. She was suspected to be an

land, or die)". On 4 January 1990, a local Urdu newspaper, Aftab, published a press release issued by Hizb-ul-Mujahideen, asking all Pandits to leave the valley immediately. Al Safa, another local daily repeated the warning. These warnings were accompanied by marches by gun totting masked Jihadis. Killing of Hindus became a daily affair in the valley.

19 January 1990 saw the unleashing of terror on the Kashmiri Pandits. Jihadi sermons were getting broadcasted like "Zalimo, O Kafiron, Kashmir Hamara Chhod Do! (O Merciless! O Kafirs, leave our Kashmir). Kashmiri Pandits had become alien in their own land. Horror stories of loot, rape and plundering became day to day affair. Prof. K. L. Ganjoo

Name : Navin Saproo (Age:30s)

Resident of : Habba Kadal, Srinagar

Profession : Central Govt. Service

Date of Killing : 27.2.1990

He was returning from his office when, when terrorists sprayed him with bullets in broad day-light and in full view of the passers-by. He fell down but was still breathing. A Hindu woman, who happened to be there, frantically pleaded with the terrorists to spare the young man's life. She was pushed back. Dancing around him in glee, they shot at him over and over again avoiding any vital organ just to prolong his agony bleeding profusely. For the terrorists, the sadism was yet to come. As the wailing relatives of the young man took away his body in a police van, the terrorists followed in a truck right up to the cremation ground, dancing and singing all the way. The singing and dancing continued till his body was reduced to ashes.

Source: <http://ikashmir.net/atrocities/11.html>

informer. She was abducted, gang raped and killed. Later her body was unceremoniously thrown on the streets.

The heightened attacks on Kashmiri pandits were preceded by the release of a large number of Kashmiri youths from the jail who had been arrested while crossing the border after their training in the terrorist training camps in Pakistan, by the incumbent Chief Minister of the state Farooq Abdullah. The top four among them were Hamid Sheikh, Ashfaq Wani, Javed Mir and Yasin Malik. They were spearheading the hate campaign against the Kashmiri Pandits.⁵⁹ 1500 pandits were believed to be killed though the official record of Government of Jammu and Kashmir puts the figure at only 219 between 1989 and 2004.⁶⁰

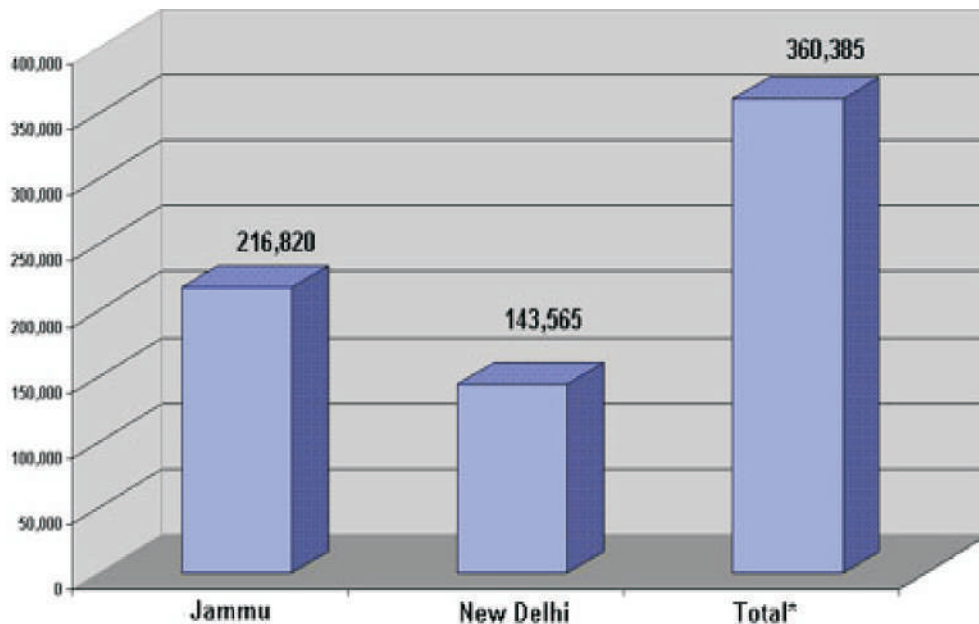


Figure 23 : Internally Displaced Kashmiri Hindu's living in other cities in India. Data taken from Rediff.com, July 13, 1999. The report lists number of Kashmiri Pandit families who were forced out of Kashmir valley in the 1989-1991 period. The number of individuals reported in this chart is arrived at by assuming an average family size of 5.

Source: <http://ikashmir.net/slides/refugees/s4.html>

Event	Date	Death Toll
1998 Wandhama massacre	25/01/1998	23 Hindus
1998 Prankote massacre	17/04/1998	26 Hindus
1998 Chapnari massacre	19/06/1998	25 Hindus
2000 Amarnath massacre	1/8/2000	30 Hindus
2001 Kishtwar massacre	3/8/2001	19 Hindus

Figure 24: Apart from individual killings, the mass murder of Kashmiri Hindus is listed above.

Source: <https://www.efsas.org/publications/study-papers/the-exodus-of-kashmiri-pandits/>

Jinnah Institute Report on Hindu Minority in Pakistan

Based on an extensive fieldwork carried out in 2014-15, Jinnah Institute in Pakistan published a detailed report including victim testimonies to highlight the atrocities committed against religious minorities in Pakistan. The published report described Hindus as a soft target for religious fundamentalists, shunned by the majority, the law and the government, without a sense of security and relief in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. Forced marriages, abductions and rape of girls were the paramount concerns of the Hindu community members in Pakistan. The growing sense of insecurity within the community, coupled with the state's repeated failure in addressing these threats, has resulted in rising migration. In many cases, Hindus migrated

to India in the face of ongoing persecutions. Members of the Hindu community have also been regularly targeted by extortionists and kidnappers in rural and urban Sindh. Of all the minority groups, Pakistani Hindus have borne the brunt of stigmatization as a consequence of biased school textbooks that paint them as 'evil', anti-state, and untrustworthy. In 2014, a Hindu community center in Larkana was vandalized and valuables were looted by a religiously motivated mob. In 2015, there were numerous incidents of forced conversions, rape and attacks on places of worship of the Hindu community. The report also talked about ever-degrading governance indicators in the Hindu majority areas implying that state negligence is enabling religious persecution.



Hindus sitting next to a demolished temple in Karachi
Figure 25: Image courtesy: Indiaonline.in

Jaish-e-Muhammad

A Terror Inflicting Organisation

Jaish-e-Muhammad (JeM) or so called Army of Muhammad is a Pakistan based armed terrorist group formed in the year 2000. JeM has continued its nefarious activities towards targeting India's integrity and destabilise Indian administration in Kashmir through attacks on security personnel's and government establishments. The Group was founded by Masood Azhar, who previously fought



Figure 26: Masood Azhar, Chief of Jaish-e-Mohammad

Source: <https://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/asia/pakistan/12097851/Pakistan-arrests-militant-group-head-suspected-of-attack-on-Indian-air-base.html>



Shri Maneswar Basumatary
Martyred on 14/02/2019
Pulwama Terror Attack

under the banner of Harkat-ul-Mujahideen and has been linked to al-Qaeda.

Azhar founded the JeM after he was released from Indian custody in 1999, in exchange for more than 150 hostages held on an Indian Airlines flight that had been hijacked and diverted to Kandahar in Afghanistan. As per the United Nations, Azhar is said to have formed JeM with the support of the Al-Qaeda chief Osama bin Laden and the Afghan Taliban.

US Department of State stated JeM as a foreign terrorist organization in December 2001.⁶¹ The group is said to have actively supported the Afghan Taliban's fight against US-led NATO forces since 2001. Australian National Security, the Australian government's portal on national security, describes JeM as a "fundamentalist Deobandi Sunni Islamist organisation" operating primarily in Kashmir. It operates from its base in Bahawalpur, a city of 600,000 that also is the headquarters of the Pakistan army's XXXI Corps.⁶² Azhar has written a four-volume treatise on jihad. One of

WHY CHINA SHIELDS MASOOD AZHAR ?



