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# Jihadist Brutalities become routine in Kashmir

KS Correspondent

On July 17, 2006 an eleventh class student Mukhtar Ahmed Sheikh was kidnapped by terrorists waging Jihad in Shopian-Kulgam belt. Mukhtar was playing cricket with his friends at a playfield at village Chak Kachhdora. It was 1:30 PM. A group of five terrorists swooped on the playfield and whisked away the 17 year old student. He was taken to Vehil Nowgam, a village 2 kms. away. On the premises of the village mosque Mukhtar was positioned like a sacrificial goat. His hands and legs were tied. Then in full view of a large number of people, which included men, women and children, his head was severed with a butcher's knife. The severed head was dropped yards away in front of his house. Some women spectators did beseech the Jihadists to grant clemency to Mukhtar but they did not listen. People ran away in panic. The villagers of Vehil Nowgam and Chak Kachhdora were unanimous that Mukhtar, despite belonging to a poor family, never became an informer of security forces. He was a school dropout who had resumed his studies and was in class 11th at Govt. Boys Higher Secondary School at Kapran. Locals identified Sheeraz Ahmed Chopan, killed on July 19 as one of Mukhtar's killers. Butcher's knife, the weapon of offence used in Mukhtar's killing was recovered from the house of Bashir Ahmed Bhat of Vehil, Nowgam—a Lashkar terrorist eliminated subsequently at Chak Amshipora. A Pakistani terrorist with alias 'Major Gul', killed on August 9, too was involved, as per police, in abduction and killing of Mukhtar. Mukhtar Sheikh was slaughtered on mere suspicion as 3 months ago a couple of Lashkar terrorists had been killed near his house. What happened at Vehil Nowgam was not something hap-

## COVER STORY



Security forces washing the blood stains after 2 BSF jawans were killed in Srinagar.

pening for the first time? Innocent people are caught in a situation where on one hand the state authority is absent and on the other a debased civil society which refuses to feel outraged by brutal slaughter of Kashmir's sons and daughters. It is only in Talibanised societies, where people come out in thousands, to attend funeral of serial killers and the members of civil society remain immune to brutalisation of terror.

There are countless instances which depict how terror has become brutal. The objective is to instill extreme fear. Indian security forces could go for reprisals against arrested terrorists to pay them back in the same coin, yet they have not done so.

### Incidents galore:

On June 15, 2006 terrorists struck at night at Dunga, Gulabgarh in Mahore, killing an old civilian and injuring 13 others. Six dhoks were also set ablaze by the terrorists. The terrorists first opened firing on a 65 year old Abdul Ahad Magrey, a resident of Dunga. Then they chopped off half of

the tongue, ears and nose of two brothers and thrashed 11 others with lathis and rifle butts. Accusation against these innocent people was the usual one—that these 4-5 families might have informed security forces about movement of terrorists, leading to their killing. Police arrested six persons, residents of Neoch and Deol, Mahore for their complicity in the brutal attack. The arrested persons were fathers and brothers of Hizb terrorists active in the area.

A young girl was slaughtered on July 26, 2006 at village Sajjan in Doda. Terrorists entered the house of Wali Mohd. in the evening and slaughtered the young girl by slitting her throat in cowshed. On May 7, the dead body of a young woman who had been hanged to death by terrorists was recovered from Hamray, Pattan. During the past two months such incidents of slaughter have been on increase. On May 15, terrorists slaughtered four abducted civilians in Bandipur and Rafiabad areas of Kashmir. Two civilians—Mumtaz Ahmed resident of Brar and Ghulam Qadir Lone resident of Chittbandi were kidnapped from

their houses on May 12. They were tortured and slaughtered to death and their dead bodies were thrown into Aragam village. In an identical incident, throat-slit bodies of two civilians, Nazir Ahmed and Mohammad Maqbool War were recovered from Batpora, Panzla in Rafiabad.

In Kulgam at Koker Gund on June 12, 2006 terrorists while massacring 9 Nepalese labourers beheaded a lately recruited JKALI soldier, Mushtaq Ahmed Sheikh. They first amputated his hand and then beheaded him. The terrorists involved in this carnage were local terrorists of Batapora and Hatipora, and affiliated to HM.

On June 13, police recovered the throat slit body of one Mohammad Abbas Ganie from a stream in Bon Khandaypora, Kulgam. He had been abducted the previous night. Terrorists abducted a SGC cop Gulzar Ahmed Sheikh from Dadsar, Tral. He was subjected to severe physical torture and then slaughtered. This happened on June 25. The following day terrorists barged into the house of one Manzoor Ahmed Wani at Arin, Bandipora and dragged him out of his house. He was later slaughtered to death.

A SPO was kidnapped from his house at Harni, Mendhar on July 3. He had come to his house on leave. The terrorists brutally tortured and killed the SPO by chopping of his ears, removing his eyes and private parts and slitting his throat. The victim, Tanzeem Ahmed, was posted at Police Station, Gursai. His dead body was recovered from the neighbouring village of Upper Sarhuti.

### Serial Killers:

For most of these brutalities, security forces have blamed the

(Contd. on Page 13)

**LETTER**

**Rainawari**

Sir,  
Refer to 'a pilgrimage to Rainabari' by Dr RK Tamiri. It is a long shot to suppose that all Rainas came from Rainawari though it is certain as the author suggests that Rainawari assumes its name from clan of Rainas.

What appears to be truer story that during Hindu rule Rainas were employed by king who granted them a Jagir in the place what is called Rainawari. But that does not imply all Rainas settled in Rainawari though most did.

Speaking of Rainawari the area in and around Jogi Lanker was uninhabitable in pre christian era as most of it was under water. But it appears that in Ashoka's time and well into tenth century AD Rainawari was a Buddhist place inhabited mainly by Buddhists. Only upper portion of Rainawari like Surteng and its adjoining areas was inhabited in Kalhan's time and the place is undoubtedly an ancient one.

Zainaulabdin raised the level of present Jogi Lanker which got repeatedly flooded and built a *langar* there for Hindu pilgrims.

Before migration much of Jogi Lanker's Pandits seems to have migrated there in early period of Dogra rule.

—Bilhan Kaul  
Pamposh, Janipur.

**Dr. R.K. Tamiri replies:**

Mr. Bilhan Koul does not say on what basis he disagrees that all Rainas do not hail originally from Rainawari. My assessment is based on:

- i) Almost all Rainas, who live in different parts of Jammu Province and HP and had migrated during late medieval times say they hail from Rainawari.
- ii) Not only Rainas, but even major clans of Kashmiri Pandits trace their links to Rainawari right from the times this quarter became habitable. This quarter would not have taken name after Rainas had not Rainas outnumbered other clans of Kashmiri Pandits. If all Rainas did not belong to Rainawari, how could they have outnumbered other Pandit clans. Even then I would stand corrected if Mr. Bilhan Koul suggests some other possible habitats of Rainas in Kashmir Valley other than Rainawari. He does not say which king granted Jagir to Rainas in Rainawari and when.

Mr. Bilhan Koul has also raised some questions, though not relevant to my write-up about Rainawari's history. It was not only Jogilankar but the entire Rainawari which was under water. Rainawari came into existence with founding of new capital Pravarpora by King Pravarasena II in 6th Century AD.

Bilhan Koul says in Ashoka's time and well into 10th Century AD Rainawari was a Buddhist place inhabited mainly by Buddhists. Is it corroborated by folklore, archeology and other written evidence? Where did these Buddhists go if they formed the majority? Ashoka lived nine centuries before Pravarasena II and Rainawari did not exist then.

Rajatarangini's of Kalhana and Srivara do tell us a lot about Rainawari's history.

Mr. Bilhan koul would like us to believe that most of Jogilankar's Pandits migrated in early period of Dogra rule. This too is not borne out by the facts.

**THOSE WHO LEFT US**

*Kashmir Sentinel and Panun Kashmir Foundation mourn their sad demise and pray for the repose to the departed souls*

1. Smt. Jai Kishori W/o Sh. Pran Nath Koul, R/o Ratnipora Pulwama, Kmr; presently at Block-B, Lane No: 22, Roop Nagar, Jammu. 17/6/2006
2. Sh. Brij Nath Raina, R/o 33, Karan Nagar Sgr; presently at P-93, South Extension Part-I/nd, New Delhi. 18/6/2006
3. Smt. Soomawati W/o Lt. Sh. Ram Chand Bhat, R/o Sagam Anantnag; presently at Battal Ballian Camp Udhampur. 19/6/2006
4. Smt. Ganwati Koul W/o Lt. Maheshwar Nath Koul, R/o Chowalgam Kulgam; presently at Phase-III, Purkhoo Camp Jammu. 19/6/2006
5. Sh. Chaman Lal Raina S/o Lt. Dr. Amar Nath Raina, R/o Bar Bar Shah Sgr; presently at 23/C, H.No: 48, Bhawani Nagar, Janipur. 20/6/2006
6. Pt. Dina Nath Mattoo S/o Lt. Nath Ram Mattoo, R/o Harwan Sgr; presently at H.No: 9, Lane No: 4, Saraswati Vihar Bohri, Jammu. 21/6/2006
7. Sh. Sandeep Pandita S/o Sh. Veer Ji Pandita, R/o Vessu Anantnag; presently at Purkhoo Camp, Jammu. 21/6/2006
8. Sh. Jawahir Lal Veshin S/o Lt. Sh. Rugh Nath Veshin, R/o H.No: 16, Lane No: 3, Durga Nagar, Talab Tillo, Jammu. 22/6/2006
9. Sh. Shambhu Nath Sapru, R/o Pahalgam Kmr; presently at 124 EWS Colony Sec-6, Lower Roop Nagar, Jammu. 22/6/2006
10. Sh. Roshan Lal Handoo S/o Lt. Prem Nath Handoo, R/o Sheetal Nath Sathu Sgr; presently at 31/1A Channi Himmat Jammu. 22/6/2006
11. Smt. Indra Moza W/o Lt. Sh. R.N. Moza R/o K-914, Jalwayu Towers Sec-56, Gurgaon. 23/6/2006
12. Smt. Prabhawati W/o Sh. Radha Krishen Misri, R/o Shopian Kmr; presently at H.No: 17, Lane No: 3-A Block Roop Nagar Enclave, Jammu. 23/6/2006
13. Sh. Mohan Lal Koul S/o Sh. Srikant Kaul, R/o Khan Bazar, Anantnag; presently at 814-A2, Neelkanth Apartments Shalimar Garden (UP). 23/6/2006
14. Smt. Danwati Raina W/o Lt. Shaz Ram Raina, R/o Nanil Anantnag; presently at Purkhoo Camp, Jammu. 23/6/2006
15. Smt. Roopawati Koul W/o Lt. Sh. Sat Lal Koul, R/o 52/1, Kharyar, Habba Kadal Sgr. 23/6/2006
16. Smt. Roopawati W/o Lt. Gopi Nath Raina, R/o Levadora Anantnag; presently at H.No: 1, Upper Gujjar Nagar, Jammu. 24/6/2006
17. Sh. Niranjani Nath Koul S/o Lt. Sh. Aftab Ram Koul, R/o Anantnag, Kmr; presently at 80/116, Patel Marg Mansarovar Jaipur. 24/6/2006
18. Smt. Kamla Bhat W/o Lt. Kashi Nath Bhat, R/o Logripora Kmr; presently at 161/2, Pamposh Colony, Janipur, Jammu. 24/6/2006
19. Sh. Bansil Lal Jalali S/o Lt. Sh. Sarwanand Jalali Kralyar Rainawari Sgr; presently at E/4, Adarsh Nagar, Bantalaab Jammu. 24/6/2006
20. Smt. Nirmala Kuda W/o Lt. Sh. H.N Kuda R/o 123/4, Ext. Trikuta Nagar, Jammu. 24/6/2006
21. Smt. Vijay Raina W/o Sh. J.L. Raina, R/o Ganderbal Sgr; presently at H.No: 656 Durga Lane Talab Tillo Chowk, Jammu. 25/6/2006
22. Smt. Lachkujji Kashkari W/o Lt. Sh. NN Kashkari, R/o Safiyar Habba Kadal Sgr. 25/6/2006
23. Smt. Kamalwati Raina W/o Lt. Damodhar Raina, R/o Kokernag Kmr; presently at 4-C, Sharda Colony Patoli Brahmana, Jammu. 25/6/2006
24. Sh. Amar Nath Bhat, R/o Chowdigrind Shopian; presently at H.No: 23, Laxmi Nagar, Tomal Bohri Jammu. 26/6/2006
25. Sh. Triloki Nath Pandita S/o Lt. Dina Nalaya Pandita, R/o Ramhall Mattari; presently at Nagrota Camp. 27/6/2006
26. Sh. Smt. Ramesh Kumar Mantoo S/o Lt. Mohan Lal Mantoo, R/o Qaziya Zaina Kadal Sgr; presently at 1/3 M.E.S Colony Akhnoor. 29/6/2006
27. Sh. Prem Nath Raina S/o Lt. Shiv Ji Raina, R/o Katsu Anantnag; presently at Hiranagar, Jammu. 30/6/2006
28. Sh. Shyam Lal Raina S/o Lt. Sh. Kanth Ram Raina, R/o Purshyiar Habba Kadal Sgr; presently at H.No: 9, Block-3, Sec-31, Faridabad. 30/6/2006
29. Smt. Chand Raini Reshi W/o Lt. Sh. Parmand Reshi, R/o Akingam, Anantnag; presently at Shanker Nagar Udhampur. 1/7/2006
30. Smt. Pushpa Zutshi W/o Lt. Sh. PN Zutshi, R/o Delhi. 1/7/2006
31. Sh. Rajinder Dhar S/o Sh. Pyare Lal Dhar, R/o Khankahi Soktha Safakadal Sgr; presently at 414 Colonel's Colony, Jammu. 1/7/2006
32. Sh. Chuni Lal Mukku S/o Lt. Kanth Joo Mukhu R/o 297 New Plot, Jammu. 1/7/2006
33. Sh. Omkar Nath Shah, R/o Shailltang Habba Kadal Sgr; presently at Sharikadam Muradabad. 2/7/2006
34. Sh. Radhey Nath Koul S/o Lt. Sh. Bal Koul, R/o Malyar Habba Kadal Sgr; presently at 297, Sec-14, Faridabad. 2/7/2006
35. Smt. Kamla Wati Koul W/o Lt. Pt. Amar Nath Koul, R/o Ali Kadal Sgr; presently at 31 Bantalaab Nagar, Janipur Jammu. 3/7/2006
36. Smt. Roopa Wati R/o Chowgam Anantnag; presently at C-130 GAMA, Greater Noida. 4/7/2006
37. Sh. Triloki Nath Aima, R/o Fatehkadal Sgr; presently at Indra Colony Camp Road Talab Tillo, Jammu. 4/7/2006
38. Smt. Shoba Munshi W/o Lt. Dr. Madhusudhan Munshi, R/o Aikadlal Sgr; presently at C-2/17 Baghwati Garden Uttam Nagar, Delhi. 4/7/2006
39. Smt. Gouri Shori Koul W/o Lt. Sh. Tika Lal Koul, R/o Ali Kadal Sgr; presently at Shipra Sun City Indrapuram Gaziabad, UP. 4/7/2006
40. Smt. Shyam Rani Dhar W/o Lt. Shyam Lal Dhar, R/o Sgr, Kmr; presently at Lucknow. 4/7/2006
41. Sh. Janki Nath Bhat S/o Lt. Sh. Channa Ji Bhat, R/o Fatehpura Anantnag; presently at H.No: 12, Lane No: 5, Hazuri Bagh Talab Tillo, Jammu. 5/7/2006
42. Smt. Chuni Ji W/o Lt. Sh. H.N. Pandita, R/o Tankipora Sgr; presently at Subash Nagar Near J&K Bank, Jammu. 7/7/2006
43. Sh. Daya Krishen Raina S/o Lt. Sh. Gopi Nath Raina, R/o Tarahama Kmr; presently at 173-B, Pocket-F, Mayur Vihar Phase-II New Delhi. 7/7/2006
44. Sh. Nath Ji Bhat S/o Lt. Amar Chand Bhat, R/o Dewar Trail Kmr. 7/7/2006
45. Smt. Badri Devi W/o Lt. Sh. Sri Kanth Nehru, R/o Kharyar Habba Kadal Sgr; presently at Shalimar Garden UP. 7/7/2006
46. Sh. Sunil Kumar Kaul S/o Lt. Lambodhar Nath Koul, R/o Budgam; presently at Qtr. No: 142, Purkhoo Camp Phase-I/nd Jammu. 7/7/2006
47. Smt. Sarla Dhar W/o Sh. Vijay Dhar, R/o Chinkral Mohalla Sgr; presently at 269, Lane No: 5, Colonel Colony Bohri, Jammu. 8/7/2006
48. Smt. Sheela Devi W/o Sh. Makhlan Lal, R/o Tangmarh Kmr; presently at Qtr. No: 163, Phase-II Purkhoo Camp, Jammu. 8/7/2006
49. Sh. Mohan Lal Raina S/o Lt. Jia Lal Raina, R/o Lokbhawan Anantnag; presently at 224-JI, Durga Nagar Sector-2, Roop Nagar, Jammu. 9/7/2006
50. Dr. Madusudan Jalali S/o Kailash Koul Jalai, R/o Kralyar, Rainawari Sgr; presently at Amphalla, Jammu. 9/7/2006
51. Sh. Romesh Kumar Koul, R/o Habba Kadal Sgr; present at 52/3, Durga Nagar Talab Tillo, Jammu. 9/7/2006
52. Smt. Shyam Rani W/o Lt. Shyam Lal Raina, R/o Chattabal Sgr; presently at Vashali Gaziabad, UP. 9/7/2006
53. Sh. Manohar Nath Karihallo S/o Lt. Sh. Gwash Ram, R/o Lar Ganderbal; presently at H.No: 109, Old Janipur, Jammu. 10/7/2006
54. Mr. Sanjay Sus S/o Lt. Sh. Girdhari Lal Sus, R/o Lane No: 2, Durga Nagar Sector-I, Jammu. 10/7/2006
55. Sh. Lokesh Chandra S/o Lt. Sh. Pyare Lal Chandra, R/o Ganpatyar Sgr; presently at Sarwal, Jammu. 10/7/2006
56. Mrs. Sunita Thassu W/o Mr. Audeesh Thassu, R/o A-1, Sultan Apts. Saket Delhi. 10/7/2006
57. Sh. Dwarika Nath Kalla, R/o Bagh Jogi Lanker Rainawari, Sgr; presently at 67 Sec-2, Indra Colony Laker Mandi Janipur. 11/7/2006
58. Sh. Chamman Lal Hali S/o Sh. Madav Ram Hali, R/o Sopore Kmr; presently at 319/A, Vinayak Nagar, Upper Muthi, Jammu. 11/7/2006
59. Sh. Rakesh Koul S/o Sh. J.L. Koul, R/o Sathu Bar-Bar Shah Sgr; presently at 73, Sec-B, Tirath Nagar, Talab Tillo, Bohri, Jammu. 12/7/2006
60. Sh. Mohan Lal Koul S/o Lt. Pt. Prithvi Nath Koul, R/o Purshyiar Habba Kadal, Sgr; presently at 216 Vinayak Nagar, Muthi. 13/7/2006
61. Pt. Shyam Lal Razdan S/o Lt. Anand Joo Razdan, R/o Karfali Mohalla Habba Kadal Sgr; presently at Sec-14, Faridabad. 13/7/2006
62. Sh. Prediman Lal Bhat, R/o Guglousa Kupwara; presently at Q.No: 151, Phase-II, Purkhoo Camp, Jammu. 14/7/2006
63. Sh. Bal Krishan Dhar, R/o Habba Kadal Sgr; presently at 77/2 Kabir Colony, Talab Tillo, Jammu. 15/7/2006
64. Sh. Som Nath Handoo S/o Lt. Bola Nath Handoo, R/o Rainawari Sgr; present at Qtr. No: 563, Block-X, Govt. Quarters Toph Sberkhania, Jammu. 17/7/2006
65. Sh. Mohan Lal Mattoo S/o Lt. Arzan Nath Mattoo, R/o Bana Mohalla, Sgr; presently at Kashmiri Colony, Bhabdarghar. 17/7/2006
66. Smt. Laxmishori Jad W/o Lt. Mohan Lal Jad R/o Nazuk Mohalla Anantnag, R/o Shalimar Bagh Delhi. 17/7/2006
67. Sh. Brij Nath Mattoo R/o 369 Chanpora, Sgr; presently at Chanderkot, Ramban Jammu. 17/7/2006
68. Smt. Meena Pyari W/o Sh. Moti Lal Koul, R/o Vessu Anantnag; presently at Bharat Nagar, Lane No: 4, Bantalaab, Jammu. 18/7/2006
69. Sh. Raj Nath Dhar S/o Lt. Tara Chand Dhar, R/o Baramulla, Kmr; presently at 403 Mohalla Baba Jewan Shah Residency Road, Jammu. 18/7/2006
70. Sh. Pridhman Krishen Kachroo S/o Lt. Sh. Janki Nah Kachroo, R/o Bana Mohalla Sgr; presently at Asha Bawan Community Hall, Jhirri, Jammu. 18/7/2006
71. Sh. Roshan Lal Bali. 19/7/2006
72. Sh. ML Kachroo S/o Sh. DN Kachroo, R/o Bana Mohalla Sgr; presently at 135-B, Pocket-F, Mayur Vihar Phase-II New Delhi. 20/7/2006
73. Sh. Kanya Lal Bhat S/o Lt. Jiya Lal Bhat, R/o Kupwara, Kmr; presently at 160 Phase-I/nd Purkhoo Camp, Jammu. 22/7/2006
74. Sh. Badri Nath Vass, R/o Rainawari Sgr; presently at Delhi. 22/7/2006
75. Sh. Shyam Sunder Dhar, R/o Malyar Sgr; presently at Pritampour, New Delhi. 23/7/2006
76. Sh. Heday Nath Raina S/o Lt. Sh. Tika Lal Raina, R/o Ganpatyar Sgr; presently at Vikasport, New Delhi. 23/7/2006
77. Smt. Luchkujji Razdan W/o Lt. Sh. Maheshwar Nath Razdan, R/o Badiyar Sgr; presently at Vasundra Enclave, Delhi. 23/7/2006
78. Smt. Raj Dulair Tikoo W/o Sh. Piarey Lal Tickoo, R/o Aikadlal Sgr; presently at Aikandria, New Delhi. 23/7/2006
79. Smt. Mohan Rani Turki W/o Lt. Sh. Mohinder Nath Turki, R/o Habba Kadal Sgr; presently at Surjini Nagar, New Delhi. 23/7/2006
80. Sh. Ajay Kak S/o Lt. Sh. Prem Nath Kak, R/o P-58, South Ext. Part-II, New Delhi. 24/7/2006
81. Sh. Shiban Ji Koul S/o Lt. Sh. Prithvi Nath Koul R/o Zaindar Mohalal Sgr; presently at Jalandar. 24/7/2006
82. Smt. Shyam Rani Bhan W/o Sh. Shyam Lal Bhan, R/o Sathoo Barbar Shah, Sgr; presently at Vasundra Ghaziabad. 24/7/2006
83. Smt. Prabhawati W/o Lt. Sh. Channa Lal Raina, R/o Razdan Lane Bana Mohalla, Sgr; presently at Sec-5, Chasse Himmat, Jammu. 24/7/2006
84. Sh. Nand Lal Bali S/o Lt. Channa Ram Bali, R/o Tangmarh Kmr; presently at H.No: 19, Adarsh Nagar, Bantalaab, Jammu. 25/7/2006
85. Sh. Bal Ji Bhat S/o Lt. Sh. Anand Ram Bhat, R/o Pulwama, Kmr; presently at KB Nagar Bantalaab, Jammu. 26/7/2006
86. Smt. Phoola Mota W/o Sh. BK Mota, R/o Habba Kadal Sgr; presently at 11 Laxmi Nagar, Muthi, Jammu. 26/7/2006
87. Smt. Sarla Tickoo W/o Sh. Vijay Kumar Tickoo, R/o Laxmi Nagar, Muthi, Jammu. 29/7/2006
88. Sh. Sham Rani Reshi W/o Lt. Sh. Shambhu Nath Reshi, R/o Anantnag; presently at H.No: 27, Lane No: 2, Udhaywalla Bohri. 31/7/2006
89. Smt. Soomawati Mantoo W/o Lt. Sh. Bishen Dass, R/o Anand Nagar, Bohri. 31/7/2006
90. Sh. Jia Lal Dhar, R/o Langhet Handwara; presently at Qtr. No: 345, Phase-I, Muthi, Jammu. 31/7/2006
91. Sh. Sham Lal Zutshi, R/o Ganderbal; presently at F-98, Lane No: 3, Shakti Nagar, Jammu. 31/7/2006

