This book is dedicated to the martyrs of Kargil war whose unparalleled sacrifices for the integrity, prestige and honour of the country have allowed us to breathe in free air.
Preface

ISI hand and Pakistan’s nefarious designs can be seen in every area of conflict in the country, as well as a broadening presence in organised crime. Covert activity in the North-East, with the active co-operation of local militant groups, is intensifying. For decades, the entire Terai region bordering Nepal in Uttar Pradesh has been a haven for smugglers and other organised criminal elements. During the height of the Punjab terrorist campaign, this region was progressively taken over by the militants; hundreds of makeshift Gurudwaras sprung up all along the major routes from Nepal – transit points for terrorists moving in and out of the country with their apparatus of murder. After the militancy in Punjab was crushed, mosques and madarasas, with the same purpose, mushroomed in the same area. Their development and movements around them are well documented in intelligence records.

Most of the intelligence agencies had predicted an escalation of subversive activities not only in J&K, but also in the North-East, as also the extension of the ISI’s influence in Bihar, Orissa and some of the southern States.

Pakistan sponsored terrorism in India had claimed almost 35,000 lives – 30,000 civilians and over 5,000 security personnel. That it had been responsible for sending hundreds of tonnes of explosives into this country – RDX seizures alone amounted to 51,810 kg and that over Rs. 65,000 crore had already been spent in fighting this menace.

It was indicated that after the Kargil situation comes in control, the proxy war through the ISI may continue.

Intelligence agencies estimate that some 10,000 Pakistanis have stayed on in India after the expiry of their visas.

Intelligence agencies have also underscored the need to act against the hundreds of “pushers” at Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport.

These middlemen, helped by their “contacts” in SB-II’s immigration branch, offer hassle-free entry to illegal immigrants, escorting clients right up to the aircraft without being stopped or questioned. This, it seems, has been going on for quite some time, but the threat to national security has been realised only now.

Pakistan’s ISI has done what its Army can never do. Its tentacles spread from Gujarat to Assam, from Kashmir to Kerala. It can trigger blasts in remote areas, fuel communal riots in peaceful cities and blow up railway stations anywhere it wishes to. It can spread terror wherever, whenever it wants.

The ISI agents are motivated enough to carry out the orders of their masters in Islamabad either by financial allurements or religion or intimidation.

The ISI has taken more than 28 years to implement its plan of action. After the 1971 bifurcation of erstwhile Pakistan into two nations, the ISI, which works under the overall control of the Pak Army, has been working with the sole objective of avenging the defeat and balkanise India. The plan was conceived by Zia-ul-Haq and was called Operation Topac.

The objectives of Operation Topac were: a) to disintegrate India; b) to utilise the spy network to act as an instrument of sabotage; c) to exploit porous borders with the Nepal and Bangladesh to set up bases and conduct operations.

The strategy of Pakistan’s Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) to use the narcotic smuggling network at the Indo-Pak border for pushing arms and explosives into India is causing concern to security agencies.

The ISI was organised, trained and supported by the CIA in the wake of Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. The CIA
turned a blind eye to ISI indulgence of Narcotics trade, consciously promoted by Gen. Zia through the ISI.

The term narco-terrorism – terrorism was funded by drug money. Ultimately it leads to a situation wherein a parallel form of administration is set up to govern and where society and the State itself are held to ransom. The State is forced to ensure supply of weapons and other expenditure. The CIA report lists Lahore, Bhai Pheru, Sheikhpura and Butapur as the major centres for drug trafficking into India. Sohail Zia Bhatt, a Member of Parliament and an extremely well connected Kashmiri was operating heroin gangs in Lahore and Haji Iqbal Baig carried on with the task as he “co-operated with the ISI in the programme to assist anti-India Sikh militants in their battle against New Delhi. “ On Indian side they patronised the criminals to bring in weapons and narcotics.

Narcotics has become the foundation of organised crime. No other commodity can generate the kind of money which can literally challenge the might of State power. The tactics used by smugglers to bend the State machinery to their will is simple. All kinds of illegal activity from distribution of territory to pickpockets, to extortion, flesh trade and bootlegging are effectively controlled by the narco-traders.

The ISI has infiltrated many organisations of the country. Front organisations have been established, which are exclusively backed by ISI and funded by questionable means. For example, organisations such as the Islamic Sevak Sangh and SIMI. Through these organisations training is provided in use of weapons and explosives for subversive activities.

The ISI sought active co-operation of the People’s War Group and the LTTE and has launched various kinds of joint operations. The underworld was utilised by these agencies for obvious mutual benefits.

The ISI sought to create and has been successful in accentuating differences in all the diverse issues in the focus of the national psyche. The Mandir/Masjid, North-East, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, J&K and Naxalism have to a large extent, been blown up by the ISI.

The ISI has successfully made inroads into both sides of the divide. On the one hand, it has fomented Hindu fundamentalism, and on the other hand Sikh fundamentalism, it was, thus, natural that the ISI perpetrated emotive issues like the Babri Masjid/Ram Janambhoomi issue.

It divided the Indian population on communal lines, caused tremendous damage to the Indian polity, both internally and externally and brought India to the very brink of a civil war.

In the South it has links with the LTTE. In the North it has established a base in Nepal, which is presently being used to smuggle drugs and terrorists into India. In the North-East, the Bangladesh border offers ideal territory for Pakistan to manage its destabilising operations as also co-ordination with the drug traffickers from Burma to the Golden Crescent. These areas are now being developed.

The ISI has gone further to link up at national level with all kinds of militant organisations to include the People War Group in Andhra Pradesh, the LTTE in Tamil Nadu, Bodo Security Force in Assam, the NSCN in the North-East.

Jane’s Defence Weekly reported that a quarter to a half of Taliban manpower and equipment originates in Pakistan under the ISI, Pakistan’s equivalent of the CIA. Two of the three camps bombed by the U.S. were training sites for Pakistani rebels headed for Kashmir.

Militancy in Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, has even targeted peaceful Himachal Pradesh by pumping in the fortunes earned from poppy trade and was also attempting to create a communal wedge in Jammu and Doda areas.

With huge profits from poppy cultivation in Pak-Afghan
border, ISI pumped in several crores to revive the dying militancy.

The sources said Lashker-e-Toiba militants had also been asked to move into the higher reaches of Jammu to foment communal trouble in the region and increase their presence along the Indo-Pak border.

(i) ISI has directed the militants to refrain from shooting in public and take utmost care not to invite public wrath.

(ii) The ISI has also directed militants to target Jammu city after establishing bases in the two States.

The camps along LoC including Gadi Habib, Nowshera, Nowsada, Kotala and Bimber have now been made transit camps for shifting ultras to attack in NWFP to be trained in basic and jungle warfare by Afghans.

Faced with serious depletion in the ranks of insurgents, ISI also adopted another strategy of recruiting unemployed Afghan youth by force to fight in Kashmir.

Several foreign mercenaries who were arrested recently have confessed that they had ventured into Pakistan for a job, where they fell prey to ISI agents who lured them to training camps located in NWFP.

Pakistan’s Inter-Services Intelligence Agency (ISI) is trying to spread its net work in all the States.

Pakistan’s Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) – “real ugly face of Islamic terrorism sponsored from across the border.”

The Jammu & Kashmir Chief Minister, Dr. Farooq Abdullah said the ISI agents were “stage-managing” surrenders to ensure militants infiltrate into the ranks of security forces and police with an aim of targeting political leaders of the State.

He also went to the extent that the Government of India should declare war against Pakistan as it is destroying the peace and tranquillity of India by infiltrating militants.

ISI has moved its bases and militant training camps close to the Line of Control (LoC).

He said that around 40 militant training camps, besides ISI bases, had been established near the LoC to step up efforts to infiltrate ultras into Jammu & Kashmir after the passes get cleared of snow.

The militants are mainly pushed in by the Special Operational Intelligence Unit of the ISI.

The modus operandi involved in the infiltration – the intruders are generally divided into groups, each comprising three or four persons. The operation is carried out during night. With superior fire power they create a “Siege mentality” in the police and fire indiscriminately at outlying police stations. They also use explosives and long range weapons to instil a feeling of terror.

If a bigger group is to be pushed in, some of the personnel of the Pakistani army accompany them. As a matter of fact there is no distinction between Pakistan’s regular army personnel and the so-called Mujahideens. Calling these intruders as insurgents is misnomer. They are highly trained, motivated and indoctrinated soldiers ready to embrace death to free the land of Allah from the possession of infidels.

“As the local recruitment has reduced to a minimum, Pakistan has to depend on infiltrating foreign mercenaries to keep the militancy alive in Jammu & Kashmir.”

Some ISI agents were also active in Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Mumbai.

The ISI for the first time, in its proxy war since 1989, recruited hard-core criminals, serving life sentence or death penalty in Pakistani jails, and had them infiltrate into the valley to revive the dying militancy.

The Pakistani Supreme Court is yet to deliver its verdict in the Inter-Services Intelligence case in which Rs. 140 millions were paid out by the ISI to the Muslim League-led Islamic Jamhoori Ittehad alliance before 1990 elections. The
Court will also lay down guidelines about the ISI’s role in the politics of the country.

In his petition, Air Marshal Asghar Khan alleged that Rs. 140 millions had been distributed by the ISI to influence the course of the 1990 elections, in which PPP was trounced by the Muslim League-led alliance. The money was paid out to as many as 32 politicians including Nawaz Sharif.

Mr. Wali Masood, the Afghan Ambassador labelling the Kargil incursions as only a part of the “hidden agenda of the ISI”, said thousands of Pakistani mercenaries are pouring into Afghanistan for an imminent offensive. “The massing of thousands of army regulars and extremists mercenaries is a classic game of military intervention by the Pakistani ISI.”

“What has been unravelling in Kargil in Kashmir today has been the scene of events in Afghanistan for the past seven years”.

“It is Pakistani military intervention in Afghanistan under the label of Taliban and it is a similar card which the ISI is playing in Jammu & Kashmir by invasion by a mixed force of mercenaries and Army regulars”. Mr Masood said while warning India that it was not going to end with the withdrawal in Kargil.

About three months before the intrusions in Kargil, representatives of the ISI, Taliban and Saudi terrorist mastermind Osama Bin Laden’s Al Badr network met in Kabul to plan simultaneous intensification of “military onslaughts in the Indian side of the Line of Control and a new offensive in Afghanistan”.

The Pakistani military had been giving shelter in Afghanistan to terrorists from Uzbekistan, Bangladesh, Egypt and even China.

Nazir Ahmad, an arrested terrorist, said the religious sentiments of the youth was being exploited by the ISI and poor people after some days of training were being pushed into Kashmir to carry out Jehad (holy war).

A destructive, inflammatory disinformation offensive has been launched against India so that people of Pakistan develop innate hatred for India. Loudspeaker fitted vans were going through the cities and towns of Pakistan to attract recruits for the “Kashmir Jehad”. Photographs of Kashmiri youth allegedly being tortured by the Indian security forces, molested women and similar propaganda stuff were being shown to the youth in mosques and other public places in Pakistan which motivates the youth to get themselves enlisted as members of different groups for Jehad.

India is facing the emerging threat being posed by Islamic fundamentalism, spearheaded by the Taliban of Afghanistan and its nexus with the Pakistan ISI’s fast spreading tentacles in different parts of India.
Introduction

The Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) agency of Pakistan is involved in promoting subversion in Punjab and Kashmir and has spread its tentacles all over the country. It appears that Pakistan is committed to support any separatist, militant, terrorist group that is willing to harm India. The self-confessions of agents in the payroll of Pakistan and other foreigners and mercenaries motivated by religious zeal fully establish Pakistan’s involvement in terrorist activities in India.

The intrusion of AN-26 aircraft into the Indian airspace in December, 1995 to drop a large consignment of arms in Purulia district of West Bengal to create bloodshed and troubles in India is indicative of Pakistan’s attitude towards India. The aircraft took off from Karachi after refuelling.

Americans used ISI as an instrument of their policy and rewarded it generously for its exertions in their service. No one in the ISI noticed that Pakistan was being cast into a serious cobweb of drugs and arms as a result of its upfront role in the Afghan “Jehad”.

The CIA started supply of weapons to the Afghan Mujahideen through the ISI. The arms shipments included rifles, light machine guns, land mines, mortars, anti-aircraft guns and finally in 1986 the deadly but easy to handle stringer surface to air missiles made by the U.S.

The ISI enjoys tremendous clout within Pakistan. Until 1969, ISI was a non-political department under the Ministry of Defence headed by a Brigadier. It was under the dictatorial regime of Gen. Zia-ul-Haq that the ISI started operating as a parallel Government in Pakistan. The head of the agency was elevated to the rank of Lt. Gen. and he gained access to the enormous resources. The involvement of the ISI in Pakistan’s politics is now so well known that ISI chiefs freely admits that they investigate, forecast and then direct the course of political events.

Its extensive reach outside Pakistan has never been in doubt. It played prominent role in Afghanistan in league with CIA. The organisation is making use of its vast experience and expertise in Punjab, Kashmir, Afghanistan, Kosovo and Central Asian countries.

The rise of terrorism in Punjab synchronised with the emergence of the Golden crescent as a major drug producing area in the early 1980s. Lt. Gen. Fazle Haq, Governor of Pakistan’s North West Frontier Province in the mid-1980s, was said to have close links with drug mafia. It is believed that he together with some ISI officials played a seminal role in persuading drug-traffickers to assist the Sikh militants.

The ISI is rich in money, men and materials and enjoys operational freedom. India as a whole is its target, ranging from Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Mumbai, Ahmedabad, Chennai, Guwahati, Chandigarh, Meerut to the Terai region of Uttar Pradesh. It is used as a smokescreen for the covert operations of the highly trained fundamentalists and army. It is the most powerful instrument of destabilisation of Pakistan’s adversaries.

The ISI has cast its dragnet all over the country and its agents are active everywhere. The glaring example of ISI involvement in destabilising India are provided by Mumbai bomb blast case, turmoil and assassinations in Punjab, destruction in J&K and havoc brought in North-East with the help of militant organisations to carve out an Islamic State. Uttar Pradesh and Bihar are the next targets of ISI. A situation akin to the one which prevailed in 1946-47 is likely to be created.

ISI is determined to create violence in the country. They are equipped with arms and sophisticated devices. In
October 1995, the Punjab police recovered a live RDX Bomb encased in fibreglass to make it undetectable by an ordinary metal-detector from an ISI agent Akbar Ali near Amritsar. The bomb had a time device with a range of 8 minutes to 198 days, making it possible to plant it six months in advance to hit its targets. It was a similar device which was used in Jammu on Republic Day when the J&K Governor had a narrow escape.

Sabotage and subversion would continue to be used to destabilise India, and this would include the provision of arms and money to people and areas that have always been hostile to the Central Government at Delhi.

ISI authority is pivotal and has never been challenged. Gen. Akthar implemented Zia’s Afghan policy by organising Mujahideen groups and formulated Jehad strategy. It adopts covert means to undermine the integrity of other countries for achieving their objectives and furthering their nefarious designs. It has colossal material resources, men canny and ruthless in executing designs and assignments. The methods adopted are:

1. Espionage – defence, foreign affairs, science, technology, economics, education and political.
2. Propaganda – disinformation, subversion, terrorism, psychological warfare, assassination, blackmail, bribe and intimidation.
3. Creating situations in which a foreign Government adopts pro-Pakistani policy.
4. Financial support – to labour unions, students, minorities, pressure groups.
5. Subverting minds of educated youths through lectures, films etc.
6. Cultivating promising politicians, journalists, Government officials through bribes, gifts etc.
7. Technical support – financial support and structured advice to political parties to manipulate processes.
8. Terrorism and sabotage against existing Government and bring to power Pakistani stooges.

ISI has adopted narcotic weapons to cause disruption and destruction. It employs coercion, blackmail, persuasion and even bribe and indulge in clandestine activities against the integrity of India.

They have specially recruited carriers for the purpose. Surrupitious entry into houses of diplomats and plant bugging devices to hear the conversation between him and his visitors has also been resorted to. Their tactics are to be discreet, avoid personal involvement and never get caught.

It is the secret army of Pakistan in foreign countries to manipulate State machinery, execute assassinations, terrorism, violence, gun running, subversion, disinformation, narcotics smuggling, espionage and communal divide, disruption of economy and society. It has failed to dismember Punjab, North-East and J&K.

Kashmiri and Punjabi groups top the chart of manpower resources. Training includes blowing up of bridges, securing communications and the use of small arms and midsize weapons. The first detachment of ISI infiltrated into Kashmir in July 1991 and within a few months had escalated its operations. The report submitted by U.S. Republican Task Force on terrorism and unconventional warfare titled “The new Islamic International” points out that altogether some 20,000 young Kashmiris have been trained by Pakistan on its soil in recent years.

It is believed that Karachi is the transhipment point for most of the arms and explosives coming by sea route to India, the boats usually take the coastal route from Keti Bhandar. Another favourite route is from Hyderabad in Pakistan to Badin and from Rann of Kutch. Besides, there are several points which have come to notice on Rajasthan and Gujarat borders.
Growth and Role of ISI

Pakistan’s Internal Situation

Beneath the surface, a host of Pakistanis, the root problem is an identity crisis dating to the 1947 partition of India. That crisis is now becoming acute due to cultural forces of East and West, Hindu and Muslim. Pakistani intellectuals sound like psychologists diagnosing the children of divorce. Families were split in 1947. Revered father of the country Mohammad Ali Jinnah died before he could lead Pakistan in the way Jawaharlal Nehru led India. (A revisionist move presents the secular Jinnah as a Muslim model.) Until 1971, Pakistan was a “two headed monster”, as Lord Louis Mountbatten, last Viceroy of India, referred to the divide between Pakistan and East Pakistan, now Bangladesh. “This country never developed properly” says a leading official. “For 50 years, we have asked, are we Muslim? Are we Pakistani? Or Tribal? We have a love-hate relationship with America. We watch American movies every night. But then we romanticise Osama Bin Laden.

The provinces are agitating for “autonomous” and “sovereign” status. The centre should be restricted to three subjects of foreign affairs, communications and defence.

Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif’s project of Constitutional Amendment number 15 that ostensibly makes Quran and Sunnah as the supreme law of the land. This constitutional amendment is being opposed by virtually all liberal minded people, including some Muslim Leaguers and almost all the opposition parties except those on the far right like Jamaat-e-Islami, Maulana Fazal-ur-Rehman’s Jamiat-e-Ulema Islam and a few others.

Supremacy of Quran and Sunnah over every other law and presumably even the Constitution has given rise to discontentment among those who are liberal and believe in democratic institutions.

The issue of autonomy is partly emotive and partly perceptional, though Marxists insist that the basis is entirely economic. Punjab favours centralisation because: (a) it is the richest and the most developed province; (b) the country’s bureaucracy is 70 to 80% Punjabi; (c) the country’s army is 70 to 75% Punjabi with its special influence over politics. (d) Punjab today represents 59 per cent of the Pakistani population and 70% of those who speak Punjabi; and (e) centralisation favours Punjab.

Punjab domination is not acceptable to others. Hence, the demand for more autonomy.

Three of its provinces (Sindh, North West Frontier Province and Baluchistan) are trying to break loose from the dominance of the fourth. Ahmediyas having been declared non-Muslims are seething with discontent and hatred. Fanatics among the Sunnis are killing the Shia minority. Fundamentalists returning from Pakistan-contrived Jehad in Afghanistan and Kashmir, will soon seek to purify the rest of the country with their stolen deadly armaments.

Pakistan’s economy is in bad shape. Its industry is worn out and tottering. It has hardly any competitive exports. The economy has landed in virtual insolvency and Islamabad is begging the IMF for loans and doles. Yet Pakistan devotes a crushing share of its resources to defence, obviously against India. No wonder the country has almost always been on some kind of war alert.

(i) Are we not hearing the same lies that were spoken in 1947-48? Pakistan’s regular soldiers fully equipped with sophisticated machine guns, ammunition and even Stinger missiles have occupied inaccessible mountain ridges where no inspection was possible...
due to blinding snow and thunderstorms and Islamabad publicly claims it knows nothing about it. It may be possible that every bit of the plan and every move in implementation may not be known to Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif or his entire Cabinet, but it is inconceivable that all this could happen without active conspiracy and abatement by the Pakistani Government. It is more than clear now that the Kargil intrusion was at the blessings of Pakistani Government.

(ii) Does Pakistan not recognise the obligation arising out of the membership of the United Nations, the Tashkent Declaration and the Simla Agreement that the present status quo will not be altered by force or violence. After the United Nations has defined aggression no one is in any doubt that collecting, training and arming of large bands of people and secretly smuggling them across the Line of Control to foment trouble, chaos, rape and murder of innocent citizens is an act of criminal aggression.

(iii) Is not the victim of aggression entitled to insist that aggression must be vacated before any meaningful dialogue can emerge. Thrice during the last 52 years Pakistan has failed to grab the State by war and subversion.

Diversionary Technique: Subversion and War in Kashmir

It is cruelty and deceit that Pakistan is practising on its own people.

The massive intrusion of regular Pakistani forces and other armed irregulars started in 98-99, a time when the inhabitants of the State were tired of engineered militancy, the rape, mayhem and murder that go with it, the disruption of economic life and increasing destitution and misery of the common man.

Recent intrusion with full knowledge of the Pak PM as the top ranking officials, including the Chief of Army Staff and the Director of the Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) were handpicked by Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif superseding many others. Besides to aid an intrusion of this magnitude, it would have taken careful preparation which could not have taken place without the knowledge of the Pakistani Prime Minister.

(i) The objective behind the intrusion is seen as a deliberate attempt on the part of the Pakistan to sabotage the positive steps taken by both the countries in the recent period (especially the Lahore Declaration) because it had put the Kashmir issue on the back-burner.

(ii) Another misconception is that the infiltration was to divert the attention of the Pakistani people, because of internal problems faced by Nawaz Sharif. The simple reason that this operation would have been thought well in advance negates such thinking.

(iii) The attention of the nation has already been greatly diverted by the continuing floods in Sindh, which has so far killed thousands of people in the region.

(iv) The second strategy seems to be implied in the first one by making India retaliate militarily, so that the issue could be internationalised.

(v) The third reason for Pakistan could be to give a boost to insurgency in Kashmir. In the recent past, the insurgency situation in Kashmir has been brought under control through continuous army operations. Life in Kashmir was returning to normal. Pakistan could not reconcile with peace and tranquillity returning to J&K and revived terrorism to keep the problem alive because of its ulterior motives of...
controlling the Central Asian Countries by dominating Afghanistan, Kashmir, Central Asian Republics of erstwhile Russia and Iraq.

Ex-Chief of ISI Wants Pak to Sell Nuclear Technology

Former ISI Chief Hamid Gul has advocated that the Government must not hesitate to sell nuclear technology to pay its debts and solve its economic problems (July 9, 1999).

To suggest that we do to Pakistan what they are doing to us. It would be easy to arm and instigate the growing armies of malcontents in Pakistan, pushing that nation into a spiral of violence and anarchy. The Punjabis in Pakistan dominate the armed forces and most institutions of governance. The people of Sindh and the NWFP are alienated groups on the verge of insurrection. The mohajirs and the Kashmiris are despised minorities, with few rights. And all religious minorities – even the Shias and the Ahmediyas who interpret Islam somewhat differently – live in constant terror of their lives. It would be a simple matter to inject a spark of immediate provocation into this incendiary mix of mutual animosities.

Pak motive

Pakistan wants to project Kashmir as the “nuclear flash point” of the subcontinent. With both the countries having nuclear capacity and a section of analysts believing that any clash between “immature” India and Pakistan would result into a nuclear war. Pakistan expects that the global pressure will increase on India to solve the Kashmir issue. Foreign Minister Aziz too referred to Kashmir in these terms.

At the strategic level, Pakistan’s expectations would probably be to keep the focus of India and its army on a particular area – Kargil. If the Indian forces are going to place its troops all along the LoC and to areas surrounding Kargil, it would be easier for the militants to infiltrate through other entry points.

At a broader level, the ISI could also infiltrate into other parts of India when the entire nation’s attention is focused on Kargil. This way, the ISI can increase its activities elsewhere in India through aiding various fundamental groups, in the South.

A number of sites near the LoC were used by the ISI to push armed militants into the Indian territory from Kotli, Mirpur and Muzaffarabad, two places in Poonch District, Krishna Ghati Sector and Bimber Gali Sector.

A more complete vindication of India’s position is hard to envisage.

Pak has suffered a leadership failure, and most important, a failure of nerve.

Gen. Cawthorne developed the blueprint for the structure and functions of ISI, as of several other inter-services organisations. He had opted to serve with the Pakistan Army after independence as Deputy Chief of Staff, with his headquarters in the Ministry of Defence in Karachi. He was a close confidante of Maj. Gen. Iskander Mirza, who was then serving as Defence Secretary, and Gen. (later Field Marshal) Ayub Khan, First Pakistani C-in-C of the Army. Gen. Cawthorne served as a liaison between the Ministry of Defence and the three Services Headquarters.

The ISI in its initial years was headed by officers of the rank of Brigadier and maintained a low profile. Its main function was to co-ordinate the working of foreign military attaches accredited to Pakistan and Pakistani military attaches posted in foreign countries. It was with the growing involvement of the Army in Pakistan’s politics that the ISI’s role became more wide-ranging and its strength rose from a few dozen officers and civilian research staff to several thousands.
It was an unknown entity until beginning of Afghan Jehad and came in contact with CIA. ISI contributed a lot in the disintegration of Russia. It is Pakistan’s principal instrument and security agency and has grown in size, gained in stature after Afghan war 1979-87. It has grown by adopting dirty tricks such as purchasing people by allowing them to indulge in smuggling, protection to criminal activities, inflaming peoples’ passions for violence and arms, imparting them armed training for infiltration and exfiltration, giving the colour of legitimacy to illegal acts under the cover of religion, ethnic culture, giving allurement of women in J&K, inflaming the feelings of religious zealots against India to weaken and divide it. Innocent youth becomes prey to their such tactics. They also impart them training in torture, barbarity, cruelty, executions of innocent men, women and children. They don’t hesitate in subjugating the soldiers in captivity to the worst physical and mental torture as was the case with Indian soldiers in the Kargil war.

The first major reorganisation of the ISI came about after the 1965 Indo-Pak conflict. It was once more reorganised on the collapse of the Ayub regime and at the start of troubles in the former East Pakistan. It was further reinforced and expanded after the entry of the Soviets into Afghanistan and the decision of Pakistan to become a front line State in this struggle. Besides, the ISI’s links with the CIA were immensely strengthened from then onwards. The ISI also studied and borrowed techniques from the Israeli Secret Service, the MOSSAD; the Shah of Iran’s Secret Service, the SAVAK and not the least, from the British Intelligence Services. All these agencies had close links with the CIA.

Yahya Khan used to the hilt the intelligence agencies to divide the politicians and influence the elections of 1970. Bhutto recalled that when the Indo-Pak War of 1965 started, the intelligence service was not able to locate the whereabouts of an Indian armoured division. The then Chief of the ISI, Brig. Riazat Hussain, received a severe reprimand from Field Marshal Ayub Khan. The ISI Chief defended himself quite candidly saying that his intelligence outfit was unable to do its professional job because from June 1964 onwards it had been given “political assignments.”

The politicisation of the intelligence agencies which began in Bhutto’s time and was further consolidated during the Zia regime has, in the course of time, become a permanent feature. The change of the head of the ISI every time a Government changes in Islamabad confirms this fact.

At the time of formation of Bangladesh, ISI was not a strong organisation. It was commanded by a Brigadier and this organisation was a non-political organ of Defence Ministry of Pakistan. ISI was kept aloof from politics till the time of President Ayub Khan. It was General Yahya Khan who used ISI for political purposes. During the regime of General Zia-ul-Haq, ISI was fully and actively involved in political activities. It was headed by a Lt. Gen. during General Zia’s regime and had become so powerful that it was virtually running a parallel Government. ISI was now receiving money, not only within the country, but also from outside the country. The possibilities of ISI having contacts with Intelligence Organisation and Agencies of other countries cannot be ruled out. It is a very potent weapon in the hands of Pakistan, which is used against enemies of Pakistan without any remorse or hesitation.

The ISI collects, collates and converts information into intelligence. It acts not only as the country’s largest intelligence agency but also as the major policy-making body under the overall supervision of the Army Chief (also the all-powerful President) and its own Director-General. It did many things that normally, the Foreign, Home and Defence Ministries should have been doing.

The ISI is headed by a Director General (DG) of the rank
of Lt. Gen./Maj. Gen. Normally he has been a serving officer. Oddly enough, although he heads an inter-services organisation, no one from the Pakistan Navy (PN) or the Pakistan Air Force (PAF) has ever headed the ISI. The ISI co-ordinates the functioning of the intelligence directorates of the armed forces, and is the whole and sole organisation for collection and dissemination of military and external intelligence. The DG, although under the Ministry of Defence, is at the same time the adviser to the Prime Minister on intelligence matters. That of course, is for public consumption. The DG is the Army Chief’s man and no one else’s. The President or the Prime Minister can send for him but he tells them what the Army Chief wants them to know.

The ISI has responsibility for all intelligence matters at national level. These covered political and military, internal and external security, and counter-intelligence. If an officer is on the ISI staff, his peers and indeed his seniors, tend to shun him socially.

The ISI has, like most covert intelligence organisations, an intimidating reputation both inside and outside the Services. It is considered to be the most effective intelligence agency in the third world. It has on its rolls hundreds of officers, both military and civil, and thousands of staff. Its head – the Director General – is the most powerful man in the armed forces, with daily direct access to the Prime Minister/President. ISI is not a mere State Intelligence Organisation. It deals with political and military intelligence, internal and external security as well as counter intelligence.

However, the pivotal role is being played by the JIF as it has the central command of the ISI organisation and solely delves in “management” of personnel. The operational hold of the JIF is at the highest level as “structural policies and strategies” are cleared by it.

Those concerned with India operations are the JIM, the JIN, the JISB, the JIB and the JIF. This includes a whole gamut of activities ranging from recruitment, supply of weapons, planning of clandestine operations, liaison with local media and alliance with fundamentalist religious leaders and organisations.

Located at Malir Cantonment, the JISB is equipped with a modern communication network mainly for interception of intelligence. In the context of the J&K operations, the JIM and the JIN are full of funds for fuelling up militancy. It is apprehended that the agents of both these units have made significant dents in various Muslim organisations, most of which are outside the valley. To gain confidence for the J&K movement, large quantities of printed literature have been circulated through these organisations in various parts of the country. The JIN agents have also succeeded in influencing the legal community in various States to ensure grant of anticipatory bail for hard core militants, file habeas corpus for sympathisers and ensure lack of evidence of terrorist cases.

In India, next to the CIA and perhaps, the KGB of the erstwhile Soviet Union, the best known and discussed foreign intelligence agency is the ISI of Pakistan. This is not surprising given the hostile relationship between the two South Asian neighbours. A lot of intelligence activity against each other is part of national security planning.

Of late, such activities have assumed strategic importance in view of the terrorist movements bordering secessionism in areas contiguous to Pakistan, particularly in the Kashmir Valley and Punjab. With the deep involvement of Pakistan in the low intensity conflict in Kashmir and its “political, diplomatic and moral” support, the ISI is very much in the news in India. Given the Pakistani leaders’ penchant from time to time to declare that their country’s territorial expression remains incomplete with the larger part of Kashmir remaining under Indian control, any intensity in insurgent activity in Kashmir is bound to be...
viewed in India with suspicion. And the attention naturally turns to the ISI.

The role of the ISI performed under Zia’s dictatorship as well as its forward policy in Afghanistan gave it a larger than life image. It undertook the crucial task of running the logistics pipeline for the Afghan rebels and had been the conduit for channelising hundreds of millions of dollars worth of weapons and equipment provided by the United States, Saudi Arabia and other foreign powers.

In Kashmir, the ISI’s plans will continue to prevail, whether Nawaz Shariff likes it or not. The only way to help Nawaz Shariff out of his predicament is for India to completely defeat the ISI’s designs. The nation’s aim has to be to eradicate terrorism and insurrection in Kashmir, not merely to contain it. Defeating the ISI’s designs is to defeat the plans of Pakistan Army, for that is the face and the real power behind the mask. Ultimately, even the Pakistanis may well be thankful to India for putting the monster back in the cage.

While the ISI’s achievements as a counter-intelligence agency necessarily remained hidden from the public gaze, the fact that it played an active role in the Afghan insurgency helped fix its image in the public eye. In tandem with the American CIA, it successfully conducted one of the biggest covert operations in the world since the end of the Vietnam war. The CIA regarded the ISI as the most sophisticated network in the Third World and relied on it for Gulf intelligence, by using many Pakistani soldiers in Saudi Arabia and Oman and advisers in Iran. According to a Pakistani analyst, the success of the Afghan operation not only gave a fillip to the organisation, but also encouraged it to take over the running of the Afghan policy from the Foreign Office.

Having sorted out with the Americans, the terms and conditions of Pakistani involvement in Afghanistan, they went at full steam with their plans for the country. The entire operation was funded by the U.S.A. and Saudi Arabia, each contributing almost equal amounts as nothing moves, in peace or war, without money. The combined funds, running into several hundred million dollars a year, were transferred by the CIA to special accounts in Pakistan under the control of ISI. Funds were also flowing from Iran and Turkey. The arms and ammunition, at least the more sophisticated ones, were purchased from the Americans. The Chinese as well as East European arms markets, where the dollar was mightier than Communism, were suitably utilized at the same time. The Afghans, of course, provided the cannon fodder, while the ISI was the sole agent of the Pakistan Army in the war. It provided training to the Afghans, distributed arms and other aid to them, planned their operations and even sent ISI teams to accompany the Mujahideen into Afghanistan. At times Pakistani troops provided artillery and other support, as in the Jalalabad battle but under the control of the ISI. Afghanistan’s sectarian civil war and Pakistan’s aggressive brand of Islam are, in fact, the biggest threat to stability for multi-ethnic, multi-religious secular India. Afghan war veterans have been found involved in not only in Kashmir but also in Tajikistan, Chechnya, Bosnia, Sudan, Algeria and Tunisia. Pakistan alone is not playing the Islamic game. Others playing the same card in Central Asia are – Iran, Turkey and Saudi Arabia.

ISI is collecting intelligence about the misdeeds of the politicians and ministers. It is also maintaining links with external intelligence agencies. It has such a nuisance value that Pakistani leadership is scared of it. It is doing, what it desires, within the country and abroad. General Javed Nasir started terrorist activities against India by making use of the land contiguous to Indian border.

The CIA developed very close relations with the ISI and it is inconceivable that the CIA, and thus the American
Government, was unaware of the diversion of large quantities of arms and ammunition, including Stinger missiles to the Pakistan Army and Kashmiri militants, who were then being surreptitiously prepared for their tasks. Be that as it may, the results in Afghanistan were a feather in the ISI’s cap and have certainly added to its confidence and cockiness against India.

Another aspect of ISI’s activities worth mentioning is the manner it neutralised the threat of a Soviet/Afghan backed insurrection in Baluchistan which was expected to be launched in retaliation to Pakistan’s support to the Afghan Mujahideen.

Information is power, and it is information that the DG ISI provides to the Army Chief which adds to the immense power that the latter wields within the Pakistani State.

The dossier came handy when Bhutto was sentenced to death in discrediting him with the public at large. Apart from the fact that Bhutto had failed to create a grassroots party which could have mobilised public opinion in his favour, the publishing of the dark and sinister side of Bhutto’s personality to a great extent prevented any sympathy for him.

Gen. Zia converted the directorate (ISI) into a “Pakistan-style blend” of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the Iranian Savak. In addition to expanding its foreign intelligence machinery, Mr. Harrison hypothesised, Gen. Zia had “systematically” built up a “vast ubiquitous” apparatus inside the country. The directorate, served as a “potent” weapon against Zia’s political opponents and played a “key role” in the “delicate” transition to civilian rule.

During Gen. Zia’s time, the ISI really came into its own. In the Afghan episode, its DG, Gen. Akhtar Abdur Rehman became a major participant in policy-making and Zia had implicit faith in him. In 1987, when differences arose between another Zia loyalist, General K.M. Arif the Vice Chief of the Army and the DG ISI, Zia sided with the latter and retired General Arif. General Akhtar too was possibly sidelined subsequently in so far as the Afghan operations were concerned since he appeared to have become an irritant to the Americans by giving preference to the Islamic fundamentalist cause in Afghanistan over the American aim of getting the Russians humiliated and out of Afghanistan.

When Ms. Bhutto assumed office in 1988 after the Americans brokered the deal between the Army and her, she brought with her, bitter memories of her father’s end and the ISI’s role in it. She believed that had the ISI reported to him in his capacity as the Prime Minister which, by their charter, they were mandated to do, Bhutto might have escaped the sentence of death.