Masood Azhar eludes international sanctions in spite of explicit evidences of its terror activities in Kashmir. China has been instrumental in blocking the declaration of Azhar as a global terrorist under the UN Security Council Resolution Number 1267 which prescribes sanctions against terrorists and terror organisations. China has four times blocked Masood, to be designated as global terrorist. China considers Pakistan as its "All Weather" ally in South Asia because of its business interest in China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC). China seems to have a tacit understanding with Afghan Taliban not to interfere in the issue of Uyghurs Muslims in Xinjiang district while China won't harm them directly or indirectly. Emerging presence of India as an economic competitor also threatens China. Hence, domestic turbulence in India is a suitable option for China.

Source : <https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/why-is-china-shielding-jaish-pulwama-attack-5591844/>

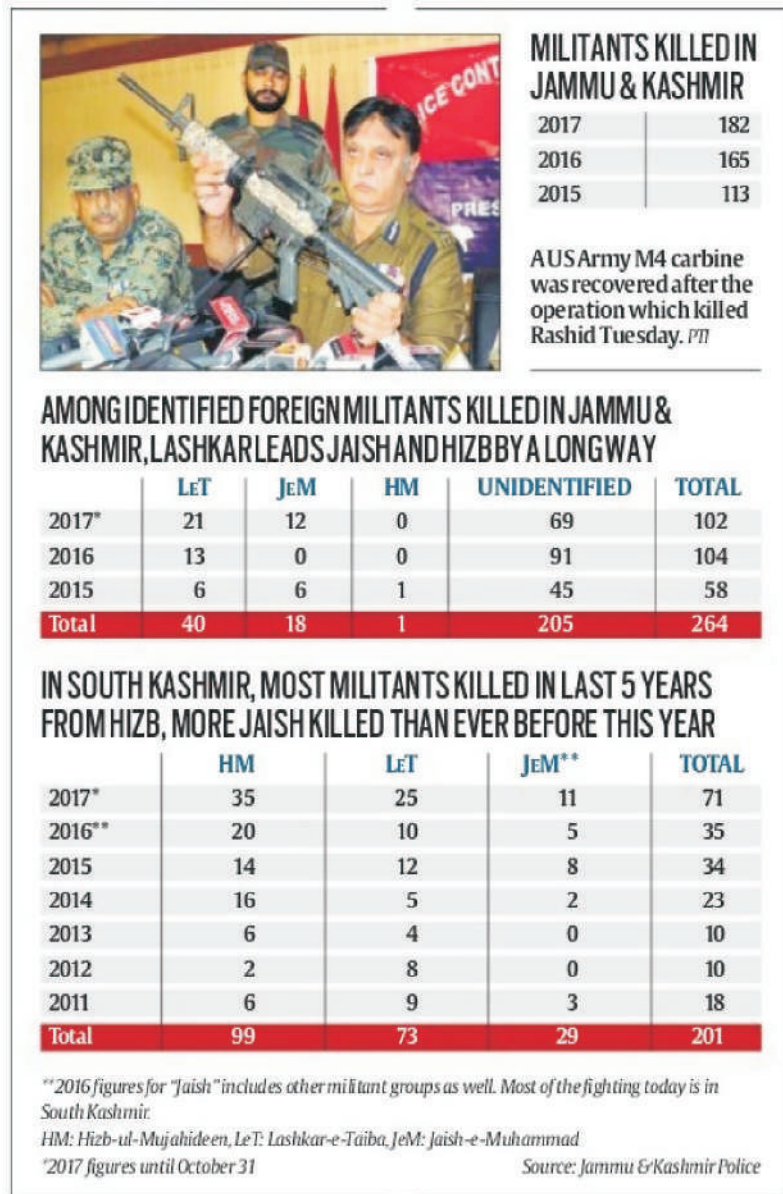


Figure 27: Source: <https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/kashmir-masood-azhar-talha-rashid-killed-jaish-e-muhammad-lashkar-hizb-ul-mujahideen-indian-army-militancy-terrorism-4930417/>

his books, “Forty Diseases of the Jews” says there is a global alliance of the enemies of Islam which includes Israel, India and the US.⁶³

JeM has carried out several high-profile suicides and other attacks against Indian targets since its formation. It was responsible for the attack on the legislative assembly building in October 2001 in Kashmir where 30 people were killed.⁶⁴ Operating along with the Lashkar-e-Taiba, another Pakistani-military supported terror group, JeM executed a brutal terror attack in December 2001 on the Indian Parliament in New Delhi. Jaish-e-Mohammed has provided crucial aid to al Qaeda, and its top leaders have integrated with the global terror movement.⁶⁵

Most of JeM’s cadre and material resources have been drawn from the militant groups Harakat ul-Jihad-i-Islami (HUJI) and the Harakat ul-Mujahidin (HUM). Due to the high profile attacks, including one on the former Pakistani President Pervez Musharraf, JeM faced major setbacks. In 2002, Pakistani authorities arrested and convicted a JeM member for the abduction and murder of U.S. journalist Daniel Pearl. To evade scrutiny and listing on the Foreign Terror Organisation list by United States of America Azhar renamed the group Tehrik-ul-Furqan and reportedly distributed the organization’s financial resources to low-profile members for safekeeping.⁶⁶

In 2016, an Indian Air Force base in Pathankot was attacked by JeM where a civilian and seven Indian security force personnel were killed. Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT) and JeM have been challenging Indian security forces time and again in Kupwara district.⁶⁷ In 2017, Masood Azhar's



nephew Talha Rasheed was gunned down in an encounter at Kandi Aglar village in Pulwama district. Inspector General of Police (Kashmir) Muneer Khan said that for the first time JeM has owned the Pakistani terrorist.⁶⁸ Pakistani administration has acknowledged the deep roots of militancy in Pakistan. In a dreaded terror attack on two mosques in Pakistan where 80 people died in 2010, the interior minister Rehman Malik expressed the inability of the civilian government to root out the militant groups due to the long-standing state policy of nurturing terrorism.⁶⁹



Shri Manoj Kumar Behra
Martyred on 14/02/2019
Pulwama Terror Attack



Figure 28: The Jaish terror centre is located inside a mosque called Jamia Masjid Subhan Allah, on the outskirts of Bahawalpur, along National Highway 5
Source: <https://www.indiatoday.in/india/story/pulwama-terror-attack-jaish-e-mohammed-headquarters-in-pakistan-bahawalpur-india-today-exclusive-1457818-2019-02-16>

FANGS OF TERRORISM : A FACT FILE

Terrorism has been the greatest bane that had been devastating the foundations of Democracy and humanity. Terrorism inspired by radical Islamic expansionism has claimed millions of deaths across the globe. This chapter provides facts based on data about the impact of terrorism across the tiers, starting from global, national and states.