# Terrorists Infiltration in Security Forces' emerges as serious threat

KS Correspondent

THREE army jawans of J&K light Infantry were arrested recently for their links with Lashkar-e-Toiba terrorist outfit. The involvement of the army personnel embarrassed the Defence establishment. Those who have been following the events in Kashmir, the involvement of army jawans did not come as a surprise. In fact, the National Security Advisor MK Narayanan had warned last August about possible infiltration of subversives into the armed forces. He had written missives to State Chief Secretaries in this regard. More recently, Mr Narayanan cautioned different states about the possible infiltration of two LeT cadres into the IAF. The Army and the IAF have underplayed these incidents, but they are concerned over these developments. On August 3, 2006 the defence authorities detained several military personnel for questioning to find out their links with Kashmiri terrorist groups. They were picked up following arrest of a Pak spy from the vicinity of the Armoured Corps Training School and Centre in Ahmed Nagar. Their names had come up during interrogation of Pak spy and his 3 accomplices.

Following the arrest of 3 army jawans in Jammu, nearly 100 cops were put under surveillance by Jammu police for suspected links with terrorist groups—LeT and HM. 50 of them have been posted out of the districts where they were reported to have terrorist links, most of these cops belong to Doda and Poonch. Police authorities fear that these cops may have been leaking vital information about security operations to terrorists, besides coded messages.

The arrest of army jawans reads like a Bollywood story. On June 15, two LeT terrorists—Mohd. Farooq and Mohammad Yakub of Gursai (Mendhar) were arrested from Rajouri Bus Stand. Their interrogation led to the nabbing of another terrorist Noor Elahi alias Tipu, also of Gursai from Narwal area. Tipu had been hiding in Jammu city for the past six months. He said he had been planning attack on Bhatindi resi-

dence of former Chief Minister, Dr Farooq Abdullah. One of the three terrorists had been earlier released by the police. With the arrest of these three LeT terrorists police foiled a major plot to cause disturbances in Jammu city. The three had been work-

woman terrorist had been lured by cop Sikander. She was active worker of terrorists and was helping in transport of arms. The lady also acted as guide for terrorists, taking them from Lohai Malhar to Basantgarh and upper reaches of Udhampur. Besides

were involved in Bus Stand grenade attack. Later, the attack was attributed to LeT terrorists of Doda.

The army reacted to the arrest of jawans by saying that the soldiers had acted as facilitators because their families had been

arrested a top LeT terrorist Mohamad Javed resident of Faisalabad, Poonch on June 28, 2006 on the charges of procuring 60 SIM cards for terrorists from a BSNL operator in Jammu. Lately, the terrorists had switched on the use of mobile phones to prevent the interception of wireless messages. Also, one of the terrorists arrested earlier had revealed that terrorists were fabricating mobile phone bombs. The modus operandi of getting SIM cards was using names/addresses of the people to whom SIMs were already issued by BSNL. This came to light when a SPO-turned HM terrorist Mohammad Yasin was arrested after he made a call on May 25.

A SPO deserted his picket at Tanta, Gandoh with weapons. He was arrested by security forces from his house at Trankal in Thathri area after security forces received information that he had taken shelter in a dhok and was planning to join his brother, a LeT terrorist. His two brothers had been killed by HM. Mohammad Yunus resident of Mangnar, a SPO posted in the same village confessed that he had masterminded the massacre of 4 members of minority community in his village on July 12-13.

On July 31, 2 cops—Hav. Nissar Hussain, I/c Kot Malkhana and Selection Grade Constable Mohammad Ashiq, posted in Kishtwar Police Station were arrested after their names figured in interrogation of SPO Mohammad Yusuf, posted at Kishtwar Police Station, and a terrorist harbourer had been smuggling weapons for LeT terrorists in upper reaches of Gandoh. The interrogation revealed that they had purchased AK Rifles from cops Nissar and Ashiq for Rs 1.5 lakh. SPO had been working for terrorists for quite sometime and had approached I/C Kot Malkhana for weapons.

There have been many instances where cops have taken active part in attacks. In 1992 a police driver was found to have planted a bomb in the office of then DGP, JN Saxena, badly injuring him. 7 cops, including a Sub-Inspector were arrested for assassination of Mushtaq Lone,

(Contd. on Page 13)



Surrendered terrorists—A file photograph.

ing under the directions of LeT “commander” of Mendhar, operating under the alias Abu Osama. On June 24, two terrorists, Irfan and Saddam Hussain, residents of Gursai were arrested from Dak Bungalow, Mendhar. The two brothers had been putting up in Dak Bungalow.

Around same time two cops—Sikander of Gursai and Kabir of Surankote, were also picked up. The former was a constable posted at Lohai Malhar, Billawar, while the latter was a Selection Grade Constable with IRP 9th Bn at Poonch. The joint interrogation of these seven terrorists revealed that they were working for Mendhar’s LeT “Commander”. The two cops had purchased many SIM cards and mobile phones and handed them to Abu Osama in Gursai forests. They had also been transporting grenades from Gursai to Jammu.

The interrogation also revealed the involvement of three army jawans and a woman Rehbar-e-Talim teacher, posted in Billawar tehsil. All of them were linked to Abu Osama. The jawans belonged to Gursai. The

this she used to purchase SIM cards for terrorists.

While the lady remained untraceable, the jawans were arrested on July 8. They too were involved in conspiracy to attack Dr. Abdullah’s Bhatindi residence. The jawans were identified as—Mohammad Sharief, deployed under 15 Corps in Srinagar, Naik Mohammad Shakeel, posted in 25 RR and JAKLI, Sepoy Abdul Haq Gujjar Klas, posted in 12 JAKLI under 9 corps in Jammu. The two armymen used to transport arms and explosives from Mendhar to Poonch, Rajouri and Jammu as they were not frisked in uniform. They were also involved in purchasing 10 SIM cards for terrorists.

Terrorist Tipu had joined terrorist movement in 1998 after his father was brutally killed by HM for his refusal to join their outfit. Osama, Tipu and their associates had beheaded two civilians in Mendhar sometime back. Tipu was also involved in grenade attack on Mendhar Police Station. The Jammu police had earlier said Tipu, Mohammad Farooq and Mohammad Yakub

threatened with “dire consequences”. The army authorities arrested two trainees of Territorial Army—Safdar Magrey resident of Gugari, Gandoh and Taskeen Ahmed resident of Qari Gandoh, on July 26 following withdrawal of NOC, by police in June. The two were ‘section commanders’ of HM outfit and had surrendered on January 28, 2006. After surrender they expressed desire to join Territorial army and the police issued NOC to them. They are being tried for murder charges. Large number of surrendered terrorists were provided jobs in Territorial Army and as SPOs under much publicized ‘Healing Touch’ policy launched in 2003 by Mufti Syed. The member of Parliament from Doda-Poonch, Choudhary Lal Singh has demanded removal of surrendered terrorists as SPOs and from Territorial Army.

#### SPO-Terrorist Nexus:

The involvement of SPOs and cops in subversion continues to be a matter for concern. 36 SPOs have so far deserted with weapons. Rajouri Police

# Security Experts demand clear Anti-terror policy

By KS Correspondent

INDIA faces serious threats to its sovereignty and integrity from forces of destabilization, both from within and without. Instead of standing up to these forces of subversion, the political establishment has displayed incomprehension, with certain sections even abetting the inimical forces. The result is that the two requisite elements are missing in country's counter-terrorism strategy—the desired political will to crush terrorism and secondly, a clearly defined long-term security/anti-terror policy.

Yet, India continues to survive. Men of talent imbued with high sense of patriotism, continue to play the rearguard action to defend the country. In the wake of 7/11 blasts in Mumbai, many of these people have been trying to sensitise the nation and those manning country's destiny to the dangers—both short-term and long-term. It is of immense relevance what they say about where India has gone wrong.

**KPS Gill:**

He is advisor to Chattisgarh government on countering Naxal

KPS  
Gill

violence. Mr Gill, as a patriotic Indian, continues to educate Indians and the policy planners through his Institute

of Conflict Management and by writing columns in national press.

KPS Gill regards the war against terrorism as a war for legitimacy, a psychological war. In the wake of Mumbai blasts he observes that failures in intelligence gathering cannot be substituted by "fishing expeditions" or "combing operations". He advocates that State's action must be narrowly targeted and must never bring the innocent and wider community into their sweep. According to Gill the communities are nation's assets and no community should ever be abandoned. The state action should target only those who are directly involved with terrorism and indiscriminate action can only enlarge the support base for terrorists. In his view broad based operations are useful only when there is definitive intelligence and the agencies are sure that the terrorists are present in a particular area.

Gill says only tough action and concrete steps against terrorism will help in creating fool-

proof security measures. He uprads the political executive and the Civil society for its failure to understand that the Jehadi terrorists are under a design trying to defame the security forces. This only serves to demoralize the forces. For fighting terrorism this has to stop.

India's super-cop believes playing to the media or the political pressures only compromises the police's efficiency and deflects it from a focused campaign against terrorism.

KPS Gill observes that India's response to terrorism has remained weak because public security and terrorism have not become major electoral issues. He attributes UPA government's initial belligerence in the immediate wake of the Mumbai blasts, to conciliation just a couple of

weeks later to the lack of sustained public outrage on the issue of terrorism. This leaves the political class free to manipulate caste and communal votebanks and endanger national security. Only the people can force national attention on terrorism by making this continued neglect politically unsustainable. He dubs "the resilience" of the Indian people, the manner in which they return to normal lives within days of a major terrorist incident, as dangerous because it creates spaces for the country's political leadership to ignore the problem and return to the "petty and partisan squabbles that dominate Parliament" and day to day governance. Only by keeping sense of outrage alive and communicating this on a daily basis to the political leadership can make future terrorism more difficult. This would also demand at the level of common man—greater vigilance and cooperation with enforcement agencies.

Incomprehension and ignorance, as per Gill, has allowed the "most unforgivable rubbish to dominate the discourse on terrorism, and that has contributed directly to mechanisms and actions that help paralyse the state in its responses to terrorism". He bemoans that even after decades of dealing with the problem, the establishment in this country continues to see terrorism in politically correct slogans, a dis-

## MUMBAI AFTERMATH

course defined by 'human rights' bodies which are no more than overground fronts of terrorists themselves. Gill says that these trotted on "root causes" in insurgency-ridden states are nothing but deliberate attempts to create alibi for perpetuation of terrorism. He has a piece of ad-



PM Manmohan Singh, along with Home Minister Shivraj Patil, holding meeting with Chief Secretaries to discuss measures in the wake of 7/11 blasts at Mumbai.

vice for the politicians that unless they come forward the terrorism will continue to haunt the country. Lastly, well meaning people need to sharpen their own understanding on terrorism and bring it into conformity with the objective realities on the ground. Only then, the nation can generate pressure enough on the political establishment, the media and the civil society.

**Prakash Singh:**

Mr. Prakash is one of India's foremost strategic experts. He has served as DG BSF and DG UP with distinction. His uprightness in facing upto the political class has few parallel's in India's recent history. In his tenure as DG UP, the then Chief Minister of the State asked him to make the state crime free. Mr Prakash Singh, as a true professional, began tackling crime syndicates irrespective of the closeness they enjoyed with different political parties. When he touched a crime syndicate, which enjoyed proximity to the ruling party, he earned annoyance of the regime in power. This led to his unceremonious exit, despite his doing a commendable job in policing India's most populous state. Mr Prakash Singh has also written extensively on India's naxalite problem.

Mr. Prakash Singh asks whether the government has any action plan to preempt 7/11 incidents as the government has not revealed what measures it is go-

ing to take in the wake of Mumbai blasts. He observes that unlike US and UK, which took up comprehensive measures and tough decisions after the acts of terrorism, India has seen total lack of political will.

The former DG BSF says without a strong anti-terror law, asking soldier to counter terrorism is to tell him to go to war with a lathi. He blames puerile

arguments of the Left and the ruling parties' hypersensitivity to minorities in the way of evolving an effective law to counter terrorists. Another reason for incoherence in India's response to terrorism is the absence of a clear anti-terror policy e.g. making no concessions to terrorists. Indian leaders have been pursuing ad-hocist approach as per their political convenience.

Mr. Prakash Singh coins a new term for the present security policy—'fortress mental-

ity' i.e. protecting vital installations by building a fortress around these and not tackling security threats in their entirety. His vision for adequate security strategy includes a) creating strong barrier along the borders and guarding the coastline b) cross the borders whenever necessary to pursue the terrorists or destroy the camps c) create an environment within the country which instills fear in the minds of terrorists and d) dealing with the terrorist once he is arrested in a manner which sends a shiver down the spine of others. He also demands giving enforcement apparatus fullest autonomy in dealing with subversive elements, insulating these from political and sectarian pressures.

He also suggests some other measures for a well-defined security policy to counter terrorism—Revamping IB and preventing wastage of its manpower in collecting information about opposition, allotting specific targets to RAW, strict steps against illegal immigrants from the East, High security prisons, a law tougher than POTA etc.

**AK Doval, former Director of Intelligence Bureau:**

AK Doval says India must deal with Pakistan as an aggressed state should deal with an aggressor state. He says India has to send an unequivocal message that it means business and will not negotiate or be part of a dialogue unless acts of terrorism stop. He observes that it was a fallacious presumption that in asymmetric warfare the stronger nation has no option of waging war through other means to protect its supreme sovereign interests. Mr. Doval laments that Indian leadership seeks just mere words of assurance and not action in stoppage of crossborder terrorism by Pakistan. He regrets that India has failed to build the requisite pressure despite its state power.

The former Director wants an action that smashes underworld



syndicates and fundamentalist groups that sustain terrorism. This would demand ruthlessly tackling gunrunners, currency counterfeiters, drug traffickers, hawala operators etc.

He lists major failures—a lack of policy to address the threats emerging from Bangladesh, which has become a heaven for Jihadists targeting India and also attempts by Jihadists to enlist India's Muslim community. Doval has a plan that can turn tables on terrorist entrepreneurs—recruiting highly motivated boys in counter-terrorism force and developing ability to think new and original to snatch the initiative of surprise from terrorists.

**Vikram Sood, Former Director RAW:**

He lists India's major failures in recent times—Absence of security measures for soft targets, lack of crisis and disaster management systems.

Vikram Sood puts the blame on the political executive. He says the Centre steps in when it is too late. India is obsessed to show itself as good boy of the region, not even able to condemn the perpetrators of terrorist acts and does not react strongly. After 7/11 blasts, it failed to name Pakistan even after 200 people were killed. An alert political executive, knowing that besieged Pak military dictator would go for diversionary acts for troubles arising out of situation in Waziristan, Baluchistan,

(Contd. on Page 19)



# Partition looking back!-III

By Dr. J L Tikku

## Muslim league - Sole Representative of Muslims

In 1935 the government of India act was passed which contemplated a federation of British India provinces and Indian states. In case of the provinces accession to federation would be automatic, but in case of the Indian states it would be voluntary by executing instrument of accession. It invested the governor general of the future Indian federation and the British governors of Indian provinces with the special responsibility of safeguarding the interests of minorities. Congress and Muslim League condemned its federal provisions, whereas National Liberal Federation and Hindu Mahasabha were the only parties which favoured it.

Ever since the split in 1927 the Muslim league started showing fresh signs of life in 1936 with election of Jinnah as president. The 1937 elections made it clear that Muslim masses were interested in neither the congress or the League. The Muslim masses knew it that the League was a party of nobles and reactionaries. When in 1937 Congress decided to accept office there was a proposal that it should form coalition ministries with Muslim League. The Congress decided to have homogeneous ministries of its own and choose Muslim ministers from those who were members of the Congress party. The Congress agreed to include League leaders in provincial cabinets on condition that the League MP accepted the Congress party whip and ceased to function as a separate parliamentary group. It was on this issue that negotiation broke down in the United Provinces and Khaliqzaman who had been offered a place in the cabinet decided to sit in the opposition. This was the beginning of a serious rift between Congress and League.

After UP episode in 1937 Congress tried a mass contact with Muslims but didn't meet with success. Jinnah took serious umbrage. Jinnah followed a two pronged policy to consolidate the position of League, the first was to win mass support and side by side to bring all Muslims political parties under the banner of League. By 1938 Jinnah had consolidated his position to a considerable extent. When efforts were made by Congress to come to a settlement with Jinnah, he insisted that Muslim league should be recognized as the one and only body that represented the entire Muslim community and the Congress should speak only on behalf of Hindus. The Congress could not

accept such a position which tantamounted to denying its past, falsifying its history and betraying its future.