She replaced DG ISI General Hamid Gul and brought in a rather colourless retired officer, Lt. Gen. Kalue, to head the ISI but with disastrous results. She might have had DG ISI in her pocket but Kalue did not have the ISI in his. He was never accepted by the Army and Ms. Bhutto had to concede later that replacing Hamid Gul was her most significant mistake. Hamid Gul, besides being a brilliant person, was yet not Gen. Beg’s man. Perhaps he could have been a useful ally in the confrontation that was brewing up between the President and Ms. Bhutto with the Army Chief ganging up with the former. At least Ms. Bhutto believed so, although it is doubtful if Gen. Hamid Gul or for that matter any other General heading the ISI would have stood up against Chief, which meant the Army. Anyway, a patient Ms. Bhutto had to ring-up the American Ambassador to find out the outcome of her confrontation with President Ghulam Ishaq Khan. Poor Gen. Kalue was unable to give her any information in time that she was to be booted out. The Army had not finished with her. Soon the ISI was shopping around for a rival to be put-up against her and...
found a perfectly willing Mr. Nawaz Sharif, who presumably met their requirements.

The British were obviously quite aware of the dangers that could arise for Pakistan in case a nexus was to ever formed between a disgruntled Pathan population, hostile Afghanistan and a powerful, unfriendly India, all geographically contiguous to each other.

Afghanistan instead of being hostile would end up providing the so called “strategic depth” to Pakistan against India. The ISI’s efforts in Afghanistan were well conducted, first against the Government of King Zahir Shah or later on that of President Daoud.

Thus, it is not difficult to understand why the ISI turned political beyond its brief, particularly under the military regime of Zia, for “the absence of political parties and process internally, and the presence of the foreign troops in Afghanistan externally had made the ISI the eyes and ears of Gen. Zia.”

Appointment to the top slot in the ISI, however, took place “in the context of Machiavellian intrigue and power struggle.”

This is the assessment of Intelligence Agencies that following the blasts in Mumbai, ISI was targeting economic establishments in India to disturb and jeopardise foreign investment in India. Thus, ISI is hitting India not only militarily but also economically.

ISI sponsored financial institutions are working in major parts of the country. The ISI is working at a tremendous speed in India not only in J&K but also in the sensitive North-Eastern States. Counterfeit currency notes have been seized in Nagaland, Assam, Delhi, Punjab, West Bengal, J&K, Rajasthan and Gujarat.

ISI has off-loaded huge fake Indian currency notes in almost every denomination. The notes have been faked in a sophisticated manner that they go undetected even by experts. The notes have been prepared on sophisticated machines and are in the denomination of 10, 20, 50, 100 and 500. The ratio of genuine to counterfeit notes is 1:2 i.e. two counterfeit notes for every genuine note. It is estimated that the total amount of counterfeit notes in circulation in North-Eastern States is about Rs. 500 crores in each of the seven States bordering Bangladesh.

To sum up the ISI analyses the long and the short term implications of threats arising from both within and outside Pakistan to the country’s security. It disseminates this intelligence and its assessments and recommendations. The ISI also controls covert forces raised by itself or made available to it for covert purposes, like the Army’s Special Services Group (SSG). It keeps in contact with or controls, guides and directs client groups in target countries to create trouble. Its connections with various insurgent groups in J&K and the North-East are examples of such close liaison and control. Finally, the ISI makes policy on all security matters as an organ of the army, and not so much as an organ of the State.
Organisation of ISI

ISI is headquartered in Islamabad and works under a Director General, a serving Lt. General of the Pakistan Army. There are three Deputy Director Generals – designated DDG (Political). The ISI is staffed mainly by personnel deputed from the police, paramilitary forces and specialised units of the army. There are over 25,000 active men on its staff.

The Operations Branch includes training and intelligence. This branch is responsible for controlling the day-to-day planning of operations, the selection of targets in accordance with the overall strategy, and the allocation of tasks to the Mujahideen. It also co-ordinates courses for the Mujahideen.

There is another branch in charge of logistics. Its primary task is collection, allocation and despatch of weapons and ammunition.

The third section deals with psychological warfare – the operation of border radio stations, distribution of leaflets and conducting interviews. Terrorism has to do a lot with print and electronic media. They have become part of the tools of the trade for terrorists as they need and seek publicity like politicians. Dr. Frederick Hacker, a California based Psychiatrist has observed, “if mass media did not exist, terrorists would have to invent them”. Media magnifies and enlarges them. The war of nerves or psychological war is an aggressive technique based on the direct or indirect use of mass means of communication and news transmitted orally in order to demoralise the Government. In psychological warfare, the Government is always at a disadvantage since it imposes censorship on the mass media and winds up in a defensive position by not allowing anything against it to filter through. It becomes desperate, gets involved in contradictions and loses time and energy in controlling the situation which may break at any moment.

In the context of Jammu & Kashmir operations, the JIM and JIN are provided with ample funds for abetting militancy. The agents of JIM have made significant dents in various Muslim organisations, most of which are outside the Kashmir Valley. To gain confidence for its Kashmir operations, large quantities of printed literature have been circulated through these organisations in various parts of India. The JIN agents have also succeeded in influencing the legal community in various States to ensure grant of anticipatory bail for hard core militants, file habeas-corpus petitions for sympathisers and ensure lack of evidence in militant-related cases.

It seems relevant to quote from the conclusion that Stephen Cohen drew from the state of affairs in Pakistan in his study “The Pakistan Army”, published in 1984. Cohen said: “Not only does the Army believe that it defends society from external enemies, but a number of officers will argue that the military has an important role in ensuring that Pakistan society itself modernised and yet remains pure and Islamic. Not only should the military defend Pakistan (they claim), but Pakistani society must remain worthy of the military; there is still a belief that it is the only institution in Pakistan that can hold the country together. A friendly critic would point out that there is more than a small trace of self-fulfilling prophesy in this argument, in as much as the military has intervened on several occasions when it was disgusted with the power, performance of the bureaucracy and of the political parties: it will not permit the latter to become effective national institutions.”

Wings

It is divided into eleven units which in turn have a wise
array of activities ranging from logistic support to operational strategies. The overall operations, both internally and externally, come under the following units:

1. Joint Counter Intelligence Bureau (JCIB): Against the enemy agents operating in Pakistan. Keeps a surveillance on foreign missions and the ISI personnel.
2. Inter-Services Federal Intelligence (ISFI): Deals with military attaches posted in and from Pakistan.
3. Joint Intelligence Signal Bureau (JISB): The second most important wing is the Joint Signal Intelligence Bureau which looks after the communication network of the ISI and collects intelligence through monitoring communications channels of neighbouring countries. A sizeable number of the staff is from the Army Signal Corps. It has its units in Karachi, Lahore and Peshawar. It monitors, clicks photos and intercepts wireless communication. Its main activity, however, is to keep track of troop movements along the Indian border. During the 1971 operations, it had over 200 clandestine radio stations on the war front.
4. Public and Service Groups (P&SGP)
5. Joint Intelligence Bureau (JIB): The largest wing of the ISI is the Joint Intelligence Bureau – it covers areas like political parties, anti-terrorism, VIP security, labour and students. The bureau has specialised sections – one dealing exclusively with India, another on communist countries and the third on Africa and West Asia. This wing is primarily responsible for appointment and posting of personnel at missions abroad.
6. Joint Intelligence Finance (JIF): Joint Intelligence Finance (JIF) plays the pivotal role and it has the central command over the ISI and solely delves in “management” of personnel. The operational hold of the JIF is at the highest level as “structural policies and strategies” are cleared by this set up.
7. Joint Intelligence Technical (JIT)
8. Foreign Liaison Section (FLS)
9. Joint Arms Detection Groups (JADG)
10. Joint Intelligence Miscellaneous (JIM): The first unit, Joint Intelligence Miscellaneous has four areas of operations, continuous watch on the activities of the foreign military attaches, carrying on espionage, surveillance of own personnel and infiltration of trained militants into Jammu & Kashmir.
11. Joint Intelligence North (JIN): The Joint Intelligence North, is especially for Jammu & Kashmir operations and is directly responsible for “special guidance” to several militant outfits. This includes a whole gamut of activities ranging from recruitment, supply of weapons, planning of clandestine operations, liaison with local media and alliance with fundamentalist religious leaders and organisations.

There has never been a fixed term for the DG, ISI. The appointment of the Chief of the ISI is the prerogative of the civilian authority, normally the Prime Minister. It is clear from the fact that with every political change or a major shift in official policy, the head of the ISI invariably rolls.

**List of ISI Chiefs of Pakistan**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Period</th>
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<tr>
<td>1. Brigadier Riazat Hussain</td>
<td>Under Field Marshal Ayub Khan’s regime.</td>
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Ideology

Terrorist violence in Kashmir is likely to increase. According to Badansky, the Director of the U.S. Congress task force on terrorism and unconventional warfare, “the ISI is about to unleash a new cycle of terrorism and subversion. Considering the extent of training, preparations and organisational effort invested in the Kashmiri Islamist insurgency during the last few years, it is safe to assume that the fighting in Kashmir will escalate markedly in the coming year”. Pakistan’s policy on Kashmir is being directed by its eagerness to be dominating factor vis-a-vis the Central Asia. Pakistan has ambitions of dominating the transportation axis between the Central Asian States and the Indian Ocean. Kashmir will be used as a link to Sinkiang. It wants to run a railway line from Karachi via Afghanistan, Kashmir, Kazakhstan, Iran to control trade and capture oil and natural gas. Central Asia looms large in Iran’s foreign policy because of its economic importance. The United States also wants large quantities of Central Asian oil and gas to be exported through pipelines that would run through Afghanistan and Pakistan. Thus the economic interests of U.S. and Pakistan converge in Central Asia. Rivalry between the two will be inevitable one day.

Various disturbances taking place around Pakistan in Central and South Asia are part of Islamabad’s self-perceived role as the road junction for commerce and transportation between Central Asia and the Indian Ocean. To be economically viable, the rail link connecting Karachi and Central Asia must pass through Indian Kashmir. This strategic consideration has changed the nature of Pakistan’s conduct and intensity of armed struggle in Indian Kashmir.

Pakistani ISI is setting up organisations in different parts
of the country with the objective of creating chaos, bad blood between the Hindus and Muslims. The organisations are being set up in different parts of the country so that if one got exposed, the other kept on working. The most sinister organisation is Kafla-e-Sakhat Jan (Karavan of Hard). This has been set-up by the Students Islamic Movement of India (SIMI), whose links with ISI were exposed by some of the arrested terrorists. Kafla-e-Sakhat Jan aims at destroying Anti-Islamic Force (AIF). This organisation will also jump into fray, wherever or whenever there is communal violence. Highly motivated youths trained in handling sophisticated arms are recruited. They are being indoctrinated in the glory of Islam and laying down life to safeguard Islam. This organisation was formed as a sequel to Durga Vahini and Bajrang Dal. In Gujarat, another organisation has come up “Inqualab Islam Ayyatollah”. This is engaged in propaganda and disinformation. Some pamphlets issued by this organisation not only exhort the Muslims but also appeal to the Harijans and Adivasis to embrace Islam. This will save them from the clutches and insults of the high caste Hindus as Islam is a casteless and creedless society where everyone is equal”. This organisation is always giving distorted and inflammatory version of every incident involving Muslims.

ISI is planning to send foreign mercenaries into Gujarat as it has done in Kashmir. In Assam, Muslim Tigers is another ISI supported organisation in North-East. The main task of this organisation is to protect the interest of the Muslims in the entire North-East. It is recruiting motivated youths and imparting them training in sophisticated weapons.

Modus-Operandi, Strategy and Tactics of ISI Operations

ISI has become synonym with Pakistan in respect of terrorist activities in India. The major objective of ISI is to destabilise normal conditions in India and segregate Kashmir and, also, North-East from India. To achieve this objective, the ISI has not only organised local terrorist groups but also invited foreign mercenaries from Afghanistan, Egypt, Nigeria, Iran, Sudan and Libya to terrorise people. These groups, with the active connivance of Pakistan, have tried to capture Hazratbal and Charar-e-Sharief.

The ISI is strictly sponsoring and guiding the destructive activities. It is also taking part directly in the fighting. Islamabad does not want elections to take place in Kashmir. Pakistan’s terrorist activities in Kashmir testify to this fact. The burning down of the shrine at Charar-e-Sharief, kidnapping of foreign tourists, bomb attacks at Government vital installations, attacks on Army convoys and ambushes of security and paramilitary forces indicate Pakistan’s intentions. The bombs, which exploded in the month of July 1995 in Jammu, were made of RDX.

ISI has tried to create a network of terrorist outfits from one corner to the another corner of the country. The sensitive areas of North-East have also been threatened by using the adjoining territories of Bangladesh and Myanmar. Training camps have been organised on the other side of Indian border with a view to escalate terrorist activities in the North-Eastern States. Money and weapons are also being pumped in.

The Afghanistan Government, in October 95, caught three ISI spies and also televised them. The documents recovered from their physical search proved their
involvement in espionage against Afghanistan. They were in possession of two Pakistani passports with forged Afghanistan visas, a list of secret codes, a pistol, a telephone for wire tapping and master keys for unlocking vehicles. Pakistan is issuing identity cards to one person under different names. Only people involved in espionage activities carry multiple identity cards. Forged passports, visas, multiple identity cards have been recovered from the possession of arrested ISI agents in India. Vehicles were used in serial bomb blasts in 1993 at Mumbai.

Kidnappings are being resorted to extort money, create a feeling of terror, scare and demoralisation. Kidnappings have also been undertaken to secure release of arrested hard core terrorists in return. Large scale bank robberies, extortion rackets and delay/disrupt developmental activities are their other programmes.

The terrorists sought to be freed in exchange of the release of four foreign tourists are those, who are the key figure for Pakistan’s great game on the new Silk Road being designed. Sazzad Afghani Khan and Mohammed Massud Ajhar of the Harkat-ul-Ansar are the senior ISI operators in Kashmir, who are sought to be released by Al-Faran. Both of them are veterans of the Afghanistan war. They are the master minds in training, organising and indoctrinating ISI cadres. The Al-Faran is most adamant about the release of these terrorists.

**Pakistani Design**

What is happening in India is not an extension of the militancy extended by Pakistan as in the past. It is not an insurgency. It is a full-fledged war. There is no distinction between Mujahideen and the Pakistani regulars. They have been fully indoctrinated in the Islamic teachings that the war must be total and terror must be used as a weapon. The so-called militants come trained and armed from across the border, mix-up with the local population, indulge in terrorism and if they succeeded in skipping the security forces return to their base. In Kargil, Pakistan wanted to have territorial gains but they had to withdraw and the statement made by Sharif about the withdrawal was not categorical. He only said that he would be deploying the Mujahideens somewhere else. Islamabad wants to avenge the loss of country’s eastern wing in 1971. Therefore deployed troops across the Line of Control, made attempts to revive terrorism in Punjab and torched the fires of insurgency in the North-East. It is ready to despatch Taliban to liberate Kashmir to create trouble. The designs of Pakistani forces were so sinister that they have sent even 105 mm guns after dismantling through helicopters and mortars across the LoC to engage Indian troops and vehicular movement.

For Islamabad, the liberation of Kashmir is a sacred mission, the only task unfulfilled since Muhammad Ali Jinnah’s days. Moreover, a crisis in Kashmir constitutes an excellent outlet for the frustration at home, an instrument for the mobilisation of the masses, as well as gaining the support of the Islamist parties and primarily their loyalists in the military and the ISI.

In the 1970s, Pakistan started to train Sikhs and other Indian separatist movements.

Sponsoring separatist subversion has become a crucial component of Islamabad’s national military strategy and they will accept even the hardened criminals in their movement for mindless killing and violence.

During 1980s, the ISI completed a vast training and support infrastructure. Since 1984 it is spreading the canard that “Islam is in Danger” and that sentiment rather than nationalism, began mobilising the youth.

Amanullah Khan and some of his supporters started the
The present struggle in Kashmir in league with the ISI which eventually means religious struggle and thus sacrificed the nationalist liberation struggle in Kashmir on the altar of Islamist politics.

The escalation of terrorism and subversion since the early 1990s is considered a part of the ISI’s implementation of a long-term program with the slowing down of Afghan war.

The Armed Islamist Movement, as well as several Saudis, Gulf Arabs, and other supporters of Islamist causes, put Kashmir high on their list of Jehad to be fought.

Kashmir is high priority objective because of the firm belief in the possibility of success.

Islamabad desperately needs an external challenge for its own domestic political reasons, ranging from diversion of popular attention away from the domestic collapse to finding “something to do” for the ISI and the military other than meddling in politics. Islamabad would receive massive financial assistance from Iran, Saudis and Gulf Arabs, as was the case during the Afghan war.

Islamabad uses the escalation in Kashmir as a cover for the overall expansion of the terrorist training and support system for operations in Central Asia and elsewhere in the world.

The Mujahideens have become hardened soldiers as a result of thorough training received in ISI-run camps in Pakistan. There is also an increase in the deployment of high quality Afghans, Pakistani Kashmiris, and Arab “Afghans” into India Kashmir in order to bolster the local terrorist organisations. Increasingly using sophisticated and heavy weapons recently supplied by the ISI in Pakistan, these expert terrorists carry out quality operations. The quality of the weapon systems available to the Kashmiri insurgents crossing over from Pakistan also continue to improve. Islamabad is fully aware of the extent of its active support for the subversive operations inside India, and

considers it a tenet of its regional security policy. They have no remorse in killing even intellectuals if they refuse to join the anti-India campaign. ‘Liberate the land of Allah from infidels’ is an obsession with them and any one who is against Islam is their enemy. Terror is their essential weapon. “Terror struck into the hearts of the enemies is not only a means, it is the end in itself” (Brig. S.K. Malik, Pakistan’s Army).

Pakistan knows that the active pursuit of the current Kashmir strategy may lead to an escalation of the face off with India. Islamabad is ready to deal with this eventuality while increasing its all out support for the Kashmiris.

Border conflicts with India will continue. Pakistan’s Air Chief Marshal Pervez Mehdi Qureshi has hinted at continuation of “low intensity conflicts” between India and Pakistan despite the nuclear deterrence. “The concept of geopolitical stability based on nuclear deterrence is yet to crystallise”.

“Perhaps the proponents of this theory had begun to propose an enhanced probability of increased low-intensity conflicts between the two protagonists (India and Pakistan) much before Kargil became a reality”. “The lesson to be learnt from Kargil is that despite various theories of deterrence, armed conflicts between nations will occur if there are other destabilising factors”.

“Nuclear and conventional capabilities are two separate mediums of armed conflict, neither can replace the other and each is governed by its own set of dynamics”, he said, adding, “We need to remember that real wars will continue to be fought with conventional forces. Therefore, despite our nuclear parity with India we just cannot scale down our conventional war capability as vital instrument of national defence.”

India can anticipate a major Pakistani thrust in Rann of Kutch. It has been reported recently that Pakistan is building
up its army concentration in this area. Like Kargil, the Rann of Kutch terrain is also very tough and India has both land and sea border with Pakistan in this sector. Our vital installations in Gujarat and even upto Mumbai might be the targets of Pakistani designs.

In the North, Pakistan will try to cut off Siachen from rest of the country and thus avenge its humiliating defeat in the Kargil. Pakistan has expansionist agenda which it will try to implement by exploiting and spreading the Islamic fundamentalism to its advantage. The Afghan Talibans and the fundamentalist terrorist Osama Bin Laden are posing a threat to the United States and the West with Islamabad’s support. Pakistan will be very happy by dismembering India. This Islamist-fundamentalist phenomenon must be combated decisively by all the civilised countries of the world. Pakistan must be isolated in the world community.

While India is keen on attenuating tension and handling the issues bilaterally, Pakistan has always attempted to internationalise issues and exacerbate the hostility between the two countries. In this effort, the Pakistani army, the ISI and the Pakistani bureaucracy often operate autonomously of the political leadership.

In the case of terrorist happenings in India there is incontrovertible evidence against Pakistani involvement. The AN-26 aircraft which dropped arms over Purulia took off Karachi. The Memon brothers who are linked up with Mumbai blasts were living for sometime in Karachi. Pakistan has harboured fugitives and criminals facing legal action in India.

Use of Religion

Training is imparted by fundamentalists who prepare the youths for Jehad by inculcating superiority of Islam. Thus, religion has been mixed with terrorism. Fanatics impart arms training to youths with the help from the ISI, in the garb of teaching religion. The Muslim fundamentalists under the guise of the Uttar Pradesh based Students Islamic Movement of India (SIMI) have established large number of Madarasas to impart religious education to the Muslim youths in various parts. These Madarasas are usually set up near mosques or in Waqfs (Muslim Religious Trust), buildings. The police and intelligence agencies find it difficult to interfere in the functioning of these religious, educational institutions because they do not violate the law of the land. The Maulvies are engaged from Bihar and Uttar Pradesh to impart religious education. The Muslim youths voluntarily come forward for arms training to defend “Islam”. The ISI is actively supporting the setting up of these Madarasas particularly in border States. Thus cleavage is being created between the two major communities in India – Hindus and Muslims, which may result in communal terrorism. After a recruit completes the Daura-e-Khass – a three month intensive course in guerrilla warfare and use of small arms, an oath Shahadat (martyrdom) is administered to him “we fight to the death and do not surrender at any cost”. The Amir (leader) openly condemns Hindus and declares, “Hindus are creating problems for us directly. If God gives us the power, we will enlarge the scope of Jehad to include the Jews, who are the worst danger to Islam.”

Creating Communal Turmoil

Pakistan’s ISI is seeking to create anarchy and communal turmoil in India. The agents have slipped across the borders into Gujarat emboldened by the disturbances they have caused of late in Kashmir and Punjab.

Before setting Charar-e-Sharief to fire, the Pakistani ISI agents created communal tension by launching bomb attacks
at two worship places. While they failed in their attempt, they got the Charar-e-Sharief burnt with the help of foreign mercenaries enrolled by them. Places of worship are their targets and they want to implement their plans in a manner so that the Administration and Security Forces are blamed for their destruction.

Repetition of such vandalism at the sacred Hindu temples of Dwarika and Somnath in Kathiawad, Janambhumi temple at Mathura and Kashi Viswanath temple at Varanasi cannot be ruled out. The ISI has been inflaming Muslim feelings since 1992 to avenge the demolition of Babri Mosque. Any destruction of a place of worship whether Hindu or Muslim will push the country into communal inferno by arousing religious passions. The militants can disrupt Vaishno Devi Yatra as they have been doing in the case of Amar Nath Yatra.

**Election**

Pakistan is making desperate attempts to communalise the situation because it is hostile to the idea of electioneering process in J&K. If an elected Government is set up in J&K, Pakistan will fail in its attempt to internationalise the Kashmir issue. Pakistan is also apprehensive that an elected Government will also take strong measures against Pakistani terrorist activities as has been the experience in Punjab. Therefore, Pakistan is all out to ensure that no elections are conducted in J&K. Our Security Forces have intercepted messages instigating the terrorists to desecrate Quran Sharief in mosques to flame communal riots. They are also being advised to write slogans against Muslims and Islam and blame the Indian Security Forces for the same. Pakistan’s efforts have been frustrated in the Punjab by the democratically elected Government there and an elected Government in J&K is an anathema to Pakistan. The ISI is bent upon to create trouble not only in J&K and Punjab, during the elections, but also in U.P., Gujarat and Maharashtra. Large quantities of arms, ammunition, explosives and RDX have been smuggled in India for the purpose.

The ISI has entrusted the responsibility to a Brigadier to disturb the political and democratic process in Kashmir by jeopardising the election process there.

**Drugs and Weapons**

To inflame the communal feelings and recruit youths for Jehad and provide them with arms, Pakistan needs resources. These resources will come through drugs and arms trafficking. The porosity of borders and the huge quantities of narcotics grown in neighbouring Asian countries are additional factors to facilitate the trade and Karachi, Lahore and Islamabad have emerged as big narcotic centres.

Pakistan’s ISI and drug barons have established links with the underworld in the Central Asian Republics for export of narcotics for cash and strategic materials. Following disintegration of Soviet Union, a new route via Afghanistan and the Central Asian Republic has been established for drug smuggling. This route is being used for drug smuggling on large scale between Pakistan and Western Europe through Central Asia. The state of law and order in Afghanistan and Central Asian Republic being what it is, such smuggling goes undetected with the connivance of local mafia. The role of the criminal underworld in sustaining the movement of drug, weapons and money is considerable. The conquest of the Central Asia Market has been a long term Pakistani strategy. Islamabad needs funds to carry out its anti-Indian activities including subversion through terrorism in Kashmir. ISI backed operatives have been asked to procure sensitive information to bolster the nuclear
programme.

ISI is an explosive mixture of narco-money and illicit weapons. It is imparting training to international terrorists and we can see the effects from the happenings in Philippines, Kashmir, Mumbai, Iran, Egypt, Sudan, Algeria and the World Trade Centre in New York. Unless this nexus is destroyed, the world will have to witness numerous such ghastly and many more violent deaths.

The ISI is using smugglers to carry out arms consignment in return for permitting free flow of narcotic substances and drugs. The RDX bombs are being smuggled with heroin.

Pakistan Government is helping ISI under the garb of Government’s call to give money to safeguard the interest of Kashmiris but ISI is not depending on Government money because it is engaged in smuggling of drugs. Huge amounts of money are being collected through smuggling. Even the regular army personnel are scared of the rising strength of ISI.

In India, ISI is instigating terrorists by giving them money directly, by imparting training to them and also smuggling narcotics in the country. This smuggling saves them to carry the load of monetary resources. ISI is also destabilising economy of India by circulating fictitious currency notes, particularly in North-Eastern States and Kashmir. A parallel economy is being run by ISI through illegal and antisocial activities.

ISI is having a criminal nexus with drug traffickers in North West to give a fillip to terrorism. This is established from the following four sources – 1) The Bear Trap by Brigadier Mohammed Yusuf and Mark Adkin. 2) Nawaz Sharif’s statement to Washington Post in September 1994 pointing out that General Afzal Beg, the Chief of the Army Staff and the Director General of the ISI had sought official permission from him in 1991 to smuggle heroin to fund “Covert Military Operation”. The targets were naturally Punjab and Kashmir. 3) A secret 93 page report by the CIA on heroin smuggling in Pakistan. 4) The book, “The Outlaw Bank” by Jonathan Beauty and S.C. Gwynee of the Time Magazine, New York provides details of the clandestine activities of the Bank of Credit and Commerce International (BCCI) in league with the CIA. It functioned on behalf of Government of Pakistan to provide financial support to their separate and joint dirty activities. Elaborate networks channelled the drugs to Europe and the U.S.A. and money was diverted to support terrorism. Arms dropping at Purulia is an indication of deep seated conspiracy to disrupt peace and tranquillity in India.

RDX

Smuggling is not confined only to arms and drugs trafficking, ultra modern explosives like RDX are along being smuggled. The Gujarat Police and BSF seized some arms and ammunitions including the dreaded RDX from the Kutch border. RDX is the explosive, most commonly used by Pakistan based subversive elements in their anti-India activities. It was used in Mumbai bomb blasts killing about 400 persons. Its vapours are more difficult to trace by bomb detection devices than those emanated by metallic incendiaries. RDX has been seized from 151 agents in Mumbai, Gujarat, Punjab and Delhi. Pentx was seized in Punjab recently, which is more dangerous than RDX.

Fundamentalists

Some Muslim fundamentalists are aiding and abetting Pakistan’s evil design in India. India is a target of Islamic fundamentalists since 70’s. After the declaration of Bangladesh as an Islamic State, the ISI has sole motive of disintegrating India. The ISI influence in India increased
after the occupation of Afghanistan by a communist force with the help of Russia. The Bank of Credit and Commerce International was the Principal Financial Advisor of ISI. Islamic organisations aided by the bank were opened at Lucknow, Guwahati, Sitamarhi and many other cities. These operations are carried on with the help of Petro dollar. All clandestine activities like smuggling, drug trafficking and gun-running were financed by this bank.

The arrest of about 40 officers of the Pakistani Army on charges of planning a coup d’etat in September ’95 jolted Pakistan. They wanted to set up an Islamic State in Pakistan. This is the direct consequence of unrestrained Islamic rhetoric by so many politicians. They want to Islamise an Islamic Pakistan. Army leadership under such staunch fundamentalists can never reconcile with a secular India.

Indian security forces must realise that the combination of courage, and their fervent religious belief in the cause for which they fight make the infiltrators formidable instruments to defeat. They are fighting a Jehad – a Holy War – a crusade against unbelievers, Kafirs, as the Indians are called by them.

The infiltrators are called Mujahideen which means a Soldier of God – those who fight for Allah in His war against unbelievers. The Holy Koran states that a man killed in a Jehad becomes a Shaheed, a martyr.

Mujahideen’s willingness to die in battle emanates from the promise by Allah that Shaheeds go immediately to Paradise. No matter how many sins they have committed in this life, to die as a Soldier of God ensures complete forgiveness.

The Mujahideens are trained. Access to sophisticated technologies is in their reach because of CIA links. Pakistan’s ISI has organised large number of training camps including Bagh, Rawalkot, Palandry, Hollar, Kotli, Mirpur, Zarikas, Churo, Kharetta, Goolpur, Shimber, Badli Gola and at different places in the occupied Kashmir. Training has been imparted to a large number of youths including mostly from Hizabul-Mujahideen, Harkat-ul-Ansar, JKLF and the newly organised terrorists outfit Karwen-e-Haider, in handling arms, ammunition and explosives. The duration of training has been between one week to four months. Camps have been set up along the Line of Control by ISI to induct infiltrators into India at an appropriate time.

The ISI has been mobilising Kashmiri youths to cross cease-fire line. They are imparted training in insurgency at various sectors established in Pakistani Occupied Kashmir and Pakistan. After training, these youths are ex-filtrated to the Valley for notorious activities with the objective of destabilising the country and loosening the hold of India over the Valley. They are provided with sophisticated arms and ammunition. They get moral and diplomatic support from Pakistan. They are assisted by the Afghan, Egyptian, Sudanese and Iranian mercenaries, who are well-versed with guerrilla warfare.

Madarasas mushrooming along the border are significantly teaching the Islamic philosophy of the Wahabi sect. The Wahabis preach an orthodox and extreme form of Islam and have been the dominant sect in Saudi Arabia. The Taliban, the ruling clique in Afghanistan, too patronises this school.

Strong Communication Network

Pakistan has been actively spreading terrorism in India, which has manifested in the shape of bomb blasts at Mumbai, Parpeta, Dodha, Jahanabad and numerous other places. There is a network of ISI agents all over the country now. They have reached every sensitive nook and corner of the country. Messages sent by Sada-e-Hurriyat-e-Kashmir to secret Pakistani radio have been intercepted. It is clear
from Pakistan’s intention that it will keep on creating troubles to terrorise Indians.

ISI is in possession of ultra-modern communication equipment which was provided to it by CIA during Afghanistan operations against Russians. A strong communication network is a prerequisite for the success of any subversive operation.

The CIA also contributed substantially to the installation of wireless interception equipment. ISI has always been obtaining high-grade tactical information on the movement of units, and sometimes their intentions. They have experts to report on new weapons or equipment; provide satellite photographs and maps for operational planning; provide radio equipment and training, and advice on technical matters.

Pak Strategy

Pakistan has resorted to the following strategy to create trouble in India:–

Dominating Land

Pakistan Government’s writ did not run with the mercenary groups. They were controlled by the Pakistan army. The Tehreek-i-Jehad leaders have claimed that the groups had reached a new stage whereby unlike their earlier tactics of hit and run raids against Indian security forces targets in Jammu & Kashmir, they would now like Kargil, concentrate on what they called ‘dominating land’. The hit and run tactic, it appears, has been abandoned. It is clear from attacks on BSF headquarters at Bandipur and the Rashtriya Rifles Battalion headquarters at Kupwara.

Proxy War

Pakistan has turned to the OIC to try and mobilise support for its acquisitive policies regarding the predominantly Muslim State of J&K. This has gained currency by virtue of the realisation in Pakistan that they cannot wrest J&K from India by military means and, therefore, the need to internationalise the J&K issue and by foisting a no-cost low intensity conflict on India by aiding and abetting terrorism in India. India has been forced to fight a war on its own soil and its own cost.

Balkanise India

The division of Pakistan in 1971 giving rise to Bangladesh led to Pakistan policy being guided by a predominant anti-India bias. The latest desire to balkanise India is thus the outcome of historical factors.

Spread and Exploit Discontentment

By 1986 the ISI was well entrenched in Mumbai as that city was selected as the financial and political focal point for larger ‘Operation Topac’. Delhi, Bangalore, Chennai and Lucknow were developed as subsidiary bases. However, terrorist operations in Punjab and J&K were directly controlled from Pakistan. Operations in the rest of the country were controlled from Mumbai. A third front in the North-East was also activated. The final phase came through exploitation of the window of opportunity provided by the situation in Sri Lanka giving Pakistan the LTTE cadre to exploit dissident elements in South India. Pakistan has established links with all the hostile outfits all over the country and is exploiting them to create trouble.
Narco-Terrorism

Punjab was a ready-made situation which proved easy to exploit. Punjab terrorists were trained in Pakistan. Various gangs operated under selected officers of the ISI. The drug lords were enlisted to establish an unholy nexus with terrorists, thus for the first time employing narco-terrorism against India. The terrorists were employed by the drug barons of the golden crescent to transfer drugs to India from where they were ultimately despatched via the western sea route or by air from Delhi or Mumbai to Europe or the U.S., via the Gulf or Africa. Thus a regular international chain was established by 1986-87. For Punjab terrorists, main source of finance came to be Mumbai as it was the financial headquarters of this unholy nexus. It was drug money which financed terrorism in Punjab.

Land Mines

There is a high incidence of use of land mines by insurgents in the State.

Mine warfare has been an integral part of the defence doctrines of both Pakistan and India, having skilled corps in mine laying and lifting techniques. Anti-tank and anti-personnel mines are used in the ratio of 1:1, however, mountainous terrain have high incidence of anti-personnel land mines used in wars.

Against India’s two anti-personal mines, Pakistan has six anti-personnel mines. While the P3 MK2, P5 MK1, P5 MK2 and P7 MK1 are easily detectable due to high metal content, the P2 MK2 and P4 MK1 are difficult to detect with handheld prodders.

Counterfeit Currency

The Ministry of Finance believes that the “good forgeries” which are now increasingly being found can be traced to some Inter- Services Intelligence (ISI) backed printing presses in Pakistan. Some militants captured in June ’99 in Jammu & Kashmir belonging to the Harkat-ul-Ansar also possessed Rs. 500 notes of the “suspect” series. Pakistan has resorted to destabilising Indian economy by pushing fake currency notes in circulation.

Attacks on Camps

The militant tactics against security forces have undergone a phenomenal change in Kashmir valley, more particularly after the Kargil crisis. The conventional guerrilla ‘hit and run’ manoeuvring has been transposed with characteristically unusual mode of taking the fight inside the security formations.

The series of attacks by the militants on security forces camps at Bandipora, Natnusa and Keegam, Kupwara and Narainpur post in Ramgarh, in North Kashmir which claimed the lives of some senior Army and BSF officers/jawans, is regarded a clear manifestation of this new trend.

The militants comprise mostly foreigners who are highly trained and equipped with sophisticated weapons. They act as one-man demolition squads, using sabotage and frontal attacks to make full use of limited weaponry.

“They believe that more risks they take, more attention they would attract”. Kargil has also generated militant feelings among local youth. Some 500 local boys are reported to have exfiltrated for arms training in Pakistan occupied Kashmir (PoK).

Syed Salahuddin, Supreme Commander of Hizab-ul-Mujahideen and Chairman of 15-party militant alliance, United Jehad Council, had also threatened that Bandipora would be repeated in every nook and corner of the State.

Hizabul-Mujahideen were involved in the incidents at
Bandipora, Kupwara and BSF camp (Bandipore).

**Pose as Sympathiser of Locals**

The new batch of foreign mercenaries, including Pakistanis, Afghans and Sudanese have been asked by the Pakistan’s Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) not only to strictly follow Islamic tenets like offering “namaz” but also to respect local womenfolk to gain public support.

“Earlier, wine, women and wealth used to bring them here, but now we are dealing with extremely motivated militants, who have come with a specific mission, said B.N. Kabu, Dy. Inspector General, BSF, Srinagar.

Another significant aspect of the new strategy is that unlike in the past, the new breed pays a lot of money to the villagers for food and lodging and does not take things at gun point.

**Suicide Squads**

Some foreign militant outfits have formed suicide squads to carry out daredevil terrorist strikes in Jammu & Kashmir.