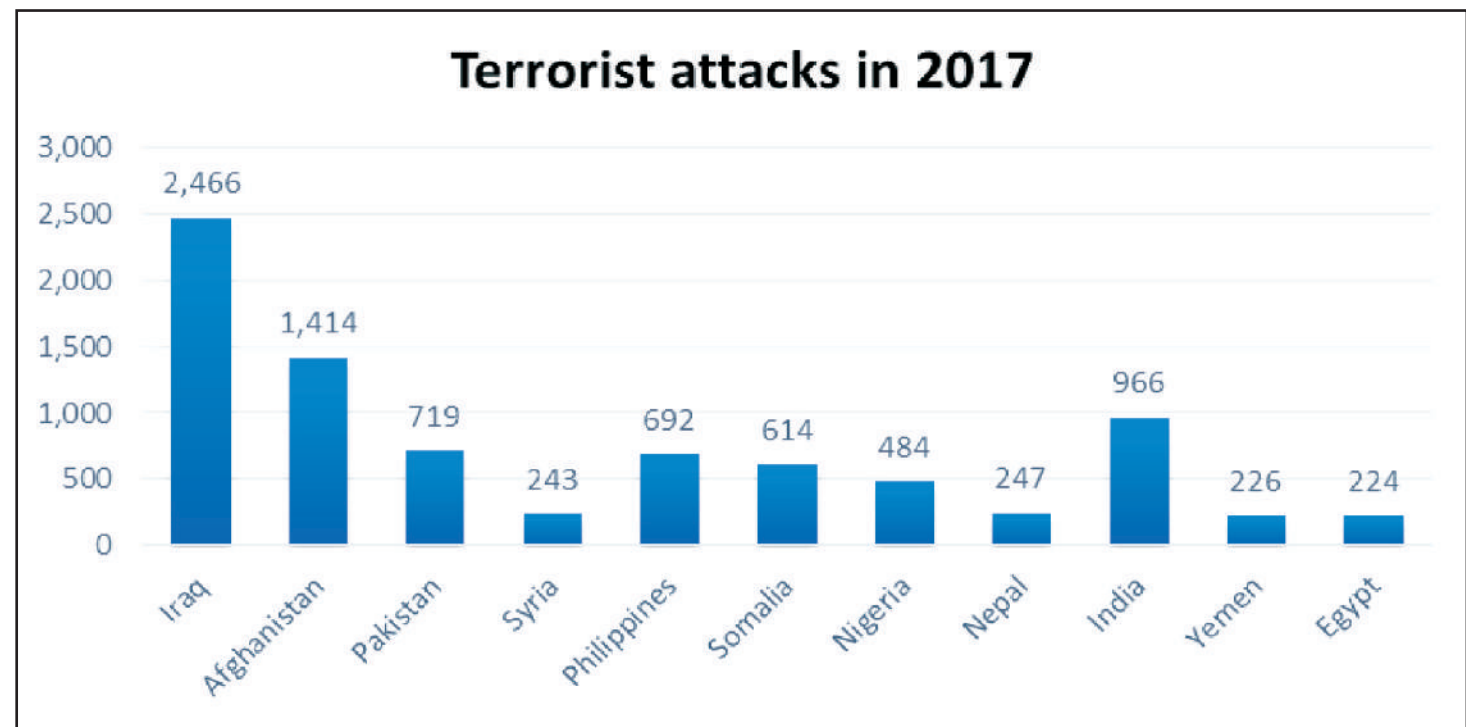
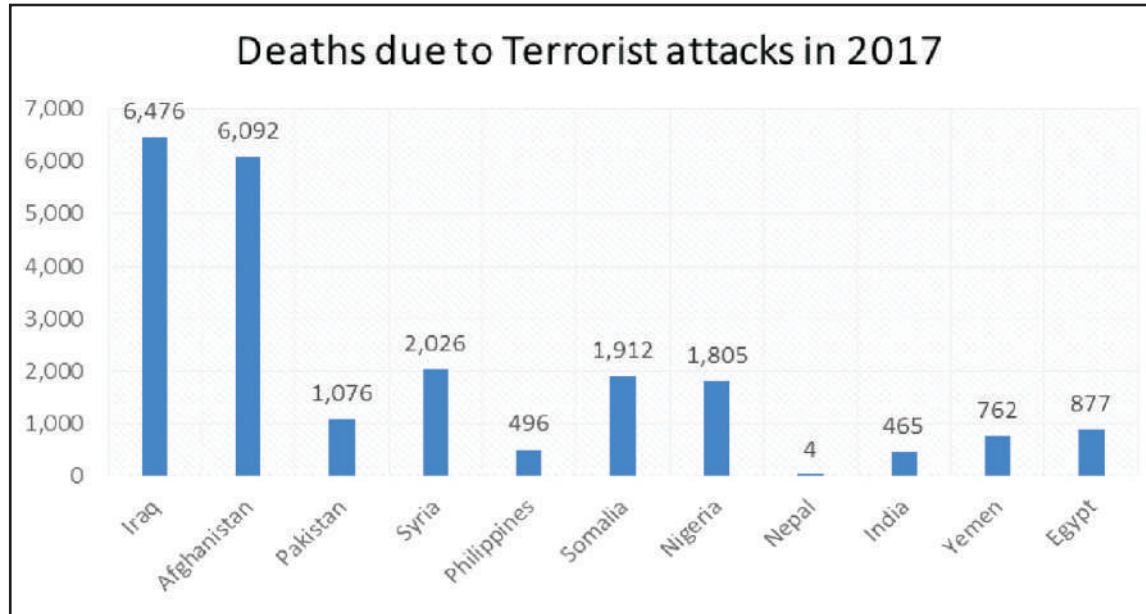