## Two Nations

Embittered by the controversy on this issue of coalition ministry, Jinnah and the other leaders of Muslim League now began to play with the idea of separate state. The League had taken no notice of the Pakistan concept during the thirties because its leadership still hoped to secure guaranteed patronage from the Congress as sole representative

of Muslims. When Nehru declared soon after the election of 1937, he remarked in good faith, there are only two parties in the country, the Congress & the British. Jinnah's retort was immediate - 'No' there is a third "the Muslims". In 1940 when the hopes had finally disappeared, Jinnah discovered that the Pakistan concept appealed to the Muslim masses who hankered after past glory. Jinnah took it up as if it was his own idea. He then emulated Gandhi and threw away his wardrobe of Savilerow suits and donned the Muslim traditional dress of sherwani, shalwar and karakuli cap. In his tall, upright handsome figure the Muslim masses saw the shade of Saladin and the glimpse of Caliph. It was Gandhi himself who had honoured Jinnah with the title of Qaid-i-Azam.

Though Indian Muslim realized the efficacy of Pakistan as a political weapon, opinion amongst them was divided. There were some who believed that it could be used as a bargaining power against the Congress and Hindu Mahasabha but didn't support the idea of separation from India, others believed that separation was the only practicable solution of Hindu-Muslim problem.

Nehru believed that the Hindu-Muslim question in India was confined to a few Muslim intellectual landlords and capitalists who were cooking up a problem which did not in fact exist in the mind of the masses. Nehru was partially right; he was right in thinking that the League was nothing but a few Muslim landlords and capitalists, but he was wrong to assume that no Hindu-Muslim question existed in the minds of the people. The fact was that the Muslim land-

lords and capitalists and Hindu-Muslim question existed separately.

## Final years

It would be tedious to recount the final struggle for Pakistan between 1940 and the holocaust of 1947. In those seven eventful years Jinnah and the Muslim League gave the Muslims of India nothing but slogans, those catchwords that come more easily to right wing reactionary politicians than concrete policies. Jinnah a brilliant politician, tacti-

replied to the effect that since Muslims of India were a nation and it was not possible to reach a solution. Jinnah was a consummate lawyer, extremely difficult to, if not futile, to try to outwit him.

## Epilogue

Well versed in the policy of *divide et impera*, British decided to put themselves between the Hindus and the Muslims to create a communal triangle of which they would remain the base. Self-interest guides both men and nations and there is no such thing as a missionary imperial power. Churchill during the war in 1941, was confronted by Congress who were not only boycotting the war efforts but were presumably trying to create a coalition against British in Asia. He had no option but to cut off India's head, arms and legs and leave India with nothing but the writhing trunk. Gandhi knew of this, and acted accordingly.

The longer the British remained in India, the worse it would be for the country; they had to go, cost what it might. So, in 1942 he created his famous slogan of "Quit India" to unite the country behind him. The British when they found that their global interests were not going to be protected by the majority - the Hindus, they played their cards accordingly.

Jinnah was once asked why he hated the Hindus. His reply was - "How could he, having sprung from the same stock. But how would one like to live in his elder brother's house on mere sufferance? If there is any manhood in one, he would quit and live, if necessary, in a slum". Jinnah left the Hindu-Muslim family because he felt it did not give him his due. Gandhi, the chosen head of the vast household, was trying to be fair to everyone, and therein lay his difficulty. Jinnah's another dislike for Gandhi stemmed from simplicity of life, which he despised. For him Gandhi was trying to usher in an age of *dhosis, chapals, and close-cropped heads*, as though they were all convicts. The antagonism between the Hindu and the Muslim leader was fundamental, and admitted of no compromise. Nehru could have bridged the differences, having submitted his will to the master he was powerless.

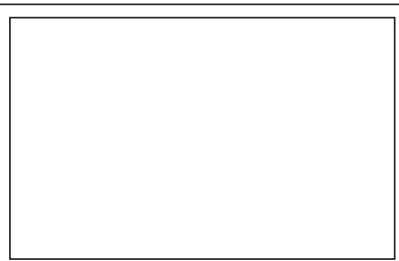
Muslims were scattered all over subcontinent, generally as a small minority. Even in the ma-

majority areas the majority was not overwhelming. Dispersion sapped their strength and was indeed cause of the communal problem. If the Muslims had been a compact body in a particular area some sort of division would have been comparatively easy. The partitioning of India involved the partitioning of its Muslim community. The Pakistani and Indian Muslim had the same tradition in the past and each full heir to the same heritage that was Indian Islam. The present *Indian Muslim* fell heir to more than their share of the institutions of their forefathers.

The new country of Pakistan was to have fulfilled the hopes and aspiration of the Muslims of undivided India. Nothing of the kind happened. Islamic state of Pakistan was to demonstrate to the world how the various ills of humanity could be cured by a state imbued with Islamic ideology. Far from enjoying any freedom, far from removing the ills of humanity by a pilot project of the Islamic state, the people of Pakistan have continued as passing through hardship and degradation. It may seem odd that Pakistan a country less than half of India's size would keep on waging a war against India. The reason for this seemingly suicidal policy may be found in history. The ruling elite in Pakistan have always identified themselves with the Muslim invaders who had poured through the western passes to India seeking loot or a hospitable climate, riches and luxury. The Pakistan elite consider themselves as heirs to these invaders and so feel they can emulate their feats. What they have failed to understand is that when these invasions occurred, India was not united. They defeated and conquered individual Rajput princes or rulers of Delhi.

Finally, Gandhi's achievement, considered as a whole, was stupendous. No one, in modern times, had succeeded in pushing the British out of their strongholds. Napoleon tried it, and failed. Hitler tried it and failed even more miserably; Gandhi alone, without shedding a drop of blood, made the British withdraw. He was a leader without an equal. But the price he was compelled to pay, was colossal: India was cut into two, and tragedy which followed was beyond the imagination. Butchery took place in many parts of the country on a vast scale. Muslims trekked to Pakistan, and Hindus to India. Nearly eleven million people were displaced and became refugees. The whole subcontinent was in the grip of terror.

(Concluded)



Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru, Mountbatten & Ali Mohd. Jinnah--a file photograph.

By Dr. M.K. Teng

Much of the truth about the accession of the Princely States with the Dominion of India in 1947, is yet to be told. That there are uglier aspects of the transfer of power in India, which were concealed by deliberate design by the powers that ruled India during the last fifty years of her freedom, is a part of the history of the post-independent India, much of which is still hidden in the Indian archives. In the Second Round Table Conference on Kashmir, held in June in Srinagar, when Dr. Ajay Chrungoo of Panun Kashmir told the members of the Conference that the princely states of India, including the Jammu and Kashmir State, were not subject to the process of the partition, the Indian leaders as well as the leaders of Jammu and Kashmir received a jolt. Chrungoo's statement of facts about the exclusion of the States from the partition of India, changed the whole context of the Muslim claim to separate freedom in Jammu and Kashmir, guaranteed by Pakistan. The statement exploded the myth that the partition of India created a title for the Muslims of Jammu and Kashmir to a separate freedom and exposed the Jihadist character of the Muslim separatist movement in the State. The Indian leaders were caught on the wrong foot when they were confronted with the truth that Muslim separatism in Jammu and Kashmir was not based upon the claim to self-determination, but it had its roots in the two-Nation theory and the Muslim struggle for the separate Muslim State in India. The Indian leaders had refused to countenance that Muslim separatism in Jammu and Kashmir was a continuity of the Muslim claim to a separate freedom, which the two Nation Theory underlined.

#### State and Partition

Jammu and Kashmir was one of the five hundred and sixty two princely states in India, which formed a part of the British Indian empire. The British empire in India was divided into two separate and distinctly different political organisations. The British India and the India of the Princely States. The British India was constituted of the British Indian Provinces forming the territorial possessions of the crown, which were directly governed by the British Government through the Governor General of India and the Governors of the Provinces. The Indian States did not form a part of the British territorial possessions and were ruled by local potentates, who had carved their fiefs and King-

# Myth of Kashmir Dispute

doms during the long and atrocious process of the expansion of the British power in India. The relations between the Princely States and the British Crown were governed by the Paramountcy. The Paramountcy, in real terms, described the nature and extent of the authority, the British exercised over the Princely States.

The States' People's movement for freedom was essentially anti-colonial in content and thought. The Congress leadership stubbornly refused to integrate it with the national movement, led by the Congress in the British India. States' People's movement was committed to the freedom of a United India. As the British and Muslim League settled down to divide India in the aftermath of the Direct Action campaign launched by the Muslim League in August 1946, the States People's Movement found itself face to face with the prospect of the Balkanisation of India. The Muslim League laid claim to the Muslim majority states on the basis of their population as well as the Muslim ruled states on the basis of conquest and prescription. The Muslim League leaders offered to accept the accession of the States, which were neither populated by Muslim majorities nor ruled by Muslim rulers, if they chose to join Pakistan. The League leaders went as far as to offer to support the independence of the rulers who were not prepared to join India and chose to remain out of it. To justify its claim to the Hindu majority States, ruled by the Muslims Princes, some of which were located deep inside the Indian mainland, Jinnah went as far as to offer assurances to the people in the states, that Pakistan would not be an exclusive Muslim commonwealth and therefore, would be able to accommodate the Hindus and other minorities, inhabiting the States which acceded to Pakistan.

The Muslim League insisted upon the power of the Princes to exercise freedom in respect of accession of their States and claimed for them the right to accede to either of the two Dominions or assume independence. In spite of the refusal of the British Government to recognise the States as independent dominions, the British officials of the Government of India spared no efforts to encourage, most of the larger states to assume independence. The Political Department

of the Government of India took the position, with the approval of the Home Government, that the States were bound to the British Crown by the instruments of Paramountcy, otherwise they were independent and owned no allegiance to the British India. After the Paramountcy was brought to its close, the Political Department maintained that the Princes would resume the powers, which were exercised by the British Crown and would be within their rights to assume independence.

The Indian partition divided the British Indian provinces into two Dominions: the Dominion of India and the Dominion of Pakistan, to which the power was transferred by the British in August 1947. The Indian States were not subject to the partition of the British India. The British stubbornly refused to transfer the paramountcy to any of the successor States of India or Pakistan or divide it between them on the basis of the principles accepted for the partition of the British India. The lapse of the Paramountcy which the final arrangement of the transfer of power in India envisaged, restored to the rulers of the States, technical independence though the British Government refused to recognise them as Dominions or independent States. In accordance with the provisions of the Cabinet Mission Plan, which the Indian Independence Act stipulated, would govern the future of the States, the rulers were given the option to accede to either of the Dominions or enter into such agreement with them as they would arrive at by mutual agreement.

Mountbatten, the main architect of the transfer of power in India, did not differ with the British Government and the Muslim League on the crucial decision to allow the Paramountcy to lapse. Yet, he flew into Srinagar, with his aides to advise the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir to come to terms with Pakistan. Hari Singh, shocked by Mountbatten's advice, did not make any commitment to the Viceroy and evaded a meeting with him, which was scheduled to be held on the last day of his visit. Hari Singh approached the Indian leaders for help. The Indian leaders advised him not to take any precipitate action in view of the recalcitrance of many rulers, among them mainly the Muslim rulers, who were secretly plot-

ting to remain out of India with the support of the Muslim League.

By the time the transfer of power was accomplished, Kalat, Bahawalpur and a few other smaller states were integrated with Pakistan. These states were situated within the boundaries of the State of Pakistan. Of the other Indian States Junagarh a large Muslim ruled Princely State, situated in Kathiawad, deep inside the territories of India, also acceded to Pakistan. The State of Hyderabad and Jammu and Kashmir did not accede to any of the Dominions and on the eve of the transfer of power offered to execute a Stand Still Agreement with them to maintain the continuity of the existing relations between them and the British India. Hyderabad was situated in South India deep inside the Indian mainland. The borders of the Jammu and Kashmir State were contiguous to both India as well as Pakistan.

India extended the time for the accession of Hyderabad and Jammu and Kashmir, but strongly objected to the accession of Junagarh to Pakistan. Pakistan rejected the Indian objections to the accession of Junagarh to Pakistan on the ground that the Nawab of Junagarh had exercised his rightful option to accede to Pakistan and any interference with Junagarh would tantamount to the interference within the territorial sovereignty of Pakistan.

Sometime after the transfer of power the Government of Pakistan devised an ingenious plan to reduce Jammu and Kashmir by stratagem and force and then deal with India in respect of Hyderabad and Junagarh from position of strength. The Muslim League leaders hoped that the British would support them in their adventure and Pakistan would be able to overcome the resistance offered by India. Pakistan fomented a rebellion in the border districts of the State with the help of the Muslim Conference cadres forcing the State Government to deploy its armed forces almost all along its borders. During the night of 22 October, armed forces of Pakistan accompanied by armed irregulars in the disguise of local Muslims, invaded the State. Hari Singh acceded to India and airborne Indian troops landed in Srinagar on the morning of 27 October. The day the Jammu and Kashmir State acceded to India,

the people of Junagarh rose in a rebellion against the Nawab and forced him to flee to Pakistan.

Pakistan raised the bogey of the separate freedom for the Muslims of Jammu and Kashmir on the basis of the Muslim majority character of its population and claimed that the Princely States were on the agenda of the partition of India only after India had retrieved Hyderabad and Junagarh and the British had failed to come to its help in its military adventure in the State. Pakistan as well as the British had left out of their reckoning the people of the Indian States, who played a decisive role in the unification of the States with India. Even the Congress leaders had failed to recognise the significance of the anti-colonial peoples movement in the States. Contrary to the common belief that Mountbatten and his protegee VP Menon and the States Ministry had accomplished the integration of the states with the Indian Dominion, it was the people of the Indian States who brought about the integration of the Princely States. The bitter truth is that during those fateful days, the Congress leadership, its resolve to support the unity of India broken by the Direct Action campaign of the Muslim League, expressed its readiness to accept to extend the principle of the partition to determine the future of the States. Mohammad Ali Jinnah, who had his eyes on the major Muslim ruled states of Hyderabad, Junagarh, Bhopal, Baliawalpur etc. refused to accept the proposal. The Congress leaders were unmindful of the consequences of the extension of the borders of Pakistan to the river Ravi and the de-Sanskritisation of the Himalayas as well as the consequent demilitarisation of the northern frontiers of India. The claim to Jammu and Kashmir on the basis of the Muslim majority of its population underlined: (a) that the State was on the agenda of the partition of India (b) that the Muslims of Jammu and Kashmir acquired a right to determine the disposition of the state in respect of its accession; (c) that such a right emanated from the right of the Indian Muslims to a separate freedom embodied in the creation of the Muslim state of Pakistan and (d) that the accession of the State to India and all constitutional relations between the State and the Dominion of India were subject to the right of the Muslim majority of the State to determine its future disposition.

The logical construct, devised by Pakistan, has no basis in the facts of the history of the

(Contd. on Page 12)

EDITORIAL

## Cynicism won't do

Escalation and widening of the ambit of Crossborder Terrorism sponsored by Pakistan against India has posed serious challenges to the country. The Prime Minister Man Mohan Singh reacted to 7/11 incidents by saying, "There can be no political compromise with terrorism. No inch conceded. No compassion shown." Pious thinking indeed! Has this sentiment been matched with action on the ground? Over a month has elapsed, we are still groping in dark about the dramatis personae involved in 7/11 blasts and the exact contours of the conspiracy. There are no signals that a clearly-defined anti-terror policy that would take care of the new security threats is in the offing. The political executive continues to display lack of spine; vote-bank considerations remain supreme for it.

Richard Boucher, US Asstt. Secretary of State for South Asia, was recently in New Delhi. He had the temerity to say that 'Kashmir issue was not linked to terrorism and Washington wanted to see progress on addressing the J&K question.' What held us back from telling him that it was the US decision to train Afghan Mujahideen in 1980's as part of strategy to encircle Soviet Union and more recently, its invasion of Iraq had made the world unsafe? Kashmir is the consequence of this paranoia.

Around two crore Bangladeshi infiltrators stay illegally in India. IMDA Act was scrapped to facilitate pushing back this mass of potential saboteurs. Congress brought back an ordinance through backdoor to nullify the impact of scrapping of this act, just to win few more Muslim constituencies in Assam. Previously, the Congress CM Anwara Taimur and her pet minister AF Golam Osmani had inflicted much damage through pursuit of patently communal policies. These leaders had encouraged large-scale Bangladeshi Muslim migration to Assam. Bangladesh has also become the second base of al Qaeda apart from Pakistan. This country has emerged as a major link in crossborder terrorism against India. If we can't deal with a tiny state like Bangladesh, how can we protect our interests against stronger adversaries?

We don't have any policy to deal with Pakistan to deter it from sponsoring subversion against India. Ajai Sahni, a noted security expert, speaks eloquently about contradictions in our policy, "We are in big trouble. One day we are quarrelling with Pakistan and the next day we are at the peace table pretending that Pakistan has nothing to do with terrorism." Can terror attacks and the peace dialogue go hand in hand?

The political executive has also not shown any urgency in plugging loopholes in our internal security. Gujarat has become a prime target for drug cartels operating from Pakistan and J&K. According to Narcotics Control Bureau Pak-based terrorist outfits and underworld gangs have now become a part of this drug cartel as it is an easy source of income to fund their activities. A major breakthrough in countering crossborder Terrorism is impossible unless these cartels which finance terrorism are smashed.

Coastal negligence has also imperiled our security. In 1993 Mumbai blasts explosives came through Raigad coast. It has been reported that the major consignments of arms and explosives that were seized at Aurangabad, Malegon and other places had also reached via Western coast. Despite persistent demands for creation of Central Coastal security force, the Central govts. remain unmoved.

In terms of surveillance too the record of different state govts. has remained dismal. Recently, many cases came to light in MP, where Pakistani spies had been living for years without being detected. They had been able to procure driving licences, ration cards and had enrolled themselves in the voters' list. Similarly, Latif, a native of Gujarat, and a key accused in providing infrastructure to Kandhar hijackers, had remained away from the gaze of security agencies for four years till he was arrested after the hijacking. In 1995 he had undergone training in subversion at Khosht, Afghanistan.

Another worrisome dimension is the shifting of the loyalties by key informers, who had earlier played a major role in countering terrorists and underworld gangs. Home Minister S. Jaiswal described it as a 'very serious matter.' As per a report in a section of press, ISI has dumped huge money into the criminal market in different parts of India to trap policemen and informers. This needs to be tackled on urgent basis. Without building intelligence assets there can be no successful Counterinsurgency operations.

A clearly-defined anti-terror policy will continue to elude India as long as the political establishment is not made to realize the cost of soft-pedaling threats to country's unity and integrity. For this the people have not only to show greater sensitivity on issues of national security but have to keep up sustained pressure on the political class. Cynicism won't do, it would only breed despair.

OPINION

## Is the world moving in the direction predicted by Huntington

By P.K. Kothari

Is Sam Huntington's prediction about the inevitability of the clash between the Christian World and the Muslim World coming true? Chan Akaya, a strategic expert, seems to be believing so. He says that what was happening in the Middle East would finally take on the form of an all out conflagration between the West and the Islamic World. In a strategic scenario, conjured up by Chan, a coalition of willing allies in Africa and Asia would support the West, while the Muslim world would count on the army of the faithful to lend support.

How would China and India figure in this all out confrontation? Chan Akaya has details in his "World War III—What, me worry", available on the web. He predicts that the future generations of Indians and Chinese will literally worship George W. Bush and Osama bin Laden for having pushed the west into a disastrous conflict with the Islamic world. There are compelling reasons for India and China to stay away from the conflict. World War III would weaken both the West and the Muslim World. China and India would then rule the world. Mao, the Chinese communist dictator, known for speaking in metaphors, was once asked by a western journalist to predict the post-Third World War scenario. He wryly said that the Fourth World War would be fought with stones.

Chan observes that both China and India stand to benefit from the conflagration. "While it is in their interest to cause an outright war between the two sides, they are more likely to engage in navel-gazing", he adds. Neither the west nor the Islamic world has covered itself with glory as far as China and India are concerned. While Chinese have been troubled more by the west, for India the balance tilts against the Muslim world. Chan in his perceptive forecast says that demographic composition of Chinese population ruled out any pressure on Chinese leadership to take sides with the west or the Islamic world. He says that in the absence of Western pressure, China was more likely to support Muslim world. In fact, evidence for this is already there. The missile used by Hezbollah recently to sink an Israeli ship was an Iranian variant of a Chinese Silkform. China has been instrumental in building up the nuclear weapon capability of Iran and Pakistan. So that west was likely to force China to side with it, failing which China itself could become a target.

About India, Chan predicts that in view of its huge Muslim population, India was less likely to involve itself in the conflict. Moreover, neither the Indian Air Force nor the army could offer much assistance to the West.

Chan argues that it was a matter of time before the US or Israel would use weapons of mass destruction "against an Islamic power, albeit for preemptive rather than offensive purposes". According to Chan, "that the Iranian nuclear establishments will be bombed in the next few months is by now a foregone conclusion. If the US decides to use conventional but lethal force, rather than risk allow-

ing Israeli bombing of Iranian facilities, the moral compass shifts back in favour of Muslim world".