It also fuels suspicion about the nexus between Pakistan’s Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) and some Kashmiri militant outfits, which if true, is bound to cast a long shadow over the Indian internal security.

The LTTE has wrecked havoc in Sri Lanka with its suicide squads which are used for targeting political leaders, top military officials, ammunition depots, important Government buildings and economic targets.

Suicide squad is nominated by draw of lots as was done in the case of attack at BSF camp at Bandipore adding a new dimension to militancy in J&K. In September 1999 three militants of Lashkar-e-Toiba outfit held hostages five officials (3 BSF + 2 IB officials) at the later’s headquarters. They were killed by Indian commandos. This was another devil act of suicide squad.

**Espionage: Air**

Pakistan violated the April ’91 bilateral agreement which clearly specified that combat aircraft including bombers, fighter jets, military trainers, assault helicopters as well as reconnaissance aircraft, would not fly within 10 kms of each other’s territory. In the Rann of Kutch in August ’99, a Pakistani spy plane had intruded into Indian territory and was correctly and legally shot at because it did not heed warming to surrender and land, rather showed gestures of assault on Indian MiGs. Pakistan made a false statement that the plane was “unarmed and harmless” and brazenly warned India of “appropriate action”.

Attacks on military and paramilitary camps and residential complexes, and a stepped up campaign of sabotage in North-Eastern India, shows that Pakistan is bent on creating mischief in India. The fact that there have been eight intrusions between May and July of air space in Rann of Kutch, that Pakistan has been sending an increasing number of Inter-Services Intelligence agents as well as increasing quantities of deadly explosives and weapons across the country, lends credence to such apprehension. Pakistan is likely to open new fronts in the Run of Kutch and Rajasthan.

Pakistan’s objective appears to be two-fold:

1. heavy military burden on India and deployment of troops to safeguard every inch of border; and
2. thinning out of deployment in J&K by stretching the forces and thus increasing infiltration there.

Pakistan has prepared a plan to induct large number of
trained ISI agents in J&K to upset conduct of elections there. In areas contiguous to Punchh and Rajouri along the Line of Actual Control and border areas in Jammu along the international boundary, Pakistan has deployed about 4000 trained terrorists, out of whom about 2500 are hired mercenaries from Sudan, Afghanistan and Egypt. According to available information, Pakistan has deployed two divisions of army in the occupied Kashmir. Pakistan’s strategy is to escalate hostilities along the Line of Actual Control and divert attention of Indian army so that the armed terrorists may intrude into J&K. The job of intruding trained armed terrorists into Indian territory has been entrusted to ISI. A cross examination of apprehended Pakistani ISI agents has revealed that ISI has established six centres along the line of international boundary to sponsor and co-ordinate terrorist activities on Indian side of Kashmir. These centres have been established at Sialkot, Jaffarwal, Shakargarh, Chipras, Hedmorala and Miraj. The terrorists have been stationed at these centres. They are armed with ultra-modern weapons and explosives. They also possess weapons and explosives which become active at a predetermined time. The terrorists have been instructed that to inflict maximum damage to life and property, explosives must be used at crowded places, railway lines and buses. These explosives are difficult to detect, easy to hide and carry, can be used against predetermined targets and have great demoralising impact. In U.P., Gujarat and Maharashtra; large quantities of arms, ammunition, explosives and RDX have been smuggled for this purpose.

The ISI is taking advantage of poverty among the Indian Muslims. The poverty stricken Muslim youths in search of employment, can fall an easy prey to ISI designs. Indian Muslims as a whole, do not identify themselves with the Kashmiri Muslims. The ISI strategy is that former must be involved in destabilising India and also increase support for the Kashmiri Muslims.

The Inter-Services Intelligence has plans to spark explosions, killings, communal riots, instability and dissatisfaction against Government of India. It selects new recruits from among unemployed youths, takes them to religious places, tries to brainwash them against India. The ISI is helped by local thugs who exploit unemployed youths. If the ISI finds them amenable, they are imparted training in killing or creating trouble. The youths are then sent back and asked to wait for instructions. The ISI provides them with weapons, money and drugs. The ISI has deputed people to demoralise Government and paramilitary forces so as to weaken our resolve even as we face their challenge. Huge deployment of police and paramilitary forces is made to protect several vulnerable targets like the city water supply and a few individuals. There is a need for the public and the media to collectively fight this menace.

ISI resorts to the following:

1. Fanning Islamic fundamentalism and indoctrinating youths that sacrificing for the cause of Islam is the most sacred duty.
2. Narco-terrorism activities i.e. drug-trafficking and gun running.
3. Equipping terrorist outfits all over the country with sophisticated weapons, arranging their training and sending them for foreign jaunts.
4. Instigating communalism in communally sensitive areas, preparing them for communal troubles and then extending financial help to the victims of a particular community to win their confidence.
5. Infiltrate and capture mass media and identify pro-Islamic newspapers and asking them to write pro-Pakistani and pro-Islamic articles.
6. Spreading disinformation through media that Indian Muslims are being victimised.
7. Identifying Indian politicians who thrive on Bangladeshi Muslim vote bank so that they could be protected against police and other administrative action.
8. Infiltration in police as has been the case in J&K.
9. ISI game has been not to permit any unity among different terrorist outfits. It wants to keep them on loggerheads so as to ensure that they do not give up the cult of the gun and violence. No terrorist outfit can play a role independent of the ISI.
10. Local people are being engaged by the ISI as guides who accompany the militants. The remuneration paid is heavy and ranges upto Rs. 10,000 per guide. This was disclosed by Maqbool Hussain, a Gujar from Mendhar who is a guide, and brought in a group of 13 militants to India.
11. The ISI has equipped its agents with SEDs (Sophisticated Explosive Device).
12. The agency had set up a “disinformation” cell and plants “stories” designed to denigrate India. The ISI has funds placed at its disposal to manipulate news.
13. The offensive strategy of ISI is:
   Detonate a car bomb
   A grenade attack
   A mortar attack
   Kidnapping of tourists and citizens employed in developmental activities and merciless killing of intellectuals from both the communities.
14. Domestic political violence through attacks on rivals and adversaries.
15. The ISI employed tens of thousands of agents, “including at least every other newspaper reporter.”

Pakistan is organising propaganda blitz against India abroad through Sikh militant outfits of Babbar Khalsa and Panthik Committee. Lakhbir Singh, the nephew of Jarnail Singh Bhindrawale is the member of Panthik Committee who was declared an outlaw in Canada because of his objectionable activities. He is heading the propaganda blitz against India from Panthik Committee side. Babbar Khalsa International Chief is Bhai Badhawa Singh and Manjit Singh is the in-charge of propaganda blitz. This organisation is indulging in destructive propaganda against India. ISI is in touch with Babbar Khalsa International, Khalistan Liberation Force, Dal Khalsa International, etc. They have plans to wage a propaganda blitz against India in America, Canada, Britain and Germany. A London based Muslim cleric Omar Bakri Muhammad, representing Al Muhaj roommate made use of internet and called for a Jihad against America and India. He advocated the use of biological weapons against enemy targets and declared that using biological weapons in self defence was permissible in Islam (The Sunday Times, September 5, 1999). Reacting to the letter Yossef Bodany, Director of the U.S. task force on terrorism, said: ‘Bakri knows that his letter will be acted upon and that is why he has written it.’

Tactics

“Tactics” is a military terminology enabling one party to destroy the opponent when the latter expects it the least. The ISI is basically resorting to guerrilla tactics i.e. hit and run. Guerrilla tactics are difficult to succeed without local support.

“Death by a Thousand Cut” – this is the time-honoured tactic of the guerrilla army against a large conventional force.

Their strategy is to raid, ambush, and attack with such frequency and ferocity that the loss of blood from these
multiple cuts would seriously weaken the enemy’s ability to fight. The pressure on supply lines would have the added benefit of compelling the enemy to tie down an ever higher proportion of their men in static security duties.

ISI personnel are secret soldiers, they refer to each other by cover names, never discuss work with family members, never answer the telephone directly, change car and number plates frequently, and never announce travel arrangements in advance. Social life is virtually non-existent.

The weapons range from small arms to anti-tank and anti-aircraft guns (AA) rocket launchers and guns, mortars and sophisticated explosives with time devices. The combatants are imparted training to handle the weapons tactically according to the dictates of topography and terrain.

The chain of command completely bypasses the usual military hierarchy. Zia did not want to let anybody know what ISI was doing, including the Prime Minister.

Main targets of any guerrilla type operation will be important political centres, lines of communications and key installations, such as airfields, dams, industrial sites and hydroelectric plants, the highways, the bridges, the pipelines, the isolated posts or convoys. The guerrilla operations will have very good chances of success if local population is friendly to them.

It is fundamental to ISI system that training should be mission-oriented. This meant if ISI wants the oil pipeline to be destroyed the course would be solely concerned with demolitions suitable to this end. The Commander would receive instructions on the tactics of where to place the charges, how to approach the pipeline, how to distract or cover nearby enemy posts, where to lay mines to catch any repair parties. The CIA imparted training in demolition and also gave expert advice on the type of explosive, the amount required, the best method of detonation and the precise location at which to place the charges together with the likely extent of the damage etc. during Afghan war.

Pakistan’s Inter-Services Intelligence is training human bombs for operations in Punjab, Haryana and Delhi. Target killings through human bombs are the best strategy in the new security environment as the security forces have rendered automatic weapons, AK-47, AK-56 rifles ineffective. Explosives are an effective means to terrorise and human bombs can achieve better results. The ISI believes that through human bombs, it would avoid killing of the innocent persons and thus, escape people’s wrath.

The ISI has set up agents provocateurs to foment ethnic trouble.

Counter-Intelligence

It deals with overt enemy activities. Counter-intelligence is both passive (defensive) and positive (offensive). It includes:

i. Identification of vulnerabilities against hostile acts of enemy.
ii. Enemy’s intelligence targets.
iii. Modus operandi.
v. Discovering, neutralising hostile espionage activities by counter-operations.
vi. Enemy’s disinformation.

vii. Interrogation of suspects.
viii. Collect, collate and disseminate in time.
ix. Security clearance and checks.
x. Conduct hostile bugging.
xi. Ground application of domestic political situation with emphasis on futuristic trends.

There has been a marked expansion of smuggling of quality weapons from Pakistan into Kashmir as of late 1993.
There has been a corresponding change in the terrorists' tactics, introducing hit and run strikes by highly trained and well equipped detachments. Among the new weapons now used in Kashmir are 107 mm rockets, 60 mm mortars, automatic grenade launchers (Soviet and Chinese models), modification of 57 mm helicopter rocket pads with solar-powered sophisticated timing device for delayed firing barrages of rockets, and LAW-type tube-launched AIMs (Soviet and Chinese models). A threshold was crossed in the spring of 1994, when the ISI began providing the Kashmiri Islamists with Stinger SAMs. Indian security forces captured a Stinger on 30 April, 1994 and also in the recent Kargil operations.

As of the fall of 1993, the Kashmiri terrorists also began using sophisticated communication systems including small radios (including systems with frequency hopping, selective broadcast, digital burst communications etc.) and collapsible solar-panels for reload systems, as well as frequency scanning device for detecting and homing military-type broadcasting. All the communication systems are of NATO/U.S. origin, with some components made in Japan.

There has been a large increase in the quantities of small arms provided to the Kashmiris including Type 56 (PRC AK-47s), several types of machine guns, long-range sniper rifles, pistols and RPGs, all of Soviet and Chinese makes. Some of the Kashmiri terrorists began carrying highly specialised weapons such as pen-guns for assassinations.

India and ISI

It is no surprise that India has been the prime target of ISI’s external activities.

While the ISI was still establishing its networks, the police dominated IB in Pakistan, which had already started its activities in India, set about forming cells inside India, mostly near military stations, and even planning assassinations of some Indian public figures. These were fairly amateurish affairs, most of which were broken by Indian intelligence agencies. An attempt to subvert the loyalties of large sections of Indian Muslims also met with very limited success. Amazingly enough, even in J&K, where the ground appeared to be quite fertile, nothing dramatic was achieved. With the entry of the ISI, however, more substantial results started coming in. It appears that the ISI came to the conclusion that by subverting the loyalties of Indian Muslim population it could carry out its clandestine activities without difficulty as it would arouse the least suspicion. Monetary rewards, sex and other substantial attractions were offered and certainly bore fruit. An area of opportunity occurred in the North-Eastern region when the Naga insurgency broke out in the Naga Hills and Tuensang Region (now Nagaland). It took some time for Pakistan to realise the possibilities that had opened up for them against India. Having initially established contact with Phizo, Pakistanis started extending material support to the Naga insurgents by 1959-60-61. Arms and training were offered in the erstwhile East Pakistan. Some instructors were also perhaps infiltrated into the Naga Hills for the purpose.

In due course, the responsibility for providing aid and sanctuary to the Naga hostiles passed on to the Chinese. Later with the insurgency in Mizoram erupting another
opportunity came the ISI’s way and it grasped it with both hands. With the emergence of Bangladesh and the end of Mizo insurgency, things appeared to have been brought under control by India, but events starting with the emergence of the ULFA in Assam and subsequent other troubles in the North-Eastern region show that the ISI is back in business with a vengeance. Using its old contacts in Bangladesh and reportedly with full co-operation from that country’s intelligence services, the ISI has activated all its networks and established links with every insurgent group. The ISI is also using Nepal for opening up new areas in Eastern India to exfiltrate and infiltrate agents and material.

While Punjab provides an example of how an all out onslaught against Pakistani designs has frustrated Pakistan plans, Kashmir shows the failure of every organ of the Indian Government to rise to the occasion, greatly helping the ISI in trying to achieve what is eventually the be-all and end-all of Pakistan’s dreams, the annexation of the Indian portion of the State of J&K, particularly the Valley. Gaining from the political maladroitness shown in the State, the continued disillusionment with the political parties, politicians, and above all an ever present sympathy for Pakistan amongst large segments of population particularly in the cities, the ISI has had a string of successes which cannot be denied. Money channelled from the Gulf countries, furthering a particular school of Islamic thought in the Valley aided and abetted Pakistani plans. The obvious inability of security forces to prevent infiltration and exfiltration of men and equipment across the Line of Control only made the task of the Pakistanis easier. This entire, still continuing episode, has become a major challenge for the Indian Security Forces. Every stratagem learnt in Afghanistan will be used in Kashmir.

The source said nearly 60,000 of these militants were actively involved in keeping the Taliban regime stable with the active support of the Pakistan Army. “A large contingent has been prepared to execute their dream plan to dismember India,” sources said.

In UP, Delhi, Haryana and Rajasthan, the Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) has increased it’s effort to forge alliance between the renegade Punjab militants and underworld Mafia.

The ISI indirectly ‘buys’ local Mafia help whenever they want to carry out any major operation in the area. Similar modus operandi was used by them to carry out serial bomb blasts in Mumbai.

The Mafia dons are easily lured into providing specific helps such as safe hideouts and men by the ISI to carry out their operations.

The KLF had set up contacts with Mafia groups of Delhi and Ghaziabad and had resorted to major kidnappings.

The three-staged modus operandi in the planning and carrying of the kindnapping – (a) terrorists in Tihar jail, (b) foreign-based coordinators, (c) action groups comprising terrorists on bail/released from Tihar.

The Mafia used to provide logistic support in carrying and actual kidnapping and keeping the victims in hiding. Can the Indian State rise to meet the challenge in Kashmir? On its ability to succeed lies the future of a united secular India. It would be appropriate to record that one of the greatest advantages handed over to the ISI has been by such Indian politics as has brought disillusionment and a sense of extreme insecurity to the second largest religious group of this country, thus making it an easy prey to the ISI. The Pakistanis could not have asked for a greater bonanza, and none of their recruiters could have achieved such success as has been achieved for them by this type of Indian politics. India is facing a new offensive from Islamic militants. The military authorities in Pakistan have allowed more than 1000 heavily armed mercenaries to open another front in Kashmir.
“The hands of predominantly Pakistani irregulars are mounting daily attacks on Indian security position” (The Sunday Telegraph, London).

As the intelligence gathering and dirty tricks department of the Pakistan Army, the ISI has three challenges facing it. The first one is the manipulation of the internal political situation inside Pakistan to the advantage of the Pakistan Army. In this sphere the present regime of Sharif will continue to remain a target of ISI’s attentions. As long as he does not compromise on the blueprint drawn-up for progressing Pakistani national security interests as perceived by the Pakistan Army and which include programmes prepared for Kashmir and Afghanistan, he will survive.

Operation Topac

General Zia had conceptualised the Operation Topac (This operation was named after Topac Amin, an Inca Prince, who fought a non-conventional war against Spanish rule in 18th century Uruguay). The basic objective of Operation Topac was to make Kashmir a part of Pakistan. What Pakistan could not achieve through the wars of 1947-48, 1965 and 1972, it had to be achieved through an amalgam of subterfuge, subversion, force and religious fundamentalism.

The Operation Topac was planned to be carried out in three phases:-

Phase – I

All the components of the power structure had to be infiltrated and subverted from within. A friendly, permissive or collusive political regime had to be brought into being. Infiltration in police, general services and other organs of the administrative machinery had to be carried out extensively but deftly. Care had to be taken to ensure that Central intervention did not take place till the time was ripe for total internal subversion and armed intervention by Pakistani forces. Special attention had to be paid to involve the students. The peasants had to be motivated by exploiting their religious feelings.

Phase – II

Pressure had to be mounted on the Indian Army in Siachen, Kargil and other vulnerable areas so that the Army remains engaged on the border and had no spare capacity to deal with internal subversion or low-level insurgency.

Phase – III

Preparations had to be made for armed conflict and military exercises such as Zarb-e-Momin. Finally, possession of Kashmir Valley had to be secured by intensified internal subversion and attack from across the border.

The I.S.I. has three main objectives:

(a) Creating tension in Kashmir & other parts of India.
(b) Manipulating the Internal political situation in Pakistan to the advantage of Army.
(c) Make Afghanistan a Confederation of Pak to give Pakistani Army Generals the so-called “strategic depth in defence”.

Evidence of Pak Involvement

The Government of Pakistan acknowledges that it continues to give moral, political, and diplomatic support to Kashmir militants but denies allegations of other assistance. There were credible reports in 1994, however, of
official Pakistani support to Kashmiri militants. Some support came from private organisations such as the Jamaat-e-Islami, Pakistan’s largest Islamic party. Pakistan condemned the kidnappings in June and October 1994 of foreign tourists by Kashmiri militants in India. Pakistan has claimed that India provides support for separatists in Sindh Province.

Over the past decade or so specially ever since the troubles in India hardly a day passes when newspapers don’t scream about this or that sinister plot hatched against India by the ISI. The diabolical machinations of the ISI spread from Kashmir to Kanyakumari and from the North-East to Mumbai.

Pakistan’s ISI naturally targeted Afghanistan and India as its primary external concerns. Both the countries offered reasonably soft targets, not the least, having large segments of population sympathetic to the Islamic facade of Pakistan if not to Pakistan itself. Commonality of language, rather poor counter-intelligence systems, porous borders and the presence of groups with demands of greater autonomy if not outright secession in both the countries provided and continue to provide excellent fertile areas for ISI’s activities.

“The Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) of Pakistan, bolsters up the Afghan rebels, feeds the Jammu & Kashmir Liberation Front (JKLF) and has been involved in training Punjab terrorists in Pakistan and infiltrating them back into India.”

The Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) of Pakistan has been very much in the news following a series of bomb blasts in Indian cities, especially Mumbai, in March 1993. These powerful blasts targeted at public places during prime time caused hundreds of deaths and serious injuries to thousands of people. They are going on ruthlessly and the latest being the bomb blast in Sadar Bazar, Delhi, killing 6 persons instantaneously and injuring 34, on 3.1.96.

Allegations about the involvement of the ISI in fanning cross-border turbulence (in India) reached a peak in December 1992 when the U.S. Government issued its most serious warning to date that it could declare Pakistan a terrorist State. The main American concern related to the charge that support for militants in Kashmir and Indian Punjab was continuing despite Islamabad’s repeated assurances that no official agency was involved in providing any material help. Lt. General Nasir’s apparent links with the Jamaat-e-Islami gave rise to allegations that he was permitting or encouraging it to provide arms to the militants in Kashmir. Matters took a serious turn when India accused the agency of masterminding the series of bomb blasts in Mumbai in March 1993. Echoing these accusations, the Americans also believed that the ISI was fanning conflicts in the region due to the “irresponsible conduct” of a single individual, Lt. Gen. Nasir.

India has always believed that Pakistan was abetting terrorist and separatist movements in India in order to take revenge for India’s role in the emergence of sovereign and independent Bangladesh after dismembering the united Pakistan. Punjab in the 1980s and early 1990s, and Kashmir since the late 1980s have provided the fertile grounds for Pakistan in its nefarious activities.

Speaking in the Lok Sabha on 6 April, 1989, India’s Minister of State for Home, P. Chidambaram, accused Pakistan’s ISI of feeding Kashmiri militants and training Punjab terrorists in Pakistan and infiltrating them back into India. He also mentioned the possibility of a nexus between the Afghan “Mujahideen” and Punjab terrorists through the ISI. He said, “we know the ISI is inducting saboteurs, etc. in Jammu & Kashmir and some are going to Punjab through J&K.” The J&K and Punjab situations could not be dissociated from each other because of the common routes and carriers. Pakistan’s involvement in abetting terrorism in these areas is proved by the capture at regular intervals by the local
security forces of Pakistani nationals. To cite one example, on 15th October, 1992, two agents of Pakistan's Intelligence agency, Intikhab Ahmed Zia and Habibullah, got killed along with Punjab terrorists in an encounter near Jalandhar.

According to reports in early 1993, the ISI had stepped up its activities in Kashmir by upgrading weaponry like guns capable of hitting low-flying aircraft, sophisticated sniper rifles and plastic grenades. It was also sending across Afghan Mujahideen and other nationals from Sudan and Bahrain.

The U.S. House of Representatives Research Committee report has brought out the fact that the ISI of the Pakistan Army has been responsible for training and arming Kashmiri insurgents. It points out that altogether some 20,000 young Kashmiris were trained and armed by Pakistan in recent years. Training, organisation propaganda and indoctrination are carried out in the safety of Pakistani sanctuaries.

The weapons and materials used in Kashmir are increasingly identical to those provided by the ISI to the Afghan Mujahideen, although the flow of weapons and explosives into Kashmir is attributed by Islamabad to their availability in the open market in Peshawar (Darra Adam Khel etc.). Nevertheless, weapons currently used in Kashmir are increasingly of unique types available only from the United States, and in the case of the Kashmiri Islamists, could not have come from any other source but the ISI. Thus, it is clear that Pakistan is the source of large quantities of weapons in Kashmir, says the Congressional report.

Brigadier Imtiaz Ahmed, formerly of the ISI and subsequently the Chief of the Intelligence Bureau, once headed a group set up to co-ordinate aid flows to Kashmiri and Sikh extremists. The assistance was initially provided at official levels, but later the bulk of the activities were transferred to a “private” organisation after Washington began asking uncomfortable questions.

Two major organisations are the Pasban, a front organisation of the Jamaat-e-Islami, and the Jammat-ul-Fuqra. The latter was established in 1980 to assist the Afghan rebels. President Zia and former ISI Chief Hamid Gul used the Fuqra as a conduit for funds and material assistance to Kashmiri militants.

The U.S. Congressional reports have put out that 60 per cent of Mujahideen-destined weapons had gone into the ISI’s hands and in one year alone 35 per cent of American funds for Afghan refugees were grabbed by the ISI, some of which has doubtless seen funnelled into Kashmir activities.

Extracts from the statement issued by the Government of India on February 12, 1990, presenting evidence of Pakistani involvement in J&K.

Involvement of Pakistan as Revealed in the Interrogation of Extremists of J&K


Abdul Ahad Wasa s/o Abdul Jabbar r/o Luderwan Kupwara. A People’s Conference activist and a kingpin in the trans-border operation. (Arrested on October 27, 1988).

Ghulam Nabi Butt s/o Ghulam Qadir r/o Trehgam Kupwara, brother of JKLF founder leader, Late Maqbool Butt and hardcore JKLF activist. (Arrested on September 24, 1988).

Sher Mohd. alias Sher Khan alias Shera s/o Alam Din r/o Rattal Basali, PS Rajouri. A kingpin in the trans-border operations, courier for a Pak Intelligence Agency and guide to JKLF activists. (Arrested on August 10, 1989).

Abdul Rashid Jalal alias Manzoor s/o Kalam Din r/o
Mohd. Akram alias Bashir s/o Ferozdin r/o Dhundhuk, Surankot Poonch. (Arrested on December 4).

Involvement of Pakistan in Punjab as Revealed in the Interrogation of Important Extremists

Ranjit Singh alias Rana s/o Rattan Singh r/o Dayalgarh, District Gurdaspur, a hard core ‘A’ category terrorist and a member of the gang of Gurjant Singh Rajasthani. (Arrested on Dec. 28, 1988).
Davinder Singh alias Pujari s/o Harbhajan Singh Jat r/o Village Purane Maure, P.S. Lopoke, District Amritsar, an activist of BTFK. (Arrested on April 21, 1989).

Pakistan’s Links with Sikh Terrorists as Revealed in Documents Recovered from Them/Golden Temple Complex

Two letters written by Gurbachan Singh Manochahal, member Old Panthic Committee dated Jan. 1989 recovered from the possession of Mohinder Singh Manochahal (cousin of Gurbachan Singh Manochahal) who was killed in an encounter on the night between March 10-11, 1989, near village Behla, PS City, Tarn Taran.
Addressed to Wasan Singh Zaffarwal, member Panthic Committee and Gurbachan Singh Manochahal, Chief of BTFK (both of whom are in Pakistan) from Sukhwinder Singh Sangha, Lt. General BTFK (Recovered in an encounter with a border post on April 5-6, 1989 in the Khem Karan area).
Addressed to Dr. Gurnam Singh Buttar (since dead) from Gurbachan Singh Manochahal, Chief of BTFK.
Addressed to Harbhajan Singh Sursinghwalwa of KCF from Wassan Singh Zaffarwal and Gurbachan Singh Manochahal, Panthic Committee members (camping in Pakistan). (Recovered in an encounter on May 23, 1989).
Addressed to Gurjant Singh Rajasthani, Gursevak Singh Babla, Subhag Singh and Kulwant Singh from Wassan Singh Zaffarwal, member old Panthic Committee (camping in Pakistan) (Recovered in an encounter on August 26-27, 1987).
The Pak agencies continue to provide sanctuaries to top terrorist leaders from India and facilitate their functioning from Pakistani soil. Wadhawa Singh of Babbar Khalsa is being sheltered in a spacious house in the southern part of Lahore where training in the use of AK-47 rifles is being imparted. Manochahal and Wassan Singh Zaffarwal are also kept in separate houses in another part of Lahore. Foreign-based Sikh extremists are kept separately. Instances have been reported where the Sikh extremists injured in
encounters on the borders are being taken to Pakistan for treatment. An instance in this connection is that of Satnam Singh Satta of Samana, a Babbar Khalsa activist, who was injured in an encounter while crossing the border. He was injured in the thigh during BSF firing in the Ferozepur Sector in March 1989 and had to remain in Pakistan for treatment for three months.

After the issuance of the above report by Government of India, a large number of low level soldiers and top level Generals of the terrorist movement have been captured by the police and security forces in Kashmir, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Gujarat and North-Eastern States. Their interrogation and self-confessions have established that Pakistan is determined to destabilise India. The youths recruited by ISI are promised substantial sum of money on return from India. They are motivated to go to Jammu & Kashmir and other parts of India for the Jehad.

A working group of America has come out with certain revelations on terrorism and non-conventional warfare. The report has analysed the role of Pakistan in the context of international terrorism with particular emphasis on India. The report has been published under the caption, “Kashmir Connection in 1993” revealing terrorism in Kashmir and the role played by Pakistan. It has been clandestinely carrying on the terrorist activities from Peshawar. Terrorists are being infiltrated into India to create blood shed and disturbances all over the country.

Report in Hindu/6.10.95 – Amritsar Police arrested 4 persons on 5th October, 1995 – Pargat Singh of Amritsar District, Shiraz Chaudhary and his son, Shanna of Jammu and Akbar Ali from Lahore District in Pakistan. In addition to 49 kg. of heroine, arms and ammunition including two RDX bombs, one AK-47 rifle, 59 revolvers two hand-grenades and two battery chargers were recovered from them. The Director General Punjab Police, K.P.S. Gill stated after the interrogation of the these smugglers “the ISI insists that they will allow drug smuggling only if the smugglers also take weapons across the border”. These weapons were to be delivered in Uttar Pradesh and other parts of the country.

Pakistan Government has always denied any involvement in subversive, terrorist activities in India. The need for absolute anonymity stemmed from the official denial of the Government that Pakistan was aiding the Mujahideen. No one in authority would admit that weapons, ammunition and equipment are being channelled through Pakistan, by Pakistanis, to the guerrillas. Even more taboo is the fact that the ISI is training the Mujahideen fundamentalists and planning their combat operations, and often accompanying them inside India. Of course the arms supply is an open secret; everybody believes, it is happening. The involvement of Pakistan is an open secret but it is never publicly admitted by Pakistan.

Brig. Mohammed Yusuf in “Bear Trap” observes, “During my four years some 80,000 Mujahideen were trained; hundreds of thousands of tons of arms and ammunition were distributed, several billion dollars were spent on this immense logistic exercise and ISI teams regularly entered Afghanistan alongside the Mujahideen. The gruelling effort of marching for several weeks in those un forgiving mountains without proper food or shelter deters all but the most hardy.” Such a situation has become as a boon for Pakistan to destabilise India by resorting to subversion and destruction.

Pakistan feels insecure with India on her eastern flank, an enormous nation of 930 million people, with whom Pakistan had fought three times. To the west lay Afghanistan and the Soviets, a communist superpower whose army was not deployed within easy reach of the mountain passes into Pakistan. Potentially, it was a highly dangerous strategic
situation. India and the Soviet Union were allies should they combine, Pakistan would face the prospect of being squeezed out of existence. Pakistan was fully aware of these threats and its military contingency plans were drawn up on the basis of fighting the Indian or, since 1979, the Soviets. This strategic position has since changed. USSR has been balkanised and Bangladesh has become the harbour of ISI terrorists. It is being used as a conduit to transmit terrorists, weapons and explosives in India.

**Jammu & Kashmir**

The ISI’s main target has been Jammu & Kashmir where the first seed of terrorism was planted in the early 80s. It began with indoctrination and an India-hate propaganda. There were innocuous signs of militancy on the street walls where the most timid graffiti read: “Indian dogs go back”. This graffiti were soon replaced by street bandhs and protest rallies and by the beginning of ’90s, active terrorism had begun to creep up the pristine valleys of Kashmir. The ISI proactively trained frustrated youth, bribed and funded the so-called political and society leaders and subverted the law and order system in the State so much that the Indian Government had to send in the army.

Pak could never tolerate a Muslim majority area going to secular India. It would ill afford handing over strategically vital passes opening into China & Central Asia into Indian hands.

State indifference to deteriorating conditions was largely responsible for the rising insurgency in J&K. The first mistake was probably made when the Government acceded to the dictates of militants and released the hardcore militants to secure the release of Dr. Mufti, Home Minister’s daughter. The Muslim then started targeting intelligencia, educational institutions, police and bureaucracy. Calls for destruction and freedom were made from mosques, weapons were stored in mosques. The Government was non-functional and “did not run beyond and generally out side the confines of their own command room circles.” The Muslim acquired sophisticated weapons and moved away from Kalashnikovs. They dug into the mountains and from there effectively confronted the security forces. The trend of killing shifted to mindless terrorist type. Kidnapping and subsequent murder of moderate Muslims was resorted to. Temples and shrines of Sufi faith were burnt. Killing of Hindus and targeted attacks against them started increasing. The Afghan criminals inducted in to the valley wanted to destroy the very basis of Kashmir’s history and culture.

The press was gagged and the editors were forced to publish handouts given to them. False reports of torture by Indian Army further inflamed the passions.

Pakistan heightened terrorism in the Kashmir Valley and Jammu with the help of infiltrators to create and evidence of unrest in the State to seek international sympathy and intervention with the sole intention of internationalising the issue.

After defeat in the Kargil Sector, these militants have fanned out to all over the State. The number is about 1500. With the upper reaches in Kashmir remaining inaccessible for infiltration where the Army is fighting Pakistan-based intruders, ISI is believed to have made plans to push saboteurs across the Line of Control (LoC) in the Jammu region also.

According to intelligence reports, the ISI headquarters in Rawalpindi had recently asked for more men from the Pakistani Army to be deployed with the agency. It would mean funding and training more volunteers in subversive activities, handling of explosive devices and trying to push them across the LoC, mainly in the Jammu region.

The ISI would like to stoke the flames of violence, killings
and sponsor disturbances in the entire Jammu & Kashmir. The onset of winter would make infiltration difficult and as well make scarce the cadres of Harkat-ul-Ansar and Lashkar-e-Toiba who prefer to be rather non-active during winter.

The Pakistani mercenary groups now being overwhelmed from a string of seized strategic border posts in Kargil sector are threatening to undertake incursions in northern and southern Jammu & Kashmir to undermine the Line of Control.

The ISI had achieved first of its objectives early in the ’90s. Kashmir had become an international issue with terrorism taking a deep root in its streets and by-lanes. Orchestrated propaganda within and outside the country kept the Kashmir issue alive on international scene – an objective which gave Pakistan a fake legitimacy of being the underdog.

The area of operation has been shifted to Jammu with a view to internationalise the Kashmir problem that it is not only Kashmiris, who want liberation from India but also Jammu people.

Harkat-ul-Mujahideen, a terrorist group rocked entire Jammu region by exploding 21 bombs and creating terror among Jammu residents. Militancy has spread to Udhampur, Kathua, Ramban, Doda and other adjoining places, where gruesome killings of BSF, CRPF and even army personnel took place. In the Red Hills in Doda, the militants have built up very strong bases and security forces have not been able to flush out terrorists due to topography of the area and easy escape routes. Moreover, the terrorists are equipped with high power communication system, lethal weaponry and is run by foreign mercenaries. Three groups of militants namely Al-Jehad, Harkat-ul and Hujia (Harkat-ul-o-ul-Jehad Islamic) are imparting training to local youths from Udhampur, Kunj, Kathua and Doda.

Doda, the militants feel, has great potential for their nefarious activities. It is part of Jammu region adjoining the Kashmir Valley. It is unevenly spread and the Jhelum passes through it on its way to Pakistan. It has mixed population. The gunning down by militants of 15 persons in Barshala village of the district was aimed at destabilising poll preparations in J&K in 1998. This massacre was different from murder and violence routinely perpetrated on the defenceless innocents. All those killed belonged to a particular community. Doda had witnessed a similar incident about two years ago when 16 passengers were forced out of a bus and selective communal killings were done in cold bold. The militant’s strategy is to inject the communal virus in the State and push it into sectarian carnage. After Kargil innocent people including a Lok Sabha BJP candidate were killed in the State to disrupt elections.

It is estimated that over 10,000 militants are still active in the State, particularly in the six districts of Kashmir Valley and the three districts of Jammu – Rajouri, Poonch and Doda. Doda is the centre of hard core groups like Harkat-ul-Ansar, Al-Faran and the Hizabul-Mujahideen.

Doda killings demonstrate the ease with which terrorist outfits can unleash a reign of terror. The Barshala killings were led by an Afghan mercenary Abdullah Khandari, a self-styled tehsil commander of Harkat-ul-Ansar for Doda.

There is a large scale infiltration of anti-Indian elements in the State Government Services including the police in the Valley. They serve the interests of the secessionists while getting their pay from the Government of J&K. In October 1995, a search was conducted by the Security Forces even at the residences of top ranking civil servants. Four ultras were apprehended from the residence of Deputy Commissioner, Anantnag.

There is deep penetration of ISI agents in J&K police. This was demonstrated by the fact of bomb explosions in the Republic Day 1995 address of the Governor in J&K.
Much of the ISI money flowing into Kashmir is through following relief trusts based abroad:–

(a) The World Kashmir Freedom Movement.
(b) The Kashmir American Council
(c) Public Relief Trusts – All Over the World

Punjab

The ISI political section has developed a long term programme, K2 aimed at unifying Kashmiri and Sikh subversion efforts by “bringing under one umbrella Sikh and Kashmiri extremists and Muslim fundamentalists. Islamabad has been training Sikh and other Indian separatist movements as part of Mr. Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto’s strategy of “forward strategic depth” and also as a part of his effort to gain revenge for India’s support for an independent Bangladesh.