Figure 29: Country-wise list of terrorist attacks across the world in 2017⁷⁰



Shri Mohan Lal
Martyred on 14/02/2019
Pulwama Terror Attack

Figure 30: Country-wise list of deaths caused by terrorist attacks in 2017⁷¹

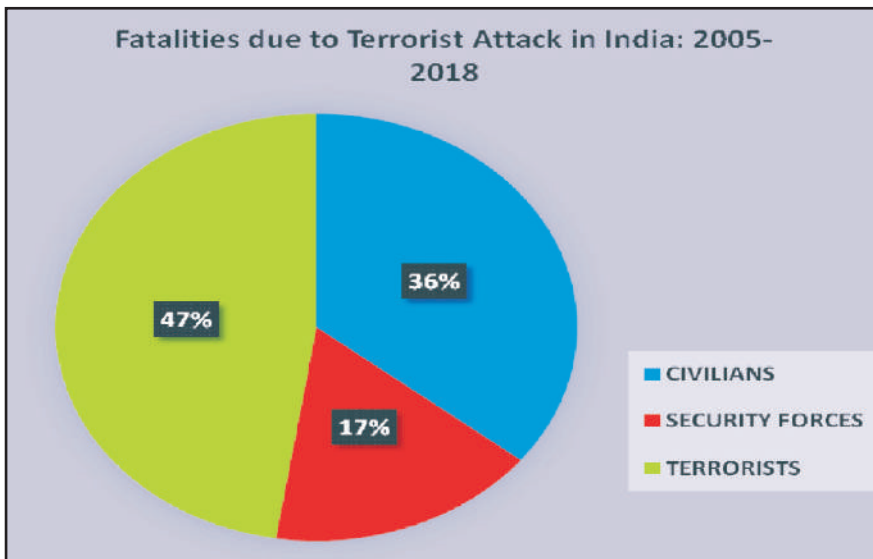


Figure 31: Spread of terrorist attacks across India between 2005-2018⁷²

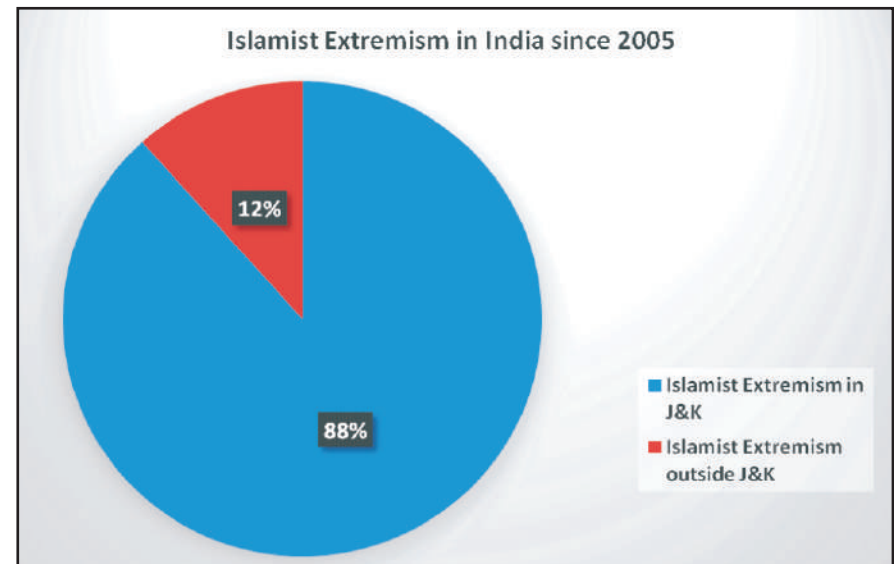


Figure 32: Spread of Islamist Extremism in India since 2005⁷³

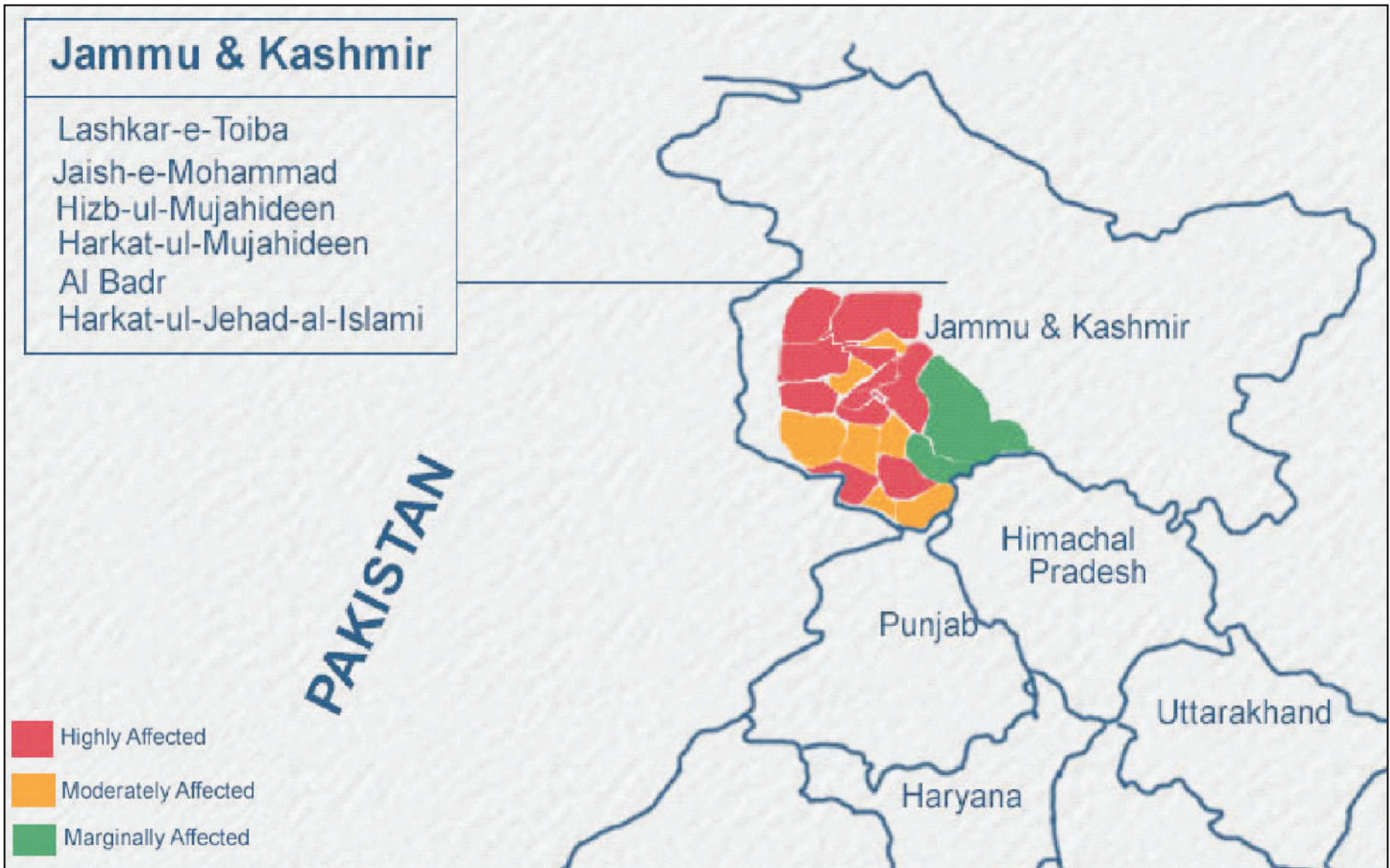