He argues that except for Pakistan, no other Muslim country has the ability to strike outside of its immediate border. So the global terrorist brotherhood would probably focus more of its attention on Pakistan than any other in the next few months. The key strategic aim would be here to secure a working nuclear weapon. The global terrorist brotherhood recently saw cooperation between Hamas and Hezbollah in July. Chan goes on to claim that 7/11 blasts in Mumbai were executed by Al-Qaeda, arguing that it was more than a coincidence that both Israel and India were attacked at the same time.

In Chan's view the moves by Jihadist Inc. to drag Pakistan into outright war against the west were already under way. He offers interesting insights into Pakistani State, saying Musharraf's sole concern was focused on his own survival. In playing the American Card, Musharraf ensures liberal US aid for his empty coffers. Jihadis are allowed to operate against India (1) to dilute fundamentalist resentment for pro-US line and ii) to keep Jihadists away from creating turmoil inside. Recently, Musharraf had understanding with Jihadis that they would be allowed to operate, the terrorists in return promised to keep a relatively low profile until the end of this year—that is, after the US elections in November.

Chan argues that this understanding has backfired, as the Jihadists whether in Syria or in Pakistan were now working directly under Al-Qaeda command. While continuation of high profile attacks on Indian targets will embarrass the Pakistan army, restriction of arm supplies from US would deepen anti-Musharraf resentment in the army. In this power struggle in Pak army there was every chance that a nuclear weapon will go missing. Chan says, "This weapon will be to World War III What Serbian nationalist Gavrilu Princip was to World War-I".

The West in this situation was more likely to look to China to keep under check Pakistan and North Korea, the two nuclear weapon states with which China has strategically close relations. In case China was unwilling to respond, the west could play the Taiwan card. Chinese could be then persuaded to keep, close watch on locations and access of Pakistan's nuclear assets and prevent these from falling into the hands of Islamist powers. Enough pressure on China combined with obdurate Pakistani leadership may push Chinese confrontation against Pakistan, starting with an abrogation of the friendship treaty. That leaves China free to declare that a conflict involving Pakistan does not necessarily extend to itself. However, as per Chan, the west would not find an ally to directly occupy Pakistan and Iran. The job would be done by the US, Russia and the UK providing a bulk of the manpower. The outcome will be a sufficient weakening of both the west and Islamic power over the following 20 years. Has India to wait for that eventuality to see the end of crossborder terrorism?



# MUMBAI 7/11 TERRORIST BOMBINGS: INDIA INCREDIBLY ENRAGED

By Dr. Subhash Kapila

## Introductory Observations

India at large, as opposed to the present Government in New Delhi, stands incredibly enraged at the senseless and wanton destruction of 200 lives killed and over 700 wounded in the July 11, 2006, Mumbai terrorist bombings. On this tragic day Pakistan once again manifested that it had not given up Islamic Jihadi terror as an asymmetric warfare weapon against India. Mumbai's 7/11 bombings on seven different trains stands now confirmed by official Indian circles as the combined handiwork of Pakistan's ISI (intelligence agency), Islamic Jihadi terrorist organisations based in Pakistan and indigenous Indian Muslim banned organisations like SIMI (Students Islamic Movement of India).

India at large stood enraged, as the Indian Government dithered in the first twenty four hours in naming Pakistan and hesitating in strong responses. The initial responses of the Indian Government were predictable standard format responses to Pakistani terrorism attacks in India: (1) routine condemnation (2) it was aimed at creating communal disturbances and (3) the peace dialogue with Pakistan will not be allowed to be affected.

For the first time (as this author stated in a live TV interview to Pakistan's GEO-TV Network) India at large, that is, India's wide-spread public opinion, out-paced Indian Government's dithering responses. Despite Indian Cabinet Ministers backroom telephonic messages to TV Channels, not to show the horrific battlefield killings in the bombings, India's citizen journalists had captured it all on their cell-phones. Thereafter, started a surge of angry public responses mailed to both domestic and foreign TV networks by e-mails and SMS messages expressing their rage on this terrorist bombings and India's weak responses.

India at large stood enraged and the Indian Prime Minister could no longer dither. The next evening in a national televised address while advising calm he again did not name Pakistan nor called off the peace process, as public opinion demanded. He only described that this ghastly

incident was the handwork from "across the borders". India at large wanted to know from him, which borders?

India at large is enraged because unlike the United States strong responses against terrorism following 9/11, Indian Government responses after 7/11 have been dithering, confused and refusing to face the strategic reality that all major terrorist bombings against India bear the signature of Pakistan and yet India's present Government wishes to salvage the peace dialogue.

India stands enraged also that the present government in New Delhi and its coalition allies' weak responses against terrorism are conditioned by their being captives of Indian Muslim vote banks. India's national security interests do not seem to be figuring in their political calculus.

India at large is enraged witnessing that the Government of the day, instead of exploiting 7/11 as a defining moment to re-fashion its counter-terrorism responses by a radical transformation towards strong responses, seems to be buckling down under the inherent political contradictions imposed by its Indian Muslim vote-bank considerations.

In such a scenario, this paper shall attempt to focus attention on some pertinent aspects which have an important bearing on this crucial challenge which India faces:

- Mumbai 7/11 Terrorist Bombings: The Enraging Effect on the Indian Psyche.
- Indian Enraged: The Manifestations of the Rage.
- India At Large: The Emerging Attitudes towards Pakistan.
- The Impact on Risk-Analysis Forecasts on India
- India At Large Resents United States Ambivalence on Terrorism Originating from Pakistan Against India.
- India At Large calls for Revival of Punitive Anti-Terrorism Laws: Even Chief Justices of India Support it.
- Mumbai 7/11 Terrorist Bombings: The Enraging Effect on the Indian Psyche

Mumbai 7/11 terrorist bombings have to be viewed in the context of the following framework:

- Mumbai 7/11 has been the sixth major terrorism incident perpetrated on this city.
- Mumbai 7/11 killings in terms of triple figure number of those killed replicate the 1993 bombings in Mumbai.
- Mumbai follows a repetitive sequence of major Pakistani initiated terrorist attacks against major centres in India - Ayodhya (July 5, 2005); New Delhi (October 29, 2005); Bangalore (December 28, 2005); Varanasi (March 7, 2006) and now Mumbai (July 11, 2006).
- The targeting pattern indicates terrorist attacks against India's financial capital, India's IT capital, India's political capital and the holy places of the Hindus.

In light of the recurring Pakistani initiated terrorist bombings/ attacks the following impressions/ perceptions have started getting embedded in the psyche of India at large:

- Pakistan initiated terrorist bombings/ attacks continue in a recurrent pattern. From being confined to Jammu and Kashmir, they now encompass the entire heartland of India.
- The Government of the day has not come out with any swift and sharp measures to deter these attacks, especially those from July 2005 onwards. It follows a policy of appeasement towards Pakistan under external pressure.
- While the Government talks of nuclear deterrence, it is totally oblivious to "terrorism deterrence".
- On the contrary, the present Government in New Delhi had neutralized whatever little "terrorism deterrence" that existed, by repeal of POTA (anti-terrorist laws) and not extending the ban on Islamic Fundamentalist organisations like SIMI.
- The weakening of India's "terrorism deterrence" by the present Government, supported by its coalition allies, has been necessitated by their being captives of Indian Muslim vote-banks.

In the psyche of India at large, 7/11 has become synonymous with America's 9/11. The 9/11 bombings by Islamic Jihadis was against the citadels of American's power - Pentagon

(military power) and New York (America's global financial power centre). In India, the Pakistan Islamic Jihadis attacked India's Parliament House in 2001, with a sharp response by the then Government. Now on 7/11, Mumbai the financial capital of India stood re-targeted with horrific destruction. And what has been the response of the Government in New Delhi?

Analysts and political leaders dismiss public memory as short, but 7/11 has seared the psyche of India at large, recalling that the political, financial and religious citadels of the Indian nation-state have been repeatedly attacked by Islamic Fundamentalist terrorist organisations without any reciprocal punitive damage on them.

## India Enraged: The Manifestations of the Rage

India at large manifested its rage both in the external media and the domestic media. Even after a week, it continues to do so; in terms of numbers, they can be counted in hundreds.

However, to give an idea as to why India is enraged over 7/11 and what it desires, some representative excerpts are reproduced verbatim:

- "I have to come to believe more and more that Jihadi terrorism and other problems in India won't get better until law abiding citizens turn their rage on the stupid third rate gutter politicians and arm-chair secularists."
- "The mass media and their allies have sold their silence to Jihadi terrorists and corrupt politicians."
- "When somebody directs terror at you, nation states are expected to hit back with maximum force. Carry the fight into the enemy camp."
- "All your nuclear weapons, your missiles, your tanks come to naught, when you don't have the steel in your soul to defend yourself and your subjects - at any cost."
- "Yet India has been engaged in a peace process with the very neighbour it knows is out to dismantle it."
- "The time may have come to let the terrorists - and their backers know, that India is a country with millennial patience, but angered and aroused, can play hardball. Will, or can the Prime Minis-

ter oblige?

- "Such was the indifference of our leaders that there was no need felt to declare national mourning." The outpourings are unending, but the message that is being sent out by India at large is:
- Time has come for decisive counter-terrorism offensive, even if it means carrying it "across borders". The Prime Minister will know which borders.
- Weak counter-terrorism policies are being blamed on a weak political leadership.
- India at large wants action, but it feels that the political leadership lacks courage.

These messages are not from any political party activists but India's educated and professional classes and cuts across a wide spectrum of India's composition. Their messages, therefore, are not politically motivated but arise as anguished responses of India's citizens, pained as they are by lack of strong Indian official counter-terrorism responses.

## India At Large: The Emerging Attitudes Towards Pakistan

In a nation wide TV poll in tandem with a discussion on the future of the India-Pakistan Peace Dialogue, 87% of Indians voted for the peace-dialogue to be called off and only 13% voted for its continuance. Now, that is an overwhelming majority.

## The Impact on Risk-Analysis Forecasts on India

Risk-analysis forecasts on India on which depends foreign direct investments and foreign institutional investments to power India's economic growth have become disturbing as a result of Mumbai 7/11; and this too could have been one of the aims of Pakistan's proxy war.

Jephraim P Gundzik, President of Condor Advisers has written (Asia Times, July 13, 2006) the following after 7/11:

- "Rapidly deteriorating governance has created a political and social crisis in India. The growing power of India's Leftist parties has hamstrung the centrist Manmohan Singh government resulting in policy vacuum that has in turn produced an upsurge in

(Contd. on Page 23)

## Two Round Table Conferences- Impressions

By Dr. Ajay Chrungoo

To be frank it came as a little bit of surprise to us when Government of India (GOI) decided to hold the Round Table Conference in New Delhi in May, 2005. The idea of such a conference brought the role of non-separatist political opinion in the state to the fore and certainly lifted its importance which was unexpected.

### Prelude to Conference

Developments in the state, before this decision was taken were not encouraging. Prime Minister of India already had a series of meetings with a large spectrum of separatist leaders from Kashmir Valley. The highest in the government lead by none other than Prime Minister himself spent hours with the likes of Umar Farooq, Yasin Malik, Sajjad Lone. Before each such meeting GOI would issue pronouncements making its position on Kashmir more ambiguous and blurred. This was perhaps being done to enable the separatist leaders to engage with GOI in such a way that they would be able to sell it to their popular base as meaningful movement towards the final settlement of Kashmir problem.

GOI India knew it very well that these leaders, put together did not have the popular backing. They were not in a position to influence more than 4 to 5 assembly constituencies. They also had minimal control over the expression of armed separatism. Besides they stood discredited with the common man for their lack of commitment and integrity and also the riches they had amassed manipulating huge funds that poured in to sustain separatism in Kashmir. Separatist leaders were being catapulted to the centre stage at a time when they should have been consigned to oblivion. More so because internationally recognised elections had placed an elected government at the helms. We were seeing Government of India tamely following Mufti's line-that the new government was just an interface to facilitate an engagement between Kashmiri Muslims, India and Pakistan for a final solution. Both the democratic mandate and the popular base India has in the state was as usual a non-factor in the GOI calculations. Peace process and particularly the engagement with separatists was gradually unfolding as a suicide of the democratic process conducted at the cost of lot of lives.

To be fair GOI had once in a while made pronouncements about the diversity of political opinion in the state. But such pronouncements betrayed meekness and lack of confidence. GOI had been talking about dialogue with Kashmiri Pandits and other sections of opinion in the state for mere political posturing without any meaningful engagement.

We were told that GOI would meet Pandit leaders but they should first develop a consensus. Pandit leaders should come in a single delegation. We pointed out that if GOI was meeting non entities amongst the Muslims at the highest level,

what was the hitch in talking to the credible spectrum of KP leaders on the same principles. We argued that we had very distinct and original views about almost all aspects of Kashmir issue including the internal displacement of Kashmiri Hindus. How could such views be effectively communicated to the GOI other than seeking an exclusive meeting with Prime Minister. We were told that a delegation of Pandit leaders A,B,C,D,E have already applied to meet PM jointly and we should also give our consent to be part of such a delegation. We opined that let the PM meet such a joint delegation. We would wait for his time and convenience, but would not like to be roped in a group in a way that our political view gets neutralized. In this atmosphere the GOI's decision to conduct the round table conference with effective Pandit participation presented itself as somewhat an unexpected development.

That Panun Kashmir would be invited to such a meeting, there were doubts about it. Kashmiri Pandits, particularly a large section of its leadership have internalized the belief that it is not the politics which matters but the proper manoeuvring with the power echelons which makes the mere go. And our views in their perception were too pronounced to deserve an acknowledgment by the state.

The letter of invitation that we received conveyed the agenda of the meeting. It stated that PM wanted to know our views about the Kashmir issue. The tone and tenor of the invitation letter created, for the first time, a scope of according respectability and recognition to the diversity of political opinion in the state other than separatists of various hues. We thought we should have no objection in conveying our views in a gathering having all shades of opinion.

George Bush's proposed visit in the immediate aftermath of the conference also created an impression that GOI by conducting such a conference was putting itself in a win-win situation. If separatist leaders participate or if they abstain, both ways their position will be thoroughly exposed. Our role, we thought, was both to present the case of community in the most effective manner as well as defend and promote the national interests.

### 1st Round Table

It did not take much time for many of us to realise that our enthusiasm and optimism was misplaced. Within half an hour of the inaugural of this 1st Round Table Conference our spirits were dampened. The absence of any credible separatist leader in the conference reflected as a gloom on the faces of the entire leadership of the Government of India. Each speaker on behalf a GOI and the state government pledged time and again not to allow the absence of the separatist leaders to deter the government from inviting them again and again. The suicidal unifocal perspective of GOI was glaringly

manifest. The lack of respect and confidence for the political opinion in the state which is pro-India oozed out like a nauseating feeling.

However, when government of India declared that the meeting had been organised to help in evolving a consensus on Kashmir problem between various shades of political opinion in the state, we noticed a shift in the agenda of the conference. Prime Minister in his inaugural address said, "A round table is a dialogue.....This is a dialogue of equals who promise to work together. Today's meeting is a significant event. It will however achieve historical importance if we are able to unleash a process by which we can arrive at a workable blue print that can help to create a new chapter in Kashmir's history. Not by compromising on one's ideals but in a spirit of mutual tolerance, understanding and accommodation". The Round Table Conference organised by GOI inviting both pro-India and anti-India political opinion sought to create a 'blue print' for the solution of Kashmir problem and not merely an opportunity of exchange of views which the invitation letter to delegates underlined. This made GOI as merely an arbitrator between pro-India and anti-India positions instead of the main instrument to defend the national interests.

The optimism we had for the conference suddenly changed to grave suspicion. Does GOI visualise a role for itself on the Kashmir issue similar to that of British India when the latter called the Round Table Conference of Congress. Muslim League and other political opinions to decide the future of undivided India? The very nomenclature of the conference somehow connected our minds to the colonial period. This connect got deepened by the realisation of the fact that time and again Govt. of India had chosen to link peace and normalcy, to demilitarization as if Indian security forces were an occupation force.

Among these multiplying doubts and suspicions the healthy portions of PM's inaugural address lost their impact. PM did enunciate to his credit a very comprehensive vision about security in his inaugural address. "Real empowerment my friends is not about slogans. Only when every man woman and child from Ladakh through Kashmir feels secure in every sense of the word, can we truly say that people have been empowered...we want the people to be physically secure and this can only happen if violence and terrorism ends permanently. We want every group to be politically secure...Finally we want every community to be culturally and socially secure...And we have to ensure that those who have been displaced can return to their homes."

From the beginning itself the conference appeared to have lost its anchor. The concept of proper time management was glaringly absent. Speakers who were

invited in the first session had the best of it. They delivered long monologues. Less than 10 speakers out of 55 spoke in the 1st Session. Second and final session had to accommodate all the rest. The second session soon threatened to spin out of control. Whosoever raised hue and cry got a chance to speak. Serious deliberation which were expected to take place gave place to demagoguery, sloganeering and cheap populism.

One thing which came out glaringly during the conference was the political consensus developing between arch rivals between NC and PDP. Both were very appreciative of Pervez Musharraf's 'Self Rule' proposals. Both supported the dilution of Indian sovereignty and constitutional position on Jammu and Kashmir. More than that the prominent leaders of both parties came out with formulations which attacked the roots of accession. Omar Abdullah said the state of Jammu and Kashmir had a duly signed instrument of accession but there was no instrument of merger. Muzaffar Beg said that the Constituent Assembly of Jammu and Kashmir was a sovereign body at par with Constituent Assembly of India. And the special status as envisaged by Article 370 had the status of a treaty between two sovereign entities. One sided erosion of the special status had a bearing on the whole process or relationship between the state and the union Mr Beg opined. Nobody contested these views with grave implications. Those who could have were not invited to speak. Meeting ended with a promise to have one more Round Table Conference in Kashmir Valley.

### Aftermath

Between the 1st Round Table Conference and the Second Round Table Conference suspicions about government policy on Kashmir grew further. In a seminar in Jammu University none other than the Governor himself made a reference that GOI India no longer says that Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of India. The CM in the same conference said that Second Round Table Conference will be decisive in so far as the final settlement of Kashmir issue was concerned. Home Secretary of Union of India made a comment in Valley that borders will be eradicated. The talks about joint management of water resources, tourism, horticulture etc dominated the political discourse. Pakistan launched a concerted campaign to pressurise India to respond to 'Self Rule' proposals of Pervez Musharraf. The left-liberal lobby in India spoke the same language as Pakistan. No less a person than the former national security Advisor in NDA government who was also the leading architect of the so-called peace process with Pakistan openly criticized GOI for not responding properly to the Musharraf's proposals and indicated his support to greater autonomy as envisaged by NC.

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(Contd. on Page 18)

By Namit Verma

**F**M Pierce, a chemist at Owens College Manchester and the first analyst of the effects of heroin, had reported to its inventor CR Alder Wright in 1874: "Doses ... were subcutaneously injected into young dogs and rabbits ... with the following general results ... great prostration, fear, and sleepiness speedily following the administration, the eyes being sensitive, and pupils dilated, considerable salivation being produced in dogs and slight tendency to vomiting... Respiration was at first quickened, but subsequently reduced, and the heart's action was diminished, and rendered irregular." Rahul Mahajan was admitted into Apollo Hospital with remarkably similar symptoms. Bibek Moitra was reported to have suffered identical symptoms before his death. Every expert in town knew it was a heroin death, but the doctors at Apollo and a large section of the media kept talking cocaine for the first few days. There was something amiss and the entire nation was agog to know every detail of how the political class would rescue one of their own from the clutches of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act, 1985.

Heroin is big money. Pharmaceuticals have always been big money, rogue pharmaceuticals even more so. Since its inception as a non-addictive morphine substitute and paediatric cough medication marketed by Bayer towards the end of the nineteenth century, heroin has been a money-spinner. Once the truth of the addictive nature of heroin came out, Bayer withdrew the medicine shortly before the First World War; but by then Europe's first generation of heroin addicts was roaming the world; and the war itself became the depressive cause as well as the medium of propagation of the heroin habit globally.

Two decades later when IG Farben on the German side of the war swallowed Bayer, the allies made their own deal with heroin. US military intelligence made a deal with mafia boss Lucky Luciano and released him from prison, giving him a free run of Sicily to establish heroin hegemony, in return for neutralising Axis and Communist forces in southern Europe. Luciano set up heroin factories in Sicily. His financiers included corrupt Nazi generals and sinister bankers desperate to get their gold across to safer havens.

The global law enforcement crackdown against heroin had to wait until the Single Convention on Narcotics in 1954. This was substantially strengthened by the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs and the United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988.