Punjab has witnessed complete devastation and persecution of innocent people. Heavy influx of infiltrators, drugs and guns had created a situation of virtual secession. Lack of vigilance at the Atari border near Amritsar has opened a new route for the ISI agents to enter the country and fan out in its Northern cities including the National Capital. The Railways run a train service from the Atari border twice every week.

Officials at Atari turn a blind eye to the persons with improper travel documents at an acceptable cost. These people with improper documents go around the country without informing the local police which is mandatory.

In fact, the routes, the money and the men are mostly from Pakistan’s extensive narcotics empire which expanded during the Afghan resistance. One of the first drug-smuggler-cum-runners was Haji Iqbal Beg, baron of the Lahore consortium known as the “King of the Indian Route” and has been a player in the world of intelligence, insurgency and arms smuggling.

In the initial stages Pakistan intelligence agencies exercised caution in dealing directly with the terrorists. Instead drug-runners such as Jahan Zeb, Mohammad Khan, Farooq Yusfzai and Fazal Ilahi were used for arming and assisting the Sikh youths.

Rajiv Gandhi was convinced that Zia was supplying weapons to Sikh terrorists. Zia was accused of meeting their leaders, and giving shelter and training to the guerrillas inside Pakistan.

ISI has sponsored another terrorist group called Harkat-ul-Jehad Islam. This organisation is active in Punjab and Gujarat. ISI is trying to regain the lost ground at the terrorist front in Punjab with the help of this organisation. The task entrusted to this organisation is to mobilise all terrorists under one banner and put Punjab into flames once again.

The Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) of Pakistan is trying its best to revive its contacts in Punjab in the wake of Kargil conflict and intensive militant activities in the Kashmir valley. The Punjab Police have recently arrested three activists of the Babbar Khalsa International who were directed by the ISI to disrupt the movement of the army in Punjab. The ISI was able to contact several underground militants through code messages on internet which is another dimension of IT being used against a Democratic State.

It is a fact that the ISI has still not given up in Punjab and are still helping the militants with material support. The Punjab Police has seized more than four quintals of RDX from the militants during the past one year which indicates that the ISI has not slackened its activities.

The ISI aided Sikh ultras operating from abroad are using internet to spread disinformation. There are more than 300 websites in use.
One such websites (www.khalistan.com owned by Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh of the U.S.-based Council of Khalistan) says in an open letter: “The Sikh nation needs new leadership that is committed to the well being of the Khalsa panth. Living under the Indian slavery for the last 51 years has caused moral degeneration of the character of the Sikh leadership in Punjab Khalistan.”

Punjab Police is in the process of setting up their own website to counter this and provide factual information to net users.

The subversive elements operating from the U.S., Canada and several European countries have been sending youths for training in disruptive activities to Pakistan, to be further pushed into India for revival of violence. These outfits have also been collecting huge funds in the name of saving Khalistan from the clutches of India.

The ISI has been promoting various terrorist groups like the International Sikh Federation led by Lakhbir Singh Rode, a Commando Force, Babbar Khalsa and Khalistan Liberation Force.

Complete involvement in militancy in Punjab was fully backed up by the ISI of Pakistan. Terrorists received all kind of props – training, sophisticated weapons, blast-related materials, finance and other logistic support.

Four militants including two human bombs, of a newly raised ‘Terrorist Module’ – backed by Pakistan’s Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) – were arrested at Madopur in Gurdaspur district in October 1998. A large quantity of arms and explosives, including 15 kg of RDX, four boxes of timer devices and 10 electronic detonators, were recovered from them.

The Pakistan based Punjab militants are understood to have been lately building bridges with the so-called Kashmiri “Mujahideen” at the behest of the ISI.

The ISI has exerted renewed pressure on the Kashmiri and Punjab militants for disrupting the law and order situation in the country and further strain the security forces which are already preoccupied with the Kargil operations. The militants of both the States are believed to be operating under one umbrella and assist each other in carrying out their nefarious designs.

At least six top militants of the Khalistan Commando Force, International Sikh Youth Federation, Babbar Khalsa International, Khalistan Liberation Force, and the Dal Khalsa have been hiding in Pakistan for more than 10 years now.

Among the militant groups in Pakistan, the Wadhawa Singh-led Babbar Khalsa International (BKI) is said to have become the most active recently. At least 12 BKI activists have been arrested in Delhi and Punjab in June 99. Their interrogation has testified to the fact that the militants were desperate to spread violence and panic among the people.

Instead of targeting VIPs, as was their strategy in the recent past, the Punjab militants, are likely to strike at public places also. The blast in the first week of July 99 in Chandigarh is viewed as an incident fitting this game plan.

The BKI’s determined attempt to cause resurgence of violence came to light last week with the arrest of a BKI militant, Happy, who, when released on parole from the central jail, crossed over to Pakistan and facilitated transportation of a consignment of explosives. Another BKI militant, Kulwant Singh, who had been hiding in Gujarat, also joined hands with him to carry out subversive activities.

Senior police officers said that more than 700 former militants, who had either surrendered or were released on parole in the border districts, have been a major cause of worry to them in view of the renewed ISI pressure to revive militancy in the State.

The Babbar Khalsa International Chief Mr. Wadhawa Singh, had been appointed Chief of the Kashmir-Khalistan International and directed by the ISI to revive terrorism in
Pakistan is making a desperate attempt to revive terrorism in Punjab. According to the three arrested KCF militants in Delhi, the plan to disrupt peace in India was conceived in Britain with the guidance of Khalistani ideologues. As a sequel, 3 KCF terrorists, namely, Dilbagh Singh alias Baga, Bakshi Singh alias Baba and Charanjit Singh alias Sukha were arrested. Pakistani militants were arrested in number of places in J&K, Haryana, UP, Delhi, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Bihar.

North-Eastern States

Rails and other infrastructure have been the major target of terrorists in the area. Between 15th July to 31st July, 1999 there were six major attempts on railway tracks in Assam causing major disruptions leading to complete dislocation of railway services to and from North-East. Most trouble-prone areas are Kokrajhar, Bongaigaon and Barpeta districts of lower Assam. National Democratic Front of Bordo Land, Bordo Liberation Tigers (BLT) and ULFA militants had been used by ISI to create trouble in the area.

In August, 1999 in South Assam’s Kachar district 125 bags of gelatine sticks and detonators were seized at Silchar railway terminus. A Mizo, T. Minga was detained by railway police in this regard. Ammonium nitrate with fuel oil (ANFO) and RDX were seized from different areas in Calcutta. Arrested ISI agents confessed that Calcutta is increasingly being used for transit such incendiary devices.

In Tripura, the ISI has united the two banned outfits, i.e. the National Liberation Front of Tripura (NLFT) and All Tripura Tiger Force (ATTF). These outfits have been using foreign made explosives supplied by ISI.

There was an exchange of fire between India and Bangladesh in North-East. Both India and Bangladesh claim Murairchar village lying contiguous with Tripura border. Both have agreed to resolve the issue without use of force.

The already volatile North-Eastern region of the country is in the grip of ISI. All the militant groups in this region have been patronised by the ISI. The ISI funded North-Eastern ultras have stepped up their activities with the objective of creating an Islamic State. The network is particularly strong along Bangladesh border, Nepal border and along the Brahmaputra coast. The Muslim fundamentalist organisations are persuaded to come under one umbrella on ethnic and religious considerations. In the lower Assam districts of Bongaigaon and Barpeta there is heavy influx of Muslim illegal migrants. The composition of population has changed and the ISI endeavour has been to make it a Muslim majority area so that its merger with Bangladesh is facilitated. Accordingly, ISI has established bases in Nagaon, Fanhat, Hailakandi, Barpeta, Golpara, Dhubri, Karimganj, Tinsukia, Sibsagar and Dibrugar. It is spreading in other areas also.

The ISI is also helping hostile fundamentalist organisations like Sassam Vahini, Muslim Volunteer Force and Ali Sena. Volunteers of these organisations are trained in Ranpur district of Bangladesh. The ISI has masqueraded in many forms, religious outfits, political outfits and student wings. The political outfits are Indian Union Muslim League (IUML) and Peoples’ Democratic Party (PDP). The religious institutions are Darul-Uloom Deoband, Ahle Hadis and Darul Uloom Nadvalue (based in Lucknow). The Student Islamic Movement of India (SIMI) is the student wing which recruits and trains youths. Gulf countries including Saudi Arabia, Iran, Kuwait and Pakistan are funding the IUML and PDP. ISI funds are being used to settle illegal migrants in the region.

ISI is pumping in arms, ammunition and cash to at least
five militant organisations currently active in the region namely – The Muslim United Front of Assam, The Student Islamic Movement of India, The Assam Minority Liberation Army, The Islamic Revolutionary Force and The Muslim Armed Liberation Tigers of Assam.

The ISI has been working in North-East and succeeded in establishing a sound base of insurgents there. It has not only been funding some of the militant outfits but also been providing with arms and ammunition and training in neighbouring Nepal.

The Inter-Services Intelligence of Pakistan is behind a move to float a joint front of North-East rebel outfits and has already set up direct links with most of the prominent rebel outfits in the region.

Pakistan ISI has links with insurgent outfits in seven States of North-East. Several hard core insurgents and ISI agents operating in the region have been apprehended by security forces. The intelligence network has not been able to break the backbone of the ISI trained and sponsored insurgents as yet, although a wide dragnet to bust insurgent camps and apprehend them has been cast.

ISI is imparting training to Hynniewtrab Achik Liberation Council (HALC) and All Tripura Tribal Force (ATTF) in arms and sabotage activities. The camps were organised in Sylhet District in Bangladesh. John Khar Khrang, a self-styled Commander-in-Chief of the HALC, an insurgent outfit in Meghalaya, himself underwent training at National Socialist Council of Nagaland in Myanmar. ISI is alleged to have established training camps in Myanmar. The depth of the ISI penetration into the North-East can be perceived from the fact that a significant number of HALC recruits were training in arms and guerrilla techniques including sabotage activities at a camp in the dense forests of Sylhet District in Bangladesh. At this camp, recruits from All Tribal Tripura Force (ATTF) were also undergoing training with the Bangladesh Rifles providing the cover.

According to the Tripura’s Director General of Police, Mr. K.T.D. Singh, the Government has specific information about how the Bangladesh-based unit of fundamentalists “Harqatul Zihad-e-Islami” led by Mr. M. Sazed is directly helping ISI’s design along the State’s international border.

In the North-East, a roaring trade is going on in the country made arms available at very low prices. In addition to this, sophisticated arms like AK-47, G-3 Carbines, sten guns and small fire arms are available in plenty. The arms have been exported to other States and used by several insurgent outfits in the region. The police force is highly politicised and badly demoralised. The intelligence set-up is in disarray and the force suffers from indiscipline.

HALC and ULFA recruits are being imparted training at ISI camp set-up in Myanmar. The Pakistani ISI arranges for the air travel, passports and other travelling documents for the insurgents as was the case with Memon family. They also keep a tag on the flights by which the insurgents should be booked for various destinations and hideouts.

It has been reported by various Intelligence Agencies that ISI is planning to launch “Operation Topac” in North-East India. Under this operation destructive activities are planned to be carried out. The interrogation of arrested Commander of Islamic Commando Force, Arif Raza Khan Irshad Shahid has revealed that ISI has prepared a blue print to establish “Islamistan” which will include Assam Meghalaya, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Malda, Murshidabad, Jalpaiguri and West Dinajpur Districts of West Bengal and some parts of Bihar. Arif Raza Khan admitted that he had connections with Hizab-ul-Mujahideen, Khalistan Liberation Front and terrorist outfits of North-East India. Major Mir Muyangar Mustaqueen of ISI has set up a camp at Jayantipur in Bangladesh about 30 kms. from Indo-Bangladesh Border to train terrorists for infiltration.
ISI has created an extensive network in Bangladesh through which arms and other material help is being channelised to the terrorist and secessionist outfits in North-Eastern Region. ISI has established links with United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA), National Socialist Council of Nagaland-Issacswu and are instigating them to create a Greater Nagaland. Several training camps have been organised in the Chittagong Hill Tracks of Bangladesh.

The United Liberation Front of Assam’s new found love for Pakistan and its spy agency, ISI, displayed by the secessionist outfit in the wake of the Kargil conflict, was not without reason. It now turns out that ULFA was coughing up hefty amounts to ISI for training its cadres in Afghanistan.

The training was arranged at the behest of the ISI which had taken substantial amounts from the outlawed insurgent organisation for sending its cadres to the training camps.

Bodo Security Force is the latest instrument of ISI to destabilise North-East India.

Over 100 ISI agents were active in Assam and the ULFA and Bodo militants were helping them in their anti-India campaign, according to the GoC, Four Corps, Lt.Gen. D.B. Shekatkar. This was also revealed by the interrogation of arrested Afghan national Firka Khan alias Sherjan Khan in Cachar district.

The Barpeta incident was engineered by ISI. It has also been alleged that some politically powerful and influential people are helping ISI operations in North-East. In Muslim dominated areas of Kokrajhar, Naugaon, Barpeta, Morigaon, Gwalpara, Darang, Hualla, Hozai and Dedbing areas, the ISI is running training camps, where youths are being imparted training in destructive activities.

The GoC of the 21 Mountain Division, Major General B.K. Bopanna, had recently said “there are numerous Madarasas in the State that generate the feeling of fundamentalism among the students at a very young age which in turn helps the rise of the Muslim militant forces as the Muslim United Liberation Tigers of Assam or the Muslim United Liberation Force of Assam.

Although many Muslim organisations have denied links between ISI and Assam Madarasas, yet it is imperative to keep a watch on their activities.

The NSCN (National Socialist Council of Nagaland) has become a principal instrument of ISI. It is providing money, arms, training and co-operation to insurgents in the North-East. In Manipur, we have Naga-Kuki skirmishes which went on even during President Rule. The Meities are also in turmoil. The Christian Missionaries are being instigated by ISI in Arunachal Pradesh.

Some of the activities of insurgents are highly disturbing. ULFA had issued several pro-Pakistan statements after the Kargil conflict broke out and even asked the Assamese soldiers in the Indian Army to fight for Pakistan.

In the wake of Kargil operations, ULFA had to face people’s resistance at several places in Assam and young lads defied threats and lined up for recruitment to the Army recently in the native village of ULFA’s Commander-in-Chief, Paresh Baruah, in Sibsagar district. Soldiers who laid down their lives in Kargil have become war heroes and their funeral processions have attracted huge crowds.

Suspected activists of the National Democratic Front of Bodoland tried to blow up the New Delhi-Guwahati Rajdhani Express but the powerful bomb exploded early and instead derailed a goods train in Kokrajhar district.

The derailment snapped the North-East’s rail links with the rest of the country.

NDFB had carried out a blast using a similar remote controlled improvised explosive device in Barpeta district in April 1998.

The militant guerrillas of the National Liberation Front
of Tripura have become active and killed six villagers on 11.8.99. Meghalaya which was peaceful so far is also facing insurgency by Hynniewtrip National Liberation Council (HNLC). It is a militant group and gave a call for 36 hour Meghalaya Bandh on the eve of Independence Day, 99.

The militants use some neighbouring areas as a safe corridor for procuring arms and ammunition. The arrested Pakistani officials had used neighbouring Dhaka to chalk out their plans before sneaking into Assam. Probably the laxity of the local authorities helps the ISI expand and fortify its network for its dirty designs and subversion. It will do its best to disrupt the coming Lok Sabha and Assembly elections in some North-Eastern States. The outlawed insurgent outfits like ULFA are under siege and will fall easy prey to the ISI. In Manipur and Tripura, militants, have been active. The extended truce in Nagaland has raised hopes of a peaceful settlement of the Naga issue. Yet, the ISI can disrupt peace in these and neighbouring States.

Pakistan has chalked out plans for plane hijackings, attacks on VIPs and vital installations, particularly oil companies in the North-East. Interrogation of the Mujahideens arrested in Assam in August 99 has revealed ISI’s plans for disruptive activities in North-East. Some of the ISI insurgents are active in North Bengal also.

Shri Bajpayee talked about “ISI’s designs to create an independent Islamic State in the North-East comprising Assam and some other areas” at Lucknow.

The flow of arms and ammunition to the militants through ISI channels should be stopped by determined action. Also, the ISI should not be allowed a free-run in the region to foment trouble.

Enhancing the striking power, sharing of Intelligence and more vigil on cross border terrorism were some recommendations that were forwarded in the crucial two-day meet of the Chiefs of the State Police of North-Eastern States held at Guwahati in July 99.

As the phenomenon of cross-border terrorism has assumed an alarming dimension in the post-Kargil phase, the North-Eastern States will be required to step up their vigil on the ISI’s activities.

In a major breakthrough Assam Police unearthed a sinister design to unleash large-scale violence in Jammu & Kashmir and in the North-East.

“The Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) of Pakistan has not only chalked out a plan to cut off Jammu & Kashmir from the rest of the country by blowing up roads but also to create an independent Islamic State in the North-East comprising Assam and some other areas. It was revealed during the interrogation of the ISI officials and the Harkat-ul-Mujahideen militants arrested by the police.

Pioneer published a front page news item indicating the sinister design of ISI. “The primary objective is to train the Muslim youth from Assam and wage a Jehad to create an independent Islamic country comprising Assam and some other areas of the North-East.” (Pioneer 9.8.99).

Maulana Hafiz Md. Akram Mallick, an arrested terrorist, confessed that one of the major tasks assigned to them by the ISI was to blow up various portions of Manali-Leh highway and cut off the supply line of the army. He revealed that Harkat-ul-Mujahideen had put over 400 Mujahideens, including some boys from Assam, at the disposal of the Pakistan army to fight in Kargil.

Inspector General of Police (Special Branch) N. Ramachandran said the ISI officials and the militants arrived at Dhaka from Karachi by Pakistan international airlines flight on different dates in the third week of July. In Dhaka they met some ISI personnel to arrange supply of explosives to the militants of Assam. On 15.8.99, the Independence Day, the Assam Police arrested an ISI agent with 30 kg RDX near the Indo-Bangla border. There were blasts in Assam
and Nagaland.

A news item published in ‘Asian Age” dated 9.8.99 reads as under:

A coded wrist watch seized from one of the Pakistani Inter-Services Intelligence agency’s best field operatives in India on Saturday has led to the destruction of a Pakistani spy ring.

“Mohammed Javed Wakhar, an expert spy handler and the ISI’s chief recruiting officer in India, is a prize catch, highly placed official sources told the Asian Age on Monday.

The coded wrist watch revealed the names and addresses and led to the arrest of 27 Harkat-ul-Mujahideen agents in Assam. An official, who requested anonymity, said more sensational breakthroughs are expected soon.

Some of the ISI agents contacts are yet to be caught as they are believed to have left the hideouts specified in the coded electronic watch. The electronic diary and wrist watch that was recovered from the possession of Mohammed Javed Wakhar had to be decoded. The mechanism to decode the watch and diary surprised the police as it changed automatically with the time.

The highly sophisticated wrist watch contained the addresses and contact numbers of agents in Assam while the electronic diary had a list of more than 180 addresses of ISI agents all over the world. Some of the addresses are of Abu Dhabi, Dubai and America, the official said.

The official refused to divulge details of the ISI’s subversive plans disclosed by the arrested ISI officers.

Two of the four Pakistani agents arrested in Guwahati on Saturday were among the best of Pakistan’s Inter-Services Intelligence spy handlers operating in India. They had masterminded a series of terrorist offensives on Indian soil and were on top India’s list of most wanted enemy spies. Highly placed official sources said Maulana Hafiz Mohammed Akram of Kupwara district and Qari Salim Ahmed of Muzaffarnagar had evaded arrest for many years.

The official, on condition of anonymity, said three of the Pakistani agents were arrested when they were trying to convert dollars into rupees through a conduit at the main branch of Grindlays Bank in the city.

The Guwahati police, acting on an intelligence feedback, caught them in a dramatic trap. The fourth spy was picked up from their hide out in the city. These agents had several meetings with their counterparts in the State to ensure the safe entry of explosives.

Meanwhile, an ISI sympathiser has moved a petition in the United Nations Human Rights Commission seeking immediate intervention to protect ISI officers arrested in Assam. The first ever arrest of ISI agents in Assam has also revealed that the ISI was trying to strengthen its network in the State.”

The news items indicates the spread of tentacles of ISI in the country.

Interrogation of the Pakistani officials has revealed the ISI networking and its subversive plans in the North-Eastern region. That the ISI has cultivated militant outfits like the United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA) was known. According to a news agency report over 100 ISI agents are believed to be active in Assam alone to foment communal disturbances. Militants trained by fundamentalist groups based in Pakistan have been active in the State.

The State police suspect that the ISI was behind several bomb blasts on the railway bridges and in the Power Grid Corporation’s (PGC) transmission towers. The ghastly blasts in the New Jalpaiguri railway station, which had taken a huge toll of soldiers going to Kargil, raised the suspicion that the ISI was involved. The State and Central intelligence agencies seem to have been taken for a ride by the ISI agents for lack of coordination between them.
Delhi

A number of terrorist outfits operating under the control of ISI are active in Delhi. During 1995, six explosions took place in Delhi. Some quantity of explosives, including RDX, was seized. A serious bomb blast took place on 3.1.1996 in Sadar Bazar killing seven persons and injuring many. The responsibility for this explosion was claimed by J&K Islamic Front.

Frustrated over the decisive defeat in Kargil and with the impending general elections, the Pakistani Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) are said to be making preparations for another determined bid to trigger off high intensity explosions in several parts of the country, specially in capital.

Sources said the instructions included stepping up of explosions in north India, specifically in Delhi. “They want to exploit the soft target status of Delhi. Besides, an explosion here ensures wide publicity and accompanying panic.”

The Pakistani intelligence had aided and abetted a series of explosions in the Capital throughout 1997 through a group of nine highly trained and motivated youths who were taking their instructions from the Abdul Karim Tunda backed militant organisation, Lashkar-e-Toiba.

While initially the ISI operatives were using the Kashmir-based militant groups to carry out their subversive acts, the last five explosions that have occurred in the Capital – April 6 (Holambi Kalan) and June 3 (Chandni Chowk) during 1999 and June 27 (Greater Kailash), August 31 (Turkman Gate) and July 26 (Kashmiri Gate Inter State Bus Terminal) during 1998 – are being supported by Pakistani intelligence. Both the Kashmir and Punjab militants are working in close coordination for this purpose.

The police say that with the announcement of the general elections coinciding with the “virtual defeat of the Pakistani Army and the infiltrators” the possibility of the ISI stepping up their activities is high.

Uttar Pradesh

A sinister plan by Pakistan’s Inter-Services Intelligence network to blow-up the U.S. Consulate in Chennai and Calcutta and to carry out explosions in New Delhi, during the Republic Day celebrations was foiled by the Delhi police with the arrest of a Bangladeshi mercenary, Sayed Abu Nasir.

Abu Nasir had allegedly crossed over from Bangladesh in the first week of October 1998 along with six other mercenaries – four from Egypt and one each from Sudan and Myanmar.

According to Home Ministry, involvement of illegal Bangladeshi migrants in anti-India activities came to light after thorough investigations into the recent blasts in and around the National Capital Region (NCR).

Recently, the Uttar Pradesh police arrested 78 such illegal migrants who were acting as couriers for the ISI. Some of the Bangladeshis were even being pushed by Pakistan across the Line of Control in Jammu region, the sources said.

In August 99, Delhi Police arrested 3 militants of the ISI-backed Khalistan Commando Force (Panjwars) with 51 kg of RDX, 8 hand grenades, 3 Pakistani pistols, 10 pencil timers, 7 electronic timers, 24 electronic detonators, 141 rounds of 7.62 ammunition, and other equipment. This was smuggled to Delhi to cause widespread destruction with the help of Lashkar-e-Toiba. The arrested terrorists had links with Mafia in Delhi. The terrorists have a plan to disrupt the coming Lok Sabha elections all over the country. Their targets are power transmission towers, railway lines, bridges, markets and bottling plants.
UP has become the bastion of ISI top militant outfits such as Al-Hadis, Lashkar-e-Toiba and Harkut-ul-Ansar being active in the State.

For ISI, the porous UP-Nepal border has made its operation in the State much easier. From gun-running to circulation of fake Indian currency, the infamous Pak agency has its hand in every murky deal. A close aide of Dawood Ibrahim was rounded up from a posh guest house in the Hazratganj area and an AK 56 rifle and three magazines were recovered from him.

The 28 year old Azizuddin admitted to the police that the gun was smuggled out from Nepal and was to be delivered to a friend of Chhota Shakeel in Mumbai.

Later, the Mumbai police confirmed that Azizuddin had attended a four-month military training camp at Islamabad sponsored by the ISI. The gangster was also involved in a sensational shoot out in Mumbai in which former Mayor Milind Vaidya sustained serious bullet injuries while three others were shot dead. Aziz told the police that he had been sheltered in the Aligarh Muslim University by a former student leader.

While Pakistan’s premier financial institution, Habib Bank is funding nine Muslim organisations and several hundred madrasas in UP, a few of the top Islamic countries have become training grounds for the dreaded terrorists. A report by the DIG of West Bengal (Intelligence Unit) said that a top militant organisation, Lashkar-e-Toiba, Manirul Ahsan had been imparting training in Western U.P. at Darul Ulum Deoband.

On a tip-off by the Bangladesh Police, Absan was picked up from a house in Deganga area in West Bengal on the eve of Prime Minister’s visit to Dhaka. Ahsan revealed to the West Bengal police that he had inducted 21 youths from Saharanpur in his militant organisation based in Bangladesh. The State Intelligence Headquarters was taken by surprise when two Muslim youth of Muzaffarnagar, allegedly hired by Lashkar-e-Toiba were gunned down by the Indian Army in Kargil sector. Another youth arrested in Kargil is being grilled by the military intelligence. The three hail from Kutesra village of Charthawal block in Muzaffarnagar. The trio were trained in Pakistan and paid Rs. 5 lakh each before being despatched to Karachi.

ISI activities were first noticed in the State in 1990 when the police captured incriminating documents and provocative posters from the possession of a few Minority Community Members in Bareilly, Rampur, Pilibhit and Moradabad Districts. This also established the ISI’s links with the Punjab terrorists active in the Tarai Region. After a massive police crackdown in the Tarai Region, the ISI agents are reported to have shifted their base to the Western Districts. Kathmandu based hotel which was reportedly used as a hide out by some of the Mumbai serial blasts accused is being used as an operational headquarter by the ISI.

Mushtaq Ahmed Rathaur was studying unani medicine in Gaya ostensibly but was actually recruiting Muslim youths in Meerut and Saharanpur. He was arrested and provided a list of ten persons who were engaged in similar activities. He belongs to Hizabul-Mujahideen group of terrorists.

ISI sponsored terrorism has spread its tentacles into U.P. In November 1994 four foreigners were kidnapped by Al-Hadid and Afghan terrorist group. The hostages were safely rescued from houses in Saharanpur and Ghaziabad. This indicates that Western U.P. has become a potential recruiting ground for Pakistan ISI. A clandestine organisation called Al-Jehad, already operating from Western U.P., is imparting training in arms.

Some districts in U.P. particularly Muzaffarnagar, Aligarh, Meerut and Saharanpur have become recruiting grounds for ISI. The arrest and interrogation of Jahanara
Jahid and her three associates in Delhi in September '94 throws light on how poor labourers are exploited to do espionage work and carry out militant activities in the country. Jahanara Jahid belongs to Muzaffarnagar and she is a housewife, she came in contact with ISI in 1992. Dr. Mushtaq Ahmed alias Dr. Junaid was arrested from Delhi for hiring youths from Muzaffarnagar and training them in the use of arms for military purposes. He owes allegiance to Hizabul-Mujahideen – an ISI backed organisation. Muzaffarnagar has become a prime hunting ground for Pakistani Intelligence Agencies because of its proximity to a big Muslim theological centre, Dar-ul-Uloom at Deoband. It is easy for ISI agents to come in the garb of a student and then hire people. Western U.P. is the nearest after Atari Border where the ISI agents can hope to gain sympathy for their cause.

The possibilities of terrorists and ISI agents hiding in “Ashrams” in Rishikesh and Muni-ki-Reti cannot be ruled out. These agents might have guised themselves as Sadhus.

In Saharanpur District, the dreaded terrorist, Satrana Jarnail Singh along with his lady friend, Kulwant Kaur, had become active. It is alleged that Satrana was on the pay roll of ISI. The task assigned to Satrana was to muster criminal minded unemployed youths and use them for destructive activities in Western districts of Uttar Pradesh and some adjoining districts like Yamunanagar, Kurukshetra and Ambala of Haryana. The ISI would provide weapons and training to the members of the gang in addition to monetary resources.

ISI is entering Uttar Pradesh through the country’s border with Nepal, where even training camps have been set up for the terrorists.

Uttarakhand can become a hunting ground for Pakistani agents. It is a sensitive region responsible for about 20% of the army intake. This area is a border region and shares common border with China and Nepal. On the other side of the border, Muslims have been recently enfranchised in Nepal under the move towards secularisation. Muslims have become assertive in hitherto Hindu State. This situation is like manna from heaven for the ISI. This probably explains why about 50 out of 84 districts in U.P have been declared ISI sensitive.

The failed terrorism in Jammu & Kashmir has made the Pakistan Army’s General Headquarters shift its focus to the 1000 km long Indo-Nepal border from Pilibhit in Uttar Pradesh to Kishanganj in Bihar.

Fearing American strikes on camps in the Frontier and Afghanistan, the Pakistan Army has ordered militants to shift operations to the Terai region on the Indo-Nepal border. Indian intelligence agencies have briefed the Government on the possible fall out of the shift in Pakistan’s focus from Kashmir to the Nepal terai, bordering districts of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.

Intrusion is heavy through porous Indo-Nepal Border. The ISI is operating in West Bengal, Assam, U.P., Bihar and the rest of the North-Eastern States from its base in Nepal. It is trying to “engulf” India’s North-Eastern region by engineering subversive activities there through various militant outfits. U.P. police organised special operation groups to capture Mafiosi/intruders/terrorists and hand them over to Army for interrogation.

The ISI has stepped up its activities in Nepal. Quite a few districts of U.P. – Maharajganj, Gonda, Siddartha Nagar, Pilibhit, Bahraich, Basti, Gorakhpur and Pithoragarh have an open and contiguous border with Nepal. There are no restrictions on exit and entrance. The ISI agents are organising smugglers and criminal groups while sitting in Nepal. They are equipping them with ultra-modern weapons. Some religious places are being used as arm dumps and hide out for smugglers and ISI agents. The
terrorists have also made religious places and schools as their shelter in Terai also. The State Government has set up check posts on Sonali, Rupadiha, Gaurifenta, Banbas and Babatpur to check infiltration. Check post have also been set up in Pithoragarh and Nainital for the purpose. They have plans to increase the number of check posts from 40 to 64.

Interrogation of one Pak spy Mohammed Sharrief revealed that he was sent to Aligarh to complete K-Two plan (Kashmir & Khalistan). He was apparently running a shop in Varna Market under the name of Manzoor Ahmed. He was supplying AK-47 and AK-56 rifles. The ISI has enrolled white coloured persons in districts to carry out its plans, particularly in districts contiguous to Nepal like Gorakhpur, Maharajganj, Siddharthnagar and Bahraich.

Dr. Jails Ansari was apprehended by CBI at Mumbai. He is an MBBS and came in contact with Azamkari in 1986. They established an organisation called Iqhanbul Muslamil to avenge 1985 Bhiwandi happenings. Subsequently Dr. Jails Ansari group made its presence felt in Delhi also by 1990. It is alleged that he was responsible for the explosions at the Kumbh Mela in 1990. There was a chain of explosions at Meerut, Mumbai, Surat and Ahmedabad. Dr. Jails Ansari was frequenting Srinagar and Amritsar quite often.

ISI’s target areas are Bahraich, Khiri, Maharajganj and Gonda while the Districts of Aligarh, Meerut, Gonda, Saharanpur, Kanpur, Lucknow and Faizabad are the suspected ISI infected districts where they get shelter and local support for carrying on their clandestine activities.

There was a powerful bomb explosion in Brahmaputra Mail in February 1995 killing 21 army personnel on the spot. Lal Hussain alias Shafiq Hussain, a member of JKLF and an agent of ISI was arrested at Dehradun and Yasin Qadar, an Afghan, was arrested by security forces at Chamoli. Interrogation of these two ISI agents has revealed that Pakistan has designs to spread terrorism in hill districts of Uttar Pradesh.

Pakistan is trying hard to bring all the terrorist outfits under one banner. A large number of freshly groomed terrorists belong to Islamic militant groups – Lashkar-e-Toiba and Harkat-ul-Ansar. These two organisations are the known promoters of Wahabi Sect which preaches an orthodox and extreme form of Islam playing a dominant role in Saudi Arabia and in Afghanistan’s Taliban. Intelligence sources claimed that more than four thousand five hundred Pakistani nationals, including four thousand placed under the missing category, were residing in the State. They are untraceable and understood to be involved in subversive activities in connivance with the Pakistani agents. Zafar, a suspected ISI agent was arrested at Kanpur recently. During the interrogation, Zafar confessed that he was gathering information from his colleagues in the Signals Corps posted in Jalandhar, Jammu and other military bases in the Western and Northern Commands. The STF on the basis of phone printouts seized from two PCOs in Kanpur confirmed that the ex-army official was making frequent calls to Karachi and Lahore. Compounding the problem is that the police have no trace of such foreign nationals owing to lacunae in the existing rules. While the passport department says it has nothing to do with the issue, the police downplays the problem.

As per the rules, the visiting person himself should inform the police in districts of his or her presence and get the duration of stay specified in the visa register there. If anybody is coming here with wrong intentions, why should that person bother to get registered?

Zafar used to work in the Signals Corps at Jammu for almost 10 years and was declared a deserter in 1998. Ever since, the police claim, he had been passing on vital information to the Pakistan, a pointer to the long phone
calls made by him from PCOs to Karachi.

Many of these missing nationals have also been doing the same thing over years.

Number of Pakistani visitors has increased a lot in the last three years and a large number of them have never returned back. It is believed that these Pakistani nationals have made their base in Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Saharanpur, Bulandshahar and Ghaziabad.

In January 1999, 80,000 fake currency notes of Rs. 100/- and Rs. 500/- were recovered from Ibrahim and Shamim. Their leader was identified as an Israeli, who is said to have links with the ISI.

In August 98, Izhar Hussain and Abid, active members of Dawood Ibrahim gang, were arrested by the Delhi Police from Khalapur area of Muzaffarnagar. Huge quantities of arms and ammunition were recovered from them. In the same year, on November 17, an ISI agent Mohd. Hanif alias Saand was arrested from Kairana area of Muzaffarnagar.

On March 18, 1997, bombs were recovered from the Machcheran locality of Meerut while on March 6, the same year, an ISI agent Mohd. Ahsaan was arrested by the Saharanpur Railway Police with a Pakistan-smuggled revolver. On Sept. 21, 1997, the Delhi Police arrested two members of the Dawood gang in Saharanpur. 23 foreign made revolvers along with 530 cartridge were recovered. This clearly indicated gun running in the area with the involvement of the ISI.

Along with gun running, drug peddling is also on the rise. The ISI agents have often taken the help of some local residents to carry out their activities. In 1998, opium was surprisingly recovered from a sugarcane field in the Kairana area of Muzaffarnagar. Besides, a number of notorious ISI agents like Suraiya, Zakir Balik, Salim Mohd. Zakaria have also been arrested and illegal arms, ammunition and drugs recovered from them. These are enough indications to establish the fact that ISI agents have widened their activities.

At Aligarh, the ISI activities are getting intensified. An AK-56 rifle was recovered from one Kashmiri youth Javed Yusuf and another Kashmiri youth was murdered in University campus in mysterious circumstances. Kashmiri youth had been residing in the University campus for the last 12 years under an assumed name. A number of bomb explosions have taken place.

ISI started putting its foot on Aligarh soil in 1992. Today, its roots are firm in Aligarh.

**Bihar**

ISI is spreading its dragnet in Bihar. A quantity of 22 kg RDX was seized along with a letter in Bhagalpur District. The letter revealed that total quantity of 40 kg would be despatched to Bihar. ISI has set up camps in Katihar, Purnia, Arariya, Kishanganj, Madhubani and Champaran. An Islamic institution “Zamia Tunn Timiya” is being set up along the Bihar border in Nepal in village Chandanwar of Dhaka Division with an investment of about 180 crores. This institution, affiliated to Madina University of Saudi Arabia, is a well-known hide out of ISI agents in Nepal. The possibility of so many other institutions in India under the coverage of ISI cannot be ruled out.

The ISI agents tried to disrupt elections in Bihar in 1995. Some Afghan mercenaries were arrested by Bihar police in Thakurganj, Kishanganj, Garwa and Bhagalpur districts.