Figure 33: Terrorist groups active in Jammu & Kashmir⁷⁴

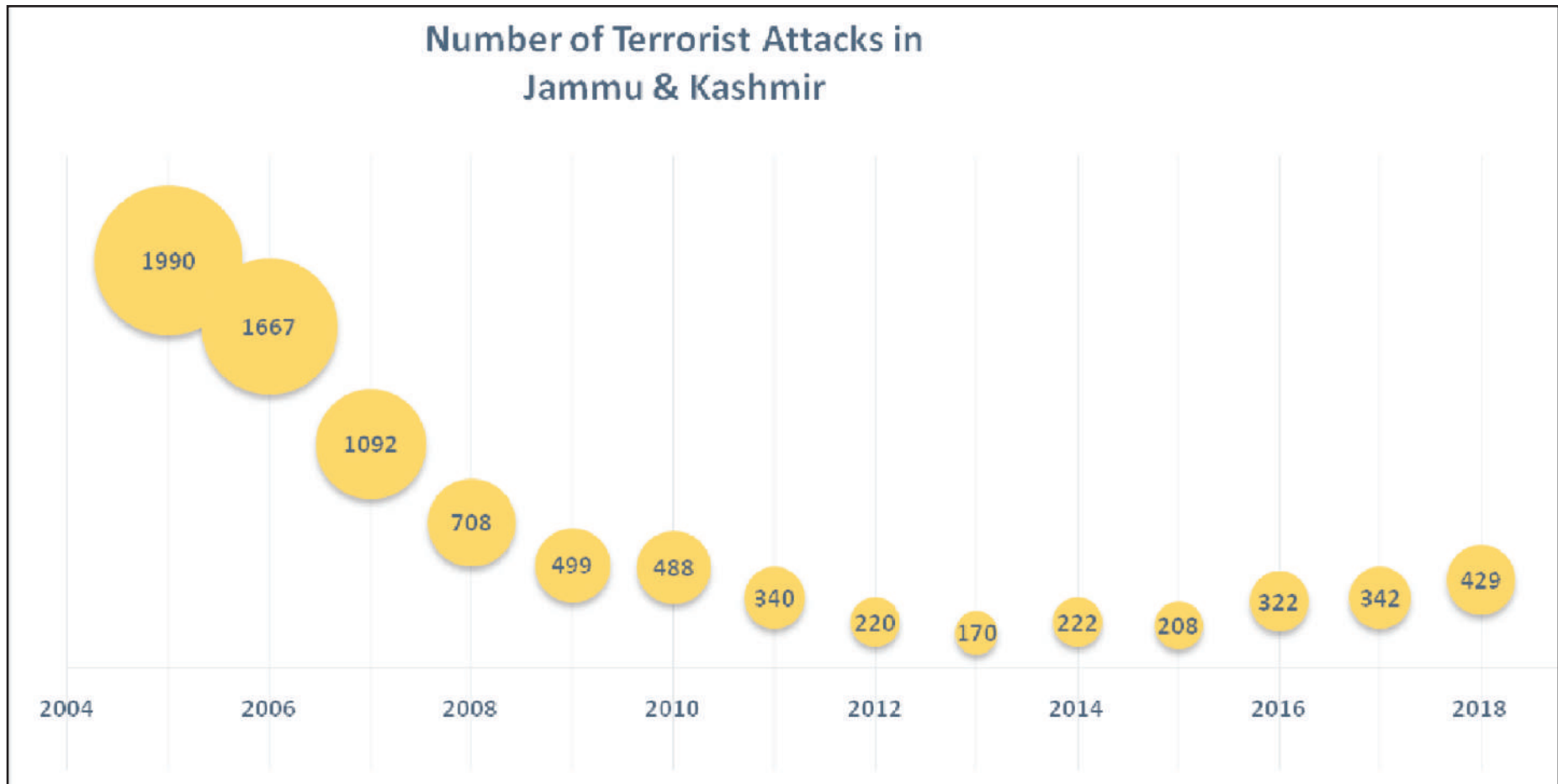


Figure 34: Number of terrorist attacks in Jammu & Kashmir during 2005-18⁷⁵

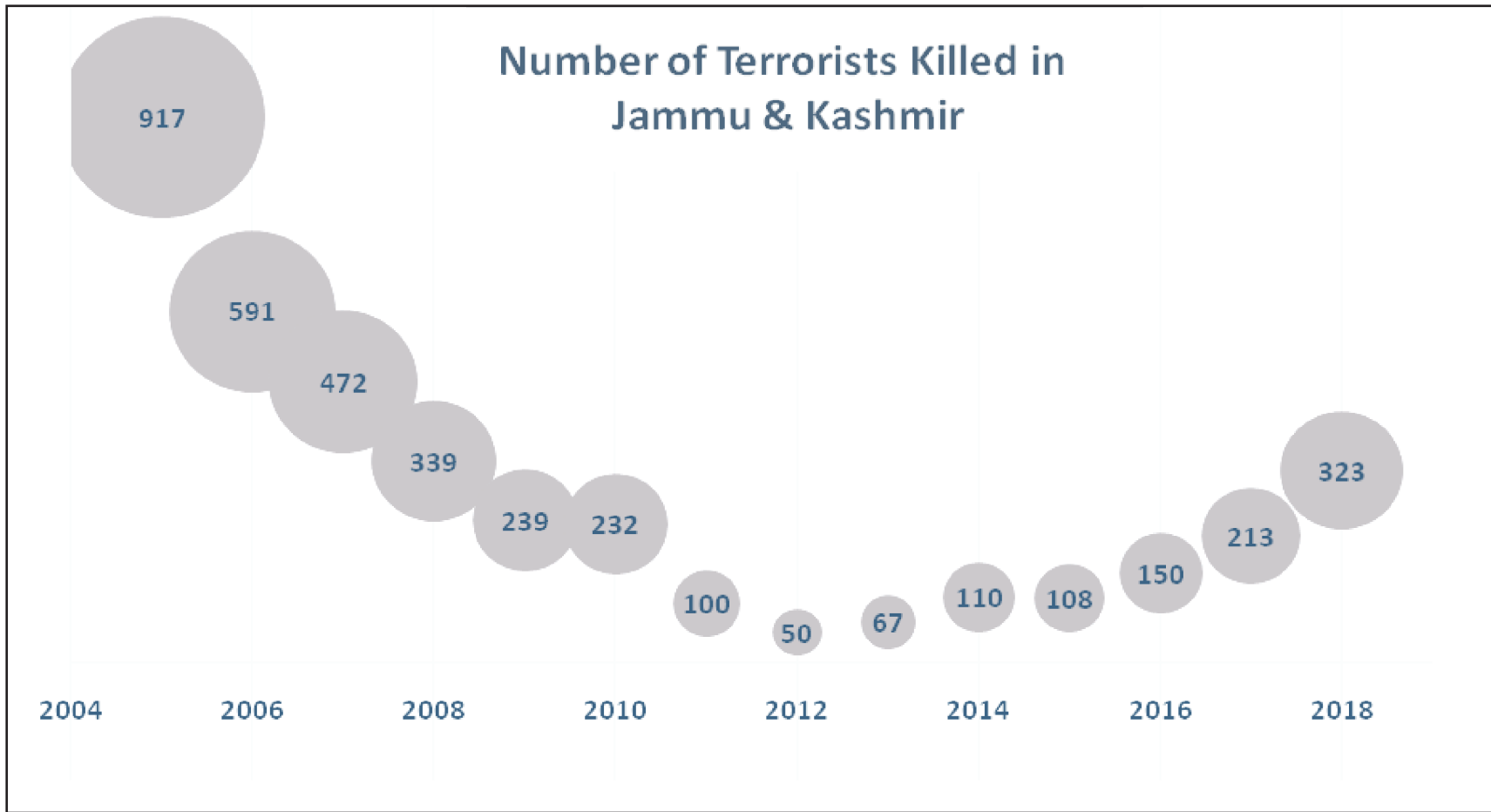


Figure 35: Number of terrorists neutralized in Jammu & Kashmir during 2005-18⁷⁶

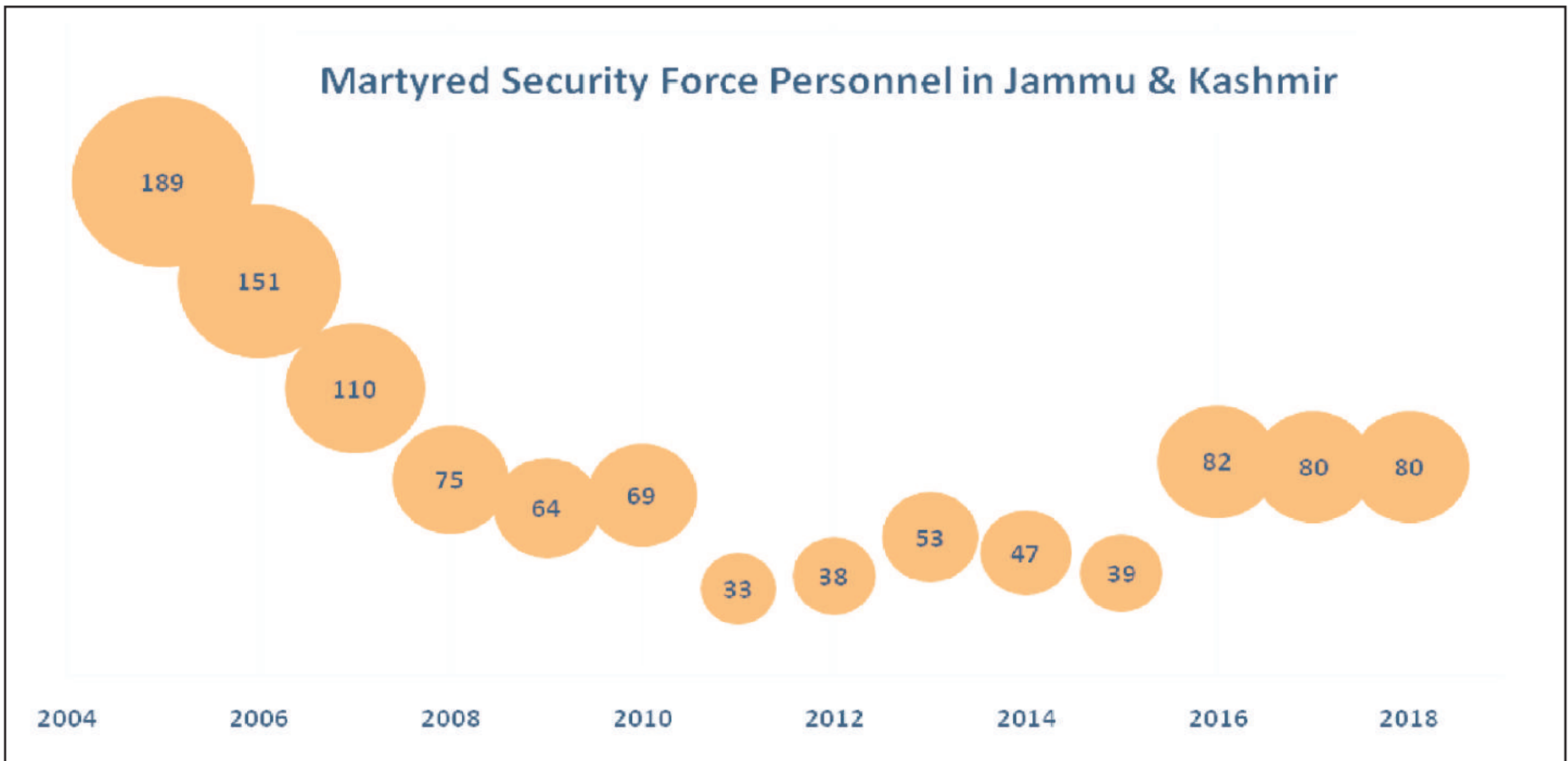


Figure 36: Martyred Security Force Personnel in Jammu & Kashmir due to terrorist attacks during 2005-18⁷⁷