Beginning 1964, this new regime of narcotics controls and bans saw the termination of the system of opium sales through auctioned government vendis in India. This was a major setback for many Indian business houses which had a large presence in the opium growing and brokerage businesses.

Once the exclusive preserve of the European traders and the great seafaring Boston Brahmin families, the opium brokerage business saw the advent of Indian brokers led by Jugal Kishore Birla and Sir Sarupchand Hukumchand in the first decade of the twentieth century. Next, senior nationalist leader Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya presided over the cartelisation of the Indian brokers and the Indian growers, amongst them many of the dominant royal families in the vast opium growing areas from Gwalior and Indore in Madhya Pradesh to Chittor in Rajasthan. The opium cartel returned the favour by contrib-

# DOPE ON DOPE

(The 'Dope on Dope' is being reproduced here with due acknowledgement to *Hardtimes*, New Delhi).  
—Editor

uting generous grants for Malviya's dream project, the Benaras Hindu University. In a curious incident, an American lady visiting Benaras asked Malviya if he did not shudder at knowing the source of funding for his beloved temple of knowledge. Malviya pointed to Harvard and Yale with their Cabot and Russel endowments and asked her if she was unhappy with the results.

Much of America's railroad system, textiles and banking industry have roots in what was discretely called the Canton trade. The Forbes, Russel, Perkins and Cabot families had a finger in the opium trade at one time or another. Similarly, export profits and surpluses from the opium trade provided investment for the sudden and rapid industrialisation of India in the first half of the twentieth century. The Single Convention on Narcotics in 1964 ended that happy state of affairs.

The more enlightened Indian business families, notably the Parsi families from western India, gave up the opium business alto-

gether with its cousin, the cocaine economy; so much so that even the US Administration, notably the CIA took to operating through the drug money-launderers. Funding to Dr Manuel Artimes, a one-time political adviser during the Bay of Pigs fiasco and a sustained anti-Castro activist, is a case in point.

As money-laundering through the old routes of printing receipts for non-existent pizza sales and other tax-free items ran into trouble with the compulsions of filing Currency Transaction Reports (CTRs) and transferring cash across the US border came under scrutiny of the Customs Form 4790, better known as the CMIR regime, the heroin cartels took a leaf out of an earlier failed experiment by the Columbian cocaine mafia: laundering through declared gambling incomes. Hernan Botero first tried this method in the 1960s when he acquired control of the Atletico Nacional professional soccer team. After Botero acquired Atletico, its fortunes changed



An opium crop.

overnight and it became a very successful team. Since Atletico Nacional was a Columbian team, it offered the perfect excuse for the movement of gambling transactions between the United States and Columbia. While

neither match-fixing by Botero on behalf of Atletico, nor the movement of drug monies as gambling transactions were ever established, this method met a hasty end with the arrest of Botero in the United States and his subsequent conviction and sentencing for 30 years. Delhi-based heroin mafias have successfully duplicated this method since the 1980s. Surinder Mehta, the first kingpin of the cricket match-fixing saga never tired of boasting how he was a better nationalist than any politician, that he had done more for India than any leader ever could, when he purchased the Prudential Cup for the country in 1983. At first, this uneducated, twice convicted heroin trafficker, appeared to be making an empty boast. But the sight of many a Indian and Pakistani national team cricket players at Mehta's parties vying with each other to fetch the old man a drink would make any real cricket fan sick.

Mehta was believed to be a transnational transport underboss for the dominant Indian heroin cartel headed by a major politician, a former royal who also dabbled in cricket affairs. Since Mehta always took the fall himself and spent long years in prison without ever squealing on his bosses, he rose in their esteem; and this man with no formal education was asked to preside over one of the most complex money-laundering operations the world has ever known.

The problem faced by the cartel was that they had way too much cash which they needed to get into the legitimate banking channels if they were to be able to fully utilise these resources. By the 1970s and 1980s, banks had become wary of accepting monies unless they were certified to be of clean non-criminal ori-

gin. The Bank of Credit Commerce International investigations had put the fear of god into a recalcitrant and fickle banking industry. Greedy bankers still wanted a part of the illegal narcotics money-laundering action, but they wanted no part of the criminal taint. Bankers now insisted that the monies had to be certified to be of "clean non-criminal origin" before they routed them through.

Cricket match-fixing and illegal betting went hand in hand. Since gambling was illegal in India, these monies were routed through Nepal into the international banking system. The American and British governments were prone to selective law enforcement: they went after crime in their own countries but often encouraged it elsewhere. Thus gambling money routed through hawala was acceptable to the American banking industry.

All that was required, was a token certification of the monies having originated in gambling and of their being of clean and non-criminal origin. Since gambling was legal in several American states, gambling money was welcome into their banking system even if it originated in a country where it constituted a crime. For a small fee, the royal family of Nepal, a sovereign authority, arranged this certification. Mehta's bosses in India whose cartel's activities spanned the sub-continent as well as the neighbouring Golden Triangle and the Golden Crescent, also used the services of the Nepali royals. Family ties amongst the two families helped turn a blind eye as Nepal offered a "clean, non-criminal gambling money" certification to heroin monies, albeit for a small consideration.

This intricate weave of money-laundering almost came unstuck in the mid-1990s when the cricket match-fixing scandal hit the front pages. When former test cricketer Manoj Prabhakar was roped in by the anti-establishment Congress (T), it appeared that this would become a poll issue and destroy the entire cartel. But the Congress (T) entered into an electoral alliance in Madhya Pradesh with former BCCI chief Madhavrao Scindia's Madhya Pradesh Vikas Congress and the Manoj Prabhakar campaign was dumped after that. Former Revenue Secretary MR Sivaraman challenged Scindia's avowal of no prior knowledge of the match-fixing saga. Sivaraman confirmed to the media that he had personally informed Scindia of the murky financials of match-fixing on the basis of his department's intelligence gathering. Despite this entire storm, there was cross-party agreement on burying the entire matter as soon as public memory would permit.

Cross-party interaction on opium policy was once again in evidence in 1996 when the Deve Gowda government's finance minister P Chidambaram travelled into the Rajasthan hinterland of Chittor, to address a rally of opium growers jointly with the Bharatiya Janata Party's (BJP) Jaswant Singh. Here, Chidambaram had announced an illegal Government of India notification giving reprieve to opium growers who had diverted their crops to the heroin market, indirectly suspending the provisions of the Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act on several counts for one year.

The Government of India's opium-friendly notification of 1996 proved to be a watershed in the narcotics infiltration of the Indian establishment. Assured of co-operation from the powers that be in India, the trade exploded to achieve new unbelievable volumes while the political class was often found partaking of the proceeds. At best, they kept their distance, knowing that they could not challenge this all-pervasive economic reality which has become an integral part of the Indian economy.

# Don't blame Pakistan, look within

By Tavleen Singh

Am I the only one disturbed by a minister in Mulayam Singh Yadav's government asking for a Muslim Pradesh in western Uttar Pradesh? Is there nobody in Dr Manmohan Singh's Cabinet who thinks this a worrying development? It seems that way. Two days after The Times of India reported Azam Khan's demand, Dr Manmohan Singh and his Cabinet met and discussed the following subjects. The Sixth Pay Commission, cultural cooperation with Ireland, ties with Fiji, the protection of tigers and amendments to the Right to Information Act. Not one word about the dangerously divisive demand by one of Mulayam's senior colleagues. Do we have a government in Delhi or not? Do we have a Prime Minister?

As someone who was in Mumbai on the day the bombs

went off and has been here ever since, I ask these questions not just on my own behalf but on behalf of the people I meet every day in this city. Like them I am beginning to worry about whether Dr Manmohan Singh's government is capable of defending us against the "jihad" that is being waged against us so successfully that if it continues unchecked, it could cause a civil war and worse. Nearly 200 people were killed in the carnage on Mumbai's trains and the only response we have seen from the Government of India is a ludicrous attempt to censor the Internet and vague allegations against Pakistan. For a start this has to stop. Next time an Indian government wants to blame Pakistan for terrorism it should do so when it can provide us with evidence. Or we end up helping Pakistan instead of nailing it and, more importantly, we mislead Indians into believing that the problem we

face is entirely the creation of a ubiquitous "foreign hand".

It is not. It is indigenous. It is a jihad being fought by home-grown terrorists and the sooner we come to terms with this the easier it will be to fight it. Having said this I have to sadly add that there is little chance of us winning if we continue to rely on governments in Delhi that have neither the understanding of how serious the problem is nor the courage to admit that Indian Muslims are becoming frighteningly influenced by the worldwide jihad and the sense that Islam has become the target of some international conspiracy.

Let me give you an example from Mumbai. When President Bush came to India, thousands and thousands of Mumbai's Muslims took to the streets to protest against his visit. Now,

whatever objections we might have to the American President's role in West Asia, from an Indian viewpoint he has been terrific. In any case, what is interesting is why it is so easy to get hundreds of thousands of Muslims on to the streets against cartoons they have never seen and an American president, and so hard to get them out when 200 citizens of their city are killed for nothing. Could it be an identification with the worldwide jihad? My fear is that it is and that it is being fuelled by our own politicians, who are mentally stuck in a time in which all that mattered was the Muslim vote. If they understood today's realities the Prime Minister would not have set up that commission under Justice Rajinder Sachar that is now asking courts to count the number of Muslim judges they have. It is the sort of commission that serves mainly to heighten the Muslim

sense of alienation.

Why is the Prime Minister so keen on this kind of exercise? We have a right to know. Just as we have a right to know why his government does not realise how much it weakens India to view it constantly as a collection of castes and creeds instead of as a nation. One of our greatest achievements has been that in the past 20 years or so we have softened the boundaries of caste and creed and come together strongly as one people, one country. Dr Manmohan Singh's government seems determined to undo this.

The bombings in Mumbai are proof that we cannot any more run away from the reality of an indigenous jihad. At such a time, for a minister to demand a Muslim Pradesh is not just sick, it is an act of treason. What does the Prime Minister intend to do about this?

# Naxals up, Govt deeper in the Red

By Tavleen Singh

Last week I saw my first Naxalite document in the Office of a think tank called the Institute of Conflict Management. It chilled me to the core of my being. Not just because of the Maoist revolution being planned in India, along the brutal lines of what we have seen in Nepal, but also because I cannot think of any government in India that could produce a paper as efficient or methodical. Certainly not the governments that rule in the Naxalite-infested states.

The document I saw contained a strategy to expand Naxalite activities and in it were details you would not find in a census by the Government of India. Details of caste, class and economic status of every household in the villages in which the expansion was planned. Detailed economic and political information and even details of temples and mutts and the kind of priests who ran them. Were they good priests or bad ones, did the community love them or not. Ajay Sahni, whom I consider one of our best informed experts on terrorism in South Asia, said there were thousands of such secret documents around so the Home Ministry must have seen them. In which case, why is it doing nothing?

For the same reason that it is not really doing much to fight the jihadis. We have a weak, dithering government in Delhi and an

opposition that is looking increasingly ridiculous. To see aged BJP leaders banging pots and pans in the streets of Delhi like hysterical housewives was for me the last straw. We cannot expect anything from the mighty Hindu nationalist party. The BJP party is over.

So, I write this in the hope that either the Prime Minister or the "high command" notices that between the jihadis and the Naxalites we face a situation in which the very existence of India is under threat. If you think I am being alarmist, read on.

In the areas where the Naxalites operate there is no such thing as government or the authority of the state. Policing is so minimal that where the national average is 123 policemen for 100,000 people, in Bihar the figure comes down to 56. Police stations, like health centres and schools, exist mostly in name. Policemen live and work in conditions that should be considered unfit for humans and use weapons that should no longer be considered weapons. On the other side we have highly motivated, Maoist combatants armed with the latest automatic weapons and driven by ruthless leaders who kill deserters. As in more violent parts of Africa, these shadowy leaders are now using children as young as 10 to fight their war against India.

There is not the slightest chance of the Indian state winning unless someone in Delhi wakes up to the fact that the Naxalite problem cannot any longer be dis-

missed as a state subject. The Prime Minister must personally get involved in making strategy and policy. The first thing that has to improve, and improve dramatically, is policing and intelligence. This can only happen when rural police stations begin to look like real police stations instead of rundown cattle sheds.

The second thing that has to improve is governance. Ajay Sahni believes that one of the reasons why the Naxalites have gone from strength to strength is that the Government's only response so far has been to pour in "development" funds. To pour money into areas that are no longer in the state's control is to pour money down the drain.

It should be spent instead on a massive development effort in the areas in which state control exists so that the contrast between the fruits of violence and the fruits of peace are emphasised. Hospitals, schools, health centres must work as they should. But, who am I to give advice when there are think tanks like the Institute of Conflict Management within shouting distance of Parliament.

Whenever the Naxalite problem is mentioned, there is usually reference to a "red corridor" that includes tracts of Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhatisgarh, Orissa, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. Well, accord-

ing to the Naxalite document I saw there are areas outside this corridor that are already under Naxalite influence and there is an action plan to target students in cities like Mumbai and Delhi.

What will happen then to our dream of becoming an economic superpower in 20 years? Will somebody in Delhi wake up?

(Source: *The Indian Express*)

# Myth of Kashmir Dispute

(Contd. from Page 7)

partition of India. The Indian Government has failed to rebut the false propaganda Pakistan and the Muslim separatist forces have carried on to provide it a sanctity to which it has no claim. Infact, the deliberations of the first as well as the Second Round Table Conference were largely dominated by exhortations, which in one respect or the other, centered round the right of the separate freedom for the Muslims of the State and the ways and means by which it could be secured to them within the broad-framework of the Constitution of India or outside it.

The Indian Princely States, including Jammu and Kashmir, were not on the agenda of the partition of India. Neither the British, nor the Muslim League recognised the right of the people of the States to determine their disposition in respect of accession, a position which the Congress leaders accepted without demur. The creation of the Muslim State of Pakistan did not create any corresponding right for the Muslims of the State to determine the disposition of the state in respect of its accession.

The accession of Jammu and Kashmir to India and the constitutional relations between the State and the Indian Dominion, emanating from the accession, were not subject to any limitations, whatsoever, either by the partition of India or by the transfer of power. The lapse of the British Paramountcy was independent of the partition as well as the transfer of power by the British to the successor States of India and Pakistan.

Panun Kashmir will perform a historic task of exposing the distortions in the history of the partition of India which form the core of the ideological commitments of the Muslim separatist movement in Jammu and Kashmir. Panun Kashmir must undertake the responsibility of uncovering the real character of the ideological war Pakistan and the Muslim separatist regimes are waging against India in Jammu and Kashmir. The Indian people must be told that the ideological war waged in the state is aimed to de-Sanskritise the Himalayas with the objective of eliminating India as a factor in any future balance of power in Asia.

## Jihadist Brutalities become routine in Kashmir



Two civilians whose parts of tongue, nose and ears were chopped off by the terrorists.

(From Page 1)  
local terrorists. This indicates the brutalisation level of local chapter of terrorism. Many of the local top Hizb terrorists killed were responsible for killing of dozens of innocent people and political activists. Nisar Ahmed Sofi, resident of Ratnipora, a top Hizb terrorist was killed in an encounter at Mirbagh, Ratnipora on June 24 after remaining active for past 5 years. He had been involved in killing of many civilians, including Ghulam Rasool Ghayoor, a devotional poet.

Another top Hizb terrorist, Munawwar Shah of Sheikhpora,

Sallar was eliminated in an encounter on May 26, 2006. He was involved in scores of attacks on security forces and mainstream politicians besides killing of over 25 civilians since 1994. Earlier, on May 7. Pulwama district's most wanted terrorist and district chief of Hizb, Mushtaq Ahmed Bhat alias Gowhar was eliminated in Noorpora, Tral. The terrorist a native of Quil Shikargah, Tral was active since 1990. He was responsible for over 50 identified killings of civilians and police personnel besides a number of troopers in IED blasts. Gowhar was involved in behead-

ing of a Gujjar couple in Tral in 2004. Police officials said that it was impossible to count the number of people in whose killing Gowhar was directly or indirectly involved for the past 16 years. Strangely, Gowhar had been living at his acquired house in Yachh Nambal Zaffron Colony in Pampore outskirts with his wife and children. He had been identifying himself as a constable of JKAP 9th Bn and would often move in police uniform. Official sources said that a Bolero car had been lifting him in the morning and dropping him back at his home in the evening.

### (Statement issued by Dr. Ajay Chringoo, Chairman Panun Kashmir in the wake of Mumbai serial blast



The serial blasts in Mumbai once again underline the fact that the Jihadi war has already spilled over to rest of India. The blasts are also the testimony of the relentlessness with which terrorist war is waged on the people of India. The successive governments at the centre and in the states have denied these aspects. This denial is a compulsion which the subversive support structures of terrorism have created.

The disparate political culture in India ensures that no comprehensive and effective response evolves to the Jihadi war. A treacherous duplicity has crept into the State response. It claims that terrorism cannot be justified whatever its political justification. Yet it engages with terrorist organizations, as radical and regressives as Hizbul Mujahideen. The state wants the world to recognize that Pakistan is a rogue state which is the epicenter of international terrorism. Yet it accords Pakistan the status of the most favoured nation with whom it becomes a partner in a peace process. The state accepts that Pakistani state is not in control of Jihadis. Yet it hopes that by accommodating the views of Pakistani state on Kashmir, Jihad will be defeated. The state holds the view that the infiltration from Bangladesh is due to porous borders, which has created havoc in north east and rest of India, yet it seeks to create a porous border along Jammu and Kashmir and rest of the frontier in the north to create a stable peace. This duplicity of the state policy is a manifestation of subversive machinations.

We hope that the serial blasts in Mumbai will awaken the people of India. The need is not just to defeat the enemy outside but the enemy within. To win against the terrorist onslaught, the subversion, physical as well as ideological has to be nailed to death.

## Terrorists Infiltration in Security Forces' emerges as serious threat

(From Page 3)  
the State Home Minister at a public rally. A bodyguard of Chief Minister was arrested for links with subversives. There have been instances where members of SOG were arrested for their links with terrorists.

### Infiltration :

The extent of subversion indicates that ISI has been pursuing a policy of infiltration into services, both to gain strategic information as well creating a fifth column. The subversion highlights many inadequacies in recruitment. There is need to thoroughly check antecedents before recruitment in security forces. The forces need to discourage applicants who may at a future date, become susceptible to coercion and cave in to threats. Security forces also need to comb the ranks for malcontents and potential subversives.

It is said that the three Army jawans had told their COs about terrorists visiting their houses in Gursai, demanding food and logistical support. It is not known what follow up measures COs

took to address the threat. These jawans are being described as victims of terrorism but at the same time they are also threats to national security.

Massive response to Army recruitment in Kupwara and other districts surprised Kashmir watchers. The Kashmiris turned up in large numbers despite threats by terrorists outfits. Police had a tough job controlling thousands of youngsters aspiring to join the Army. What are the guidelines security forces should follow in recruiting people from areas affected by widespread terrorism? Was it simply unemployment that was driving youth to join the army? There are no answers at the moment. Though there are only 1500-2000 terrorists, they have been able to operate because of internal subversion.

How wise is the decision to recruit surrendered terrorists in security forces or as SPOs? These decisions have been based on populism, rather than on professional considerations. How does recruitment of Kashmiris in

forces end their so-called alienation?

The Sachar Committee by communalizing the issue of recruitment has not only sought to draw Army into mainstream politics but has also served to undermine the last bastion of the state empowered to protect the nation. Reacting to its role, Indian Express in a lead editorial commented: "The issue is that if the Govt. appears to measure institutional secularism by prioritizing religious identities over professional ones, the state loses its most important argument against men who murder in the name of God... but do all politicians currently in power understand why taking the Sachar Committee exercise to its conclusion would have made the army several times more vulnerable to infiltration". Mr VK Malhotra, BJP leader said in Parliament that 'UPA government's special drive aids infiltration in army in the name of recruitment drive for Muslims'.

Involvement of SPOs has

been attributed to poor incentives, threats to their families and lure of money besides ideological leanings towards subversion. In many instances they have been recruited without verifying their antecedents, as their involvement in subversion shows. Despite repeated pleas to the Centre, the latter has been slow in enhancing their remuneration. Also, there is no periodic review of the performance of SPOs.

The most nagging question is how long will the security forces personnel continue to discharge their duties with loyalty while their families stayed in zones affected by widespread terrorism. Gursai village of Mendhar has suffered horrific violence for quite some time. The son of a cop was beheaded when the cop refused to give shelter to LeT terrorists. Another resident's house was set ablaze when he refused to obey Lashkar orders. Scores of such incidents continue to take place. In Poonch district alone there are ten to fifteen thousand people in police, paramilitary, forces, Army and as SPOs. They

have been visiting their villages as they are under threat. Their families are under pressure, terrorists pressurize their families asking the personnel to quit the forces. At times the families are forced to arrange meetings and then psychological pressure is exerted. The cops are asked to give their uniforms and I-Cards. The kith and kin are abducted, subjected to torture and then slaughtered. The soldiers have at times to ask the nearest Army unit to take care of their families.