Bihar is emerging as another centre of Pakistani ISI activities. Bhagalpur Police apprehended four ISI trained personnel. Their leader was Salauddin. He went to Pakistan via Bangladesh and returned after receiving training. About one quintal of explosives were recovered from the four apprehended persons – Salauddin, Syed Alam, Gulam Qadir and Lal Mohammed. An interrogation of these persons
revealed that they were entrusted the task of creating disturbances in certain industrial cities.

Bihar has contiguous border with Nepal like Uttar Pradesh and ISI agents are crossing over into India. The ISI activities are being carried out from centres across the Nepal border in the State. The arrest of one of the ISI agent in Siwan district recently and the establishment of its (ISI) connection with some of the underground outfits operating in the North-East have made the State Government sit up.

The State Government apprehends that the ISI had been sending infiltrators from its operational centres in Nepal into Bihar and other States having a border with it with the objective of not only causing internal disturbances in these regions but also harm its economy by pumping fake currency notes into circulation.

The Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) of Pakistan, using Nepal as a springboard, has intensified its trans-border operations against India in Bihar following intrusion of the Pakistani army and militants in Kargil sector. The affected districts are Champaran, Sitamarhi, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Purnea, Madhubani, Saharsa and Samastipur.

The districts put on high alert include Kishanganj, Araria, Purnea, Katihar and West Champaran.

The State Government has already sounded a red-alert in the districts bordering Nepal and underlined the need for greater co-ordination between the State’s special branch and the Central Intelligence Agencies for a strict vigil on the activities of such nefarious forces.

**Gujarat**

The creek around coastal Gujarat have become vulnerable to Pakistani ISI, more so after the sealing of the Punjab and Rajasthan borders. The BSF Water Wing captured 6 AK-47 rifles, 20 kg of charas and arrested ten Pakistanis in August ’95. The area is large and remains unpatrolled for the major part of the year due to bad weather. Pakistan insurgents take advantage of this situation and indulge in drug and arm smuggling across the creeks. The area beyond Sethi Bet and Jakhaum Port is notorious for smuggling of arms and ammunitions by ISI.

ISI agents seem to have infiltrated into Gujarat police. One DG rank officer, wanted in a terrorists related case, is absconding.

Since the Pakistan border along Punjab was fenced, the ISI has moved its base to the Kutch-Rajasthan region. Arms and drugs are brought into Gurha, Barmer, Vadodara and Bhuj.

A large number of hostile activities by ISI have been noticed in Gujarat as under:

Even as a ding-dong battle rages in Kargil, a much more insidious cloak and dagger hide and seek game goes in the tracts of Kutch and the plains of Gujarat as Pakistan’s Inter-Services Intelligence attempts to breach the border for its agents to carry out subversive activities from within. Two of the four hard-core militants arrested in Ahmedabad in July ’99, were trained in handling explosives, arms and ammunition. They were trained at Lahore in Pakistan by the Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI). Kulwant had smuggled a large quantity of RDX through the Punjab border in 1998, and was also involved in blasting a bus in Bhatinda in which 15 passengers were killed.

At Bhuj, the police arrested two suspected local contacts of the five Pakistanis who tried to smuggle in 24 kg of RDX and a large quantity of arms and ammunition into the border district of Kutch in July 1999. Two Chinese made pistols were seized from them. The men are Tamachi Khengarji Ful Jadeja of Vanar Vandh and Jakaria Jalt of Sanandhro Village – both have been booked under the Arms Act.
The arrest of two key gangsters, having connections with Dubai based Mumbai underworld don Dawood Ibrahim in Ahmedabad on July 7, four Pakistanis in Kalol on July 4, another six in Kutch including a confirmed ISI agent along with 24 kg of RDX explosives, arms and ammunition in June 1999, is a proof that the ISI is on the prowl in Gujarat.

According to Ahmedabad Police Commissioner P.C. Pandey, Vikram Parmar alias Mohammed Ali Kanjari, Raju and Swami and Sharad Pawar were arrested in an operation jointly carried out by the city police and the crime branch. Parmar ranks as one of the ten most wanted criminals of Mumbai. He is a member of the same gang which lost six of its members in a police encounter in Ahmedabad on March 20, 1999. Pawar is an accused in the murder of Shiv Sena leader Kandekar. A team of Mumbai police has already identified them. The police has information that the two were in Gujarat to carry out the killings at the behest of the ISI.

Arrest of five people from Dayapar in Kutch and the seizure of RDX explosives, arms and ammunition, has busted the ISI’s gameplan. Alarmed by the footprints in the marshy Rann, a spotter of the BSF tracked down a boatman who was later confirmed to be an ISI agent. He spilled the beans during interrogation leading to the arrest of the remaining team members and the seizure of the RDX.

The Baroda police nabbed four suspected Babbar Khalsa terrorists reported to be living in hibernation for a long time. Kanwaljit Singh, one of the four terrorists, received training in the use of RDX in Pakistan though he was not involved in any major offence in Gujarat.

A terrorist, Ajmal alias Abu Kasim, owing allegiance to the ISI front organisation Lashkar-e-Toiba and hailing from Karachi was arrested in Gandhinagar.

The seasoned terrorist who had seen action in regular battles in the Khost Province of Afghanistan fell into Anti-Terrorist Squad (ATIS). He admitted that he was sent there by Karachi-based Azim Cheema with the specific task of masterminding the assassination of Shri L.K. Advani and Shri Keshu Bhai Patel.

The sprawling Kutch border with Pakistan is extremely difficult to guard for the police as the bulk of it is the swampy Rann which remains marshy throughout the year. “Until it is fenced alertness and constant patrolling is the only answer.”

The Rann of Kutch, and its vast plains are infested with gun runners and drug smugglers aided and abetted by the Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI). The Kuri and the Sir creeks are the worst-hit, with the smugglers passing themselves as fishermen. In Kuri creek, the border village Lakhpat (in Pakistan) is closest to the Suigam sector in the Rann of Kutch. The 10 km stretch is a natural habitat of several birds and wild ass. This place is not guarded and hence conducive for intruders to cross over.

Intelligence agencies working in Gujarat and Rajasthan are lacking proper communication on the coasts and border.

In the aftermath of Kargil, there has been heavy built up of Pak armed forces on the Pakistan side of Rann of Kutch. In the Rann of Kutch, vast areas remain unmanned mainly because of its marshy terrain. It is difficult to patrol and only air-cushioned boats or hover crafts travel across creeks and channels. There is absence of any clearly demarcated international border in this region. India insists on adhering to a 1914 agreement signed by the Princely State of Kutch and Sindh, whereas Pakistan wants to redraw the line. Channels and creeks criss-cross the Rann and have been used for intrusions in the past but on a small level. There is possibility that these channels will be used to send in armed intruders.

There is heavy build up of Pak forces in the Rann of Kutch area after an intruding spy plane of Pakistan was
shot down by IAF on the Indian side. ISI agencies are waiting for a chance to send arms, ammunition and trained terrorists into India to boost terrorist activity. Border areas like Bijnowt, For Abbas, Rahimyar Khan, Jayman Mandi, Bartala, Sinduree Talai, Tirar and Binni in Gujarat provide the infiltrators with geographical advantage for implementation of their designs.

Difficulties
1. Lack of mechanised system to check infiltration.
2. The Coast Guards fail to nab the intruders because they do not have well equipped speed boats. They find it impossible to give chase with the trawlers they use.
3. The first need of the Coast Guard is to get better boats that can reach up to 20 knots to chase and trap intruders.
4. Gujarat police has to gear up the system of informers and watch the movement of people along the border.
5. There is lack of coordination between Gujarat and Rajasthan police.
6. Some of the fishermen working as double agents were also found involved in the infiltration activities.

Rajasthan

Ajmer is emerging as a centre of ISI activities. It is famous for Hindu pilgrim place of Pushkar and Dargah of Khawaza Moinuddin Chishti. After Babri episode at Ayodhya, terrorists belonging to Muslim outfits assembled here to prepare their Action Plan. It was rumoured that Dawood’s mother and other family members came to Ajmer for paying obeisance at the Dargah after bomb explosions at Mumbai.

Sriganganagar District is sensitive area from where ISI agents can intrude into India.

Maharashtra

Mumbai was rocked by a series of bomb blasts from 11th March, 1993. This operation was very carefully planned and executed. Over 300 persons were casualties and property worth Rs.100s of crores was destroyed. This was manoeuvred by ISI. Bombs containing RDX were placed at selected targets. In the year 1993 and 94, there were a large number of explosions in running trains.

Mumbai suffered the worst ISI attack in March 1994. Vehicles loaded with explosives were detonated.

The powerful bombing killed nearly 400 people, many of whom were crushed by the collapsing buildings. Mumbai is virtually the financial capital of India and ISI will achieve its twin objectives, i.e., terrorism and economic destabilisation by intensifying activities there.

West Bengal

About 1000 infiltrators, many of them alleged subversives, cross over to West Bengal from Bangladesh every day illegally. The chicken-neck corridor and unfenced border provide easy entrance to these illegal subversives to enter India and the West Bengal Government under its philosophy of secularism did not take any stringent action
against them.

These illegal intruders were swelling the vote banks. West Bengal has also international border with Bhutan and Nepal. The length of India-Bangladesh border is about 1600 kms. The border is porous and has been increasingly used to smuggle terrorists and arms into India. In addition, we have sea border also with Bangladesh. Thus, the cross-border migration is going on both by land route and sea route. The cause of alarm is the subversive/destructive infiltration. This is apparent from the seizures of explosive consignments and arrests of ISI spies. The ISI is not just a bogey to be raised during times of crisis. It has become a bitter reality in West Bengal and Assam. The blast at New Jalpaiguri Station in July ’99 compelled the Home Minister of West Bengal, Mr. Buddha Dev Bhattacharya remark, “The ISI is breathing down our neck. Not only it is using Siliguri as a corridor to push agents into India, but there are several safe houses in Calcutta as well.” In July 99, 12 people with ISI links have been arrested in West Bengal alone. These arrests are only the tip of the iceberg. The ISI presence in Eastern and North India is not just real, but it is increasing by leaps and bounds and is posing a serious threat to the nation as a whole.

The involvement of “home-grown rebel outfits” in West Bengal and Assam cannot be ruled out. ULFA regard Siliguri as the key-transit point. In North Bengal, the Kamtapur agitation by Rajvanshis is acquiring hostile postures; they are being trained by North-East rebels in the use of arms and explosives.

If Kashmir is the front door for the Jihadis, North-East is the backdoor. Pakistan may have no territorial ambitions here as in Kashmir but hostility in the North-East will tie down Indian forces there and the security forces will be stretched too far.

The Assam Governor is reported to have expressed his fears about unabated migration from Bangladesh which would reduce the indigenous people of Assam to a minority, particularly in lower Assam. For ISI, lower Assam is a nodal territory to spread its tentacles in the area.

Ammonium nitrate with fuel oil (ANFO) and RDX were seized from different areas in Calcutta. Arrested ISI agents confessed that Calcutta is increasingly being used to transit such incendiary devices. At Shialda railway station, explosives were seized sending shock waves all over the State.

The West Bengal and Calcutta Police have arrested a number of ISI agents, all of whom were Bangladeshis. They had been recruited by the Pakistani espionage outfit to infiltrate into India and conduct operations. The Bangladeshi youths who were arrested from Bashir Haat in North 24 Pargana revealed that all of them were connected with Harkat-ul-Jehad Al-Islami, a fundamentalist organisation controlled by the ISI. They told that they had entered India under the pretext of studying at Naodatul Ulema at Lucknow. Cassettes containing maps of various parts of India indicating locations of various major industrial establishments were recovered from them.

ISI has set up camps at Jessore, Sylhet and Rangpur in Bangladesh. It has been training Indian insurgents from the North-East in these camps. These camps have a close proximity to the border with West Bengal. The district of Murshidabad in West Bengal is also in the grip of Pakistan ISI agencies.

The ISI is alleged to have a strong presence in rural West Bengal where it allegedly operates through local agents. Police claimed to have busted a major ISI racket in Hooghly district recently with the arrest of six people who had been making frequent calls to Pakistan, Afghanistan and some Arab countries, running up to Rs. 3 million in just a month. The group’s connection with an alleged agent, Eklakh, had
been established.

Though six alleged ISI pockets had been identified in Calcutta, the Pakistani agency had a “strong and active presence” in rural West Bengal, mostly in Murshidabad, Malda, Hooghly, North and South 24 Parganas and Nadia districts.

The recent bomb blast in New Jalpaiguri railway station in West Bengal in which nine persons were killed and at least 70 injured was the handy work of ISI.

Sikkim and West Bengal are being used by the North-East militants frequently as safe corridor to travel abroad as well as in procuring arms and ammunitions besides regularly taking medical care particularly in North Bengal.

Siliguri in North Bengal, Kishanganj and Purnea districts are located at the tri-junction of India, Nepal and West Bengal. They are the focal point of anti-Indian operations where the ISI is smuggling arms, narcotics and counterfeit Indian currency, according to high level intelligence sources. Nine ISI agents were arrested in 1999 at Siliguri and Rs. one crore seized from them by the police. Of these, eight were Pakistani nationals. All of them were working in the business establishment of Sher Khan alias Abu Nesar Khan who has been identified as the kingpin of North Bengal. To avoid suspicion, they were living with a group of Pakhtoons.

Intelligence sources said they were engaged in passing on sensitive information to Pakistan about the strength and preparedness of the Indian army in North Bengal and the military camp at Bagdogra.

In May 1999 an ISI agent was arrested at Alipurduar and sensitive documents besides Rs. one crore were seized from him. Soon after the arrest of his associates, Sher Khan escaped to Bangladesh where he is undergoing trial after being arrested.

A report by the West Bengal (Intelligence Unit) said that militant of Lashkar-e-Toiba, Manirul Ahsan has been trained in western UP at Darul Ulum and on a tip off from the Bangladesh Police – Ahsan was picked up from a house in Deganga area in Bengal on the evening of Prime Minister’s visit to Dhaka. Ahsan revealed to the West Bengal police that he had inducted 21 youths from Saharanpur in a militant outfit based in Bangladesh. The State Vigilance HQ was taken by surprise when two Muslim youths of Muzzafarnagar, allegedly hired by Lashkar-e-Toiba, were gunned down by the Indian Army in Kargil sector. Another youth arrested in Kargil is being grilled by the military intelligence. The three hail from Kutsra village in Muzzafarnagar. Reports stated that the trio was trained in Pakistan and paid five lakh each before being despatched to Kargil.

In West Bengal a close watch must be maintained on the districts especially those bordering Bangladesh, where the agents were trying to poison people’s minds by exploiting religion.

**Himachal Pradesh**

The 216 km Chamba-Doda border is very vulnerable and fears infiltration by Pakistani militants into the areas along this stretch even after the intruders are driven out of Kargil. Himachal’s Chamba district is contiguous with Doda district of J&K. Doda with its large forest cover is a favourite base of the insurgents. Insurgents have many a time spilled over to Himachal and even abducted civilians.

“The threat perception in the State has increased, particularly following the three Chamba massacres which have claimed 35 lives of innocent people. But the State Government is gearing itself to counter any threat to internal security.” Mr. Dhumal said on 8th July, 1999.

Mr. Dhumal has urged the Centre to approve the tunnel to link Kullu with Lahaul Valley near Rohtang Pass so that
the Manali-Leh road becomes operational all through the year. The 550 km Manali-Leh road is at present operational only for six months because the Rohtang Pass is covered with snow between October and June.

The strategic importance of the alternative Manali-Leh route has been highlighted by the Kargil conflict as the Kargil-Leh road became the target of the Pakistani intruders. The work on the Manali-Leh link has been hanging fire for decades even though assessment studies had been conducted long ago. “The Manali-Leh tunnel link can prove to be a blessing for both civilians and the military as it would provide a far cheaper mode of transport than air travel.”

Pakistan serves its strategic purpose also by creating disturbance in Himachal Pradesh. In the eventuality of cutting off the Srinagar-Leh road, the alternative route to Leh will lie through Himachal and by creating disturbances in Himachal, Pakistan aims at cutting connection of Leh with the rest of India.

A large number of madarasas are also being set up to impart fundamentalists teachings to young generation and thus carry out the cloak and dagger policy of ISI. Any disturbance in the State will divert the attention of administration and thus create a vacuum for infiltrators to play havoc with the route to Leh cutting it off from the rest of the country.

Southern States

Entry of prominent Sri Lankan militant Manickadasan of People’s Liberation Organisation of Tamil Nadu (PLOTE) into Tamil Nadu is an alarming signal. He is a senior leader of Tamil militancy in Sri Lanka, reported to have strong links with the ISI. He has been trained in Lebanon. He is a close confident of Mumbai-based international drug peddler Vasi, a Sri Lankan Tamil.

Considering his Lebanon background, his close contacts with various Islamic fundamentalist groups and his two-decade relationship with ISI, he can be a threat to peace.

The Tamil Nadu Munnetra Kazhagam (TMMK) has denied any links with the Pakistani Inter-Services Intelligence agency. In Feb. 98 a suicide squad was sent to kill Shri L.K. Advani in Coimbatore. The explosions did take place but ISI could not succeed in its designs. Blasts at Coimbatore were linked to ISI which killed many innocent people. The communal passions were ignited for political purposes. Communal feelings were ignited and the State remained tense for quite some time.

Hafeez Quasiwali Mohd. Zahed (36) was arrested at Hyderabad. He is a suspect militant belonging to the Lashkar-e-Toiba outfit. Police recovered from his possession showing a false affidavit about his birth of place, a book related to demolition of Babri Masjid, provocative Urdu literature, unused Pakistani postage stamps and a poster written by him about Jehad.

Situation needs to be watched in Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka. Militancy is likely to erupt if not nipped in the bud.

Other Countries

The ISI is being helped by other intelligence agencies from Islamic fundamentalist countries like Bangladesh and other Islamic States.

Nepal

Nepal is the place chosen by Pakistan from where it is spreading terror in India and has resorted to most dangerous fight to finish game against India. Nepal is a safe sanctuary
for ISI agents because it is easy to obtain fake passports, funds and weapons can be easily procured through drug smugglers and crime syndicates, the Muslim Nepali youth’s religious sentiments are exploited to generate anti-India feeling there. Emergence of large number of Madarasas along Indo-Nepal border are fuelling fire. The Indian border with Nepal is porous and explosives can easily be smuggled.

Intelligence officials disclosed that the ISI is training Muslim youths for subversive activities in camps located in bordering Bangladesh and Nepal.

According to Nepal Home Ministry and Intelligence sources, three Pakistani embassy officials in Kathmandu were involved in the smuggling of RDX. The sources said that the Interpol informed the Nepal Police about the “despatch of RDX to Kathmandu in a diplomatic consignment for the Pakistani Embassy” in Kathmandu. “The explosives were brought to Nepal from Karachi with the assistance and co-operation of the Pakistani Embassy based in Kathmandu for causing explosions in various parts of India during the last Republic Day celebrations.

In December, 1998, 19 kg of RDX was seized from Lakhbir Singh in Kathmandu. Another consignment of RDX brought from Lahore by three Pakistani Embassy officials to Kathmandu for onward transhipment to Raxaul town in Bihar was also seized by the police. According to latest reports from Kathmandu, four persons closely linked with the ISI have been arrested in Nepal following seizure of counterfeit Indian currency notes totalling Rs. one lakh. The gang was apprehended following a tip off by the Nepalese intelligence. The arrests were made after the Nepal Police was alerted by the Interpol about the activities of the gang.

Bangladesh

Bangladesh is in the grip of Islamic fundamentalist organisations. Pakistan’s ISI has become very active in the recent years. The fundamentalist organisations and ISI are hand-in-glove, the former providing cover and protection to the latter. Both are hostile to India and Bangladesh and has become a major centre of ISI activities against India. A number of training camps have been set up to impart training in weapons and explosives to terrorists for carrying out sabotage and disturbance in the North-Eastern States of India. The terrorist outfits in North-East – National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB), United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA), NSCN (K) (Nagaland), UNLF (Manipur), PLF (Manipur) and TPLF (Tripura) are – under influence of ISI and they are being exfiltrated in Bangladesh and after training infiltrated in India to engage in destruction. They are engaged in wanton killings of innocent people, sabotage of vital installations including railways, ambush and attacks of para military and military personnel, kidnapping of civilian officials and extortion. Districts contiguous to Bangladesh are having heavy influx of such disruptive elements who are actively assisted by Bangladesh intelligence agencies. They are also engaged in smuggling of narcotics, weapons and fake currency notes from Bangladesh to carry out evil designs of ISI. Recently two ISI field officers and two terrorists belonging to the Harkat-ul-Mujahideen were arrested at Guwahati. They had come to sabotage vital road links in J&K and also to establish an independent Islamic State in North-East. They had entered India from Bangladesh. Abu Nasir, a Bangladeshi ISI field officer was arrested in Delhi in January 99. His mission was to carry out blasts in U.S. Embassy in Delhi and Consulate General in Calcutta and Chennai.

On 14.8.99, in a joint operation by Assam and West Bengal police who crossed over to Bangladesh from Cooch Behar posing as ISI agents, succeeded in collecting a consignment of 30 kg RDX, meant for use in Assam and J&K, and brought
it to India. The consignment is one of the many sent by the ISI to Dhaka.

ISI has set up camps in Bangladesh at Sylhut, Milanpani, Dinajpur, Ranjpur and Chittagong.

Organisations Supported by ISI

ISI is setting up organisations in different parts of the country with the purpose of creating disturbance and bad blood between the Hindus and the Muslims by resorting to disinformation. There are about 200 terrorist outfits in Kashmir. Out of these organisations, the most active ones are as under:

1. JKLF (Jammu & Kashmir Liberation Front) – This organisation stands for the liberation of whole of Kashmir including Pakistan Occupied Kashmir. The ISI has stopped aiding this organisation because of its ideology can prove harmful even for Pakistan. This organisation has significant following but lacks strength of weapons. Yasin Malik is the President of this organisation. Recently, there has been a vertical split in this organisation. Its influence has declined.

2. Hizabul-Mujahideen – The ISI created this organisation in 1990. This organisation is completely pro-Pakistan and receives all possible help from ISI and Jamaat-e-Islami. It supports the idea of merging Kashmir with Occupied Kashmir. This organisation is headed by Mohd. Yusuf Shah alias Syed Salauddin who is a dreaded terrorist. It has a following of about 4450 terrorists.

3. Al-Jahaad – this organisation is also pro-Pak and was created in 1992. It has a following of about 4000 terrorists. Various groups have identified themselves with this organisation like Muslim Janbaz Force, Jehad Force, Peoples League, Hamid Goot etc.

4. Ikhwan-ul-Musalam – This group is headed by Hilal Beg who is a pro-Pakistani leader but also supports plebiscite in Kashmir. This organisation was active in Kashmir Valley till 1992 but its influence declined after
its leaders were shot dead in 1993. It has a following of about 500 terrorists and has about 400 weapons.

5. Hizabulla – The leader of this group is Hansul Bana. It has the support of Muslim League. It has pro-Pakistani ideology and has a following of about 350 terrorists.

6. UL-Vark – This is a new terrorist outfit and was created by ISI in 1993. This organisation is dominated by Gujjars who are well-acquainted with the hilly terrain and routes. They help the ISI in collecting intelligence on Indian side. ISI gives this organisation a sum of ten lakh rupees every year. The membership is increasing and the organisation possesses about 600 weapons.

7. Tahriq-ul-Mujahideen – The leader of this organisation is Zamil Mir. It has a following of about 700 persons.

8. Jamaat-ul-Mujahideen – This organisation is supported by ISI. It has a following of about 500 persons. It is headed by Faid Ahmed.

9. Millat-e-Dukhtari – This organisation is headed by Alisha Indravi. This is a creation of ISI and is used as a messenger. It has a following between 200 to 300 persons.

10. Jammu & Kashmir Hijbul Maminin – This is a Shia organisation and was created by ISI in 1989. It has negligible impact in Valley. Its leader is Maulana Abbas Ansari. It has a following of about 500 persons.

11. Muslim Mujahideen – This is a parallel organisation of “HUM”. There were bloody clashes with HUM in the beginning of 1994.

12. Markaj-e-Dawat – This is a creation of ISI and stands for Islamic fundamentalism. It is headed by Maulvi Banki who is a religious leader. He preaches his pupils that a true Muslim must free land of Allah from Kafirs and they must be ready for a Jihad. Terrorists from Algeria, Egypt and Afghanistan have undergone training with this organisation. All these countries are members of “All Islami Movement”. The trained fundamentalists are asked to spread terrorism in Kashmir, Algeria, Egypt and Central Asian countries.

13. Pakistan based militant outfit Lashkar-e-Toiba – Enormous quantity of weapons were provided to most militant groups particularly to the JKH (Jammu & Kashmir Hizabul-Mujahideen) Group. They were specially trained in camps spread all over Pakistan occupied Kashmir (PoK) and in Afghanistan.

14. A new organisation, Harkat-ul-Ansar, a militant group essentially of non-Kashmiri’s from among the cadres of International Islamic Militant in Peshawar was set up in December 1993. Harkat-ul-Ansar is a result of merger of Harkat-ul-Jehad Islam and Harkat-ul-Mujahideen. It is prominently made up of Arab mercenaries. Kashmir is becoming a major area of concentration for Arab volunteers. The office bearers of Harkat-ul-Ansar, located in Pakistan, have reported that Arab mercenaries are being pushed into Punjab to revive the Khalistan struggle. Pakistani intentions are clear from the fact that the Chief of Babbar Khalsa International was allowed to hold a special congregation at Gurudwara Janamsthan at Nankana Sahib to pay homage to Dilawar Singh the assassin of Punjab Chief Minister, Beant Singh.

15. Al-Faran – The Al-Faran militants held 4 western hostages recently. The Government of India asked them to release the tourists unconditionally. Al-Faran demanded that the Government of India free 15 jailed militants including 3 members of Pakistan based Harkat-ul-Ansar in exchange for the 4 hostages. The Al-Faran militants avoided coming to the negotiating table although the J&K Government was willing to talk and negotiating with them and also assured them that a safe passage would be provided to them back. It is believed that Harkat-ul-Ansar is linked to Al-Faran. A very nasty allegation was made that the tourists would be killed by
Government of India and Kashmir militants would be blamed for it.

The HUA collects donations from Saudi Arabia and other Gulf and Islamic States to purchase relief supplies, which it distributes to Muslims in Tajikistan, Kashmir, and Burma. The source and amount of HUA’s military funding are unknown but is believed to come from sympathetic Arab countries and wealthy Pakistanis and Kashmiris.

16. Jamaat-ul-Fuqra – Jamaat-ul-Fuqra is an Islamic sect that seeks to purify Islam through violence. Fuqra is led by Pakistani cleric Shaikh Mubarik Ali Gilani, who established the organisation in the early 1980s. Gilani now resides in Pakistan, but most Fuqra cells are located in North America. Fuqra members have purchased isolated rural compounds in North America to live communally, practice their faith, and insulate themselves from Western culture.

Fuqra members have attacked a variety of targets they view as enemies of Islam, including Muslims they regard as heretics, and Hindus. Several Fuqra members were convicted in a Canadian Court in late 1993 of conspiracy to commit murder – a charge related to their plans to bomb a Hindu temple and a Hindu-owned cinema in Toronto – and Fuqra members in the United States have also been convicted of criminal violations, including murder and fraud. Attacks during the 1980s included assassinations and fire bombings across the United States.

17. JK Islamic Front – A newly created terrorist outfit under the name of Jammu & Kashmir Islamic Front owned up responsibility for the bomb blast in Sadar Bazar, Delhi on 3.1.1996.

The ISI is recruiting Pakistani youths to fight in Jammu & Kashmir. A Taliban-like force comprising young students from Pakistan to fight Indian Security Forces in Jammu & Kashmir is being raised. Jamaat-e-Islami of Pakistan is playing a major role in raising this force in Jammu & Kashmir.

18. All Sikh Militant & Secessionist Organisation – All Sikh Militant and Secessionist Organisations like Panthic Committee, Babbar Khalsa, Khalistan Liberation Front, Khalistan Commando Force and a host of others both in India and abroad are aided and abetted by ISI. Similarly ISI links have been established with secessionist and terrorist organisations in North-East like NSSN, Tripura Liberation Force and ULFA.
The Fundamentalist Groups

Pakistan doesn’t have a case – goes the opinion of the G-8. (Britain, Canada, France, Italy, Germany, Japan, Russia and U.S.A.).

“But, we do have a case, and likewise, the Mujahideen fighting Jehad against the anti-Islamic, imperialist forces of India, also have a case. If the advanced world thinks that the Jehad in Kashmir will die its death the moment Pakistan withdraws its support from a variety of militant groups operating in the hills of Kashmir Valley, then it is totally mistaken.” (Osama Bin Laden)

While, the Tehrik-i-Jehad spokesmen argued that the decision should be taken by the United Jehad Council, the Harkat-ul-Mujahideen and Lashkar-e-Toiba rejected the call. They embrace a more rigid form of Islam. Abdullah Muntazer of the Lashkar-e-Toiba said immediately that he would not withdraw. The Lashkar-e-Toiba is thought to contain numerous non-Kashmiris – possibly members of the Taliban movement of Afghanistan – which are unwilling to make any concessions at all to India.

The objective is “Internationalising” the Kashmir issue without getting into a full-fledged war with India.

Fundamentalist organisations like Jamaat-e-Islami (JEI), the Harkat-ul-Ansar (HUA) and the Markaz Dawa-ul-Irshad (MDI) have been the most trenchant in their criticism of Pakistan Premier Nawaz Sharif, if he withdrew Pakistani forces from Kargil.

“You should not be disappointed because of the cowardliness of Sharif. We are not going to stop our Jehad against India. It (Jehad) will continue till Kashmir is liberated and India is disintegrated“.

The United Jehad Council: an organisation comprising 15 militant groups asserted:

“The United Jehad Council reaffirms its stand that a withdrawal from Kargil would be detrimental to the freedom struggle for Kashmir and that the Mujahideen will fight to their last breath to free their motherland.” A statement said.

Various Mujahideen groups and even a section of the Islamised Pakistan Army entertain such notions. The right wing lunatic fringe which includes the Jamaat-e-Islami, Harkat-ul-Mujahideen, Lashkar-e-Toiba and Tehrik-i-Jehad have said they will not abandon their Jehad inside Kargil.

Al-Badar which recruits youths from different parts of the country and trains them at camps in Pakistani Kashmir to use different kinds of weapons including rocket launchers, besides giving them training in mountain warfare is a hard core organisation associated with Osama Bin Laden. This organisation sent mercenaries across LoC to Kargil.

The umbrella 15-group United Jehad Council Mujahideen alliance had publicly refused to withdraw and vowed to fight on “until the last drop of our blood”.

Qazi Hussain Ahmad head of the fundamentalist Jamaat-e-Islami Party, has opposed any compromise over Kashmir. “Kashmir is not an integral part of India. It is disputed territory”.

In Pakistan, militant outfits have threatened to create a “new Kargil” soon and refused to stop their “Jehad” against India, warning Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif against any attempt to “sabotage” their struggle.

United Jehad Council, an organisation comprising 15 militant groups, but only five are considered to be influential:

- Lashkar-e-Toiba
- Harkat-ul-Mujahideen
- Al-Badar
- Hizabul-Mujahideen
- Tehrik-i-Jehad.
The first three groups are directly linked to Osama Bin Laden’s hard-line Mujahideen. For long, they have been used by Pakistani establishment for fomenting trouble in India and Afghanistan.

While a large number of middle level Pakistan army officers now covertly or overtly support them, these organisations struck deep roots in the army during General Zia-ul-Haq’s regime. The Jamaat-ul-Ulema-Islam and the Pakistani Deobandi Ulema patronise the HUA which kidnapped five foreign tourists in Kashmir in 1995. However, the Saudi Wahabis, considered more radical, are reported to be gaining ground now.

These freelance terrorists, well-trained, armed and brimming with an irrational kind of antipathy towards the nonbeliever, whoever he may be – Hindu, Christian or even vaguely Western – have emerged a strong force in Afghanistan and Pakistan in recent years. Fed with American money and arms which flooded the border areas of Afghanistan during the Russian occupation of that country, and encouraged by the Pakistani establishment which saw immense possibilities in harnessing their potent force, the terrorists have become an untamed beast, fully capable of devouring their own masters. After the Russians vacated Afghanistan, the weapon-rich terrorists, now indoctrinated into fundamentalism and funded by West Asian money as well as the highly lucrative narcotics trade, roamed the world looking for causes to fight over. For them Somalia or Sudan, or for that Kashmir, are theatres in which to enact their brutal dramas. They would be as willing to carry out bombings in the heart of New York’s financial district, as the U.S. found out.

Osama Bin Laden is perhaps the most high profile of this new breed of Islamic terrorists. But he is by no means the only one. Countless Osamas are breeding in the madarasas in Pakistan, growing up with considered hatred for the “enemy” and willing to die for Islam.

Even the Chinese are now alive to the possibilities of what rampant Islamic fundamentalism is capable of in their Muslim dominated regions, and summarily executed a Pakistani suspected of having links with Islamic fundamentalist forces.

Maulana Fazlur Rehman Khalil is Chief of the Harkat-ul-Mujahideen.

Clearly, the Government wants to be seen as “close” to religious outfits within Pakistan who supply the cadres for the “Mujahideen groups” sending infiltrators to the Indian side of LoC.

The Cabinet underlined Pakistan’s principled policy of providing moral, diplomatic and political support to the freedom struggle of the people of Jammu & Kashmir.

The former Prime Minister, Ms. Benazir Bhutto, meanwhile has termed Mr. Sharif’s handling of the Kashmir issue as damaging to the country’s national interest, she said in a statement released in London that Sharif had undermined the Kashmir cause.

A militant group fighting in Kashmir said that it got back up support from the Pakistani Army, including covering fire, but denied the military was involved in fighting in India.

“They are in constant communication with us and assist us whenever we need them by shelling Indian positions that target our posts,” said Umer Inqalabi, operational commander of Mujahideen-Al-Badar.

Inqalabi said his organisation would withdraw from the Kargil sector if the militants’ umbrella organisation, the United Jehad Council, agreed to a Government request to do so.

“We are not under the discipline of the Pakistan Government. Whatever decision the Council takes we will follow.”
Inqalabi was speaking before the Council issued a statement saying that it stood by its rejection of the agreement between Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif and President Bill Clinton.

“We had worked out all possibilities and eventualities before we went there. There will be no problems of ammunition and weapons. The war will continue.”

Meanwhile, militant outfit Lashkar-e-Toiba has accused the Pak Government of “planting stories” in leading newspapers that they had agreed to pull out.

“If we are forced to withdraw, we will take our case before the Pakistani masses and demand a referendum on the withdrawal issue,” a spokesman of Lashkar-e-Toiba, the most organised and strongest of all militant groups fighting in Kargil, said.

Almost all Pakistan-based militant groups are led by Syed Salauddin of Hizabul-Mujahideen.

Ahmed Hamza, leader of the Al-Badar Group was quoted as saying that “all Mujahideen groups have a unanimous position that they will not abandon their posts.”

There appears to be a linkage between the lack of human rights in that area and the emergence of such a large number of lawless elements posing as Mujahideen.

Militants, divided into groups of around 15, slept during the day inside their sangars and spread out at night to rain machine gun and mortar fire on the Indian troops below. They claimed each militant had reportedly been paid around U.S. $ 20,000 by the Pakistani military.

On 13.7.99 in a dare devil act, a suicide squad of pro-Pakistan Al-Badar militants held hostage 12 people, including four women and five children, after killing a Border Security Force (BSF) Deputy Inspector General (DIG), a Deputy Commandant and two others.

This kind of desperate attempt was never made in the past.

Lashkar-e-Toiba, a front-ranking Pakistan based militant group, on Tuesday refused to accept any ceasefire with India in Kargil and claimed it had killed the BSF DIG at Bandipora as part of its stepped up anti-India activity. “Mujahideens are not party to the ceasefire agreement (between India and Pakistani Army Generals) and they don’t accept it,” Lashkar Chief Hafiz Muhammad Saeed said at a public meeting.

Pakistan militants have planned attacks on Indian troops through “suicide squads” following their pull out from Kargil.

Our suicide squads have intensified their activities against the Indian Army. Hafiz Huhammad Saeed, Chief of Lashkar-e-Toiba (LT) told a gathering of thousands of Islamists in Malakand town in North Western Pakistan.

The Madarasas in Pakistan, many of which are backed by militant outfits, churn out enough recruits for the Kashmir “Jehad”. Along with religious instructions, many madarasas, in collaboration with the militant groups, offer military training. The Pakistani Intelligence oversees the entire process and backs the groups that toe its line and further its interests. The recruits unlike in the initial years of militancy in Kashmir, are Pakistanis, Afghans and “Jehadis” from many other countries, who believe that their religion calls upon them to fight the “Hindu Oppressor” in Kashmir. In the light of the Afghanistan experience, it can be assumed that Pakistan has sent in mercenaries whose links with its intelligence establishment cannot be easily traced.