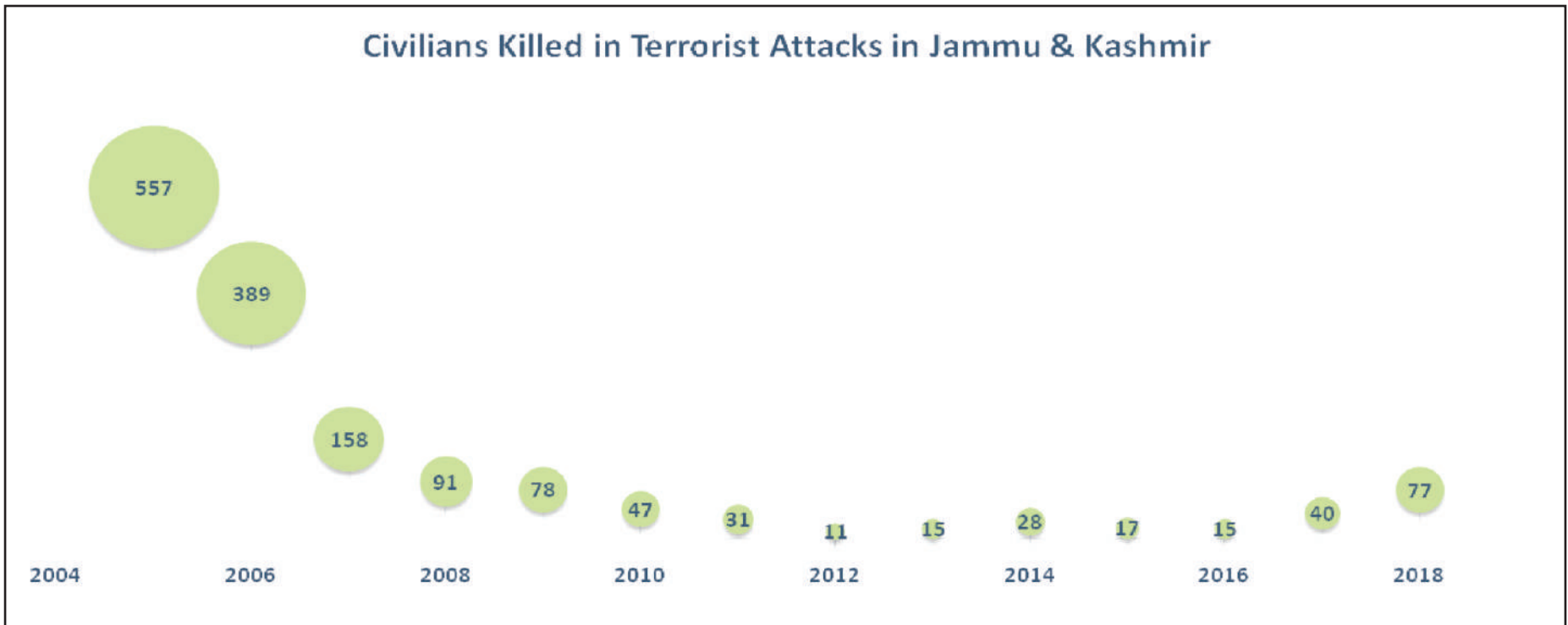


Figure 37: Number of civilians killed in Jammu & Kashmir due to terrorist attacks during 2005-18⁷⁸

Terror Apologists:

"Why wasn't plebiscite held in Kashmir, making people talk about it? What are they afraid of? Nothing can be done now. Didn't they somehow divide the nation, that's all. Why don't you ask them again? They won't do it,"

—Kamal Haasan



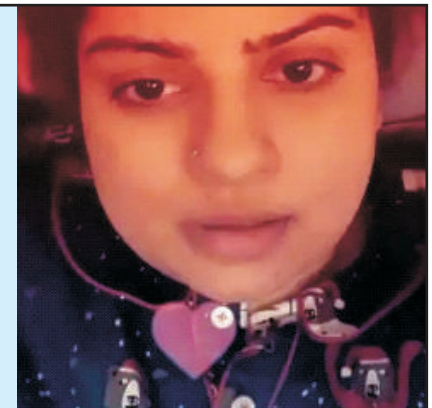
Kamal Haasan politicize Pulwama terror attack. Refers PoK as "Azad Kashmir".

Terrorist Attacks in Mumbai since 1993

Si. No.	Date	Place	Incidents	Killed	Injured
1	1993	13 blasts across the city	1	257	713
2	1997	Near Jama Masjid	1	0	3
3	1998	Malad, Virar	2	9	1
4	2002	Ghatkopar, Mumbai Central railway station	2	3	56
5	2003	Vile Parle, Mulund Railway Station, Bandra, Ghatkopar, Gateway of India and Zaveri Bazaar	5	68	299
6	2006	7 blasts at 7 locations in local trains across the city	1	181	890
7	2008	Multiple terrorist attacks across the city	1	175	300
8	2011	Serial blasts in Mumbai	1	26	131
Total			14	719	2393

Terror Apologists:

Mallika Dua asked people to stop showing what she called their ‘nakli (fake) nationalism’ by showing their grief and anger about the attack for a ‘few likes’.



Terrorist Attack in Delhi since 1997

S.No.	Year	Incidents	Number of People Killed	Number of People Injured
1	1997	10	73	392
2	1998	4	3	60
3	1999	2	2	27
4	2000	4	2	35
5	2001	4	11	33
6	2005	1	1	60
7	2006	1	0	14
8	2008	2	28	171
9	2010	1	0	0
10	2011	2	14	88
11	2012	1	0	4
Total		32	134	884

Terror has no religion but martyrs have caste?



The Caravan
@thecaravanindia

The CRPF jawans who were killed in the #PulwamaAttack were predominantly lower-caste. Only five out of 40 jawans, or 12.5 percent, came from Hindu upper-caste families.

Ajaz Ashraf reports:



Terror Apologists:

 **Aminul Islam, MLA - Dhing** ...
15 Feb at 3:39 pm · 🌐

Why does terrorist attack take place in Kashmir regularly before every Parliamentary Election in India ?

👍 🤔 😬 381 404 comments · 50 shares

👍 Like 💬 Comment ➦ Share

“Entire nation can't be held responsible” - Navjot Singh Sidhu on Pakistan after Pulwama Attack.



Fake News, propaganda and false victimhood

At a moment when the entire nation was mourning its martyrs, there were a few, guided by their propensities carried on with their nefarious intentions, to fulfill their ideological cravings. Some of them have been shown below.

 **Fahad Shah** ✓
@pzfahad

SOS: Kashmiri girls trapped in hostel at Dolphin college in Dehradun, asking for help, as mob is shouting outside. A girl called saying, please save us, take us out of here. #Kashmir


6:37 PM - Feb 16, 2019

746 802 people are talking about this


Priya Dutt ✓ @PriyaDutt_INC

News of kashmiri students being attacked by mobs in Dehradun is saddened me , Kashmir is our state and the Kashmiri people our brethren, this is not the time to be divided and fight our own, that is what they want, we must stand as one and protect eachother. India is ONE

Show this thread

 **Shehla Rashid** شہلا رشید ✓ @Shehla_Rashid · Feb 16, 2019

#SOSKashmir 15-20 Kashmiri girls trapped in a hostel in Dehradun for hours now, as an angry mob outside demands that they be expelled from the hostels. This is in Dolphin institute. Police is present but unable to disperse the mob. @INC Uttarakhand @uttarakhandcops @ukcopsonline

 **Uttarakhand Police**
@uttarakhandcops

This is not true ...Police sorted out d issue ..There r no crowds .. Initially there was an allegation that kashmiri students raised pro pakistan slogans.