It is surprising that the security forces establishment has not paid attention to this task during past 17 years. Unless the families of cops/jawans are protected from reprisals, the personnel will continue to remain under pressure. Punjab experiment could be tried in J&K as well. By regrouping the families of security personnel and other soft targets at selected places nearer to their homes with full protection and all the amenities of life, the government can turn tables on the terrorists. Do we have the will and vision to do it?

# Purushyar Massacre--A tale from Pathan Raj

By Dr. Ramesh Kumar

Buland Khan Bamzai ruled Kashmir in 1763 as Governor of the Kabul government. According to Prof. RK Parimu, the noted historian, he was a man of attractive address. The governor used to take greater interest to serve himself rather than his subjects. One evening, while enjoying a boat-ride in Jehlum, his eyes fell on Mugli. She was the daughter of a milk-man and had irresistible beauty. The governor desired to make her his wife, soon the *nikah* was solemnized.

The milkman's neighbour in the Purushyar locality was the family of Atma Ram Pandit. This well-to-do Pandit family dealt in Pashmina wool and arms manufacturing. Atma Ram was grandson of Krishan Pandit and had two uncles--Zai Ram and Nilakanth. Zai Ram led an ascetic life. Nilakanth was blind since birth. His wife, Umrawati (Shoba) committed Sati, when her husband died.

As per Kashmiri custom, a close acquaintance accompanies the bride to her in-law's house as 'boya' (brother). Atma Ram accompanied Mugli as 'boya'. Soon, he gained entry in Governor's administration.

In those times Pt. Jeevan Sab, a saint of great merit, lived at Rainawari. Pandit Dila Ram Quli and some Ganjoo, both natives of Rainawari, were his disciples. One day, the saint asked them to desire for something. Ganjoo said he should have enough food for seven generations. The family was to acquire big Jagirs subsequently. Dila Ram aspired for 'Hakumat' i.e. an administrative post.

Soon, thereafter, Dila Ram gained entry in Buland Khan's administration. Atma Ram was quite junior to him in the administrative hierarchy. There was serious shortage of cloth. The Governor invited suggestions for settling terms with weavers of Tral. He accepted the suggestion of Atma Ram. Sulking Dila Ram taunted Atma Ram, telling him the Governor was bound to accept his suggestion, because he was 'brother' of Mugli.

Mir Muqim Kanth, a notable, had been killed in a palace intrigue. His family suspected Kailash Dhar of playing foul. During the rule of Amir Khan Jawansher (1770), Muqim's son Mir Fazil Kanth became Chief Secretary. He hatched a conspiracy and succeeded in killing Kailash Dar. Mir Fazil Kanth extended his vengeance to the

entire Pandit community. Prof. RK Parimu and Hassan Khuihami have recorded his atrocities at length. Dila Ram Quli had also receded into the background

**Dila Ram Quli becomes powerful:**

Haji Karim Dad Khan, soon after taking over, eliminated the Kanth family and appointed Dila Ram Quli as Chief Secretary. Karim Dad ruled like a reckless, merciless tyrant. His repressive and oppressive policies alienated the entire populace. When Karimdad fell ill, he asked his son, Azad Khan to take over the reins, without informing Kabul. He was just eighteen.

**George Forster**, a European Traveller, who visited Kashmir in Azad Khan's reign, describes him as awful, ferocious, bad-tempered. In his cruelties he surpassed even his father. Everyday he would order one or two persons to be killed for no fault.

Dila Ram succeeded, where even Azad Khan's mother and wife had failed. Azad made him Madarul-Miham, the Prime Minister. Dila Ram wielded tremendous influence over Azad Khan and came to be called Dila Ram Quli Khan. Azad Khan's temperamental fits even alienated his faithful servants. Two of his trusted aides--Pahalwan Khan and Maluk Khan hatched up a conspiracy to murder Azad Khan. They won over Izmat Khan, the body guard of Azad Khan. One night, Izmat, fired a shot at Azad Khan but missed the aim. The Governor jumped into Jehlum and escaped to Dila Ram Quli's house at Rainawari.

The conspirators pursued Azad Khan. Their attempts to enter Dila Ram's house failed. Dila Ram suffered minor injuries. The whole night, people of Rainawari witnessed skirmishes between the partisans of Izmat Khan and Azad Khan.

The following morning Azad Khan reached Maisuma. Pahalwan Khan, who failed to counter the state forces, took shelter behind the walls of Sher Garhi. The state forces laid siege to the fort. This continued for a week. Pahalwan Khan was killed and the rebellion crushed.

Dila Ram Quli consolidated his position further. His used this, to settle old scores with Atma Ram Pandit. Dila Ram's wit had outwitted even Timur Shah Durani at Kabul Durbar. He poisoned the ears of Azad Khan and falsely implicated Atma Ram in the conspiracy to murder Azad Khan.

The tyrant Governor ordered the elimination of the entire clan of Pandit Atma Ram. Azad Khan declared that he would visit the area personally in the afternoon

verse. Grandson of this great literateur, Manas Razdan was popularly called Razdan Sab. The street, presently called Razdan Kocho is named after him. Subsequently, Manas Razdan migrated to Qiladar, Gujrat (eastern Punjab). The saint owned huge Jagirs across Baramulla and was a 'Darbari' in Azad Khan's reign. Having come to know that Azad Khan had let loose his soldiers to catch his cousin, Atma Ram, Razdan Sab asked his cook to trace whereabouts of Atma



Descendants of Atma Ram Pandit used to live here (Umanagri) till 1990.

of Atma Ram. After sometime the cook brought the news that Atma Ram was safe along with his son. The latter was kept in hiding by a milkman in his cowshed. He survived milk only.

Six months later Atma Ram passed away. The milkman brought the news to Razdan Sab. The former was scared that if Azad Khan came to know the real story his family would be in serious trouble. Loyal milkman brought Sudarshan to Razdan Sab's house.

A strategy was worked out to dispose off the dead body of Atma Ram. Razdan Sab's house was more like an ashram, where Sadhus from different parts of India came and stayed. Razdan Sab asked one of the *sadhus* to run away during the night. The body of Atma Ram was stealthily brought to Razdan Sab's ashram. The following morning it was announced that a *sadhu* had died. Due care was taken to perform the funeral rites as per religious rituals. The subsequent, Kriya Karam (post-cremation rituals) were performed, as per family account, at Budgam, away from the watchful eyes of the tyrant Governor.

Sudarshan was brought up under the care of Razdan Sab and received good education. After few years Juma Khan Alkozai was appointed Governor of Kashmir in 1788. For his just rule and benevolence, Juma Khan earned lot of popularity. The new Governor was son of the sister of Buland Khan Bamzai, the former Governor.

Upon his nomination as Governor, Juma Khan was asked by Mugli, wife of Buland Khan Bamzai, to trace the whereabouts of her foster brother, Atma Ram

Pandit. Dila Ram Quli had functioned as Dewan during the Governorship of Mirdad Khan (1786088). He continued to be top aide to Juma Khan also. As long as Dila Ram remained in command, Sudarshan had every reason to be afraid of the administration. One day, Juma Khan had called a meeting of a prominent citizens (Durbaris). Razdan sab too had been invited. He took Sudarshan along with him. Atma Ram's son disclosed his identity to the Governor and prayed for clemency. On learning that he had been able to fulfill the wish of his maternal aunt by tracing Atma Ram's family, Governor turned emotional and told Sudarshan that he was nephew of Buland Khan. The Governor informed Sudarshan that his aunt had asked him to help the family of Atma Ram in every way possible. For three years Juma Khan had been trying to locate the family of Atma Ram without any result. Dila Ram had been the villain in frustrating his efforts. Despite the fact the new Governor was popular for his benevolence, Sudarshan was reluctant to present himself before the Governor, presuming that Dila Ram may have poisoned the ears of the new Governor as well.

Sudarshan in his litany told Juma Khan that it was a torturing experience for him to stay in the same city, where his entire clan had been annihilated. Juma Khan appointed Sudarshan as Kardar of Breng Pargana.

**Dila Ram beheaded:**

Mir Hazar Khan replaced Juma Khan as Governor in 1793. To live under Hazar Khan was a nightmarish experience for Kashmiri Pandits. It was during his reign that Pandits were put in sacks and drowned in Dal Lake (Bata Mazar). Dila Ram Quli, the most powerful and influential Pandit, also met his nemesis. He was publicly beheaded in Khanyar Chowk. His death did not solve problems for Sudarshan. The latter had some problem in settling the accounts of Paddy. So Sudarshan decided to leave along with his wife and two sons and sought employment in Raja of Chenani's Durbar.

Soon, Sudarshan emerged as a confidante of the Raja and invited jealousy of his vizier, who was a local. The latter got Sudarshan poisoned to death through a conspiracy. Raja was unaware about the conspiracy and called on Parvati, Sudarshan's wife to express his concern over her plight. She told the Raja, "King's gift is heavy. I cannot take it,"

(Contd. on Page 17)

# Rai Bahadur Pandit Sri Krishna Tikku

By Dr. B.N. Sharga

## A great humanist and reformist

Pt. Sri Krishna Tikku's ancestor Pt. Anand Ram Tikku was a shawl merchant and used to live in the Tikku Mohalla of Habba Kadal, Srinagar. Pt. Anand Ram Tikku had two sons, Bhaskar Ram and Vishwa Nath. Pt. Bhaskar Ram Tikku who was born around 1755 left the Kashmir Valley around 1780 and came to Lucknow during the rule of Nawab Asaf-ud-Daula (1775-1797) in Oudh. He finally settled down in Kashmiri Mohalla with his family members. His descendant Pt. Trilok Chand Tikku, born around 1810, after completing education became a daroga of some department during the rule of king Ghazi-ud-Din Haider (1813-1827).

Pt. Trilok Chand Tikku had a son Pt. Daya Shanker Tikku who was born around 1830 in Kashmiri Mohalla, Lucknow. After completing the last text book of Persian under the supervision of a learned Maulvi, he developed a taste for poetry writing both in Urdu and Persian language. He used to write couplets under the takhallus **Figaar**. For learning the art of Persian poetry he became a disciple of Mirza Natic Makrani and for Urdu poetry he turned to Khwaja Haider Ali Atish (1778-1847). Some writers quite often confuse Pt. Daya Shanker Tikku Figaar with Pt. Daya Shanker Kaul Naseem. He was also a famous Urdu poet of Lucknow but an altogether different person, though both of them were the disciples of Khwaja Haider Ali Atish.

After the annexation of Oudh in 1856, the British appointed Pt. Daya Shanker Tikku Figaar as a Sarishtedar in the collectorate at Gonda around 1859. While working in the collectorate at Gonda as a head clerk he came into close contact of Maharaja of Balrampur, Sir Digvijay Singh, who was deeply impressed by his style of working, honesty and sincerity. He took him to Balrampur and put him in charge of the office of the state at a much higher salary with many perks and benefits.

Maharaja Digvijay Singh took Pt. Daya Shanker Tikku from Gonda to Balrampur to streamline the administrative structure of his big state properly, a job Pt. Daya Shanker Tikku performed with great ability and devotion. In due course of time Pt. Daya Shanker Tikku developed good command over the administration of the state. Due to his integrity and farsightedness he became right hand man of Maharaja Digvijay Singh who then made the former deputy administrator of the state. Maharaja Digvijay Singh died in May 1882

due to a fall from an elephant while hunting in the forests at Allahabad. His principal Maharani Inder Kunwar became incharge of the Balrampur state. She appointed Pt. Daya Shanker Tikku Figaar as her principal advisor to run the administration of the state.

Maharani Inder Kunwar then as per will of the late Maharaja Digvijay Singh, who had no male issue, adopted Maharaja Bhagwati Pratap Singh in October 1883, who was born on 19th July 1876 and was merely four years old at the time of his adoption. Pt. Daya Shanker Tikku also functioned as the tutor and guardian of Maharaja Bhagwati Pratap Singh and groomed him in running the affairs of his state properly. Maharaja Bhagwati Pratap Singh succeeded as the ruler of the Balrampur state on the death of Maharani Inder Kunwar on 12th June 1893 and assumed active management of his state on attaining majority on 19th July 1900.

Pt. Daya Shanker Tikku Figaar died around 1890 at the age of about 60 years during the life time of Maharani Inder Kunwar. She had great respect for him for his loyalty and administrative acumen. Pt. Daya Shanker Tikku was a workholic and down to earth person. He had great taste for literature and wrote extensively in Urdu and Persian language. He always preferred use of simple and easy words in his poetic compositions so that even a lay man could understand them. We find fluency and purity of language in his writings. He had compiled all his poetic works in the form of a Dewan which was in the possession of his eldest son Pt. Shiv Shanker Tikku. This Dewan is not traceable now. Some of the poetic compositions from that compendium were published in 1932 in the second volume of **Bahar-e-Gulshan-e-Kashmir**. The following Urdu couplets composed by him will give an idea about his style of poetry writing and the selection of words to express different feelings and emotions.

*Main kya kahon ki apna sa muh le ke rah gaye.*

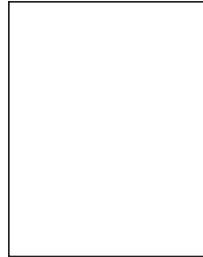
*Saaf ayene ne muh pe jo unke diya jawaab*

*Likhita to hun khat us bure beraham ko figaar.*

*Par dil mein khoob samjha hon jo ayega jawaab*

*Sauda hai apni ankh ko chashm syah ka*

*Khar mazame uljha hai daman nigah ka.*



Pt. Sri Krishna Tikku

*Sauda tamam umr buton ka raha mujhe*

*Sar par pahad leke chala hun gunaah ka*

*Pape nigah mein kiske chubha nahin Figaar*

*Mehman sarai dahar mein kanta hamraah ka*

After doing lot of field work and scrutinizing various old documents and records in Urdu and Persian the names of only three sons of Pt. Daya Shanker Tikku Figaar could be traced. They are Pt. Shiv Shanker Tikku, Pt. Sri Krishna Tikku and Pt. Hari Krishna Tikku. But it is still not clear as to how many children he had in all. Because in that period the people generally used to get married quite early in life and at times even two to three times due to early death of their wives.

Pt. Daya Shanker Tikku's eldest son Pt. Shiv Shanker Tikku was born around 1864 in his ancestral house in Kashmiri Mohalla, Lucknow. He came under the magic spell of the great social reformer Pt. Sheo Narain Bahar of the locality who was spearheading the movement for bringing certain reforms in the K.P. community and was encouraging young K.P. boys to take up english education for better future prospects. Pt. Shiv Shanker Tikku did his matriculation from the Government Jubilee High School around 1880. He passed his F.A. examination in 1882 and B.A. in 1884 from the Canning College, Lucknow, which was affiliated with the Calcutta University at that time. He was a contemporary of Pt. Shiv Prasad Jijia and Pt. Kamta Prasad Jijia of the locality. The British took Pt. Shiv Shanker Tikku in the judicial service and appointed him as Munsif around 1886. After doing service for a few years in the then United Provinces, he went to the Dholpur state and became a judge of the small causes court there around 1894 during the rule of **Jat Raja**

**Nihal Singh.**

The Dholpur state at that time was a small principality of Rajputana near Agra with no administrative infrastructure although the place has a very long and colourful history.

Pt. Shiv Shanker Tikku served in the Dholpur state under the rule of both Rana Nihal Singh and Rana Ram Singh and won their confidence for his frankness and devotion to duty. He always tried his best to uphold the rule of law without any fear or favour while administering justice. He was a reserved person with no ego. He died around 1928 at the age of about 64 years.

Pt. Shiv Shanker Tikku had a son Pt. Swaroop Krishna Tikku who was born in 1901. After completing his education he joined the Dholpur state service. He got married at Lahore around 1934 with Pukhraj, the daughter of Pt. Shiv Narain Bhan of Agra. After his marriage he left the job and joined NICCO at Delhi a concern of his brother in law Pt. Jagdish Narain Bhan. He died at Delhi in 1972 at the age of 71 years without any issue. His wife Mrs. Pukhraj Tikku died later on at Calcutta in 2002 at the age of 90 years.

Pt. Daya Shanker Tikku's third and youngest son Pt. Hari Krishna Tikku was born around 1870 in his ancestral haveli in Kashmiri Mohalla, Lucknow. He died quite young due to Cholera around 1888 after doing his F.A. from the Canning College, Lucknow. Pt. Daya Shanker Tikku's second son Pt. Sri Krishna Tikku was born around 1866 in Kashmiri Mohalla, Lucknow. He passed his entrance examination from the Government Jubilee High School around 1882. He then did his F.A. and B.A. from the Canning College, Lucknow around 1884 and 1886 respectively.

Pt. Sri Krishna Tikku passed the pleader's examination of the Oudh Chief Court and started his legal practice as the pleader of the Lucknow Municipal Board around 1888, subsequently becoming its vice chairman.

The British after annexing the kingdom of Oudh by dethroning its last ruler Nawab Wajid Ali Shah in 1856, to transform the Lucknow city from a Nawabi capital to a provincial town of a larger British empire, constituted a committee in 1858 with deputy commissioner as its president, the city magistrate as its secretary and a native extra assistant commissioner to look after the civic af-

airs of Lucknow.

In 1864 this committee was modified and renewed as the Municipal Committee with the powers of levying taxes and taking punitive action against the violators of its rules. The Judicial Commissioner of Oudh was made its president and the commissioner of the Lucknow district became its vice president with deputy commissioner as its secretary. There were nine other members including Inspector General of police, Civil surgeon and City magistrate besides two members each from the Hindu and the Muslim community. The Muslim members were Nawab Mohsin-ud-Daulah and Nawab Mumtaz-ud-Daulah. The Hindu members were the two bankers- Shah Banarsi Dass and Shah Makkhan Lal. Then in 1870 the government of India brought a legislation to streamline the working of these municipal bodies which was later on in 1882 made more effective by the then governor general of India, Lord Ripon. Under this new measure the Lucknow Municipal Board was constituted on 14th September 1884 with the district magistrate as its chairman with 32 members. Pt. Sri Krishna Tikku worked as vice chairman in the formative years of this Municipal Board.

Pt. Sri Krishna Tikku also became the member of **Jalsa-e-Tahzeeb** an organization founded by Pt. Sheo Narain Bahar of the locality in 1867 to bring political awakening in the Kashmiri Pandit boys of that era. The other important members of this organization were Pt. Suraj Narain Bahadur, Pt. Bishan Narain Dar, Pt. Shyam Narain Masaldan, Pt. Iqbal Krishna Sharga, Pt. Shiv Narain Uppadhya, Pt. Brijendra Nath Sharga, etc. who were in favour of bringing drastic educational and social reforms in the community.

On the suggestion of Pt. Suraj Narain Bahadur, who was the secretary of the Theosophical Society of India and who was very close to Dr. Annie Besant, Pt. Sri Krishna Tikku not only became an active member of the Theosophical Society but also played a key role in establishing a girls college in Kashmiri Mohalla, Lucknow for the education of the Kashmiri Pandit girls. He made valuable contributions in the social, political and educational fields in the Lucknow city the fag end of the 19th century.

In 1904 Plague broke out in Kashmiri Mohalla and other adjoining localities as an epidemic. Many Kashmiri Pandits lost their

(Contd. on Page 17)

## Kashmiri Pandits—Funerary and Post Funerary Rites

By Dr. S.S. Toshkhani

### Funerary and post funerary Rites:

There is much similarity between the broad features of Kashmiri Hindu funerary and post-funerary rites and the standard Hindu funeral ceremonies, yet there are quite number of variations and modifications too. For a Kashmiri Hindu, as for Hindus everywhere, death is not the end of life but its continuation in a separate world, the *pitriloka* or the abode of the deceased ancestors. That is why the last rites that he performs for a deceased kin, called the *antyeshti*, include prayers for everlasting peace of the departed soul and gifts and offerings to make his life-after-death as an ancestor as smooth as possible. These rites are performed in three phases — pre-cremation, cremation and post-cremation, procedures for which are followed from Vedic and Puranic traditions with elements from Shaivagamic rituals too. A small section of the community adopts the esoteric Shivakarma practices also which are quite elaborate and take a long time to perform.

The pre-cremation or pre-disposal rites begin with the ritual last bath and include a brief *shraddha* and *kalashpuja*, *homa* and recitation of *papanasha* or expiatory verses. The ceremony called *anatsreth* in Kashmiri is performed generally by the eldest son or a close relative of the deceased and he alone is entitled to perform the cremation ceremony.

After the pre-disposal rites, the bier carrying the body of the deceased is taken in a procession to the cremation ground, everyone chanting *kshamtavyo me aparaddhah* on way to it.