The Pakistani troops are reportedly eyeing the strategic Poonch area with an aim to flush in terrorists from this sector. Pakistan plans to push in mercenaries from Afghanistan, Yemen and Northern Frontier (PoK) side, besides regulars of the Mirpur brigade.

According to intelligence reports, the ISI is recruiting Bangladeshis for the first time for subversive activities against India. Over 50 Bangladeshis are reportedly
undergoing training in the handling of arms and explosives near Gora Jail in Sialkot district.

Prime amongst the groups that form a part of this Pakistan-Afghanistan based network of terror run by Osama Bin Laden is the Harkat-ul-Ansar, which only recently has been put on the international terror list by Washington. A subgroup of Harkat-ul-Ansar is responsible for the 1995 kidnapping of foreign tourists from the Pahalgam area of the Kashmir Valley. A majority of the Harkat-ul-Ansar terrorists are from Pakistani Punjab, with a sprinkling of Afghans, Arabs and even some Rohingya Muslims from Myanmar and all the way to Philippines. We are talking about a major international network, based in Pakistan, run by their intelligence services.

“If the United Nations and other countries fail to penalise America for bombing education centres, then we have the right and the capacity to take revenge ourselves” said Fazlur-Rehman Khalil, the central chief of the organisation.

Taliban: Students of Religious Schools

The Talibans were unknown before October 1994. It means those who seek learning. Talibans are trained in Madarasas in Pakistan. The Taliban movement was created by the ISI of Pakistan by training Pushunt refugees from Afghanistan with the military support of United States and Saudi Arabia. The Talibans are highly ideologically oriented force. Most of them are fanatic, illiterate mullahs. The young students from the weakest sections of Afghanistan who wanted to live in Madarasas for free means and shelter. Most of them are convicts and mercenaries identified with smuggler gangs operating from the Pak-Afghan border. They have no social obligation and are prepared to do anything for money and religious indoctrination. They are opposed to women education and assigning any meaningful role to them outside their home. They are deadly opposed to Shias. They believe in repression and use terror as a weapon. They do not hesitate to indulge in crime and massacre of innocent people living in non-Pushto areas. They follow the ‘scorched earth’ policy to maintain their hold and without remorse torch homes and level apple orchids, farm houses. Their terror tactics also include gun and artillery fire. The Shia community in Mazare Sharif was butchered by them. They regard Dargahs, Khokhas and Tazias, anti-Islamic. Taliban’s ideology stresses that the Islamic Ummah is an Ummat-i-Wahidah – one, unified, organic whole – that recognises no boundaries. Only Islam can deliver unity and salvation “The satanic forces of the West were creating disorder and confusion.”

ISI chose Mullah Mohammad Omar, formerly an Ustad of Miram Shah town to head this motivated groups of Talibs to pursue the political and military goals of Pakistan. The
Talibans are commanded and controlled by one single leadership under the patronage of the ISI. Nancy DeWolf Smity, the editor of the Asian Wall Street Journal observed:

“The tragedy is that the Taliban are led by mean old men disfigured in both mind and body by years of war and ridicule. The village mullah, the long favoured butt of Afghan jokes involving donkeys and other symbols of stupidity, is bent on revenge. This has made him an ideal ally of Pakistan, which seeks control and stability in Afghanistan for the sake of pipeline routes that could make Pakistan a major player in the great Central Asian influence stakes.”

U.S.A. and Pakistan are responsible for the creation of Talibans. The U.S. funds were funnelled through ISI to create and train the Taliban. U.S. has/had to patronise Pak because of some strategic reasons as it wants to isolate Iran, contain China and exploit Central Asian markets. This cannot be achieved without the help of Pak. Atal Behari Bajpayee rightly described in 1998 that India and U.S. were victims of terrorism by the same elements.

Hikmatyar, one time creation of Pakistan, had accused Pakistan and U.S. of creating the Taliban. His views were later on confirmed by the Chief of Pakistan Army, Genl.(retd) Mirza Aslam Baig, who said that the U.S. was fully supporting the Taliban in Afghanistan to contain Iran’s influence. U.S.A. used Talibans in its struggle against the Soviets, producing disastrous consequences. Its impact will be felt over a period of time to come. Simes has described the situation as “Afghanistan was perceived as a blessing of sorts. In the United States, an influential school of thought clearly felt that if the Soviets’ fraternal aggression against Afghanistan had not happened, it would have had to be invented.”

Talibans in due course of time gained control over the opium production as well as the trade routes. Narcotic trade is the major source of their earning. Terrorism is an essential aspect of their activity. Thus Pakistan and America created a terrorist network. Benjamin Netanvahu, an Israeli leader in his book “Fighting Terrorism: How Democracies can Defeat Domestic and International Terrorism” pointed out:

“In Afghanistan an international Sunni terrorist network has sprung into being, composed mainly of Islamic veterans and their religious leaders. It has built a sympathetic relationship with the Government of Sudan and has excellent ties with the fundamentalist side in the simmering civil war in Algeria, the militant Islamicists in Tunisia, Pakistan and Indonesia. The spectre of pipe bomb explosions at the Olympic Games in Atlanta, the loss of 230 lives on board TWA Flt 800 in 1996, the bomb explosion at the Egyptian Embassy in Islamabad, the killing of CIA officials in Karachi, the abduction of six Europeans by the Al-Faran in Kashmir sent shock waves in Western world with demands that something be done to put an end to the growing menace of terrorism across the world. These developments led to the Group of Seven Anti-Terrorism Conference, held in July 1996, in Paris, to initiate a global, co-ordinated effort to identify and locate thousands of veterans of the U.S.-backed 1979-89 Afghan War against the Soviets.

Over the years the Americans have been waging an unrelenting war to hunt and punish the perpetrators of these crimes. The findings of the anti-terrorist planners firstly suggested that most of the convicts are being sheltered in Afghanistan. These include the renegade Saudi construction tycoon and one of the most significant financial sponsors of Islamic extremist activities in the world, Usama in Muhammad Bin Awad Bin Laden.”

Political logic would demand that forces like the Taliban must be contained within Afghanistan to ward off their spilling over into Kashmir. The Taliban phenomenon will play a very strategic role drawing Afghanistan into larger
conflict between Pakistan and India. Any dismemberment of Afghanistan would have a negative fall out in all directions particularly with regard to territorial integrity of India. All the Central Asian countries will benefit if there is stability, unity, independence and territorial independence of Afghanistan. Hostile Taliban’s activity will benefit only Pakistan which may have direct access to all the Central Asian countries.

Pakistan is fully involved with Taliban in Afghanistan and with terrorist operations in India and China. It continues despite assurances by Nawaz Sharif. Either his Government is helpless against the vested interests of arms and drug-peddlers or is in connivance with them.

Islamist Terrorism and Subversion Activities – Cross Border Terrorism and Subversion

ISI’s Afghan Bureau assumed responsibility for the logistics support, political brokering and operational planning of the Taliban’s war effort.

General Abdul Rashid Dostam and Ahmad Shah Massud are facing the Taliban.

Pakistani military units have arrived in Kabul in support of Talibans.

Islamabad’s determination to secure the future flow of large quantities of oil and gas through a pipeline system from Central Asia via Turkmenistan and Afghanistan to Pakistan ports on the Indian Ocean is an integral component of the PRC’s grand design.

Meanwhile, ISI activities in Afghanistan are also growing increasingly to Pakistan’s ability to deter and contain India through the escalation of Islamist terrorism and subversion. It has been a cornerstone of Islamabad’s strategic design that it would be next to impossible for an India preoccupied with domestic instability and terrorism to launch a war against Pakistan or even react to major provocation. Islamabad is convinced that a spate of ISI sponsored terrorism and subversion along the Indo-Pak border – from Kashmir to the Punjab – will make swift launching of a surprise attack by India virtually impossible.

The Pakistani analyst Brigadier (Retd.) A.R. Siddiq raised the possibility that “the Taliban Jehad in Afghanistan, besides influencing the regional geopolitical environment generally may, at some stage, sooner or later, act as a role model for Kashmiri Mujahideen and a catalyst for the escalation of their freedom struggle.”

The Afghan envoy in a seminar at Karachi said he had no doubt that the “Taliban will extend support to Kashmiris only in Jehad and not in the political arena.” Syed Mahmoodullah further stressed that “Jehad, being a continuous process against apostasy and other anti-Islamic forces, could not stop at a certain point of time and space within or beyond one’s border.” Taliban officials left no doubt that “the Taliban would be ready and willing to go to the aid of the Kashmiri Mujahideen once they stabilised and carried their own Jehad to a grand climax”. They just cannot and shall not leave their Kashmiri brethren alone in their Jehad against the Indian usurpers and oppressors,” Brigadier (Retd.) A.R. Siddiqi observed.

 Pakistan can be expected to threaten escalation to a major war, including raising the nuclear option. In case India and other countries move to suppress the Islamist terrorism and subversion used against their own citizens.

Pakistan’s National Poet, Allama Iqbal, described Afghanistan as “the great gateway to Asia” and emphasised that this concept serves as the foundation of Islamabad’s approach to the subject. “Peace in Afghanistan was a prerequisite for peace in Asia.”

Qazi Hussain Ahmad observed that “Kashmir shall go on bleeding until Kashmiris are given right to decide their
Osama Bin Laden

Born in the 1950s of a Yemeni father and Saudi mother, he is one of 55 siblings and half-siblings who grew up in Saudi Arabia at a time when oil was changing the country beyond recognition.

His strident criticism of the ruling Al-Saud family had seen him exiled to Sudan, stripped of Saudi nationality and disowned by his rich and law abiding brothers. But by 1996, his ever stronger links to militant Islamist groups had led the Sudanese Government to be pressed into expelling him too. He found refuge in Afghanistan.

Bin Laden has always shunned luxury – preferring to squat on the floor or a small stool rather than use the traditional Afghan cushions and carpets – and his daily life reflects the rigour of his surroundings. Like all devout Muslims, he gets up at dawn to pray, then studies the Koran or other Islamic texts before a light breakfast of dates, yoghurt, flat Afghan bread and black tea. Until recently he followed a tough physical regime, with a daily ride and exercises, but now a bad back – possibly a result of a shrapnel wound sustained while fighting the Russians – has made anything strenuous impossible. He is around 45 years old and uses a cane to help him walk. He is also thought to be suffering from a serious but unspecified illness for which he needs powerful medication.

The exiled Saudi millionaire, branded by America as a terrorist mastermind, is fast becoming a cult hero to many of his more devout countrymen. U.S.A. had to use Tomahawk cruise missiles on alleged terrorist facilities in the Islamic countries of Sudan and Afghanistan.

Bin Laden commands an increasing fascination for ordinary Arabs. After all, he has survived – by the grace of
God, as he puts it – a devastating attack on the Afghan base by the world’s only super power.

CIA had named him as the prime financier behind the bombing of the World Trade Centre in 1993. American foreign policy, he claims, is heavily biased against the world’s 1.2 billion Muslims. Following events described by him speaks about his mental make up:

“Once I was only 30 metres from the Russians and they were trying to capture me,” he said. “I was under bombardment but I was so peaceful in my heart. I fell asleep. This experience has been written about in our earlier books. I saw a 120 mm mortar shell in front of me, but it did not blow up. Four more bombs were dropped from a Russian plane on our headquarters, but they did not explode. We beat the Soviet Union. The Russians fled.”

“I was never afraid of death”. As Muslims, we believe that when we die, we go to heaven. Before battle, God sends us sequin, tranquillity.

Threats to kill Americans have been made in the past by the followers of Saudi millionaire terrorist Osama Bin Laden. The most dramatic terrorist acts attributed to Middle Eastern terrorists in 1998 actually occurred in Africa, where Osama Bin Laden’s multinational Al-Qaida network bombed U.S. Embassies in Nairobi and Dar-es-Salam.

His primary goal is the removal of U.S. troops from Saudi Arabia and the overthrow of the ruling Saudi monarchy. The aim of the group was to influence U.S. foreign policy by killing American civilians around the world, as well as U.S. military personnel in Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Somalia and elsewhere.

He believes the Americans used signals from his phone to pinpoint his location before the missile strikes last year – Bin Laden usually dictates his messages to an aide, who then sends them on from a separate location.

Bin Laden frequently drives for a time in one convoy and then walks or rides for a distance before switching to a set of vehicles. His satellite phones are often carried in a third convoy.

Hours after President Bill Clinton had signed an executive order imposing sanctions against the Taliban regime in Afghanistan, the State Department spokesman James Foley was informing correspondents, “we would welcome the opportunity to negotiate (with the Taliban) Bin Laden’s return to face justice.”

The FBI and U.S. intelligence agencies have mounted a world wide manhunt to apprehend the Saudi dissident giving him the pride of place on its “Most Wanted List” as well as the State Department reward of dollar five million leading to his capture.

Reacting to President Clinton’s decision, the Taliban Chief, Mullah Muhammad Omar said: “Who cares?” He probably has a point; the value of U.S. trade with Afghanistan last year was a meagre U.S. dollar 24 million whilst imports were worth $7 million.

There has also been a close scrutiny of Bin Laden’s finances. The AP recently reported that Saudi and Gulf businessmen have donated tens of millions of dollars – in the form of religious alms.

The New York Times reported that Bin Laden had been allowed to transfer funds through the Dubai Islamic Bank which the UAE Government effectively controls and that the CIA had evidence of these transfers.

United States has declared war on international terrorism. The U.S. administration has indicated it will go after Bin Laden again, and Bin Laden says Washington can expect to hear from him too – in “deeds not words”.

The U.S. had targeted camps in Afghanistan to eliminate Saudi millionaire and patron of cross-border Islamic terrorism Osama Bin Laden. Pakistan has sought an assurance from the United States that it would not target
Islamic militant camps in its North-West Frontier Province (NWFP)

Fears of fresh American Cruise missile strikes at the terrorist camps are rife once the intruders withdraw from Kashmir. The Pakistan Army’s argument is that the militants were safe in the “Kargil haven” from U.S. attacks and they would be open to it once they are back in the Frontier.

The Pakistan Army’s concern for the safety of Afghan militants emanates from the fact that the Taliban is a creation of the Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI). The Taliban were trained in camps raised in the Frontier during the People’s Party regime under the supervision of Pakistani regulars.

Two days after the U.S. slapped sweeping sanctions on Afghanistan’s Taliban, the ruling militia confirmed they were harbouring Saudi terrorism suspect Osama Bin Laden and urged talks with the U.S. over his fate. He is “under the protection of a special security commission”. No one except the special commission knew of Bin Laden’s precise whereabouts.

His connections to Taliban regime are close. He is a good friend of Mullah Omar, the reclusive, one-eyed cleric who is the spiritual leader of the movement.

The Bin Laden network is known to operate throughout the Middle East, specially in Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Yemen, Bahrain and Qatar. According to U.S. intelligence officials, Bin Laden also has supporters in London.

Bin Laden’s speeches cassettes are being used by terrorist outfits to motivate cadres.

These cassettes are suspected to be in circulation in institutions run by Ahl-e-Hadis. The aim of this extremely Orthodox sect has appeared whenever members of Lashkar-i-Toiba gang have been arrested.

Osama Bin Laden is working closely with the Pakistani Government in pushing the intrusion into Kargil, according to Western intelligence reports quoted here.

The Army had claimed that the intruders were mostly Pakistani troops in disguise. “Western intelligence” believes that many are Afghan, Pakistani and even international Muslim militants.

A top leader of Pakistan’s leading religious party Jamiat Ulema-e-Islam (JUI), Hafiz Hussain, has accused premier Nawaz Sharif of taking Rupees one billion from Saudi dissident Osama Bin Laden for election fund by promising to enforce Islamic Laws in the country while assuring President Clinton of his Government’s help in arresting Osama.

Even as Kabul blows hot and cold about the activities of its “honoured guest”, it cannot shrug him off. He stays put in Taliban controlled territory. In fact, he has emerged as the acceptable leader of Islamic militancy, considering that he received 1 million dollars from the faithful across the globe in the last three years and that many theologians have issued fatwas supporting his actions everywhere, including Kashmir.

Pakistan’s Islamic groups threatened to attack U.S. targets if Afghanistan’s ruling Taliban movement or its “guest” terrorism mastermind Bin Laden was attacked by Washington. He is a great Muslim hero and the entire “one billion Muslims of the world would consider it an attack on themselves if he was (attacked)”. (Maulana Sami-ul-Haq-Jamaat-i-Ulema Islamic Party leader).

This is the clout of the terrorist on Muslim world.
Pak Terrorism: A Talibanised State

Pakistan would be foolish to believe that it can continue with its terrorist operations and still expect that the talks on Kashmir can be revived under the Lahore process.

Between March 14, 1997 and July 9, 1997 there were five bomb blasts in Punjab in which 59 persons were killed and 117 injured. The police worked out almost all the cases and found that the Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) was involved in all of them. Among those arrested included for suicide bombers.

The involvement of ISI was nothing new but there was a significant twist to the fact. The arrest of human bombs for the first time brought to light a wider network of Punjab terrorists with other radical outfits in the subcontinent.

The subversive, set up a centre in Germany to bring together the LTTE, the ULFA and the Punjab terrorists for jointly destabilising the Indian nation. Veiled threat of intelligence agencies of European countries was reported in a section of the press. However, the ISI plan did not quite take off. Funding the ULFA in Assam, harbouring the KCF in Punjab, training JKLF militants – Pakistan has done it all. Despite the collapse of its economy and the threat of military rule, when it comes to propagating terrorism across the border, the Pakistani civilian and military leadership are in absolute agreement. Recruitment and donations for terrorist outfits like the Lashkar-e-Toiba and Harkat-ul-Mujahideen are openly advertised in local newspapers and contributions from the public are easy to come by.

“In Pakistan the distinction between regular soldiers and terrorists has (got) blurred. The identity of the two has virtually merged in one.”

The Lashkar rears its cadres from a young age in madarasas, which are generally away from civilisation. These children are nurtured on a staple diet of religion and fanaticism all through their formative years. Islamic extremists from around the world – including large numbers of Egyptians, Algerians, Palestinians, and Saudis – in 1998 continued to use Afghanistan as a training ground and a base of operations for their worldwide terrorist activities. The Taliban, which controls most of the territory in Afghanistan, facilitated the operation of training and indoctrination facilities for non-Afghans and provided logistical support and sometimes passports to members of various terrorist organisations. Throughout 1998 the Taliban continued to host Osama Bin Laden who was indicted in November for the bombings in August of two U.S. Embassies in East Africa.

The strength of the Hizabul-Mujahideen cadres varies from area to area. The organisation, which is covertly supported by the Pakistani Government, picks up hardened criminals for induction into its ranks. These criminals are given the option of either serving long years in jail or being free and causing anarchy in India, with some money also thrown in as part of the deal.

The outfit has separate groups for Kashmiri and Pakistani cadres. While the Kashmiri section is known as Hizabul and is headed by Peer Salauddin of Pak-occupied Kashmir, the Pakistani unit is called Al-Badar.

All nations are vulnerable to the threat of terrorism. American Tomahawk missiles targeted terrorist based in Afghanistan run by Pakistanis who were sending militant youth to fight “anti-Muslim forces” from Bosnia to Kashmir.

The U.S. missiles, though targeting the Harkat-ul-Jehad Islami Camp of Osama Bin Laden, also hit Jamaat-ul-Mujahideen and Harkat-ul-Ansar Camps, both run by Pakistani nationals, almost 21 kms away from Osama’s exclusively Arab Camp in Khost.
“Even by a conservative estimate, the Harkat-ul-Ansar’s Saiful Islam Camp in Khost had produced hundreds of Mujahideen who had fought against anti-Muslim forces from the Philippines to Bosnia to Kashmir.”

Unlike Harkat which receives recruits from places as far as Bosnia and the Philippines, Mufti Bashir’s Jamaat-ul-Mujahideen camp received volunteers almost exclusively from Pakistan and Indian-controlled Kashmir.

ISI funded some of these camps where militants were trained for terrorism in India. Laden also provided financial help.

Some funds from Laden were channelled through British banks here with the help of certain groups and persons resident in Britain.

“We are victims of terrorism; terrorism has to be rooted out.”

“I hope the U.S. will now realise that terrorism has to be contained wherever it takes place.” (Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee).

The ISI has also been training terrorists belonging to the Lashkar-e-Toiba at camps in Afghanistan. Both Harkat-ul-Ansar and Lashkar-e-Toiba essentially comprise foreign militants. Up to July 99, 320 Pakistani, 189 Afghan and five Sudanese terrorists have been killed in Kashmir.

Mohammed Sadiq Howeida, the suspect arrested at Karachi airport and handed over to U.S. authorities for interrogation in Nairobi, had been trained by Pakistan Army Officer Brig. Riaz who is at present directing ISI operations in Kashmir from his headquarters in Kotli in PoK. This was confirmed after the interrogation of Sadiq’s associate arrested in Kashmir some time ago.

Muslim terrorists trained by the Afghan fundamentalist Taliban movement are infiltrating China’s far west, according to an usually candid briefing by senior Communist party officials. This open admission makes it clear that China now regards the threat of Islamist insurrection in the vast Xinjiang region, astride the ancient Silk Road, as more serious than the independence demonstrations in neighbouring Tibet.

The Northern Light Infantry (NLI) personnel are “peeved at” the way their senior military commanders in Pakistan treated them during their two-month long conflict with Indian troops in Kargil.

The PoWs also stated that the Pakistan army had deliberately employed only the troops of northern areas so that any backlash remained confined to the northern areas which are presently being administered by the Pakistani army.

The 5-NLI is one of the 14 battalions raised for antiheliborne commando operations and snow warfare. Its commandos are also deputed to the elite Special Service Group (SSG). The task of the NLI has increased since its deployment in the Siachen.

Deaths from terrorism-related incidents in 1998 fell to 47, fewer than one-third the sum in 1997. Nonetheless, there was troubling evidence of a growing collaboration in other countries between Egyptian extremists – from both the Gama’ and Egyptian Al-Jehad and Osama Bin Laden.

In South Asia, the Taliban has made Afghanistan a safe haven for international terrorists, particularly Osama Bin Laden. The United States made it clear to the Taliban on numerous occasions that it must stop harbouring such terrorists.

In Pakistan, sectarian violence continues to affect lives and property. In Karachi and elsewhere in the Sindh and Punjab Provinces, clashes between rival ethnic and religious groups reached dangerously high levels. Sectarian and political violence surged in Pakistan as Sunni and Shia extremists conducted attacks against each other, primarily in Punjab Province and as rival wings of an ethnic party
feud in Karachi. The heightened political violence prompted the imposition of Governor’s rule in Sindh Province in October 98. According to press reports, more than 900 persons were killed in Karachi from January to September 99, the majority by acts of domestic terrorism. To divest attention of people, Pakistan fuelled fundamentalism among its people and prepared them for a fight. “Hate India” feelings were ignited and terrorism on Indian side through militants, mercenaries and regulars became inevitable.

In the wake of U.S. missile strikes on terrorist training camps in Afghanistan, several Pakistani-based Kashmiri militant groups vowed revenge for casualties their groups suffered. At a press conference held in Islamabad in November, former Harkat-ul-Ansar and current Harkat-ul-Mujahideen (HUM) leader Fazlur Rehman Khalil reportedly vowed: “We will kill one hundred Americans for one Muslim.” Other Kashmiri and domestic Pakistani sectarian groups also threatened to target U.S. interests. The leader of the Lashkar-i-Toiba declared a Jehad against the United States, and the leader of the Lashkar-i-Jhangvi vowed publicly to kill U.S. citizens and offered his support to Bin Laden.

Pakistani officials stated publicly that, while the Government of Pakistan provides diplomatic, political, and moral support for “freedom fighters” in Kashmir, it is firmly against terrorism and provides no training or material support for Kashmiri militants. Kashmiri militant groups continued to operate in Pakistan, however, raising funds and recruiting new cadre. These activities created a fertile ground for the operations of militant and terrorist groups in Pakistan, including the HUA and its successor organisation, the HUM.

The announcement of sanctions by the United States on the Taliban rulers of Afghanistan points to the seriousness with which the Western world is taking the threat of Islamic militancy.

The growing impatience of the international community with the mercenary forces led by the likes of Osama Bin Laden and the Taliban.

Kargil has shown that the Taliban-Bin Laden combine is an adversary common to the international community and India. Now that Kargil has rallied the international community around India’s stand, it is time these phenomenon are watched closely and acted upon.

Bin Laden’s men are going to continue stalk Jammu & Kashmir, the Sharif-Clinton statement notwithstanding. This region was their target for Jehad long before the Kargil development.

A defeated Taliban-Bin Laden force is bound to regroup and re-equip itself and strike back in the near future. This has been its record in Mazar.

The Taliban has an estimated 50,000 strong militia, born and bred in the Hindukush terrain, some of the men trained in mountain warfare and fully equipped to be Pakistan’s auxiliary force. More than 5100 soldiers have been killed over the past decade, fighting interminable Pakistan sponsored insurgencies on Indian soil.

Pakistani agencies and their surrogates in India are bent upon to destabilise the internal security situation in the country.

The Government spent Rs. 46,000 crores on army and paramilitary forces who were deployed on internal security duty and other security related expenses mounted to Rs. 18,500 crores mainly on account of compensation to victims, border fencing and raising of counter-terrorist forces. About 4,700 explosions were caused by the ISI-supported saboteurs and the security forces and other agencies recovered 43,700 kg of high explosives, including RDX, which was sent to India.

5101 security personnel were killed. As many as 34,252
people have been killed and public and private property worth over Rs. 2,000 crores has been damaged by the Pakistani ISI-sponsored activities of terrorism.

The ISI also played a crucial role in sending 7,125 mercenaries to India after training for sabotage of which 1,750 were still stated to be active. As many as 19,000 Indians were trained by ISI in Pakistan, Pak-occupied Kashmir or Afghanistan.

The Chief Ministers at the meeting convened by Home Ministry felt that old laws should be amended to provide sound legal backing and criminal justice system should be reoriented to remove problems being faced by law enforcement agencies in their fight against terrorism.

What deserves top priority consideration under the head “Jammu & Kashmir” is the problem created by organised killings and large scale destabilisation havoc wrought of Pakistan agencies, with the help and support by Afghan mercenaries. India regards trans-border terrorism in Kashmir as the core matter.

On its part, Pakistan regards Kashmir a core issue, the root cause of antagonism and stresses the urgency of a solution (on its terms).

As is known, Pakistan denies its involvement in Kashmir violence, saying it merely extended “moral, political and diplomatic support to the Kashmiri people in their struggle for their aspirations”. In the process, all manner of charges are levelled against India – suppression, repression, atrocities by security forces.

India has, time and again, reaffirmed its faith in stability of Pakistan.

In the nuclear field, India is for an agreement on “no-first use” of nuclear weapons but Pakistan is against it.

Long ago, the moves for a no-war pact had to be given up because of Pakistan’s insistence on a link with a mechanism to resolve bilateral problems.

Basically, it is a question of mutual trust which had proved elusive so far.

Stating that “foreign militants are inclined to take risks and they are behind such attacks,” Maj. Gen. Kaushal did not rule out the possibility of similar attacks in future.

“It is time to maintain greater vigil and keep a close watch on the militant activities,” he said, adding militants, particularly foreign mercenaries “have been instructed to step up their activities and do some sensational acts so that an atmosphere of fear grips the Valley.”

Pakistan was expected to step up violence in view of the embarrassment it suffered in the Kargil conflict and also to disrupt the election process in the State.

In a shocking display of dare-devilry, militants have been launching attacks on security forces in the Kupwara district of Jammu & Kashmir. They fired rockets on the Army’s brigade headquarters at Trehgam on 8.8.99. A civilian was injured in the attack. The Hizabul-Mujahideen has claimed responsibility for the attack.

Militants also attacked a police station with rockets and gunfire at Chaddurra in Central Kashmir’s Badgam district.

Militants stopped a passenger bus on the Anantnag-Achhabal road in south Kashmir and subjected the passengers to an identification parade. An activist of the pro-Government militant outfit Ikhwan was identified and shot dead.

Militants also attacked a police camp at Daba-Surankote in Poonch and a police post at Chowdhrynar in Rajouri.

Union Home Minister L.K. Advani said several ISI “modules” of terrorist networks in India had come to light as Pakistan had started reviving proxy war in the country after the debacle suffered by its forces in Kargil.

Taliban and Pakistan army intelligence-supported private armies like Lashkar-i-Toiba, Harkat-ul-Mujahideen and Sipah-i-Sahaaba have a very strong hold in Pakistan.
They warned the U.S. that Pakistan’s Military Intelligence had “extra-border hegemonistic designs not only to rule Afghanistan by proxy, but also to wrest Jammu & Kashmir from India’s control and intervene in Central Asian Republics as also Chinese Islamic Provinces.”

Addressing the Shaurya Diwas function at Lucknow, Shri Atal Behari Bajpayee on 9.8.99 said “We are totally against all kinds of terrorism and will like to mobilise international public opinion against Pakistan-backed Islamic terrorism and raise the issue at different international forum like the UN”. He further said that the Pak should be declared a terrorist State.

Kargil

Pakistan to whom hostility towards India is an inseparable part of their country’s defence policy. Guided as these fundamentalists are by a sense of revenge to punish India for Pakistan’s dismemberment in 1971. The on-going dispute serves Islamabad’s domestic interests in three crucial respects: First, tension over Kashmir creates a diversion from frustrations at home. Second, the Kashmir cause allows Islamabad to rally the support of Pakistan’s Islamist parties and their loyalists in the military and the ISI, and third, it serves the regime as an important access point to the markets of Central Asia.

The reason for the events in Kargil is more complex and has as much to do with Pakistan’s unhappiness over the decline of the militancy in Kashmir as with its many internal problems – sectarian clashes, public disillusionment with the curtailment of civil rights, the need to find employment for Taliban-type guerrillas, uneasiness over the reduction of U.S. support after the end of the cold war, the growing awareness in the rest of the world about its status as a “failed State” and so on. It is incumbent on India, therefore, to act with considerable circumspection when dealing with such an adversary.

The Indian military has sufficient proof that at least six Pakistani regular battalions, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 Northern Light Infantry units are involved inside Kargil sector. The mercenaries, of the ISI-run ‘private armies’, had been concentrated in Drass-Mushko sector apparently indicating that those fighting in Kaksar and Batalik were regular Pakistani troops. Though Pakistan was earlier claiming that it was Kashmiri freedom fighters that were in Kargil, but it was in fact the ISI-run private armies that were involved in
the incursion.

Former PoK president Sardar Sikandar Hayat Khan in an interview to London-based Pakistani paper The Nation has said that a large number of Afghans, Pakistanis from Karachi to Khyber, Sudanese, Arabs and other nationals from Islamic nations were fighting at the Kargil front.

The Kargil plan, the brain wave of Chief of Army Staff (CAS) Gen. Parvez Musharraf, was hatched between him and former DG, ISI, and present Chief of General Staff (CGS) Lt. Gen. Mohammad Aziz Khan in utmost secrecy.

The fact that Pakistani intelligence agencies are dominated by various groups of Islamic fanatics which are inclined towards irresponsible and extreme action.

If the idea was to internationalise the issue and secure third party intervention in the Kashmir dispute, then Pakistan has clearly failed so far.

The diplomatic path India has skillfully followed on the Kashmir issue in recent times and Pakistan’s own internal disarray have doubtless all contributed to this; so has India’s finely-tuned military response. While the initial intelligence failure which allowed the infiltration to assume the proportions it did, is unpardonable, the subsequent steps taken to deal with the situation reflect an admirable blend of resolution and unwillingness to be provoked.

“When Pakistan violated the Line of Control, it violated the Lahore Declaration, because of which the international community went against it.”

According to Western intelligence agencies, Pakistan has supplied a large number of shoulder fired surface-to-air Stinger missiles to mercenaries in Jammu & Kashmir increasing the possibilities of an Indo-Pak conflict and endangering the air traffic over the State.

It appears that hawks in Pakistan army who have always frowned any dialogue with India, have scored over the doves.

Pakistan’s Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) has supplied these missiles to its mercenaries.

Pakistan has turned its proxy war in Kashmir into almost a direct war in the area of intrusion, extends and intensifies the conflict, turning it into a full-scale war between the two countries.

In a move that caught the Indian Army clearly napping some time in March, heavily armed Pakistan-backed intruders dug themselves in at heights of 16,000-18,000 ft on the Indian side of the LoC along an 80 km stretch north of Kargil. In the first week of May they began pounding the strategic highway linking Srinagar and Leh.

Pak took a daring – some say desperate – gamble to bring Kashmir to the forefront of international consciousness again. Pakistan’s best case scenario is the UN Security Council taking cognisance of the battle for Kargil and sending down an emissary to broker peace.

India’s position is clear. It will agree to a ceasefire only after it has cleared all the intruders occupying the Kargil heights.

India may justify its recent military build-up along the LoC. The Pakistani leadership views the latest developments as preparation for an extended military conflict by India. They reject the Indian claim that the build up of over 30,000 additional troops was only meant to counter 400 alleged infiltrators.

The intruders occupy the entire ridge line starting from Tiger Hill and leading to 4596 metre Tololing top that looms over the horizon.

This makes the Indian Army installations as well as the national highway in Drass, sitting ducks for Pakistani artillery fire.

Kargil incident is not at the similar level as the active assistance to militant activity that the Pakistan establishment has conducted during the past decade in Jammu & Kashmir.
It is a qualitative change, for it is first major violation of the demarcated border of this magnitude and nature since 1971. These are not a small group of militants sneaking through mountain passes to merge with a sympathetic local population to wreck havoc at a later stage.

It was a massing of armed men across the border, almost a battalion strength who crossed the border to occupy an arc of Indian territory more than five kilometre deep, incidentally, armed with more sophisticated weapons than the Indian soldiers. Maintaining that kind of force for two weeks would need regular supply lines from across the border. The Kargil situation is nothing less than an armed intrusion from the Pakistani side with official sanction. There is not even the pretence that the men are Kashmiri militants. They are not ordinary insurgents but determined, indoctrinated soldiers who had invaded India – unprovoked.

**Lapses**

Massive intelligence failure in Kargil needed to be probed not only to fix responsibility but also to ensure that such “grave lapses” do not occur in future. The GOI has appointed a committee headed by Shri K. Subramanyam, a defence analyst and expert, to submit a report about the entire episodes.

The importance of co-ordinated activity by our various intelligence agencies must be realised. National interest should dominate and not the ego of concerned agencies. The agencies should be neither in favour nor against a person or party. They must act in the best national interests. They must not blame others to hide their inadequacies. Their attitude must not be “I have failed because others have not worked”.

Our Forces had to suffer unacceptably high casualties while scaling bare, steep mountain sides in the teeth of heavy firing to dislodge the infiltrators. The determined Jawans proved equal to the task and their firm resolve has served to dissuade Pakistan from staging a 1965-type misadventure and Kargil, Drass and Batalik were cleared of infiltrators. The strategic Srinagar-Leh highway which has tactical and operational importance is free from the mischief of intruders.

Pakistan’s plan of occupying dominating heights overlooking the Srinagar-Leh road so that it could be cut off before the opening of the vital Zoji La Pass linking Srinagar valley with Ladakh and after establishing posts and pass on the Indian side of the Line of Control (LoC), the Taliban were to be pushed in across Kargil and J&K, has been completely frustrated.

Prime Minister Atal Behari Bajpayee’s keenness to improve India-Pakistan relations has been more than amply manifested by his journey to Lahore by the inaugural Delhi-Lahore-Delhi bus service. This and the Lahore Declaration which followed promised to script a new chapter in the subcontinent’s history. It is a great pity that promise is now belied. But friendship cannot be a one-sided process.

The Kargil crisis caught us unawares and unprepared. Nevertheless, our armed forces, by their valiant efforts, have made substantial gains, at considerable cost to both human and material resources.

The task of securing the area against future possible incursions is bound to be another Siachen-like exercise.

Siachen costs the country Rs. 3.5 crores a day. Maintaining an equivalent presence in the entire Kargil area will cost three to four times that amount. That would amount to ten to twelve crores a day.

For the first time in fifty years, Pakistan has been identified for what it always has been – the agent provocateur and aggressor and has been asked to undo the mischief it has most recently done.

Pakistan’s action in Kargil has given ample proof not
only of its conduct in violation of international norms, but also in particular its persistent efforts to promote and export terrorism.

Its role in the Islamic world is tenuous and highly suspect. It is itself seen as promoting fundamentalism and fuelling extremism and militancy abroad.