10:59 PM - Feb 16, 2019

2,482 1,210 people are talking about this

 **Uttarakhand Police**
@uttarakhandcops

Follow

सुद्धोवाला, Dehradun में स्थित Nest Hostel के संबंध में सोशल मीडिया पर अफवाहें फैलाई जा रही थी कि हॉस्टल में छात्राओं को बंद किया गया है, जो पूर्णतः तथ्यहीन एवं भ्रामक है। वर्तमान में हॉस्टल में 75 छात्राएं रह रही हैं। छात्राओं द्वारा भी ऐसी अफवाहों का खंडन किया गया है।

Translate Tweet



3:09 PM - 17 Feb 2019

PULWAMA ATTACK

SACRIFICE WILL NOT GO IN VAIN

In a dastardly act, on 14 February 2019 a contingent of CRPF soldiers travelling in Kashmir were attacked by a suicide car bomber at Awantipura. 40 soldiers were killed while many were critically injured. Pakistan sponsored terror group Jaish e Mohammad claimed this terror strike.

The car used for the purpose was bought by a 24-year-old Sajjad Bhat ten days before the attack. He has been absconding since then. Pakistan out rightly rejected the blame of sponsoring and sheltering the terror activities in Pulwama. The last time a car bombing of such magnitude happened



Figure 38: Tricolor draped coffins of the CRPF personnel, who lost their lives in Pulwama terror attack, at the CRPF camp in Budgam.
Source: <https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/india-unites-in-mourning-for-crpf-jawans-killed-in-pulwama-terror-attack/story-SvovdiXhs5Dq9fKZF4NmO.html>

was in 2001 when JeM carried out a suicide bomb attack outside the Srinagar secretariat killing 38 people and injuring 40 others.⁷⁹

There was an outrage over the killings of CRPF soldiers across the country. People of all age registered their respect and condolences to the deceased soldiers by holding prayer meetings and candle light marches. There was a demand from all quarters to retaliate and teach the perpetrators of the Pulwama killings a lesson. Indians settled abroad took out protest marches in front of the Pakistan Embassy to register their anger. While our armed forces are strong enough to diffuse the nefarious designs of Pakistan sponsored terror, there is a section of political class, civil society and apologists who subterfuge decisive actions on terror and Islamic



Shri Pradeep Kumar
Martyred on 14/02/2019
Pulwama Terror Attack



Figure 39 : The mangled bus was beyond recognition after the Pulwama terror attack and remains of a soldier being carried by the rescue team.

fanatism. On the pretext of a separate identity and status of a majoritarian minority, the constitutional prerogatives given to the Kashmiris has proven to be a bottleneck in overcoming the Fault lines being created by the fundamentalists in the valley. Time has come to pave way for implementing policies which can eradicate the root cause of mushrooming separatist mindset, free the state from their sense of entitlement and integrate in spirit with the rest of the nation.



Figure 40: Pakistan issued a press note denying any link with the Pulwamam terror attack.
 Source : <https://www.indiatoday.in/india/story/pulwama-awantipora-jammu-and-kashmir-terror-attack-live-1456117-2019-02-14>

UNSC Condemns Pulwama Terror Attack

United Nations Security Council (UNSC) comprising 15 permanent and non-permanent members including China condemned in very strong words the Pulwama terror attack as a “heinous and cowardly” by Pakistan-based terror group Jaish-e-Mohammed (JeM) showing solidarity with India. France took the lead in moving the motion which had support from US, UK and Russia.

UNSC statement said “The members of the Security Council condemned in the strongest terms the heinous and cowardly suicide bombing in Jammu and Kashmir, which resulted in death of over 40 Indian paramilitary forces and injury of dozens on February 14, 2019, for which Jaish-e-Mohammad has claimed responsibility”. JeM is already an UN-proscribed terrorist outfit since 2002. The United States, Britain and France have proposed that the United Nations Security Council should black list the chief of Pakistan based terrorist group JeM, Masood Azhar.

Source: <https://www.financialexpress.com/india-news/pulwama-aftermath-china-signs-off-on-uns-council-statement-naming-jaish-e-mohammed-for-cowardly-act/1495187/>



Shri Sanjay Kumar Sinha
Martyred on 14/02/2019
Pulwama Terror Attack



Shri Sanjay Rajput
Martyred on 14/02/2019
Pulwama Terror Attack



Shri Shyam Babu
Martyred on 14/02/2019
Pulwama Terror Attack



Shri Subramanian G
Martyred on 14/02/2019
Pulwama Terror Attack



Shri Sudip Biswas
Martyred on 14/02/2019
Pulwama Terror Attack



Shri Sukhjinder Singh
Martyred on 14/02/2019
Pulwama Terror Attack



Shri Pradeep Singh
Martyred on 14/02/2019
Pulwama Terror Attack



Figure 41: Candle Light protest outside Pakistani Consulate in Chicago by the Indian American Community against Pulwama killings.
Source: <http://www.asianage.com/world/americas/200219/pulwama-attack-indian-americans-to-protest-outside-chinese-pak-consulate-in-us.html>



Figure 42: Relative of Slain CRPF soldier Mahesh Yadav couldn't hold back her tears (PTI)

Source: <https://www.rediff.com/news/report/pix-pulwama-terror-attack-india-salutes-its-bravehearts/20190216.htm>



Shri Prasanna Kr Sahoo
Martyred on 14/02/2019
Pulwama Terror Attack



Figure 43: Daughter and wife of slain CRPF jawan Mohan Lal pay their last respects after a wreath-laying ceremony in Dehradun (PTI)

Source: https://www.business-standard.com/article/pti-stories/indian-americans-across-us-mourn-pulwama-terror-attack-victims-119021900177_1.html



Shri Tilak Raj
Martyred on 14/02/2019
Pulwama Terror Attack



Shri Vasantha Kumar V V
Martyred on 14/02/2019
Pulwama Terror Attack



Shri Vijay Soreng
Martyred on 14/02/2019
Pulwama Terror Attack



Shri Virendra Singh
Martyred on 14/02/2019
Pulwama Terror Attack



Shri Vijay Kumar Maurya
Martyred on 14/02/2019
Pulwama Terror Attack

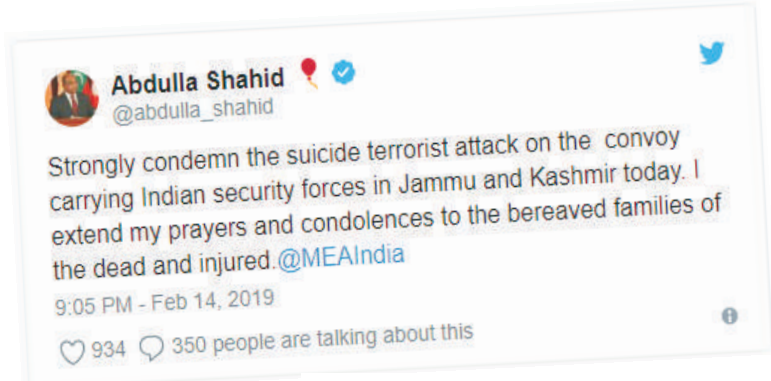


Shri Ramesh Yadav
Martyred on 14/02/2019
Pulwama Terror Attack



Figure 44: Candle Light March and condolence meeting at India Gate in New Delhi in the memory of the CRPF soldiers.
Source: <http://cms.newindianexpress.com/thesundaystandard/2019/feb/17/pulwama-terror-attack-delhi-united-in-solidarity-with-jawans-1939799.htm>

Global Society unites to condemn Pulwama Attack



Research Institutes Engaged in Study of Genesis and Propagation of Terror

SATP: SOUTHASIAN TERROR PORTAL

The South Asia Terrorism Portal is a project conceived, executed and maintained by the Institute for Conflict Management, an autonomous, non-governmental, non-profit society set up in 1997, based in New Delhi, India. The Institute is committed to the task of evaluating terrorist and violent movements which threaten the fabric of modern states in South Asia and recommend solutions. The Institute was set up by its current President, KPS Gill, IPS (Retd...), who led a successful battle against terrorism in Punjab. The Institute also offers research services in the area of terrorism and conflict management.