Three *pindas* of barley flour — the *bodha pinda*, the *makardhwaja pinda* and the *Yamaduta pinda* — are offered to the deceased in the meanwhile. At the crematorium, the ground for the funeral pyre is cleansed and smeared with cow dung. Figures of *brahma kalasha*, *jwala linga*, *agnikunda*, and *Chittavasa* are drawn on the spot by the officiating priest with barley flour. Sacred fire is lit on the drawing of *jwala linga* ('column of flame') and the *brahma kalasha* placed on the figure of an eight-petaled lotus is worshipped with flowers and saffron paste, reciting the verse 'tat Vishnuparamam padam'. Nine oblations from the *pranita patra*

are poured into the sacred fire with the mantra 'ritamva satyena parisamuhyami' etc.. Then the performer of the cremation rites offers oblations of clarified butter into the sacred fire with the *sruva* spoon. The oblations are accompanied by the mantras 'ayushah pranam santanu svaha' etc.. The mantras 'ayur yajnena kalpatam svaha Iprano yajnena kalpatam svaha/... yajno yajnena kalpatam svaha are also recited while making the *ajya* oblations. These mantras show that cremation is regarded by the Kashmiri Hindus as a kind of *yajna* or sacrificial offering into the sacred

female. After the pile is set to fire, the performer goes thrice around the burning body sprinkling water from a water pot placed on his left shoulder. On completing the third round, he breaks the water pot on an axe or a stone near the head of the dead body, reciting the mantra 'namo mahimne ut chakshushe...' Then with two blades of *Darbha* grass in hand he recites "ptuh" or "matuh", or whosoever be the deceased, "antya kriya nimitam chittavasa devatanam achchhidram astu". Everyone present at the cremation chants "Om yo Rudro

ment to sacred waters. Kashmiri Hindus would generally go to the confluence of the *Vitasta* and *Sindh* rivers at *Shadipur* in Kashmir for the purpose or to *Hardwar* for the purpose. Some would also consign the ashes of their kin to the waters at some other sacred sites also like *Gangabal*, a lake formed by the stream called *Harmukutganga* and considered very sacred by Kashmiri Hindus. But that was before their exodus from Kashmir. Post-funerary ceremonies like the tenth, eleventh and twelfth-day *shraddhas* are performed by the Hindus of Kash-

mi Ivan' or 'bahim doh' in Kashmiri, this ceremony is regarded as most important as through it the soul of the dead person passes into the *pitriloka* or the abode of the manes.

The funeral and post-funeral rites mentioned above form the norm for Kashmiri Hindus and are generally based on the ordainments of *Laugakshi* as well as practices mentioned in other ritualistic texts. They incorporate several features of what is known as *Shiva Karma* or practices followed by a section of Kashmiri Pandits known as *Shiva Karmis* — a sect whose numbers are few.

Their practices appear to be based on Shaivagamic rituals of the non-dualist Kashmiri Shaiva School. They are lengthy, elaborate and quite complicated as far as funeral and post-funeral rites are concerned, which involve a series of *pujas*, *nyasas*, *mudras*, *mandalas*, *yagas*, *homas* and mantric utterances. For the *Shiva Karmis*, *Shiva* alone is supreme and is to be worshipped along with the deities of *Shiva Brahmanda* or the 'Cosmos of *Shiva*'. *Shiva* is the Supreme Being and the source of all activity in the world. He is to be worshipped in his five forms - *Sadyojata*, *Vamadeva*, *Aghora*, *Ishana* and *Tatpurusha*. *Shivastuti* or hymns to *Shiva* are recited to mark the *antyeshti* instead of the usual *papanasha* mantras or mantras for redemption from sin. He is hymned as "sakala kala vimishrah sadasat sarvesha" ("the embodiment of all arts and the Lord of Truth and Untruth"). The dead body (*shava*) is regarded as *Shiva svarupa* or a form of *Shiva* and not just a corpse. The purpose of *Shiva Karma* is to achieve 'Shiva nirvana' or liberation of the deceased and his ultimate union with *Shiva*. Another important feature of *Shiva Karma* is utterance of the mystic syllables *jum* or 'jurnsah' with *Om* at the beginning of a mantra and the Tantric 'astraya phat' or 'vashat' or 'vaushat' at the end. With mantras the *Shiva Karmis* seek to purify not only the mind but also the 36 categories that constitute the manifested world. A *Shivakarmi* makes *ajnana khadga* or 'the Sword of Knowledge' with 36 blades of *Darbha* grass to "strike" towards the end at the head of the deceased and free him or her from karmic bonds. There is certainly much more to *Shiva Karma* rituals and their esoteric meanings but they need considerably more space than we can afford here.



Kashmiri Pandits mourning the dead.

fire. However, we shall not go into the details of these funerary rituals, but just point out some of their uniquely Kashmiri features.

Worship of the *chittavasa* or *mayajala* is one such feature. It is a part of Kashmiri Shaivairituals but has been incorporated into the mainstream Kashmiri funerary ceremony. It is symbolic of the departed soul's liberation from the snares of this illusory world and is drawn with lines looking like a mesh or net. Nine pegs are fixed at specific points on its diagram. The *chitavasa* can also be made with thread. Before the pyre is lighted, worship of the deities that preside over the *chittavasa* is performed after reciting the *Gayatri* mantra three times. The pyre is built on the *chittavasa* and the dead body is placed on it with its head to the south. The performer of the rites lights the pyre with a piece of lighted wood from the head if the deceased is a male and from the feet if it is a

female. After the pile is set to fire, the performer goes thrice around the burning body sprinkling water from a water pot placed on his left shoulder. On completing the third round, he breaks the water pot on an axe or a stone near the head of the dead body, reciting the mantra 'namo mahimne ut chakshushe...' Then with two blades of *Darbha* grass in hand he recites "ptuh" or "matuh", or whosoever be the deceased, "antya kriya nimitam chittavasa devatanam achchhidram astu". Everyone present at the cremation chants "Om yo Rudro

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mir not much differently from the standard procedures laid down in Hindu-religious texts, a few local customs notwithstanding. On the tenth day after cremation, the chief mourner goes to the bank of a river and gets his head shaved to indicate the end of the mourning. All blood relations and other relatives also gather there to offer oblations of water and sesame to the deceased. Rice is cooked on spot to prepare *pindas* for offering to the departed soul and *Vaivasta Yama* to satisfy their hunger. The performer takes a bath and offers libations with handfuls of water.

The eleventh-day *shraddha* is performed offering scents, flowers, incense, ghee, sesame and water to the departed soul and the *pitras*. Propitiating them with fruit, roots and obeisance, the performer of the rites worships *Brahmanas* on this day. On the twelfth day of the cremation, the ceremony of 'sapindikaran' or is performed. Called 'pyand

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TRIBUTE

# Mr. JN Patwari—A Homage

By M.K. Dhar

I first saw Mr Jagan Nath Patwari when he was in thirties. A young, charming, active and graceful personality. He was the person who conducted me to my class in the school, National School, Karan Nagar, Srinagar. It was somewhere in 1949 when I was admitted to class 7 section B. Principal, Sh S.L. Raina (Langar) asked Mr Patwari to carry me to the class. My father accompanied me. It was my first exposure to the regular school environment. Mr Patwari introduced me and my father to the teacher, who was teaching Hindi. They made me sit in the first row of the class. The classroom was provided with jute mat and a desk type 'chowki'. The smile, with which Mr Patwari made me sit in the class is still fresh on the screen of my memory. He patted me and gave me an affectionate hug. I felt secure and assured of a friendly environment in the school. Thereafter, I would see Mr Patwari everyday. I forced his presence in all the activities of the school—be it academic, curricular, cocurricular or ex-

tracurricular.

He was an excellent teacher of History and Geography, now known as Social studies. He was quite innovative in his methodology. Map work and model making was one of the chief tools through which he used to explain various topics in the subject. His blackboard writing was quite attractive. He would make lessons quite interesting. We would enjoy his teaching of the subject.

I passed out in 1953 from the school and joined Gandhi Memorial College for F.Sc. and Amar Singh College for B.Sc. and the other Teacher's college (now college of Education) for B.Ed. So from April 1953 till September 1962 I remained away from National School. But even during this period I got several occasions to see and interact with him. As a teacher he had left an indelible impression on us. No doubt, he believed in strict discipline yet his approach to students was always fatherly and friendly.

There was a warmth in his dealings with everyone. It was

because of this warmth that students did not fear him but loved him and found an affectionate friend and guide in him. He did not only give knowledge and information to his students but also helped them in their emotional and moral development. He had deep sense of understanding of students' psyche, flexibility in approach and a positive sense of humour. There are hundreds of students who must have been inspired by him during his life time as a teacher.

My second rapport with him started from 1962, when I joined National School as a staff member. I was then 22+ years of age and I was to work with all those who had been my teachers. It was quite difficult to deal with them as my colleagues. However, it was Mr Patwari, along with a few other youthful teachers, who were then in forties, who made stay in the school comfortable. Their warmth and encouragement made my day to day working as teacher quite easy and interesting. Mr Patwari was in the forefront to lend full support and guidance to me in shaping me into a teacher. I found him to be

respectful to his elder colleagues, friendly to his same age colleagues and fatherly, full of affection to young colleagues. It was his attitude that had earned him an unparalleled respect among his peers. He had a straight forward attitude. Instead of pinpointing the drawbacks in his co-workers, he would highlight their good points and help them in removing their difficulties. He believed in encouraging others and helping them in their deficiencies. Naturally, his colleagues had developed lot of faith and confidence in him. He was gifted with power of inspiring others. He treated all his colleagues as members of his extended family. These qualities of head and heart and his dedication to hardwork, his sincerity towards his work, his honesty and integrity earned him lot of respect.

He was a well known teacher in the student community and their parents. I had seen parents coming with various problems to him and he would satisfy one and all. Every one would leave his room with a smiling face.

It was not only academic field

where he contributed his maximum but all other fields—curricular and extracurricular activities, found his impact. He was an excellent teacher, a pragmatic housemaster, an efficient leader as headmaster, a meticulous treasurer of the Managing Committee, and above all soul of National School.

Even after his retirement he was always there to help and guide us. He would participate in all the important decisions and functions of school. He always felt the prosperity and progress of the school as his personal triumph.

When I last met him, some two years back, I found him mentally quite agile and active though physically he had grown weak. In his correspondence with me he would always talk about how we could contribute to the betterment of the school and the student community.

May his soul rest in peace!

(\*The author remained  
Principal National School,  
Srinagar)

## Purushyar Massacre—A tale from Pathan Raj

(From Page 14)

She, along with her sons-Shiv Ram and Narayan, however, continued to stay in Chenani.

Parvati belonged to Rawal family of Bidder in Breng region. This family too had to flee its native village during Pathan rule. Some Pathan troops were on patrol duty in Bidder area. A soldier had tried to make advances towards a lady of Rawal family. Like a brave lady, the examples of which are too few, she not only rebuffed the soldier but humiliated him by showing her foot. This was too much for Pathans to stomach. The entire Rawal locality was burnt down. With great difficulty members of Rawal clan managed to save their lives. Since they had nothing to eat, they shifted to Brariangan, the abode of Goddess Uma, where *ashram langar* provided food to the needy round the clock.

Naqashbandi family of Takiya Peer in Breng had lot of murids in present Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Jammu region, including Chenani. The *Pirs* of this family used to visit Chenani every year. Pathan rule was drawing to a close. Parvati decided to

return to Kashmir. Through *Pirs* she contacted Ganesh Das, her brother. The *Pir* family was to produce two powerful politicians—Nizamuddin Khan, Member of Parliament and Abdul Rashid Vakil, Minister for Power Development.

Gandesh Das Rawal reached Chenani to take his sister and her sons back home. While returning to Kashmir they halted for night at Banihal. Two Pathan soldiers, who were on the

run, met them there. Pathan soldiers liked the brown hair of Narayan and asked Parvati, "Iee Shalgam royeahs", telling her to gift her son to them. Parvati decided to play ball with them. She told them since she had to part with her dear son, she would hold him in embrace for the night and then decide in the morning what to do. During the night there was some unusual noise. Pathans thought that the Sikh soldiers had reached Banihal. So they left. Parvati went on to stay with Rawal family at Brariangan. Then begins the second part of the story of the family of Atma Ram Pandit.

— (To be concluded)

## Rai Bahadur Pandit Sri Krishna Tikku

(From Page 15)

lives due to this dreadful disease and many of them migrated to other places to save their lives. Pt. Sri Krishna Tikku migrated to Kanpur to work under the guidance of Pt. Prithvi Nath Chak who was the leader of the Kanpur Bar then after selling out his ancestral property to Rai Bahadur Pt. Shyam Manohar Nath Sharga.

Pt. Sri Krishna Tikku on the advice of his mentor Pt. Prithvi Nath Chak became the member of **Temperance society** which was formed by Pt. Bishan Narain Razdan of Amritsar to reform the highly orthodox K.P. community of that period.

After the death of Pt. Prithvi Nath Chak in 1910, Pt. Sri Krishna Tikku started his independent legal practice and purchased the house of Pt. Prithvi Nath Chak's Mushi Chaitan Lal at 20/206, Chatat Mohal, Kanpur for his living. He subsequently became the government pleader of Kanpur. He resigned from this post in 1942 to devote his time in the service of the humanity. In the same year

Lord Linlithgow the then governor general of India conferred upon him the civilian title of Rai Bahadur for his long unblemished record of service for the British empire.

Pt. Sri Krishna Tikku was married to Sharika, the daughter of Pt. Suraj Narain Kaul, district and sessions judge of Chhapatian, Lucknow. He had only one daughter Shyam Kumari (Rameshwari) who was married to Pt. Rameshwar Nath Dar, the son of Pt. Kashi Nath Dar of the Jaora state.

Pt. Sri Krishna Tikku was a saintly person and an ardent admirer of Mahatma Gandhi. The motto of his life was simple living and high thinking. He had deep faith in Kashmir Shaivism and was a great worshipper of Lord Shiva. He was a down to earth person with a sacrificing spirit. He was also a philanthropist and helped many people in difficult times. Reading books on different topics was his hobby. He never compromised with his principles. Pt. Kailas Nath Nagu, the then assistant commissioner of

Excise in Kanpur, Pt. Suraj Nath Wanchoo, Rai Brij Narain Gurtu and Pt. Harihar Nath Muttoo the then Income Tax commissioner of Kanpur were his close friends.

Pt. Sri Krishna Tikku was a keen observer and a visionary. He was good at playing Chess and cards. He never nursed ill will against any body and was a symbol of nobility and simplicity. He left this world on 24th August 1950 at the age of 84 years leaving behind large number of friends and admirers to mourn his death.

### CONTINUATION

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# 'PK stand on peace process vindicated'

KS Correspondent

JAMMU, August 5: Panun Kashmir expressed serious apprehension over the peace process, the Government of India has initiated with Pakistan and the terrorist flanks operating in J&K, right from the time of its inception. Panun Kashmir has cautioned the Government of India, from time to time, against any compromise with Muslim communalism, fundamentalism and separatism.

Panun Kashmir has always taken the stand that any compromise on principles with Muslim fundamentalism and separatism would undermine the secular, social and political organization of J&K state and impair the northern frontiers of India.

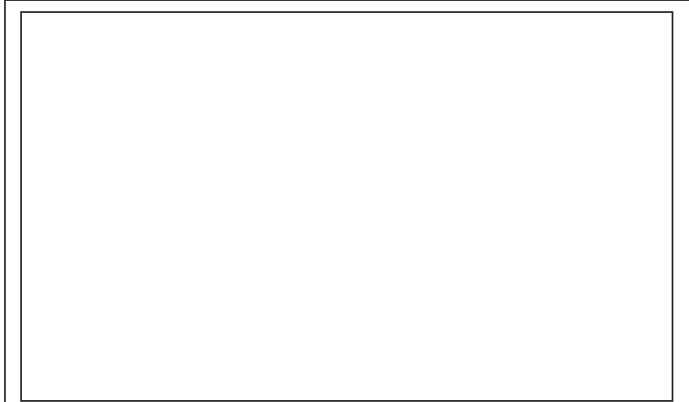
Addressing a press conference here today MK Teng, Chairman Advisory Council Panun Kashmir, ON Trisal, President All State Kashmiri Pandit Solidarity Conference and Sh Kuldeep Raina Gen. Secy Panun Kashmir said that the stand taken by Panun Kashmir has been vindicated, terrorist violence in J&K, cross-border infiltration and subversion of the civil society in the state, continue unabated. Pakistan and terrorist regimes have expanded their attrition to almost all the states of India. Pakistan has

stubbornly followed a policy of nuclear, internationalization of the Kashmir issue, promotion of Muslim fundamentalism and its militarisation in India. Pakistan and the Muslim terrorist flanks are following a two-pronged strategy to achieve its objectives. It has launched a peace offensive against India by offering an "out of the box" settlement in Kashmir and at the same time intensifying and escalating the war of subversion it is waging in the Jammu and Kashmir, they said.

The mass massacre of Hindus in J&K and the serial bomb-blast in Kashmir and Mumbai should leave no one in doubt about the intentions of Pakistan and the terrorist flanks operating in J&K.

Panun Kashmir calls upon all patriotic forces and the people of the India to force the Government of India to put an end to its policy of surrender to the diplomatic blackmail and Muslim communalism. Panun Kashmiri makes it clear that Pakistan and the militarized Pan-Islamic fundamentalism which it has promoted and sustained for several decades is actively engaged in a subversive war against India of which J&K is only one of the theatres.

Panun Kashmiri demands that



Sh. Kuldeep Raina General Secretary Panun Kashmir talking to newsmen in Jammu, sitting with him are Dr. MK Teng Chairman Panun Kashmir Advisory and Sh. ON Trisal President All State Kashmiri Pandit Solidarity Conference.

the resettlement of Kashmir Hindus in a centrally administered human territory in Kashmir be made a precondition for any negotiations for a settlement of the so called Kashmir dispute.

Addressing the media person Sh. Kuldeep Raina Gen. Secretary Panun Kashmir said that Panun Kashmir will launch a massive mobilisation campaign to sensitize the national opinion regarding these serious issues. He said that that a "Anti-Terrorism Rally" will be

organised by Panun Kashmiri on **2nd of September at Jammu**. A seminar to mark the 17th anniversary of **Kashmiri Pandit Balidan Divas** will be held at Jammu followed by Photo Exhibition regarding genocide of Kashmiri Hindus in the Kashmir Valley. **Sakshaatkaar-An encounter with Truth** will be held at Mumbai from 21st of September. He demanded that the Govt. of India should immediately create a separate ministry (Ministry of re-habilitation) for inter-

nally displaced Hindus at the Centre to deal directly with all the issues relating to the displaced community. He said that an employment package to the tune of 20000 for the community youth be announced immediately. He added that for confidence building measures (CBMs) in the community, the government should declare the distress sale null and void through a legislation.

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## Two Round Table Conferences-Impressions

(Contd. from Page 10)

In this depressing din we were again invited to participate in Second Round Table at Srinagar. The number of participants had been brought down to around 33. Three KP leaders were invited in this conference. For us there was a serious dilemma whether to participate or abstain given our experience of the First Round Table and the subsequent developments.

There was a serious debate going on in Jammu on the relevance and implications of the conference. Was Round Table Conference an instrumentality to legitimize some concessions on sovereignty of India over J&K and its constitutional position? BJP had decided to abstain from attending the conference in the fall out of Kulhand massacre of Hindus in Doda and the growing terrorist violence.

After long deliberations we decided to participate. But before leaving for Srinagar we laid

bare our apprehensions in the press conference at Jammu. "Why should we participate in an exercise which appears to be strengthening the separatist case? Govt. of India has not tried to allay the fears of nationalists. Why should we legitimize an exercise where Govt. seeks to search for a consensus between separatists and nationalists?..Is Govt. of India nurturing a process which dilutes India's sovereignty, integrity and secular vision is a question which haunts us. Having such serious doubts, we still want to hold on to the faith that system has not collapsed as yet...we also hope our fears are unfounded". Second Round Table Conference was conducted under the shadow of growing crescendo of terrorist violence and civil hartals. Only that it was relatively a better managed affair with a slightly better outcome.

—(To be continued)

### Snap Shots



A demonstrator holding a playcard, demanding re-opening of Priyadarshni Mattoo case.



Deepak Koul, a staff member of Indian consulate in Karachi, talking to press after his return from Pakistan. He was abducted and tortured by Pakistani authorities.