According to Pakistan operational plan each composite column was led by a colonel, and armed with automatic rifles, universal machine guns, rocket-propelled grenades, flame throwers, Stinger missiles and 12.7 mm anti-aircraft portable guns. Each column was assigned to occupy ten to fifteen posts and all the main posts stocked for winter with their lines of logistics secured.

These intrusions are supported by surface-to-air missiles, artillery and heavy mortars. In each of these intrusions, six to eight stingers are available.

The planning for Kargil started in November 1998. Troops were moved forward into deployment areas by 25 March 1999. The actual intrusions began around 15 April 1999 and were to have been completed and consolidated by 20 May, that is, at least three weeks before the opening of the Zoji La Pass.

The forward bases opposite Kargil are Gultari, Shagma and Olthingthang. These are the ones feeding the intrusions.

The battle in this theatre is crucial due to the strategic significance of Drass which stands half way between the Kashmir Valley and the frozen desert that is Ladakh. The enemy’s intention, it seems, was to control the Srinagar-Leh highway and snap all road links with Ladakh. And at the same time, use this town for launching massive infiltration into Valley that lies across the Zoji La.

Indian Army sappers forced open the pass before 15 May 1999 and this put the intrusion plan out of gear.

Pakistan Prime Minister, Nawaz Sharif is accused of isolating the country. He is under tremendous pressure from the Pakistan Awami Ittahar, an alliance of 30 political parties. They organised a massive demonstration under Nasrullah Khan against Nawaz Sharif Government and accused it of isolating Pakistan within the world community due to its ill-conceived foreign policy and that the Government had made a mistake by engaging in Kargil conflict in Kashmir.

**ISI**

ISI is a highly indoctrinated, motivated force having plenty of funds engaged in the task of destruction of India. Its dragnets spreads from Kashmir to Kerala and Mumbai to Kohima.

ISI aims at creating terror and destroying India’s economic base. The economic terrorism is being unleashed through fake currency and goods being dumped in India. Fake organisations under the guise of Islamic relief organisations have been set up all over the country which are being funded by the Saudi millionaire, Osama Bin Laden. These organisations are the main conduits of the ISI to float fake currency notes. The counterfeit currency has been seized in huge amount in Nagaland, Assam, Delhi, Punjab, West Bengal and J&K. The fake currency is being pushed through Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bangladesh border. The fake currency notes of Rs. 500 have been dumped in the markets in Assam, Mizoram, Nagaland and Manipur. Fake currency is being printed by ISI, ULFA, Harkat-ul-Mujahideen and other insurgent groups on the Nagaland-Myanmar border. Fake currency is being used by insurgent groups to acquire weapons and explosives. The issue of fake currency in circulation in Assam was agitated by Assam Chief Minister, Prafulla Kumar Mohanta with the Reserve Bank of India authorities. The Chief Minister expressed apprehension that if the fake currency circulation is not stopped, it could endanger the economy of the entire North-East. Pakistan
aims at pumping into India fake currency to significant extent so that a financial imbalance is created in the economy leading to economic crash. Torch batteries have been used to smuggle these counterfeit notes. The batteries are emptied and then filled with counterfeit currency notes especially of Rs. 500 denomination. Cartons of such batteries are being smuggled into India. At the front of terror, ISI will attack vital installations, communications, railway network, TV stations, industrial units, bridges, refineries, planting bombs at public places, financial institutions, stock exchanges and exploding them with remote control so that terror is created and foreign investors may avoid making investments in the country. The secret soldiers of ISI have no social life, use cover name, never discuss work with family members, never answer telephone directly, change cars and number plates frequently and never disclose their travel plans. The ISI plants its agents in local areas, they marry local girls, engage themselves apparently in some work and create an impression of leading a settled life. These agents are given the responsibility of recruiting local people with the objective of engaging them in nefarious activities like planting of bombs and explosives. Kamran was smuggled in India in 1993 and was assigned the job of planting bombs around capital Delhi. He was found involved in 26 bomb blasts.

Pakistan recruits unemployed youths, petty criminals and after indoctrinating sends them to India on good financial offers. They are trained in explosives and inciting communal passions. They are settled in Muslim dominating areas. Pakistan is also funding terrorist and hostile organisations particularly in Punjab and North-East. The Punjab militant organisations like Khalistan Commando Force, Khalistan Liberation Force, and Babbar Khalsa are being asked to carry out subversive activities to prove their credentials to ISI.

Pakistan recruits mercenary youth either as terrorists or students. They also travel as Hajis. When the pilgrimage is over, they disappear. Once the journey begins, the youth’s parents receive the money. For six months’ contract, a sum of U.S. $ 20,000 is paid. In Central Asian context, this is big money. Even if the son does not turn up, the family is well off.

ISI is determined to balkanise India and Pakistan spends about Rs. 5 crores per month to set up bases, arm militants and create terror in India.

The ISI’s skills at running covert operations and irregular warfare is immense.

The ISI functions like a State within a State. It has come a long way since the days of operating out of a shack with one wireless set and a little black notebook. It now controls over a $6 billion weapons pipeline, a willing mercenary army and a whole country to play around with, has added immeasurably both to the agency’s strength and its opinion of itself. It is involved in political as well as financial scandals. The beneficiaries of ISI’s largesse have been prime ministers, ministers, army generals and even opposition leaders. It handed out a handsome sum of Rs. 140 million to various politicians.

Air Marshal (Retd.) Asghar Khan, the first Pakistani Air Force Chief and leader of the Tehrik Istiqbal Party, filed a petition before the Pakistan Supreme Court seeking post retirement court martial of the former Pakistan Army Chief General Aslam Beg for gross misconduct in distributing funds to various politicians during the 1990 elections, while being the Army Chief.

Earlier General Durrani, who was the then ISI Chief had confessed in an affidavit of having distributed Rs. 140 million and this affidavit was produced before the Pakistan National Assembly while Ms Bhutto was the Prime Minister.

While conceding before the Supreme Court that such a transaction took place General Aslam Beg in his sworn
testimony has stated, “ISI is an Inter-Services Intelligence Organisation created by the Pakistan Government and had been directly answerable and responsible to the three Services through JCSC till 1975.”

In 1975 the then Prime Minister of Pakistan through an executive order, created a political cell within the organisation of ISI and by virtue of this change in the working of the ISI it came directly under the control of the chief executive, particularly on political matters, while for the security matters concerning the armed forces, ISI reported to the joint chiefs of staff committee.

The major source of its earnings is drug trafficking. It was admitted by a DEA (Drug Enforcement Agency of the United States) that over 140 tonnes of heroin in 1989 was used to fund not only Kashmiri and Sikh terrorism but also in Sindh to fund ethnic groups. They have also used Taliban for the purpose. “People know the Talibans only for their obscurantism philosophy and violation of human rights. But their role in drug trafficking, cultivation of opium and drug processing are issues which have much wider implications for the world community. The ISI and some generals in the Pakistani Army continues to benefit from this situation.

Lt. Genl. Javed Nasir (Retd.) Chief ISI felt delighted over violation of LoC by Pakistan army in Kargil and remarked, “It offers the Pakistan army the opportunity of the century to redeem its honour and take revenge of Dhaka. Kargil, Kashmir, Punjab are all about paying India back for Pakistan’s 1971 defeat”.

“A major penetration by Pak army will serve as a strong incentive to Sikhs, providing them an opportunity of the millennium to rise and plan havoc with India’s line of communications. These two actions will precipitate disintegration of India. A major set back in Punjab can turn the Sikhs’ dream of Khalistan into reality with the Tamils rising in South and the Naga and Mizo tribes in the North-east declaring unilaterally declaration of independence”. The Pakistan’s evil designs will not succeed in India as India has withstood all the tests of disintegrating it and remains united and one. Soldiers from all parts of the country defended the honour and prestige of the country.

ISI has organised anti-India activities even in Western countries. A resident of Old Dham, Lancashire, Mullah Rehman was taken in custody by London Police. He was involved in insurrections against Indian forces close to Pakistani border. He is accused of organising British Muslim recruits to be sent for Jehad at training camps near Lahore. He has connections with Osama Bin Laden and is reported to be the leader of extremist Islamic group called Merkaz Dawa ul Irshad (MDI). It is a militant front of Jamaat and Lashkar-e-Toiba.
Remedies

ISI has been intentionally portrayed as a major trouble shooter in India. A general who knows his own capabilities and also the capabilities of his opponent before entering the battlefield is bound to succeed, his chances will be fifty-fifty, if he knows his strength but does not know the strength of his opponent, he will be doomed if he neither knows his own strength nor does he know the strength of his opponent. As such there is nothing to feel diffident. ISI will vogue down under its own pressure. At home, it is acting as general among politicians and politician among generals. It is bound to fail in bringing together the Islamic Fundamentalists and the more moderate army generals and politicians. Instead of fighting the war, it may fight against the politicians and army generals. The entire arms and ammunition stock held by ISI at the Ojhri Camp went in flames in April, 1988. The civil authorities, led by the Prime Minister blamed the Army and the ISI. The Army accused the ISI of gross incompetence. Thus a situation can arise again when both ISI and Army act at cross purposes.

The ISI can not refrain from impinging on domestic political interest. The coup bid against Mrs. Bhuutto by 36 army officers in October, 1995 has to be seen in this context. It was designed to send a message to her that her attempts to rein in the army and the ISI would not be allowed to succeed. Mrs. Bhuutto was successful in foiling the Army fundamentalists coup against her Government. But this success can in no way quell the fears of many Pakistanis about the possibility of a mad adventure by the ISI and Pakistani Army hotheads to resort to belligerency in J&K.

At the home front, we shall have to gear up our law and order machinery. All Terrorist Acts are indicative of breach of law and order machinery and the concerned authorities must not hide their inadequacies behind the sinister designs of ISI. The best policy to deal with such a situation will be “Nip the evil in the bud”, otherwise it will raise its head and turn into a monster. Therefore, the Central Government as well as the State Governments must not abdicate their sovereign functions i.e. the maintenance of law and order. “Operation night Dominance” in Punjab yielded significant, salutary results in combating terrorism. Intensive night patrolling by police and paramilitary forces and collection of intelligence by police, revenue authorities and specialised agencies will go a long way in tackling the subversive activities. The bogey of ISI must not impede our alertness at the front of breach of law and order situation and effective investigation.

One key proposal is to launch a public awareness effort to better inform the people about the nature of terrorism and the threat it represents to our national security interests and to the freedoms we so deeply cherish.

Some regions of Pakistan also suffer from heavy sectarian, political, and criminal violence, particularly Sindh Province and its capital, Karachi, and the Pakistani tribal area bordering Afghanistan. Its position is further complicated by the long standing dispute with India over Kashmir, the simmering troubles in Baluchistan where there was a breakaway independence movement, and the centuries old instability of the NWFP. The NWFP had always been a tribal area which defied control by a Central Government. Pakistan is sitting on a volcano and must not escalate trouble elsewhere. The sooner this realisation comes to Pakistan, the better it will be.

India has been accused of lacking a Constitutional Policy towards militancy, towards assassination and towards Pakistan. At times, we take cover behind ISI to cover-up our weaknesses and blame the machinations of Pakistan’s ISI
for all our ills. We portray ISI as an omnipotent power impossible to contain. It is a defeatist view. What ISI can do, surely, our own agencies can do in a much deadlier manner. Pakistan’s game plan is clear. It wants balkanisation of India without realising that it is more vulnerable than India. Baluchistan and Sindh do not want exploitation by Punjabis. The Punjab region exploits and dominates the remaining regions in Pakistan. India can do what Pakistan has been doing in India. If India plays this game of balkanisation in Pakistan in the long run, it will come out with success.

1. Security along the Indo-Bangladesh and Indo-Nepal Borders must be tightened as ISI agents and terrorists trained in ISI camps have been sneaking in through these porous borders.

2. Monthly coordination meetings between the Centre and the States and all concerned Intelligence Agencies must be held. Stress must be laid on increasing the awareness among the people and the police about ISI activities.

3. Security must be beefed up at vital installations like oil refineries, power houses, etc.

Indian Government should take all precautions to stop the spread of disinformation so that there is a perfect understanding between the Hindus and the Muslims.

Government of India, State Governments and Military and Paramilitary Forces must ensure that there is a perfect coordination among them. There should be no repetition of uncoordinated action like Charar-e-Sharief. Perfect coordination between the State Governments, the Intelligence Agencies the Army and the Union Home Ministry is a prerequisite to check evil designs of Pakistani Intelligence Agencies.

There is, of course, the tendency to cry wolf. This has led to such a ludicrous situation that not only the ruling party and the opposition but the intelligence agencies and the police have the habit of blaming Pakistan for any law and order problem in the State to cover up their failure.

Vilification and disinformation about India and the Indian security forces is going on day in and day out. The Government must stop it immediately and also put an end to the situation where the dictates of the extremists are the law in the valley.

The security forces have been working in inhospitable conditions. They cannot fight with their hands tied behind their backs. The instructions are to avoid further alienation of the Kashmiri masses. Thus, the forces are fighting an unequal war. This results in recurring ambushes and killing of our soldiers. A free hand must be given to these forces to turn the table in time. The human rights organisations must realise that the men in uniforms are also human beings and protection should be extended to them also.

Due to maladministration, inefficiency and corruption, the authority of the State Government has been completely eroded. A strong, efficient and honest Civil Administration must be installed.

India must take up with Bangladesh and Nepal Government that ISI operation against India must stop in the interest of friendly and good neighbourly relations between the two countries.

Pakistan and Bangladesh have not yet ratified the SAARC convention against terrorism. India must insist that both of them sign this convention.

Pakistan’s position is further complicated by the long-standing dispute with India over Kashmir in the NE; the simmering troubles in Baluchistan where there is a breakaway independence movement and the centuries-old instability of the NWFP. The NWFP had always been a tribal area which defied control by a Central Government.

We must send a message that India will be firm with
terrorists. We will not make concessions. We will urge other
countries not to make concessions. Rewarding terrorists only
encourages more terrorism. We will work with friendly
nations to apply diplomatic, economic and political pressure
on States which sponsor terrorism. Pakistan is supplying
money, weapons, training, identification documents, travel,
or safe haven for terrorists. We must respond to all this and
demonstrate that supporting terrorism is not cost-free.
Pakistan should find the cost prohibitive and its actions
counterproductive.

In the words of Mr. George Bush, “information sharpens
awareness as to the individual agendas of terrorist groups,
the role of nations that support their depredations, and the
necessity for tailoring multiple strategies to effectively
combat this scourge.”

We must improve the co-ordinating machinery that
enables the Government to more rapidly and effectively
resolve terrorist crisis. We must enhance the response
capabilities of our intelligence, law enforcement, and
security forces.

We must cooperate with friendly nations to identify,
track, apprehend, prosecute, and punish terrorists. We
should exchange intelligence information on terrorists and
their movements, developing “watch lists” for use by border
police, and tightening extradition treaties. Terrorism is a
crime, and terrorists must be treated as criminals.

ISI activities are sustained with clandestine arms supply
from across the border. We shall have to adopt different
strategy to fight the menace than what we adopt to fight the
usual varieties of crime. It requires a particular mental make
up and ability to read the much broader horizon of trans-
border terrorism. Our anticipation and moves must put us
ahead of the conspirators. This is possible by having a very
strong, competent, imaginative counter-intelligence
mechanism. Pakistani army hard cores and the ISI have

waged a proxy war to annexe Kashmir. Their attempts to
disintegrate India have failed so far and we must give a
befitting reply to Mohamed Ali Jinnah’s game plan of
accomplishing the “unfinished agenda of partition” by
claiming back the occupied Kashmir territory. We must forget
all our differences and regard the above task as our national
objective.

Counter Terrorism

India favoured international initiative for fighting
terrorism and was ready to cooperate with any country
including the U.S. to root it out.

The recent missile attacks on Afghanistan had exposed
the nexus between Pakistan and terrorism. The U.S. would
not be able to deal with terrorism unless it deals with
Islamabad. The attacks might prove futile as long as the
U.S. was unwilling to identify and punish the real culprit –
the ISI.

The U.S. strategic failure lay in continuing to see Pakistan
as its key strategic partner in the region and to some extent
seeing the Taliban as a stabilising and unifying force in
Afghanistan.

The Taliban was effectively created by Pakistan’s Inter-
Services Intelligence partly to serve its purpose against India
and also to control Afghanistan. Pakistan aimed at the grant
game for the control of Central Asia’s oil fields.

“While the CIA has co-operated with the ISI, Washington
is guilty of paying only lip service to criticism of the Taliban
and its backers. If the U.S. is serious about addressing
the problem of Bin Laden, it will first have to reign in the ISI
and the Taliban”, (Prof. Saikal, Australian National
University). Both are creation of U.S.A.

India is determined to fight effectively the proxy war
unleashed by Pakistan. India should not be perceived to be
a “Soft State”.

Pakistan stood isolated in the international community and is being referred to as the “Talibanised” State or a “rogue army”.

India must take stock of existing system of intelligence gathering, use of technology, requirement of man power and equipment and also the legal and legislative deficiencies.

The first requirement is to launch integrated offensive against Narco-terrorism to include Central and State organisations as well as other public interest offices. Central agencies are often rendered impotent to take action against people engaged in narcotics and terrorism. It is, therefore, necessary to reconsider the legislative structures to deal with the newly emerging criminalisation which has permeated into a trans-State and trans-national phenomenon. There is a need for empowering central agencies to launch investigation and prosecution in areas, which are a threat to national security. There is a need to develop co-ordinated organisation for intelligence acquisition as also the enforcement agencies working together in an integrated manner to launch a full-fledged attack on those involved in narcotic trade.

The intelligence agencies like the RAW, IB, Directorate of Revenue Intelligence must have sound coordination. The two areas narcotic trade and terrorism are dealt by separate Ministries at the Central level. The enforcement action against narcotic-running, is by the Narcotic Control Bureau under the Finance Ministry, whereas terrorism is being dealt by Home Ministry. It is of utmost importance to strike and arrest to undercut the terrorists’ ability to inflict fatalities.

Narco-terrorism constitutes the biggest threat to national security which must be combated urgently.

India should deploy sufficient trained manpower for counter insurgency and internal security purposes. If sufficient manpower is not deployed, it would affect the CI operations in the valley, giving edge to Pak backed militancy.

**Intelligence**

An intelligence system depends on spies, electronic and photographic reconnaissance. There is battle between intelligence and deception. Each side observes the opponent and strikes when the enemy is the most vulnerable. India must have a sound electronic intelligence system.

Important positions will have to be manned throughout the year even during winter.

Police all over the country must have lists of Interstate criminals and exchange them. They must be provided with modern weapons and efficient communication system. Passport Act, Motor Vehicle Act and Explosive Substances Act must be made more stringent. Police action must be coordinated against terrorists. Personal interest/ego of State Police organisations often proves a stumbling block. Recently, the Punjab Police raided the hide outs of terrorists in Jammu and recovered arms and explosives. The Jammu Police took umbrage and fired at the Punjab Police party, obviously with an intention to win laurels!

**Counter-intelligence**

1. We should have infrastructure to pre-empt a bomb explosion.
2. Security forces feel hampered because of lack of coordination amongst various agencies. Co-ordination must be tightened. The insurgents are daring and disparate to stop at anything to make an operation successful. Counter intelligence about their activities must be tightened and information shared amongst various agencies.
ANNEXURE – I

Intelligence Agencies of Pakistan

- Anti Narcotics Task Force (ANF)
- Crime Intelligence Department (CID)
- Directorate of Inter-Services Public Relations
- Federal Investigation Authority (FIA)
- Intelligence and Security Background
- Intelligence Bureau (IB)
- Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI)
- Joint Counter Intelligence Bureau, ISI (JCIB)
- Joint Intelligence North, ISI (JIN)
- Joint Intelligence Miscellaneous, ISI (JIM)
- Joint Intelligence Technical, ISI (JIT)
- Joint Intelligence X (JIX)
- Joint Intelligence Signal Bureau, ISI (JISB)
- Military Intelligence (MI)
- Narcotics Control Division
- Special Anti-Terrorist Court (STAC)
- Special Services Group (SSG)

ANNEXURE – II

Some Important ISI Sponsored Events in Places Other Than Kashmir

Failure in the valley is one reason that has prompted ISI to step up its subversion and sabotage efforts in the rest of the country.

25 June, 1991 Bomb explosion at Delhi Airport.
1 December, 1991 Planted bomb on an Air-India Boeing 747 bound to London and New York.
August, 92 Two Pakistani nationals were arrested in Vijaypur near Chennai trying to blow up the train.
1993 Dayalu Ram of Rajasthan was arrested for circulating counterfeit coins. (Counterfeit notes worth Rs. 24 lakhs seized in Ahmedabad).
12 March, 1993 Mumbai blasts – 257 killed and 713 injured.
1993 RSS HQs at Chennai blasted.
November, 1993 Counterfeit Notes worth over Rs. 4 crores were believed to be in circulation in Gujarat, Rajasthan and Maharashtra. Investigation revealed that the ISI was behind the circulation.
6 December, 1993 Bomb blasts in five trains. 1 killed and 30 others injured. Abdul Karaim trained in Pakistan was arrested at Kalupur in Ahmedabad and was the brain behind the blast.

January, 1994 Dr. Mohammad Jalis Ansari was arrested. He had engineered 52 explosions including Gurdwaras. Dr. Ansari was a private medical practitioner who graduated from the Sion Medical College and was later dismissed from Mumbai Municipal Corporation. He was operating with 20 to 225 persons.

18 January, 1994 Delhi Police foiled a conspiracy by ISI to cause a series of bomb blasts in Delhi on the Republic Day 1994 with the arrest of 3 terrorists and seizure of nearly 150 kgs of powerful explosives.

June, 1994 Salauddin and Sharf arrested from Bhagalpur confessed that they belonged to Ikhwanul-Musalmun Organisation, an ISI-backed terrorist organisation operating in Kashmir. The modus-operandi of the ISI agents was to brainwash the minds of the youth by some sensitive issues and then recruit them for terrorist training.

June, 1994 Prem Singh Brahma of Bodoland Autonomous Council (BAC) indicated that ISI was active in BAC area and Bodo youths had been receiving training in Bangladesh.

October, 1994 Jehanara Jahid was arrested near the Pakistan High Commission in Delhi who confirmed that she was trained in Pakistan. She had been assigned to recruit agents in the Muzafarnagar, Aligarh, Meerut and Saharanpur regions of UP and also distribute arms and explosives.

30 August, 1995 An attempt by Pakistan-ISI to push in drugs and arms into India was foiled by the BSF when they arrested 10 Pak nationals, seized 3 boats and recovered arms, amunition and charas in Gujarat Sector.

1 December, 1995 Jaisalmer, Rajasthan. The BSF seized 15 AK-type rifles, two sub-machine guns, 18 pistols and an M-7 rifle after challenging two people from Pakistan who were smuggling these arms to religious fundamentalists in Uttar Pradesh.

17 Dec., 1995 Purulia (WB) air-dropping of Arms. The dropping was organised under the guidance and assistance of ISI. The following arms were recovered:

- AK-47/AK-56 Assault Rifles 224
- 9 MM Pistols 07
- Hand Grenades 60
- Anti-Tank Grenades 80
- Rocket Launchers 08
- Ammn. for AK Rifles 17,282 Rds
- Ammn. for 9 MM Pistols 3,840 Rds
- Parachutes 03
The AN-26 that flew over Purulia belongs to Carol Airlines of New Zealand and operates from Hong Kong. Five of the arrested crew members are Latvinas and were hired. The sixth crew member under arrest is Peter Bleach a former defence service officer. A seventh member of the crew a New Zealander Kim Davy gave a slip to Mumbai airport authorities.

3 January, 1996 A serious bomb blast took place in Sadar Bazar, Delhi killing seven persons and injuring many.

18 February, 1996 Delhi Police recovered following arms from the secret cavity of a Mercedes bus.

- Pistols, 30 calibre: 361
- Magazines: 728
- Cartridges: 3738

Following were arrested:

- Christoph Martin Zellweger – A Swiss National
- Mohammaed Hassan Padar – A Lahore based Iranian.

The arms were of Pakistani and Chinese Origin.

The responsibility for this explosion was claimed by J&K Islamic Front.

1997 A series of explosions in the capital throughout 1997 through a group of nine highly trained and motivated youths under the guidance of Abdul Karim Tunda connected with Lashkar-e-Toiba.

26 July, 1998 Bomb blast at Kashmere Gate, Inter State Bus Terminal, Delhi.

27 June, 1998 Bomb blast at Greatar Kailash, Delhi.

31 August, 1998 Bomb blast at Turkman Gate, Delhi

6 April, 1999 Bomb blast in Railway at Holambi Kalan, Delhi.

1 June, 1999 Bomb blast at Ghante Wala Sweet Shop, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

May 99 onwards Pak crosses LoC and since then there has been hostile activity everyday in J&K and Noth-East. The last, at the time of sending this book for publication, being the killing of a BJP Lok Sabha candidate Ghulam Haidar Nurani on 7.9.99.
## ANNEXURE – III

### Active Militant Outfits of Punjab

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of group</th>
<th>Name of chief</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Babbar Khalsa International (BKI)</td>
<td>Wadhwa Singh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khalistan Commando Force (KCF)</td>
<td>Paramjit Singh Panwar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khalistan Commando Force (KCF)</td>
<td>Wassan Singh Zaffarwal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Sikh Youth Federation (ISYF)</td>
<td>Jasbir Singh Rode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dal Khalsa</td>
<td>Gajinder Singh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khalistan Liberation Force (KLF)</td>
<td>Pritam Singh Sekhon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khalistan Zindabad Force (KZF)</td>
<td>Ranjit Singh</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: “Tools of Terror” by Tara Kartha*

## ANNEXURE – IV

### Weapons Recovered from Militants/Terrorists in Punjab

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weapons/Explosives</th>
<th>1986-93</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AK series rifles</td>
<td>2,497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machine guns</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grenade launchers</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammunition</td>
<td>850,000 rounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explosives</td>
<td>2,985 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WT sets</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: ‘Tools of Terror’ by Tara Kartha*
ANNEXURE – V

Drugs Seized in Punjab

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Opium</th>
<th>Heroin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>716</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>475</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>349</td>
<td>406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>453</td>
<td>342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997 (upto Aug)</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


ANNEXURE – VI

Weapons Recovered from Militants/Terrorists in Jammu & Kashmir

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weapons/Explosives</th>
<th>1988-March</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assault rifles and</td>
<td>67,818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other arms</td>
<td>(including 18,696 AK-series)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machine guns</td>
<td>1,041</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rocket/Grenade launchers</td>
<td>1,028</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortars</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammunition</td>
<td>2,852,000 rounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explosives</td>
<td>17,206 kg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WT sets</td>
<td>1,671</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: ‘Tools of Terror’ by Tara Kartha
ANNEXURE – VII

Statement Showing the Figures of Obstruction, Track Tampering, Sabotage and Bomb Blast for the Calendar Year 1997, 1998 and 1999 (upto June)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CR</td>
<td>32 14 14</td>
<td>01 — 02</td>
<td>01 — —</td>
<td>— 04 01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ER</td>
<td>01 01 02</td>
<td>01 — —</td>
<td>02 — —</td>
<td>12 02 01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NR</td>
<td>75 49 08</td>
<td>01 — —</td>
<td>02 04 04</td>
<td>08 06 03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NER</td>
<td>— 08 01</td>
<td>01 01 02</td>
<td>05 08 03</td>
<td>07 02 02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NFR</td>
<td>09 18 15</td>
<td>01 06 —</td>
<td>01 —</td>
<td>05 05 02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SR</td>
<td>14 07 03</td>
<td>03 03 —</td>
<td>01 01</td>
<td>04 02 01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCR</td>
<td>48 20 09</td>
<td>05 03 —</td>
<td>01 01</td>
<td>08 03 02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SER</td>
<td>96 71 34</td>
<td>— — —</td>
<td>05 03</td>
<td>01 01 01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WR</td>
<td>03 11 —</td>
<td>01 01 03</td>
<td>01 — —</td>
<td>— — —</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>258 199 86</td>
<td>14 14 07</td>
<td>16 16 11</td>
<td>45 26 13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ANNEXURE – VIII

Some Important Incidents in Oil Sector

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Place of Occurrence</th>
<th>Type of Incident in Brief</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 97</td>
<td>Barauni Refinery</td>
<td>Threat from ULFA to Barauni Refinery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.08.98</td>
<td>Thekraguri, Distt. Nagaon</td>
<td>Thekraguri Oil Depot blast.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06.09.98</td>
<td>GSPL submerged Crossing</td>
<td>Sabotage in GSPL (Assam)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05.10.98</td>
<td>Lumding Terminal</td>
<td>Bomb threat to Lumding Terminal of AOD – a telephone call at IOC (AOD)’s Guwahati Office.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.11.98</td>
<td>Haldia Refinery</td>
<td>Threat to Haldia Refinery anonymous phone calls threatening to blow up the Refinery and township establishments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.11.98</td>
<td>Haldia Refinery</td>
<td>Threatening to blow off the tank wagon gantry area of Haldia Refinery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.11.98</td>
<td>Mokamoh-Guttaguri-AOD</td>
<td>Fire incident in Digboi Tinsukia-Guttaguri (Mokamoh) in Assam.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Event Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.11.98</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>Bomb explosion in Oil India pipeline &amp; railway bridge in Assam.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07.12.98</td>
<td>Tondiarpet, Chennai</td>
<td>Bomb Threat at Tondiarpet Loading Terminal at Chennai.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.01.99</td>
<td>Manmad LPG Bottling Plant</td>
<td>Fire incident in green belt area in dry grass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.01.99</td>
<td>Duliaganj</td>
<td>Oil India branch crude pipeline in between Digbo-I and Duliaganj incident/blast.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.01.99</td>
<td>Gudha LPG Bottling Plant, Karnal</td>
<td>Attempt of theft/sabotage at Gudha Village, Karnal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.01.99</td>
<td>Betkuchi-Guwahati</td>
<td>Betkuchi effluent treatment disposal pipeline blast incident.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.05.99</td>
<td>Missamari</td>
<td>Threat from Agnigarh Anchalik Parishad of ULFA-targeting Missamari Oil Depot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.06.99</td>
<td>Trichy</td>
<td>Bomb threat at Trichy Depot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.07.99</td>
<td>Imphal, Manipur</td>
<td>An insurgent group, KYKL (O) has threatened to blow up the POL storage depot at Imphal, Manipur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02.08.99</td>
<td>Srinagar</td>
<td>At around 2115 hrs on 02.08.99 a powerful grenade was targeted at our Srinagar Depot. But luckily it burst in air hitting branches of trees opposite to the main gate of the Depot. Immediately the area was cordoned off by BSF/CRPF and dog squad was also pressed into service. Investigations are still in progress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04.08.99</td>
<td>AOD, Pipeline</td>
<td>Suspected ULFA attempted to blast a crude oil line at Jorajan, about 20 kms away from Digboi at Digboi-Duliajan Road, under Digboi Police Station. The exposed water injection line was partially damaged and about 3 ft of a dead water line was blown off. Crude oil line was not affected. During inspection by Tinsukia Police (Dy. S.P., Tinsukia), 200 meters of flexible electrical wires and 14 empty cases of AK-47 ammunition were found at the site. During interrogation of unarmed security persons of Oil India Ltd. stationed at Jorajan, it was informed that unidentified youths were found moving away from the area firing in the air. Massive operations are on to apprehend the miscreants.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Between 1045 & 1100 hrs
another blast took place in the same area. The blast was land mine blast projected towards the Para Military Forces including Assam Police who have apprehended 4 youths and were on their way to Digboi in three vehicles. The last vehicle carrying CRPF personnel & OC, Digboi Police Station was caught in the blast. OC, Digboi PS & the driver of the jeep were shot dead. Six CRPF jawans were injured and are being treated in the Digboi Refinery Hospital.

13.08.99 Bareilly

A crude bomb exploded near the Retail Outlet about 50 feet away from the boundary of the outlet. No damage to property & human life is reported. Sales through outlet is continuing without any disruption.
2. **Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.**

11.8.98 The Naogaon Depot of IOC was sabotaged by extremists damaging 7 tanks. Around 12000 kilolitres of product was lost.

5.9.98 The Guwahati-Siliguri pipeline was also damaged at Losaka in Kokrajhar district. However, the damages were minor.

26.11.98 A diesel pipeline of IOC, Digboi was blown up due to explosion in between Digboi and Tinsukia.

3. **ONGC**

8.9.98 The ULFA militants blasted ONGC pipeline on suspension bridge near Nazira in Sibsagar district of Assam.

KIDNAPPING/KILLING

**OIL**

1. One Mr. Aggarwal who was working as the General Manager of the Drilling Contractor employed by Oil India Ltd (OIL) was kidnapped in February 1999 and was later found dead. He was however, not directly employed by OIL.

**BRPL**

2. Shri S.R. Nadzari, an employee of BRPL was kidnapped on 24.10.96 from his residence. He was detained for 3 nights and released thereafter by the suspected extremists.

**IOC**

3. On 4.8.99, 2 people including the police officer were killed and 6 others (5 of them CRPF Jawans) were seriously injured when ULFA militants detonated two powerful remote control devices near Digboi Oil Refinery.

**ONGC**

4. The CISF patrolling party engaged by ONGC for patrolling of Lakwa-Moran trunk pipeline was ambushed by ULFA militants on 26.11.98 and 4 CISF personnel and 1 private driver of the contract jeep were killed in the armed attack.
ANNEXURE – X

1. KIDNAPPING INCIDENCES (POWERGRID)

December 1994 : Kidnapping of POWERGRID’s Senior Manager from 200 KV Salakati substation in Kokrajhar district (Assam) by militants. Kept under captivity for eight months.

May 1997 : The team patrolling the 132 KV Loktak-Jiribam line comprising of 3 Executives and 4 Workmen were kidnapped by militants. They were released after about 72 hours.

June 1998 : On 11 June, NMFT militants of Tripura had kidnapped Sh. Ganesh Das, Junior Engineer of POWERGRID, Sh. Rajan, Supervisor of EMC and Sh. A.D. Barman, subcontractor of EMC from Loc. 20/2 in 132 KV Agartala Kumarghat line near village Langtarai under Manu police station. However, militants had later released Sh. Barman & Sh. Rajan on the same day. After keeping Sh. Ganesh Das under captivity for about 1 month, they released him on 7th July 1998.

13 March 1999 : Shri P.J. Sharma, Deputy Manager and Shri Dhole, J.E. were kidnapped by militants from Darang District under Udallguri police station while supervising the construction work of 400 KV D/C Rowta-Bongaigaon transmission line at location No. 505. Shri Dhole was rescued by Army on 14th March 1999. Shri Sharma was released on 20 April 1999.

5 July, 1999 : On 5 July, 1999, an attempt was made by armed militants to abduct Senior Engineer, POWERGRID from Karmachera village in Tripura, who was engaged in the construction of 132 KV Agartala-Kumarghat line.

2. KIDNAPPING INCIDENCES (AGENCIES)

June 1995 : Kidnapping of POWERGRID’s civil contractor from 400 KV Balipara in Sonitpur district.

September 1995 : Kidnapping of POWERGRID’s civil contractor from Misa (Kathiatoli) substation in Nagaon district.

January 1996 : Kidnapping of Project in Charge and Accountant of M/s. Crompton Greaves Ltd. (CGL), the creation agency of POWERGRID for construction of 400 KV Balipara sub-station in Sonitpur district.

February 1996 : Killing of Accountant of M/s Crompton Greaves Ltd. (CGL) who was kidnapped in January 1996.

March 1996 : Killing of four workmen of M/s Tata Exports Ltd. (TEL) while working on the 400 KV D/C Balipara-Rowta transmission line of POWERGRID in Sonitpur district.
September 1996 : There was an encounter between CISF personnel deployed by POWERGRID at Bongaigaon station with the militants which resulted into serious injury of one CISF Jawan and subsequent death in November 96.

July 1998 : On 1 July, two security personnels deployed at Loc. 320 at village Angardhowa, Police Station Dhamddhama, District Nalbari, Assam in 400 KV Rowta-Bongaigaon line where stringing works were going on in section 320-328 were taken away by suspected ULFA militants. They were however left behind by the militants on retaliation from Home Guards but snatched away their arms.

August 1998 : On 29 August, militants kidnapped Sh. P.R. Ravindran Nair, Project Manager and Sh. Dilip Nandi, Commercial Officer of M/s EMC, the erection contractor of Agartala-Kumarghat transmission line. They were kidnapped from Chakmaghat area of Tripura when they were on duty. With the help of Government of Tripura Shri Ravindran was released on 19 September 1998 and Shri Nundi was released on 24 September after almost one month’s captivity.