IDSA: INSTITUTE FOR DEFENSE STUDIES AND ANALYSES

The Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses (IDSA) is a non-partisan, autonomous body dedicated to objective research and policy relevant studies on all aspects of defence and security. Its mission is to promote national and international security through the generation and dissemination of knowledge on defence and security-related issues.

ISSSP: INTERNATIONAL STRATEGIC AND SECURITY STUDIES PROGRAMME

The International Strategic and Security Studies Programme (ISSSP) started at the National Institute of Advanced Studies (NIAS) in 1996 with the broad objective of conducting research on national and international security issues. The emphasis of research is towards integrating complex elements of Science and Technology with Political Science, International Relations, Economics and Policy Analysis. Rapidly changing geo-political and technology development and adaptation affect the national and international security and strategic conditions and the research carried out in the Programme reflects this. Current and emerging scenarios in the nuclear, missiles and space domain are reflective of such an impact and have formed the core area of research. The ISSSP is part of the School of Conflict and Security Studies at NIAS which was conceived and founded by the late Mr. J. R. D. Tata in 1988, with a vision to conduct advanced multidisciplinary research. The Institute is unique in its integrated approach to the study of intersections between science and technology, philosophy, social and policy issues. The objective is to nurture a broad base of scholars, managers and leaders who would respond to the complex challenges that contemporary India and global society face, with insight, sensitivity, confidence and dedication.

Surgical Strike 2.0 - Avenging Pulwama



Suspected JeM training camps in Balakot destroyed in the surgical strike.
Image source : ANI

Indian air force carried out surgical air strikes to eliminate the terror training camps and launch pads in Pakistan Occupied Jammu and Kashmir. The surgical air strikes also targeted and destroyed terror training camps located deep inside the territory of Pakistan in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province on 26 February 2019. Twelve days after the Pulwama attack, terror camps of Jaish e Mohammad were hit where at least 325 terrorists and 25 to 27 trainers were neutralised.⁸⁰

Spice 2000 glide bombs hit five separate structures along a ridge-line to the west of the town of Bisian near Balakot.⁸¹ The Pakistani authorities confirmed the attack though they shied away from disclosing the damage done by the Indian forces. The National Technical Research Organisation (NTRO) has revealed that around 300 mobile connections were active within the JeM training facility of Balakot during the surgical strike.⁸²

While defending the Indian Territory, one of the Indian air force MIG plane was shot down by Pakistan. The fighter pilot of that plane Wing Commander Abhinandan Vardhman was captured by Pakistani Army. In the following hours of his capture, Indian was successful in escalating strategic and

diplomatic pressure on Pakistan that compelled the incumbent Pakistani Prime Minister Imran Khan to announce the release of Wing Commander Abhinandan. Abhinandan showed exemplary courage and did not budge under Pakistan's pressure tactics. The Wing Commander received a hero's welcome on his return to India.



Wing Commander Abhinandan when caught inside the Pakistani Border and later being released at the Wagah-Attari border.⁸³



पुलवामा में शहीद हुए जवानों की तेरहवीं और श्राद्ध अब सही तरीके से पूर्ण हुई है। पाकिस्तान को सबक सिखाने के लिए यह सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक जरूरी था।

—श्री मोहन भागवत
सरसंघचालक, राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ

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10 DAYS AFTER 18 JAWANS KILLED IN URI, SPECIAL FORCES HIT TERRORISTS IN PoK

INDIA STRIKES

फिदायीन हमले में 44 जवान शहीद

FIRST STRIKE

किया हमला military response: Surgical strikes along LoC

In worst terror attack in Valley, car bomber kills 37 CRPF men

सुरक्षा बलों पर सबसे बड़ा अटैक

Attack by India on terror camps in PoK sends out a strong message that there will be zero tolerance of terrorism; Pakistan does several U-turns in reacting to the attack

42 शहीद, कई गंभीर घायल

जम्मू-कश्मीर में सुरक्षाकर्मियों पर लगातार होते रहे हैं हमले

एवराम ने सरकार, पीएम ने आज बुलाई कैबिनेट मीटिंग

पुलवामा में 44 जवान शहीद, 22 घायल

Explosives-laden vehicle blows up after ramming into CRPF bus ■ Pakistan-based Jaish-e-Mohammad claims res

42 killed in deadliest J&K attack

350 किरो वा आई.टी. 3.20 को टैकर को ह्त 2547 से.अर.वी.एफ. जयन

जम्मू-कश्मीर में 1999 से अब तक हुए बड़े हमले

SPSHARMA MESSAGE, FEBRUARY

In one of the deadliest terror attacks in Jammu and Kashmir since the start of Kashmiri militancy about 42 CRPF personnel were on Thursday killed in a suicide attack when an explosive-laden car rammed into a bus in which they were travelling near Pulwama in Jammu and Kashmir.



The Jaish-e-Mohammad (JeM) militant outfit has claimed responsibility for the attack. The bomber carrying 18 CRPF jawans when it was targeted by missiles. JeM spokesman in the region said the suicide attack was carried out by a militant named 'Abdullah'.

ARMY ATTACKS PAK TERROR CAMPS

'SURGICAL STRIKES' ACROSS LOC TARGET 7 TERROR PADS, FORCES GO 2 KM INTO POK, KILL MANY

STATESMAN NEWS SERVICE New Delhi, 28 September

The Indian Army on Thursday launched a series of surgical strikes across the Line of Control (LoC) in Pakistan-occupied Kashmir (PoK), targeting seven terror camps and their associates while demonstrating its military prowess.

The well-planned surgical strikes, dubbed as 'surgical strikes', were the first of their kind since the start of the terror hunt in the LoC during the 1990s. The Indian Army had been in a state of high alert since the Uri terror attack in July 2016.



Pak dismisses Indian 'surgical strikes'

At least two Pakistan

The Army's operation was made by the Director General of Military Operations (DMO) Lt Gen. Ranjit Singh in a press conference. He said the operation was the result of a decision taken by the military of 'retaliatory strikes' against the terror camps in PoK. He said the Indian Army had carried out the strikes in a surgical manner and had not crossed the LoC.

Rajnath informs CMs, leaders of Army strike



Home Minister Rajnath Singh today briefed leaders of major political parties on the details of the surgical strikes along the LoC. He said the Indian Army had carried out the strikes in a surgical manner and had not crossed the LoC.

28 September 2017 : Jammu and Kashmir in India was hit by a suicide attack on Thursday, which killed 42 CRPF personnel and injured 22 others. The Jaish-e-Mohammad (JeM) militant outfit has claimed responsibility for the attack. The bomber carrying 18 CRPF jawans when it was targeted by missiles. JeM spokesman in the region said the suicide attack was carried out by a militant named 'Abdullah'. The Indian Army on Thursday launched a series of surgical strikes across the Line of Control (LoC) in Pakistan-occupied Kashmir (PoK), targeting seven terror camps and their associates while demonstrating its military prowess. The well-planned surgical strikes, dubbed as 'surgical strikes', were the first of their kind since the start of the terror hunt in the LoC during the 1990s. The Indian Army had been in a state of high alert since the Uri terror attack in July 2016. The Army's operation was made by the Director General of Military Operations (DMO) Lt Gen. Ranjit Singh in a press conference. He said the operation was the result of a decision taken by the military of 'retaliatory strikes' against the terror camps in PoK. He said the Indian Army had carried out the strikes in a surgical manner and had not crossed the LoC. Home Minister Rajnath Singh today briefed leaders of major political parties on the details of the surgical strikes along the LoC. He said the Indian Army had carried out the strikes in a surgical manner and had not crossed the LoC.

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