3. SABOTAGES OF POWERGRID’S INSTALLATIONS

December 1997 : All works from Loc. No. 1 to 120 in Kokrajhar and Bongaigaon district were stopped physically by some organization.


February 1998 : All sub agencies working on foundation at Loc. 490, 500, 501, 507, 512, 513, and 517 of 400 KV Rowta-Bongaigaon transmission line suspended the works because of serious threats from militants.

March 1998 : Tower erection works in Loc. 278 of 400 KV Rowta-Bongaigaon transmission line in Goldinpara of Barpeta district was stopped by armed militants from Bodo Liberation Tiger.

March 1998 : Construction works of 400 KV Rowta-Bongaigaon transmission line in Basugaon area was stopped physically by armed militants.

May 1998 : In the night about 7 armed militants entered the labour camp of M/s KEC in Nalbari district and threatened the labourers. After the labourers about 30 in number fled away, the camp was set on fire.

June 1998 : On 2nd & 3rd June, BLT militants blew up three road bridges and one rail bridge which has completely cut off NER from the rest of the country. Due to the above Salakati and Bongaigaon...
substations were cut off.

October 1998 : 132 KV Loktak-Jiribam line conductor was shot down by armed militants on October 2, 1998. The militants did not allow POWERGRID to repair the conductor unless the huge compensation of Rs 19.50 lakhs were paid. After great difficulty and assistance from State administration, the line could be restored on January 25, 1999.

December 1998 : A group of armed men entered the Imphal substation at around 23.30 hours. They manhandled the officials and took away cash and valuables of the employees.

January 1999 : Six towers of 132 KV S/C Dimapur-Imphal line were blown up by suspected PLA militant near village Mayaglangjing on West Imphal District using explosive device. The line was restored on January 16, 1999 with great difficulty and assistance from State administration.

January 1999 : An attempt of blasting towers of 132 KV Dimapur-Imphal transmission line by 50 armed men was foiled by the local ladies of the area.

March 1999 : Three Nos. of towers (Loc. 101, 102 & 103) in 132 KV S/C Loktak-Imphal transmission line were blasted, 5 kms away from Imphal substation under Nambol Police Station.

Insurgency Related Problems in North-East Region:

Airport Authority of India

Imphal

1. Insurgency

2. Kidnapping incident – 2 AAI staff members from Imphal Airport suspected to be kidnapped by Maitai Group. (Feb.98)

3. Threat for children going to the school as well as officers and families going to the market place (continuing).

4. Terrorist snatched the money belonging to an officer subordinate about Rs. 18,000/- while the peon was going to the bank to make a draft. (Oct.98).

5. The terrorist penetrating Radio Telephony Network.

6. Phone threat to the Controller of Aerodrome demanding monthly payments (continuing).

7. Threats from Maitai & RPF (Revolutionary Peoples Front, Manipur).

Dimapur

No incident of kidnapping. But similar threatening situation and pressure for payment of monthly cuts by staff.

Assam

In Assam the threats to AAI has been from SULFA.
ANNEXURES

SULFA had made occasional threatening calls for money. They also extract from contractors who work in remote areas. Recently on 27 August 1999 a group of SULFA people came into the office of RED-NER and demanded money and threatened them. They wanted to meet the Executive Engineer who was in charge for a contract of Rs. 17 crore. They wanted that the contract should be given to SULFA. The police was informed and they were arrested.

REFERENCES

2. Z.A. Bhutto, “If I am assassinated…” (New Delhi, 1979).
5. As reported in the Times of India, 4 February, 1989. For a select chronology of the ISI affairs, see Defence Journal, n. 8, 1989.
8. The Herald (Karachi), May 1993.
17. Muslim, 16 April, 1989.
30. “Bear Trap” by Brig. Mohammed Yousaf and Maj. Mark Adkin
33. Mr. P. Stobdan, The Afghan Conflict.
34. Yossef Bodansky, Pakistan’s Continued Sponsorship of Terrorism.
35. Yossef Bodansky, Pakistan, Kashmir & The Trans-Asian Axis.
36. Compiled from media and press reports.
Pakistan’s deceitful, hostile, terrorist activities have made the year 1999 most violent. It has launched a proxy war in India and seems determined to balkanise the country to avenge the humiliation suffered in 1971 at Dhaka. The concealed undeclared war against India is taking a heavy toll of innocent human lives, rendering people refugees, in their own country, putting Indian Army and para military forces under great strain and stretching them from Kashmir to Kerala and hit at strategic, vulnerable points to break the morale of forces and terrorise the people. It has made use of religion to instigate transnational military and terrorism in India. The fundamentalists, the Mujahideens have a stronghold on Pakistani army and civil administration. A sizeable portion of Pak army is highly indoctrinated in Islamic teachings. There is no distinction between Pak regular army personnel and Mujahideens. Both fight in the name of “Allah” to liberate His land from infidels i.e. all those who are not followers of Islam. Pak has used ideology and ethno-religious extremism to create conditions for violent action. The fundamentalists have gone to the extent to justify use of biological weapons to defend Islam and have no respect for national boundaries and have a right to fight anywhere in the world – where Islam is in danger. According to their ideology war must be total and terror must be used as an essential weapon of war.

Pakistan is pushing both Regulars and Mujahideens in India equipped with sophisticated, lethal, man-portable weapons which are easy to conceal and carry. There has been heavy influx of such weapons all over the country and as a matter of fact they have become the tool of terror causing death and destruction in India. Pak has patronised hardened criminals for this purpose and these arms in their hands have pushed up violence and crime in India disturbing peace and tranquility.

Pakistan is directly involved in infiltration and arms trafficking in India. Funds, to finance such activities, are generated by drug peddling and smuggling. The largest movements of narcotics are from Karachi, Lahore and Islamabad airports. Pakistan sponsored mischief against India from across the border is going on unabated. The Lahore bus journey was undertaken by Shri Vajpayee to normalise relations between the two countries but Pak betrayed his trust and in the bargain was exposed and isolated all over the world.

Pakistan’s internal conditions are pathetic and by raising hate India campaigns it wants to divert the attention of people from the real, internal issues. This mischief is costing very heavy to India. Pak desires to destroy the economic base of India by resorting to terrorist acts so that no FDI takes place, an environment of insecurity is created, vital installations are targeted and fake currency is pumped in. The resulting unemployment and discontentment will create hostile appraisings and weaken the Government. Internal conflicts in India benefit Pak.

Thus, various facets of Pak terrorism are – proxy war, low intensity conflicts, communal disharmony, sub-conventional war and economic destabilisation.

In the recent Kargil episode, Pak has had to eat dust. The Indian nation from Kanyakumari to Kashmir and from Mumbai to Imphal stood united like a rock. Soldiers from all the parts of the country valiantly fought for the integrity and honour of the country. Pak must realise that its subversive designs will never succeed in India and that the Indians have understood the challenges to their national security and way of life. U.S.A. and Russia have understood the Pakistani designs to become the cock of Central Asian walk of life and usurp the huge quantities of oil and natural gas available there. The Taliban will also soon understand the able motives of Pakistan that the use of religion will not satisfy the hunger and that Pakistan is enslaving them rather than protecting. Pak will be completely isolated because of its terrorist activities.

Price: Rs. 375.00
**Insurgency**

“There is more to be feared from unspoken and concealed, than from open and declared, hostility”.

– Cicero, in *Verrem* No. ii, Sec. 5.

“Though thou are not to let the sun set on thy anger, yet thou art not to trust a deceiving treacherous enemy next morning”.

– Thomas Fuller, *Gnomologia*.

“You must not fight too often with one enemy, or you will teach him all your art of war”.

– Napoleon Bonaparte
(Emerson, *Representative Men: Uses of Great Men: Napoleon*)

*While throng’d the citizens with terror dumb, or whispering with white lips – Lips – “The foe! They! They come!*

– Byron, *Childe Harold Canto* iii, St. 25

**Infiltration**

*If you are terrible to many, beware of many.*

“When kings interfere in matters of religion, they enslave instead of protecting it”.

– Fenelon, Advice, to the Pretendr, son of James II of England.
Fundamentalists

“When kings interfere in matters of religion, they enslave instead of protecting it.” (Fenelon, Advice, to the Pretender, Son of James II, England)

Pakistan has made use of religion to instigate transnational militancy and terrorism in India. The Fundamentalists and Militants have a stronghold on Pakistan army and civil administration. Pakistan army is highly indoctrinated in Islamic teachings. There is no distinction between Pakistan army regulars and militants. Both fight in the name of Allah to liberate His land from infidels – those not followers of Islam. Fundamentalists have gone to the extent to justify use of biological weapons to defend Islam. Ejaz Haidar in “The Friday Times” wrote Pakistan would have to decide whether it wanted “to lap up the Islamists’ world view of a civilisational conflict with the world and accept international isolation or reject that world view”.

Zia-ul-Haq, army generals and clerics carried out research about the Quranic concept of war. Accordingly, the war must be total and terrorism is an essential element of war.

According to Brig. K.M. Malik’s book the “Quranic Concept of War” (Lahore, Wazid Ali, 1979) with a preface by Late General Zia-ul-Haq, nuclear weapons were to be weapons of terrorism. The strategy adopted against the enemy must be capable of striking terror into the hearts of the enemy. According to Zia and the author, a nuclear doctrine must be capable of striking terror into the hearts of enemy.

India is the theatre whipping up the Islamic fundamentalist fervour accentuated by Laden’s threat.

An Islamist order and democracy cannot go together. A person supported by Islamist Forces overthrows the ruler. He becomes the legitimate ruler by divine predestination. Musharraf has not transgressed Islamic principles and has become the ruler by the grace of Almighty Allah!

Ameer Hamza, Editor, Voice of Islam said “Musharraf would succeed till he followed the line of a Jihad”, and rejected UN Civil Charter. An Islamist order and democracy are “Contradiction” in terms. The fundamentalist organisations are pressurising Musharraf to enforce Shariat in Pakistan rather than lending ears to champions of democracy and to wage jihad for the independence of Kashmir. Bin Laden’s jihad call is likely to change nature of ongoing low intensity war, who has unspecified number of Stinger Missiles, the Russian Made SAM-7 (Surface to Air Missiles) and vast quantity of sophisticated weapons/equipment, communication/Recce/Mine laying/detection and IEDs. These are to be used by those fighting the infidels in India and US i.e. “The Exclusive Club” the term used by Ms. Albright, US Foreign Secretary, to describe India and US being common enemies of Bin Laden.

Musharraf, Mujahideens, Bin Laden, Talibans, Pakistan regulars, Jehadis and mercenaries are synonyms. They are well-trained soldiers. The Talibanised, militarised and nuclearised Pakistan is a terrorist state symbolising narco-fundamentalist terrorism. According to Dr. George Perkorich, Director of the Secured World Programme at the W. Alton Jones Foundation, in his book, “India’s Nuclear-Bomb”, “the situation in Pakistan is extremely alarming and it is very difficult to see how internally Pakistan reverses course. If Pakistan cannot reverse course and contain the elements within its own society that are now very militant, India will face a tremendous challenge. It is not China that is dangerous to India, but Pakistan”.

Mujahideens are a determined band of highly trained,
fanatical volunteers and have vowed that despite the US President’s stern warning to curb violence, their “Jehad” will now escalate and waging Jehad was their divinely sanctioned duty. They have not liked US advice to take “concrete steps” for resumption of a “productive dialogue” with India in the Lahore Spirit and to ensure “no more Kargils”.

Fundamentalists regard military regime of Musharraf as real “democracy” they had been struggling for in Islam. “For 50 years since the foundation of Pakistan, we have been waiting for real Islamic law to be introduced.” The Talibans believe that there is going to be an Islamic revolution. “The more the US and the Western world and the nations which murder Muslims, oppress them, the sooner there will be an Islamic republic.” They believe that when, “India and other western countries make a nuclear bomb, everyone accepts it. If one poor nation like Pakistan makes a bomb then everyone is against it and it becomes an Islamic bomb. If the Hindus make a bomb then it is not a Hindu bomb but when the Muslims make a bomb they are called fundamentalists, terrorists.”

Mujahideens are preparing for heavy fighting in Kashmir. Harkat-ul-Mujahideen spokesman said, “This generation will put the last nail in India’s coffin. We are fighting in Bosnia and Chechnya, and we are hopeful Allah will not disappoint us.” They will send death squads as part of their new offensive and will soon start a new round of fighting. It will be “very dangerous for India and will be the final round.” “India is losing control over occupied area and within 2-3 years we will liberate Kashmir.” Abdul Muntaza, Lashkar-e-Toiba representative said “There has been a change in their strategy, the approach this time will be “area occupation” and not “area domination.” They regard Line of Control as “Berlin Wall”. Religious organizations and right Wing Army Officers have no intention to check the activities of militant groups. Although, US has described Pakistan as harbouring, aiding and abetting terrorism, yet has not declared Pakistan as a Terrorist Rogue State. Afghanistan and Pakistan have been named by the report as safe haven to support international terrorist groups. Pakistan is on the threshold according to the report of joining a club of countries harbouring and aiding terrorism such as Cuba, Iran, Iraq, Libya, North Korea, Sudan and Syria.

In the report of patterns of global terrorism, it has been pointed out that Pakistan, has tolerated terrorists living and moving freely within its territory. Pakistan government has supported groups that engaged in violence in Kashmir and has provided indirect support to terrorists in Afghanistan. The US State Department’s report on global Terrorism 1999, has categorised Afghanistan and Pakistan as the breeding ground for international terrorism. Afghanistan is the base for their worldwide terrorist activities where militants are trained, acquire weapons and travel to India making it the prime target. In league with Pakistan these terrorist groups have become very vocal in their militant calls against India.

Markaz-Dawa-ul-Irshad is an intellectual and economic nerve center of fast spreading Islamic Movement whose Armed Wing is the Lashkar-e-Toiba or “Army of Prophet” which dominates on battle field. It was founded by 3 Professors – Prof. Hafeez Mohammad Saeed and Zafar Iqbal of Lahore University of Engineering and Technology and Abdul Azam of Islamabad International Islamic University in 1986. Its philosophy – Jehad is the real Islamic Politics that can end uncertainty faced by Muslims all over the world. It is preparing suicide squads for deadly encounters with Indian Security Forces and fast spreading the message of Jehad in Jammu and Kashmir. They regard that President, Clinton “dashed Pakistan’s hopes for foreign mediation when he declared a strategy of alliance with India. But they
Jehadi groups are apprehending some curbs being placed on their activities by Musharraf Government because of increasing pressure of international community on Pakistan. To counter such a move all the Jehadi outfits (about 80 in all) including Lashkar-e-Toiba, Harkat-ul-Mujahideen, United Jihad Council have united and resolved, “We want to tell all concerned that Jehad cannot be stopped. The whole of Pakistan is involved in it, the issue does not concern one or two groups.”

To a significant extent USA is to blame for spread of “Jehad” groups. According to Lashkar-e-Toiba Chief, Hafiz Mohammad Sayeed, “When it was in its interest, during the Afghan war, it actively put them together. The US did not consider them terrorist groups at that time. Now that the purpose has been served, it feels fit to brand them terrorist organisations. Is that not wrong and unjust? If they are alluding to human rights, then it does not befit them to condemn today what they welcomed yesterday.”

For Mujahideens, “Jehad is not only a means to an end but also an end in itself. “He, who dies in the course of Jehad is blessed by Allah.” The suicide squads of fanatics which are attacking security camps, are attaining “Martyrdom”. Lashkar-e-Toiba Militants have stormed more than 20 army, paramilitary and police camps in past 8 months in the valley including 15 Corps headquarters, Rashtriya Rifles Khannawal sector headquarters, SOG operational headquarters, BSF’s Bandipura Sector headquarters.

The Jehad Movement is dominated by Ahle Hadees, Devbandi, Brelvi and Shia Organisations, Maulana Azhar Masood has formed Jaish-e-Mohammed (Army of Prophet Mohammed) and plans to recruit five lac volunteers to liberate Kashmir.

Young boys are being brainwashed in Madarasas to join Jehad. A large number of Mujahideens have been trained in Army camps. The local youths have been inspired by the confidence and commitment of Mujahideens and are leaning towards militancy. Jehad is a religious duty in Islam and has no relation with terrorism. Islam does not allow terrorist act and casts only a religious obligation on each Muslim.

The very fact that these militants are indulging in violent terrorist acts in the name of Jehad, are anti-Islamic. Reacting to the sentence awarded to Nawaz Sharif, Fazlur Rehman Khalil said that he was punished for the “treacherous acts,” he committed against “Martyrs” of Kargil and the present rulers would also meet the “same fate” if they compromised on Kashmir. Hafiz Saeed, Lashkar-e-Toiba Chief, regarded the verdict “divine” and Al-Badar spokesman described it as an “unfortunate end for the traitors of Kargil.”

Harkat-ul-Mujahideen Chief Fazlur Rehman said “Clinton is an enemy of Islam and an ally of India in the protracted Kashmir dispute”. Lashkar-e-Toiba Chief said: “we will welcome him as an honoured guest in Pakistan. But he should not meddle in Kashmir affairs. The Kashmir issue can be resolved only through Jehad and we are performing it.” (Hafiz Mohammed Saeed Lashkar-e-Toiba chief).

At the time of Clinton visit Hizbul Mujahideen issued a statement, “We should not look towards Washington or London to resolve our problem (Kashmir issue). We should rather trust Allah and fight the battle ourselves.” Lashkar-e-Toiba stormed a BSF Camp on 21.3.2000 and engaged security forces in an 18 hour gun battle resulting in huge loss of men and material. Intention was to create panic at the time of Clinton’s visit. BSF had to blow off the building to flush the terrorist.
Abu Zaid, Lashkar-e-Toiba leader in Kashmir has been instructed to intensify attacks on installation to attract world attention to Kashmir issue. A contingent of about 200 “feyadeens” has been deputed for the purpose. Anantnag killing of 36 Sikhs (21.3.2000) at the time of Clinton’s visit to India was part of a bigger game plan. Taliban pamphlets have been recovered from Shepherds instructing militants to wipe out non-Muslim minorities in the next phase of Jehad. The ghastly act was perpetrated by Afghan and Pakistan militants. Shamshad Ahmad Pakistan representative at UN had no shame in spreading disinformation that the “crime was perpetrated by Indian forces to defame Pakistan at the time of Pakistan Day”. Mushtaq Ahmed Zargar, one of the 3 militants freed in exchange for the innocent victims of the Indian Airlines hijacking, dismissed the idea of negotiations with India advocating the cause of adoption of Jehad. He even threatened punishment for any Kashmiri who opened talks with India.

Michael Sheahan, top coordinator counter terrorism in US said “there are numerous Kashmiri separatist groups and sectarian groups, involved in terrorism, which use Pakistan as a base. Pakistan is continuously extending material supply and regards it as moral and diplomatic support to militants in Kashmir. These groups are engaged in violence against India’s interest”.

The Pakistan fundamentalist groups have links with all those forces and organisations which are hostile to India. They have developed links with BKI, KCF (and tried to revive insurgency in Punjab again). PWG, Naxals – ULFA, NSCN, NDFB, BLT, TTP, TTO, KPP (Kamtapuri People’s Party) (demanding separate State for Rajbongshis in North Bengal), Islamic Seva Sangh, SIMI etc.

They have been working among various anti-Indian forces. “From the Mumbai serial blasts of 1993 to the Indian Airline hijacking and even violence by communist extremists in some states....... These crimes have left a terror trail that is traced back to forces inimical to India”. (L.K. Advani).

“Liberation of Kashmir remains Pakistan’s unalterable aim and before that it will be necessary to break up India” (Hamid Gul Retd. Gen. ISI). This is really the unfinished business of partition”. ISI hatched a plan to separate West Bengal, Assam and parts of North Eastern States from India to set up a new Islamic country.

Major militant groups are – (1) HUM – Harkat-ul-Mujahideen (2) Hizbul Mujahideen (3) Harkat-ul-Jehad-e-Islami (4) Al-badar (5) Lashkar-e-Toiba (6) Talibani-Bin Laden – India is the Theatre where these organisations plan to carry out their destructive designs to satisfy their religious fanaticism.

**Harkat-ul-Mujahideen (HUM)**: Leader – Maulana Fazlur-ur-Rehman Khaleel. His Organisation has only one Enemy – “India”. It is waging Jehad only in Kashmir. Co-signed Osama bin Laden’s Anti-American Fatwa – had openly promised to kill American envoy everywhere in the world. Involved in unsolved kidnapping of 4 westerners. Announced – Militants will liberate Kashmir from India and would undertake second Kargil campaign after the snow melts there.

**Hizbul Mujahideen**: Chief Syed Salahuddin, claims to be setting up a Combined Kashmir Liberation Army (CKLA) and threatened that the year 2000 is going to be quite tough for India in Kashmir. Involved in a large number of violent/terrorist acts.

**Harkat-ul-Jehad-e-Islami**: Operates freely in Pakistan and supports terrorist attacks in Kashmir.

**Al-Badar**: Connected with Bin-Laden. Supports terrorist in Kashmir. Involved in infiltration of mercenaries and also maintains line of supply.

**Lashkar-e-Toiba**: Chief – Hafiz Muhammad Saeed
supports Shariat Law and is against democracy. Sindh lecture: religious and national duty of all Pakistanis to sacrifice their lives for the cause of Kashmir. Instigates Jehad for liberation of Kashmir. “The arousing of religious passions at the LeT congregation at Muridke near Lahore was officially sponsored. About 2 lacs attended. Fanatics/suicide squads at Muridke “ijtema” (congregation) gave open call for jehad against India and USA. Directed its Armed Wing Markez-Dawa-Ul-Irshad to prepare for new series of attacks. Attacks on headquarters of paramilitary/military positions. After attack at 15 Corps headquarters at Badami Bagh – declared next was the turn of Prime Minister’s office in New Delhi. Militants to open “Kargil anywhere as the situation in Kashmir had changed completely. Slogan raised “One bullet for one Indian” and asked people to donate Rs. 10 each for buying bullets. Funds being collected by All Party Hurriyat Conference Jamait-e-Islamia of Jammu and Kashmir, the United Jehad Council and Markez-ul-Irshad to keep up militancy in India. Lashkar-e-Toiba’s congregation at muridke was highly inflammatory.

“It is outrageous that an avowedly terrorist organisation is holding an open convention of this type. It is indicative of the fact that Pakistan continues to provide support, sustenance and space for organizations of this kind.”

Also attended by Nawab of Junagarh – Mohammad Jehangir who pledged to free Junagarh from Indian control.

Masood Azhar, released from Indian jail in exchange of innocent persons of hijacked Indian Airlines plane from Nepal to Delhi, made terrorism related speech in Karachi on 7.1.2000 “Muslims should not rest in peace until America and India are destroyed.” Planning to raise an Army of 5 lac militants to invade India and free Kashmir from India’s clutches. A new terrorist organisation “Jaish-e-Mohammedeen-e-Tanzeen” established. Some differences among ultras about Unified Command leadership.

In addition Black American terrorists are being indoctrinated. They are hardcore fundamentalists.

Fundamentalists have established a network of Front Companies in London/Birmingham/Manchester/Crowley and Leicester operating on behalf of Al-Muhajideens – meaning voice/eyes/ears of Muslims. It urges fifth Column for spread of Islam. Sheikh Omar Baksi Mohammad is the head.

BCCI (Bank of Commerce and Credit International) was conduit to transfer funds for narco-terrorism for the fundamentalists to carry out all clandestine activities. It has since failed and closed.
General Parvez Musharraf
“Between Devil and the Deep Sea”

Musharraf is a Mujahir with family roots in Azamgarh in UP and born in Delhi. He wants to prove himself more loyal than the King. He wants to prove himself better Pakistani than natives. He also wants to prove better than Sharif – a democratically elected leader. His strategy to succeed is to exploit religious sentiments and create an anti-India hysteria and attack her. He was asked by Zia to take over training of Afghans Mujahideens in their war against Soviet Union in 1980s. His relations with Bin Laden, Talibans, ISI and Fundamentalists are very cordial making a lethal cocktail. His wide ranging contacts brought him in touch with hardcore drug runners in North-West Frontier Province (NWFP) and with others having ties with Mujahideens actively involved in revolt by militants against Indian rule in Kashmir. As Brigadier he participated in attacks on Indian posts in Siachin and as Chief he planned Kargil Operation which even Zia-ul Haq could not dare. He cannot “sit quite at Borders and wants to satisfy the rancor of Pakistan forces on account of withdrawal from Kargil under instructions from Sharif. He regards Kashmir as the “core issue”. He does not realise that Jammu and Kashmir is the “very core of Indian nationhood and an integral part of India and so shall it remain.”

Musharraf has asked Islamic countries to exert economic and political pressure on India to resolve Kashmir issue. He has made jehad against India as the Central rallying point. There is a feeling among Mullahs that with the coming of a sympathetic military leader, it is time to finish the Kashmir issue once for all. He regards Kashmir struggle as freedom struggle that is not linked to Terrorism. Relations with India cannot be normalized till the issue is resolved. Pakistan Government is not objecting to funds collection by Mujahideens to send militants to Kashmir and all the fundamentalist organisations enjoy his patronage.

He wants to foul to India while holding the gem of “Jehad” on India’s head.

He links Terrorism to “reciprocal action” by India. He said, “If India stopped atrocities in Kashmir, then Pakistan could use its influence to moderate the activities of militant groups and unilateral action by Pakistan on this issue is not possible.” He did not heed Clinton’s advice to stop cross border Terrorism, create conditions for resumption of India-Pakistan dialogue and the warning of “more isolation” if Pakistan continued to support violence.”

He is for no compromise on Kashmir, though he wants peace and tranquility. He is ready for a peaceful compromise with India on Kashmir according to his terms.

Musharraf equates Kashmir with Islamabad’s national “honour”. At a Press Conference on 30.3.2000 at Singapore, he said, “Kashmir dispute was recognized internationally by the United Nations. Nations have their dignity and pride to guard, to standby” ........ he was not “one of those who would compromise on national dignity ...... which shall never get threatened. “...... Kashmir is, therefore, important to Pakistan.”

It would be hypocritical to visit India without the core cause for enmity – the Kashmir issue – having been addressed. He wants “just and peaceful solution to Kashmir issue in accordance with the UN resolution” Wearing a civilian hat has not changed his mentality. India should accept the virtues of Pakistan position on Kashmir. Military Government of Musharraf dishonoured Lahore process.

“We would like to resolve all our differences and when I say all our differences, I mean the core issue of Kashmir
first of all or simultaneously at least. But if there is any
design to address issues other than Kashmir and sideline
the issue, I am not a part of it. The Kashmir issue has to be
addressed and with that all other issues can be addressed”.
Lahore dialogue has no meaning unless the Kashmir
imbroglio is resolved” (BBC 5/11) A hawkish attitude
towards India to endear himself with the fundamentalists
who are determined to fight “Hindu India”. This is the
reason why people did not disapprove his October 12 Coup.

He regards Kashmir to be the “launching pad” for
fulfilling his agenda “subjugating Hindu India”. According
to Huntington, “Indo-Pakistan border is just not a dividing
LINE between the 2 countries but a civilisation fault line,
symbol of conflicting and competing visions.” Militants do
not want liberalisation of Kashmir but its annexation. Indian
Prime Minister is ready to talk to Pakistan for return of
Pakistan-occupied-Kashmir to India.”

He is surviving by exploiting his fundamentalist
connections. Also being helped by pro-Islamic generals, he
has good rapport with terrorists and also hold over
Afghanistan. Pakistan needs terrorists/militants in
Afghanistan to give its Army “strategic depth in its ongoing
conflict with India over Kashmir. Pakistan cannot drop its
support for terrorists.

He is confronted with a peculiar situation either to “lap
up the Islamists” world view and face international isolation
or reject that and accept world view of civilization. He is
under pressure from western groups to curb militancy, sign
CTBT, make positive moves to bring peace in Afghanistan,
help apprehend Osama bin Laden, improve ties with India,
ban Harkat-ul-Mujahideen and restore democracy.

There has been no withdrawal of forces from LOC (Line
of Control), despite unilateral declaration. The army is out
on training. ISI’s proxy war is continuing unabated through
acts of violence and terror. During June-November 99 more
than 1800 acts of violence in Jammu and Kashmir have taken
place killing a large number of Military/Paramilitary
personnel and civilians.

In the recent times, we have seen some of the most
notorious international terrorists including those responsible
for World Trade Center Bombings and the shootings at CIA
headquarters in Pakistan.

He will prove on balance to be more of an Islamist than
a pro-western democratic free marketeer. He will be an
autocrat with a finger on the Nuclear trigger. He is enigmatic
and keeping N-options open. As chief of JIC he wanted sole
command of N-weapons in 1998. “I have said very clearly
that Nuclear power should not be used. However, when
our national integrity is threatened, then we’ll take a decision
(on exercising N-option) at that time ........... Further said “I
would not say there are any chances. If at all India escalates
(the situation) on the Line of Control in Kashmir, there can
be chances ....” If the sanctity of Pakistan is threatened, surely
we would not allow Pakistan to die” (CNN Interview).

India has offered not to use Nuclear weapons
preemptively against Pakistan but “if we are being
threatened with Nuclear attack, do they understand what it
means? If they think that we’ll wait for them to drop a bomb
and face destruction, they are mistaken”. (Prime Minister
Atal Bihari Vajpayee)

Pakistan’s nuclear weapons are under the control of
Army. There is no civil establishment to moderate the hostile
designs of army establishment. Musharraf will not hesitate
to use nuclear weapons if “our national integrity is
threatened” The Kargil committee report by K. Subramaniam
reveals that Pakistan conveyed nuclear threats in 1984, 1987
and 1990. Such a threat was also conveyed at the height of
Kargil operation. The possibility of Pakistan using nuclear
weapons in a preemptive strike cannot be ruled out. After
a major Pakistan army exercise in December 1989, Zarbe-e-
Momin, General Mirza Aslam Beg announced a shift to a policy of offensive deterrence..., Pakistan army plans to take war into India ... both the nuclear option and the missile act as a deterrent.

He is a military dictator calling himself a CEO under the influence of militarised polity with N-weapons, believing in cross-border terrorism and under too much indoctrination of Islamic fundamentalism and extremism, having hatred for India.

His schizophrenic mindset is detached from reality about capability and economic potential and has strong desire to disintegrate India.

He has been warning India again and again that any act of war by India would be adequately and suitably met. He will create trouble on Line of Control and within the valley to consolidate his position in Pakistan. He will also resort to commando type operations along the border to keep Indian forces busy and stretch them. Recent attacks on Indian Army posts and pickets on the Line of Control are indicative of Pakistan’s intentions. It will spread militancy in untouched areas. Incidence of violence has already taken place in Udhpur, Kathua, Rajouri, Poonch, Kakaner, Ganganagar, Rann of Kutch, North-Eastern States and Tension in Southern States.

His team comprises hardliners against India Abdul Sattar (Foreign Minister) is not disposed friendly towards India. Sahibzada Yakub Khan (Special Envoy), Maleha Lodhi (Ambassador US) are also hardliners as far as India is concerned. Their diplomacy is “meeting hostility with hostility”. Mindless sabre-rattling indeed!

Major General Shaukat Riza (Pakistan) in his book says that Pakistan Army has remarkable capacity to misinform itself about what is happening. Musharraf was part of Kargil Operation and briefed cabinet twice on Kashmir Operation but now regards Kashmir as a betrayal of military by civil authority. This indicates his deceitful ways. Musharraf regards hijacking of Indian plane in December 99 from Nepal as an Indian conspiracy”. He wants India to be branded a terrorist state for sponsoring state terrorism in Kashmir. The fact as stated by Congressman Frank Pallone is completely contrary. According to him, “The history of the past few years points to the obvious conclusion that Pakistan is deeply involved in the ongoing campaign of terrorism afflicting Kashmir, and in terrorist acts elsewhere. Pakistan is posing threat in varying degree to US, Russia, China, Iran, Gulf States. India alone is not to be dealt.”

President Bill Clinton in his interview to ABC News said, “I believe that there are elements within Pakistan government that have supported those engaged in violence in Kashmir.” Musharraf sharply reacted and contradicted Clinton, “No part of government is involved in any violence. I totally disagree? President Rafiq Tarar while addressing a military parade to mark the 60th anniversary (on 21.3.2000) of a resolution which led to creation of Pakistan in 1947, extolled the role of militants and said, “The same people of Kashmir have shown their determination to achieve the right of self-determination with their blood.” These “brave people” are none other than the Mujahideens, mercenaries, Talibans and Pakistan regulars. The President reiterated Pakistan’s “Political, moral, diplomatic support to insurgency”. Pakistan will not tolerate, “India’s brutal repression of the Kashmiri’s struggle for their right of self-determination.”

Clinton’s advice to Pakistan to respect Line of Control, sign CTBT, withdraw from N-programme, improve trade ties with India, stop cross border terrorism and talk in Lahore spirit has not been heeded by him. The formula for peace lies in 4 Rs i.e. Restraint, respect (Line of Control), Reject (Violence), Resume (dialogue).

According to Selig S. Harrison, Islamabad’s ruling Junta
is deeply divided between its frontman General Parvez Musharraf and two more powerful fundamentalist generals responsible for the hijacking – Lt. Gen. Mohammed Aziz Chief of the General Staff and Lt. Gen. Mehmoud Ahmad, Director, ISI.

The danger that Aziz and Ahmad will elbow Musharraf aside is growing. After the Army staged its coup, Musharraf demoted Aziz to a corps command, but was forced to back down when Aziz resisted.

Musharraf is an Urdu speaking refugee from India with no ethnic base in Pakistan, Aziz speaks Punjabi – the language of Pakistan’s dominant province. He is a leader of the martial Sudham clan, which controls the Poonch Distt. of the Pakistan controlled half of Kashmir.” Aziz has roots in Kashmir and also long association with militancy. He masterminded Kargil operation on the Indian side of cease-fire line and is deadly opposed to India.

According to Christian Science Monitor, Musharraf has “quietly but quickly” made Jehad against India a central rallying point. Pakistan has popularised the concept among millions of poor and rural Pakistanis. “Moreover, there is a sense among Islamic Mullahs that their hour has arrived. With a sympathetic military leader in charge, they feel, it is time to finish the Kashmir claim once and for all.” Musharraf has gone the farthest to legitimize jihad or holy war over Kashmir. He regards Kashmir struggle as a freedom struggle that is not linked to terrorism.

Musharraf is losing his sheen with the passage of time. He is caught between the devil and the deep sea. He is losing his support base among people. He has annoyed the judiciary. He is keeping fanatics happy by keeping militancy in Kashmir. He is also required to put up a reasonable face to talk peace with India before international community. He is a double faced person. One the one hand “he continues to wage terrorism in Kashmir and says, “Sacrifices of Mujahideens fill us with pride. Western countries must understand the difference between terrorism and freedom struggle” and on the other he pretends to talk peace.

His promise to bring culture of accountability has fallen flat. Discontent is brewing both in civil and Army. Financial position is in doldrums.

Benazir remarked “Pakistan – a country of desperately poor people is rich in weapons of mass destruction”. It is N-flash point – a tinder box, and a most dangerous place.”

His political opponents including Mrs. Benazir Bhutto predict disaster for Pakistan as the military regime under him is hunting for his political opponents behind the facade of accountability.

Washington DC based Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS): Observed on the eve of Musharraf’s first 100 days. “honeymoon between the military regime and Pakistan is starting to weaken” There has been price rise (Petroleum), assertion of totalitarian regime, and intimidation of judiciary. Press may be the next target and next fundamental rights.”

Pakistan Supreme Court judgement on 12.5.2000 has given a shot in the arm of Musharraf by “validating the Army’s action of Oct. 12, 1999, Coup. The court held that during Nawaz Sharif’s regime as Prime Minister, state institutions were being destroyed and there was no remedy in the constitution to repair the situation. Army coup was validated by court as a transitional period “on grounds of state necessity.” The court set 3 years period for Musharraf to carry out his agenda after which elections will be held. Musharraf has already refused a timetable for return to democracy till he “cleaned up corruption, revived the economy and pave the way for real democracy”. Under the court judgement Musharraf has been given the authority to change the constitution and “formulate laws for the betterment of people”. Thus return to real democracy in the
near future will remain a pious hope with very little chances of materialization.

Internal conditions have deteriorated. There is economic collapse. Civil institutions are seriously weakened and diminished and cannot afford to face further upheavals. They have already convicted three elected Prime Ministers in a brief 50 years period. There has been a vain search for stability. The military is now in control of the country. It is getting increasingly isolated in the country.

The Mujahideens in league with the anti-India army generals will defy the government and if Musharraf tries to stop their activities, they will turn their guns on him. He has been hijacked by the fundamentalists and the economy is controlled by narco-terrorists.