## Security Experts demand clear Anti-terror policy

(From Page 4)  
fraudulent elections in PoK and pressures from democratic rivals-PML and PPP, would have taken measures to pre-empt 7/11. Sood asks political leadership to ponder over whether it was advisable to pursue 'peace process' with Pakistan. He says Pakistan lies to US and cheats India and Afghanistan. He criticizes 'soft borders' talk by Indian leadership and remarks, "The anomaly of the situation is that we want to have soft borders and still accuse Pakistan of crossborder terrorism. The former only means that we are not serious about the latter". He asks Indian leaders to stop depending on US because US fully backs Musharraf and will not condemn him so long as he has his uses. Sood laments that for years India went scurrying all over the world complaining about Pakistani involvement but was unwilling to do battle itself.

The former head of RAW observes that Indian leadership has to understand that in view of Jihadist mindset of Pak army and its vast Corporate interests, Kashmir is only the excuse not the core issue. This explains bringing in metros and Indian hinter land in crossborder terrorism by Pakistan. For Musharraf 'peace dialogue', as per Sood, is a smoke screen to cover up his expanding Jihad against India. Measures suggested by Sood

include—increasing deterrence capability against terrorists and building costs for terrorism, sharpen the reprisal and the covert option so that it begins to hurt the opposition where it hurts most; curb the urge to seek assistance from external sources, improving the policing and the morale of the security forces, empowering the intelligence services, providing good and fair governance, tone up judicial system for speedy trials, restraint by media on hyper-coverage of terrorism.

Vikram Sood says for vanquishing terrorism India has to demonstrate itself as a caring state, a state where political class hunts for terrorists ruthlessly to protect the common citizen. He says, inadequate intelligence and incomplete data banks can lead to tainting of an entire community. Restraining from taking tough measures against terrorism on the plea that it would hurt the sensibilities of a particular community is virtually lending communal colour to terrorism and approving two-nation theory principle.

**B. Raman, former Secretary, RAW:**

Raman observes lack of pursuit of strong public diplomacy against Pakistan on the question of its sponsorship of terrorism against India have helped Pakistan escape from International Censure. He says this public di-

plomacy has to be an important component of India's counter-terrorism policy. This diplomacy should have a three-fold objective—First to show to the international community that India's repeated efforts to make Pakistan give up its sponsorship of terrorism have failed; second to tell the global community, particularly the US, that its repeated refusal to accept and act on Indian evidence against Pakistan has left India with no other option except to use other ways to restrain Pakistan from sponsoring terrorism against India; third, to repeatedly remind public opinion in other countries that their government's short-sighted policy of refusing to act against Pakistan is going to boomerang on them in the form of more 9/11s, originating from Pakistan-Afghanistan region.

B. Raman advocates pursuit of a well-prepared, well-executed and sustained, which is deniable para-political and paramilitary, covert action to make Pakistan's sponsorship prohibitively costly to it. This covert action, he says, would be directed against the Pakistan state and society and not against the terrorists. Raman regrets that myopic political leadership, which followed after exit of Narsimha Rao government in 1997, despite Pakistan's increasing involvement in terrorism, abandoned the use of the covert action option. India has been

paying a heavy price for it since then. Raman also points out that since 2003 US pressure has been determining Indian policy against Pakistan. Raman suggests, "one has the impression that so far as our policy towards Pakistan is concerned, the US is doing the back-seat driving. We have to rid ourselves of our inhibitions generated by our over-anxiety to keep on the right side of the US, decide what needs to be done to Pakistan and do it. We should decide now lucidly what kind of Pakistan will be in our national interest in the next 10 or 15 years and resolutely work towards it. Our intelligence agencies are capable of doing it provided they have behind them a resolute political leadership, which would guide and back them without wavering all the time depending on the signals from Washington".

**Miscellaneous views :**

Joginder Singh, former Director CBI underlines the need for more reliable and accurate intelligence, not mere warnings. He suggests vigilance against intelligence leakage, better methods of collecting field intelligence, effective management of intelligence, preventing misuse of intelligence and investigating agencies by political parties, demarcating areas for different intelligence agencies. He decries the tendency among intelligence personnel to tailor reports to convenience of bosses. Joginder

Singh asks the political executive to take more interest in the intelligence and security matters, rather than solely depending on god and the bureaucracy.

The former CBI Director says a 'peace process' that does not ensure peace is a cruel joke on the nation. He describes UPA government's, policy as 'willing to wound, but afraid to strike'. He says that by leaving individual states to tackle terrorism, Centre was weakening nation's fight against terrorism because politicians in states were reluctant to take on Jehadis for the fear of losing their vote banks.

CD Sahai, former Secretary RAW, stresses the need for a long-term security strategy for next 10 years, not for just six months.

The views of military personnel stress better intelligence gathering and improved security doctrine. Lt. Gen. (Retd.) VK Sood calls for blocking sources of funds and arms supply of terrorist outfits. Maj. Gen. (Retd.) Afsar Karim calls for surveying the entire landscape of international terrorism to formulate effective strategies, with clearly defined long-term goals. Maj. Gen. (Retd.) Ashok Mehta desires investment of Rs 10-20 thousand crores to revamp the entire internal security. He opines that external threat was minimal (1%) as compared to internal threat (99%).

## US is covering up Pak Role in Cross Border Terrorism

taken by spy satellites in 2001 and 2004.

A 23 year old California resident Hamid Hayat, convicted on charges of terrorism told FBI that he attended Al Qaeda affiliated training camps in Pakistan and gave graphic account of how recruits at the camp were taught to fire at images of various high ranking. US political figures, including Bush. The camp was being run by Maulana Fazlur Rehman, a Jihadi leader arrested but never prosecuted by Pakistan.

What more evidence does America want of Pakistani involvement in cross border terrorism in Kashmir, where more than 1247 identified Pak terrorists lie buried along with other unidentified 1000 Pakistanis. In September 2000, *Newsline*, a Pakistani monthly, said Dawood was in Karachi under the protection of ISI. Musharraf strongly attacked the editor, describing it as "an indiscretion that had seriously hurt Pakistan' interest.

Pak Foreign Minister Kasuri ruled out handing over or permitting interrogation by India of 20 terrorists, including Dawood and Salahuddin when India asked Pakistan to show proof for its help in war against terror.

The US Ambassador Incharge of Counter-Terrorism, Henry Crumpton said on May 6, 2006 that Pakistan was a safe haven for terrorists and Osama was more likely to be hiding there than in Afghanistan. CATO, a US Think Tank, while comparing the evaluation of threat from Pakistan and Iraq in terms of nuclear proliferation and international terrorism, came out with an assessment that threat from Pakistan was more immediate and alarming. Yet America continues to be obsessed with Iraq and ignores Pakistan, a country that has already proliferated nuclear technology and where thousands of terrorists continue to get trained at scores of terrorist camps.

June 2004 interim report of

the National Commission on Terrorists. Attacks upon the US, also known as the 9/11 commission said :

"Pakistan, not Iraq, was a patron of terrorism and had closer ties with Osama bin Laden and Al-Qaeda leading up to the September 11 attacks. The Taliban's ability to provide Al-Qaeda Chief Osama bin Laden a haven in the face of international pressure and UN sanctions was significantly facilitated by Pakistani support. Pakistan broke with the Taliban only after September 11, even though, it knew the Afghan militia was hiding Al-Qaeda Chief Osama bin Laden.

Intelligence agencies from Australia to Indonesia and Russia have found same evidence, what Ajai Sahni, India's foremost expert on terrorism, says "the footprint of almost every act of international terrorism since 9/11 (and before) passes inexorably through Pakistan".

Yet, Country Reports on Ter-

rorism, an annual US State Department Publication in its latest report goes on to praise Islamabad for 'cooperating closely with the US and other nations in a campaign to eliminate international terrorism'.

Ajay Sahni argues that "the US has had sufficient and continuously mounting evidence since the early 1990s, to declare Pakistan a state sponsor of terrorism, but it has balked against taking this step on consideration purely of strategic and tactical expediency". Pakistan, emboldened by the impunity conferred by Americans, continues to pursue its limitless ambitions through diplomacy and terrorism except where terrorism targets US interests. "It is not 'hard evidence', which Boucher Coaxes India to provide, that is lacking, it is, quite simply, the willingness to look at and act on it," adds Sahni. Late Ramnath Kao, the legendary founder of RAW, used to caution his colleagues. "One should never

trust the US in matters concerning Pakistan. The US will never act against Pakistan for anything it does to India".

Irrespective of the party in power—US has always protected Pakistan from the wrongdoings against India. In January 1993 Clinton administration did put Pakistan on list of suspected state sponsors of terrorism. The reason was not that it was acting on evidence supplied by India. Actually, it was CIA's dislike for Lt. General Javed Nasir, then DG of ISI for not cooperating with a drive launched by it to persuade the Afghan Mujahideen to sell back to US their unused stock of Stinger missiles given to them for use against the Soviet troops. Following removal of Nasir, only six months later Pakistan was taken off the watch list.

## Chronology of Events (May 26-July 31, 2006)

- May 26:** 3 HUJI terrorists were killed in an intergang clash with HM at Lohi Dhar, Chatru (Kishtwar). A woman was injured in crossfiring at Lancha, Gool. 2 Civilians of Sigi, Bhatta, Chatroo were gunned down by a terrorist. BJP said RTC II could be counter productive and expressed fears that the working group on special status could end up as a launch pad for greater autonomy and self-rule. Top HM terrorist Munawwar Shah of Sheikhpora, Sallar was eliminated at Veersaran, Pahalgam. He was involved in over 25 civilian killings. Displaced Kashmiri Hindus strongly protested over government decision on regularization of migrant substitutes in Valley.
- May 27:** 2900 people were killed in an earthquake in Indonesia. 7 AKs were recovered in Surankote tehsil. Terrorists killed a militant-turned counter insurgent at Bandipora market, 1 woman was also killed in crossfiring and her son injured. A civilian killed and another injured in an IED explosion in Ketsal forests of Bandipore. An unidentified dead body was recovered in Shopian area. A Mumbai travel agent was killed and another injured in a scuffle with local boatmen in Srinagar. 2 TUM and Hizb-e-Islami terrorists surrendered in Uri.
- May 28:** An English daily reported that terrorists made 2 attempts to kill IGP K.Rajendra at SKIMS. Terrorists shot dead an inpatient a counter insurgent source in SKIMS. Terrorists injured a civilian at Botengo, Khannabal, while injuring another one at Shoolin Kulgam. 2 Al Badr terrorists were eliminated at Rathsun, Beerwah. A suicide bomber was arrested with car laden with explosives at Pampur. He was a local, a resident of Dadsarai and was affiliated with LeT. Army chief ruled out troop withdrawal from Siachen. Former Rajya Sabha MP from J&K and a close associate of late GM Sadiq passed away at Baramulla. The dead body of a terrorist with multiple gun shot wounds was recovered in Kulgali, Thannamandi. Amir Mir, Pak journalist declined to accept award from Musharraf, saying he cannot receive it from a military dictator who has trampled constitution.
- May 29:** Mr C. Phansong was appointed as new Chief Secretary of J&K, Mr Vijay Bakaya was made Advisor to CM, CE of ERA. A HM terrorist surrendered in Reasi. A jawan was injured in an IED explosion at Bata Dhurian, Poonch. Peerzada Mohammad Sayeed, Congress President rejected demands for 'demilitarisation', 'self-rule' etc. 2 terrorists were gunned down at Parimpora, Bemina. In another encounter at Wuranhel, Khannabal, a top HUJI terrorist was eliminated. Two OGWs of LeT were arrested from Watralh, Budgam.
- May 30:** 16 students, teacher were killed as boat capsized in Wullar. BJP blamed increase in terrorist violence in Kashmir to UPA government's soft policy on terrorism. Dr. Sonam Dawa was elected as LBA President. A terrorist hailing from Thagund, Sopore was arrested near Shaitani nullah with 9 kg RDX. Terrorists shot at a civilian in Marmat. Two terrorists involved in the attack on NC leader HM Naik were eliminated at Amirabad, Trumbal (Tral). In grenade attacks at Iqbal Park, Batmaloo, 1 cop was killed and 10 persons injured 13 Bihari labourers were injured in a grenade attack in Sopore in Chhan Khan area. An IED was defused at Gole Market, Karan Nagar in Srinagar. Another IED was defused at Natnusa, Kupwara.
- May 31:** 35 Bengali tourists were injured when terrorists carried out grenade attacks on 2 tourists buses in Dalgate area. 2 more terrorists were eliminated in Ammerabad encounter at Tral, a BSF jawan also died in the operation. Toll in Wullar boat tragedy rose to 23. A top LeT terrorist was killed at Peer Topa, Surankote. Terrorists slit the throat of a civilian at Chatru.
- June 1:** Maharashtra Police foiled a terrorist strike on RSS Hqrs. by eliminating 3 Pakistani terrorists. A HM terrorist was gunned down at Yaripora, Kulgam. The dead body of former HM terrorist was recovered at Muradpora, Shopian, he was abducted by rival terrorists and later killed.
- June 2:** 5 grenades were recovered from Shirot, Doda An IED blast took place on Leina Top-Nar Gali, Mahore. An IED was detected at Nishat garden. A tourist injured in grenade blast succumbed to injuries.
- June 3:** A top HM terrorist was eliminated at Thanala, Bhaderwah. Terrorist kidnapped and shot dead a civilian at Bhata, Kishtwar. 6 RR recovered 15 kg RDX from Hapat Khor Dhok in Poonch. 7 Pak terrorists were awarded 14 year imprisonment by Principal Sessions Judge, Jammu. Dr Ajay Chrungeo, Chairman Panun Kashmir apprised prominent citizens about the presentation he made at RTC-II.
- June 4:** Former PM Atal Behari Vajpayee said UPA government was pursuing weak policies vis-a-vis terrorism. Arms and ammunition were seized from Tantraypora, Pattan.
- June 5:** Security forces busted a major terror network with the arrest of 6 HM terrorists, including the nephew of a senior PDP leader and former MoS. A 12 kg IED was defused on Gool-Saibala road in Gool. 1 Terrorist from Maharashtra and 2 local terrorists of HM were eliminated at Tral, 1 Jawan was also killed. Police sources said one of the 6 HM terrorists had carried out attack on NC leader in Tral. The detained terrorists also exposed the nexus between a section of mainstream political leaders and terrorists.
- June 6:** 8 infiltrators were gunned down in Machhil. A top wanted HM terrorist was eliminated at Tulkhan, Bijbehara, he was responsible for over 20 civilian killings. A major cache of arms and explosives were busted in Gurez, 2 terrorists surrendered in Gool. Arms and ammunition were recovered from Machedi Draba, Kishtwar.
- June 7:** Foreign secretary Shyam Saran said Jihadi leaders were roaming freely in Pakistan. Mr. AB Vajpayee backed RSS demand for abrogation for Article 370 and said developments in J&K were a cause for concern. A Railway Engineer, working with IRCON, was arrested, a SiM card used by a terrorist in Rajouri had been issued in his name. 2 cops were injured in a grenade explosion in Rajouri Police Station. A 18 year old girl, Seena Bano was shot dead by terrorists in her house at Patnazi, Kishtwar, Janta Party President Subramaniam Swamy demanded abrogation of Article 370 and added that terrorists by cleansing Kashmiri Hindus had disturbed the religious balance in the state.
- June 8:** Zarqawi, the Al Qaeda Chief in Iraq was killed in air strike. A jawan was killed in a gunbattle at Kunda in Dessa, (Doda), a HM terrorist was arrested from Doda Bus Stand. At Thanala, Bhaderwah, a HM new recruit was rescued in an operation by security forces, the recruit had been kidnapped on April 14. Another terrorist was arrested in Mendhar. Arms and explosives were recovered from Dedhar forests in Kishtwar.
- June 9:** The ATS of Gujrat Police arrested 2 terrorists who had planned to attack Somnath temple, Kandla-Bathinda oil pipeline, Sabarmati Railway bridge, RSS and VHP Hqrs. in the city.
- June 10:** 1 person was killed, 25 injured when a mob turned violent in Kupwara. A terrorist was eliminated at Maidan-e-Chogal in Handwara. A PSO of a BJP leader was injured in an IED blast near Bijbehara. Shiv Sena workers foiled an attempt by Hurriyat leader Syed Ali Shah Geelani to address a press conference in Jammu. Benazir Bhutto said Hindus in Pakistan were being harassed.
- June 11:** Amarnath Yatra was suspended due to snowfall and landslides. A SPO deserted his post at Tanta, Gandoh and joined LeT. A HM terrorist was arrested from Sama, Bhaderwah. Two CRPF jawans were injured when terrorists threw a grenade at their vehicle at Shalimar Chowk, Sgr.
- June 12:** A civilian was killed and 29 others injured when terrorists lobbed 3 grenades at buses carrying Amarnath Yatris at Jammu Bus Stand. A student was killed when a mob turned violent at Trehgam, the mob had kidnapped DySP Hqrs. Terrorists massacred 9 Nepalese and Bihari labourers and a soldier was beheaded in Manihal-Hangal buch area (Kulgam).
- June 13:** 2 LeT terrorists were killed, 2 jawans injured in a gunbattle at Ghousia Colony, Pampore. 2 foreign mercenaries were killed at Batapora, Handwara. Deserter SPO from Tanta was nabbed, a HM terrorist was arrested from Thanna Mandi, Rajouri, 2 HM terrorists were arrested from Hella, Gool. A terrorist was injured in an encounter at Lipri, Mahore. 2 infiltrators were killed while they were trying to infiltrate into Uri sector. Terrorists injured critically a BSF jawan at Bus Stand, Sopore. The body of a civilian with throat slit, was recovered from a stream in Bon Khandaypora (Kulgam), he had been abducted last night. A cop guarding the house of a Awami League leader at Zainapora (Shopian) was injured in an attack by terrorists, his two colleagues who had surrendered their SLRs were arrested by the Police. The historic and the only temple in Lahore 'Krishna Lahore Mandir' at Wachhoovali, Rang Mahal, which was built by late Pt. Dina Nath Madan, was demolished by Lahore Evacuee board authorities.
- June 14:** A suspected gangster Ravi Pujari fired a shot in filmmaker Mahesh Bhatt's office, alleging Bhat was aiding Dawood Ibrahim and Chota Shakeel. Mr MM Joshi, senior BJP leader while courting arrest in Jammu opposed talks with Pakistan till terrorist camps were closed. A government teacher of Dhanmakot, Chingus who was extorting money from people on HM pad was arrested. Terrorists shot dead a retd. Treasury officer and his relative at Nadihal, Bandipore. A fruit vendor was shot dead at Baghaat, Sopore. Terrorists fired upon a person at Chhan Mohalla, Chattabal. A Lashkar terrorist was eliminated at Jai Ghati, Gandoh, 4 LeT terrorist were arrested at Panchal, Doda.
- June 15:** Ch. Aslam, Congress was declared elected to Rajya Sabha. Mr MM Joshi, BJP leader said Article 370 was root cause of all problems. The injured person at Chattabal died today, he was District Srinagar Chief of a separatist outfit 'Salvation Movement'. Terrorists shot dead kin of a top wanted terrorist at Laroo, Kulgam. A civilian was shot dead at Ashmuji, Kulgam. An IED-laden autorickshaw was blasted by terrorists, 2 civilians were injured. Terrorists indulged in gruesome brutalities at Dunga, Gulabgarh, Mahore killing one old civilian, injuring 13, of the two injured their half of nose, ears and tongue were chopped off, six dhoks were also burnt. A LeT terrorist was eliminated at Malnai in Pul Doda. 2 of the terrorists involved in Jammu Bus Stand blasts were arrested from Rajouri Bus Stand when they were on way to their village in Gursai. A terrorist hideout was busted at Bagla forest, Chingus.
- June 16:** JKLF accused Pakistan of rejecting nomination papers of "pro-independence" candidates for 'PoK assembly election. 2 Kashmiris were arrested with 30 kg Charas in Hyderabad area of North-West Delhi. "Tipu" third terrorist involved in bus stand blast, was arrested from Malik market, Narwal. 3 suspected terrorists were arrested from Sheeshnag, Amarnath. Terrorists lobbed a grenade at motorcade of SDPO Bandipore, 3 jawans and 2 civilians were injured (Later 1 civilian died, while a SPO was critical). A PCO owner was shot dead at Chinipora, Sopore. 2 terrorists were eliminated in an operation at Sagipora Handwara. The body of a civilian kidnapped few days back was recovered from Bachnaar, near Dalwan (Budgam). Terrorists fired upon a 'Salvation Movement' activist in Beerwah town. A NC activist of Keegam, Kupwara was fired upon by terrorists and critically injured, a SPO was also injured.
- June 17:** Ex-Ikhwah Chief Ghulam Ahmed Hurrhah was gunned down in Naidkhai, Sumbal, Hurrhah was the last known counter-insurgent leader, most of counter-insurgent cadre was wiped out during the past 4 yrs. A top LeT terrorist surrendered in Rajouri. 7 terrorists involved in car bombings and grenade attacks were arrested in Srinagar and Budgam district while 3 HM terrorists were arrested in Kulgam.
- June 18:** 23 were killed and 23 injured as a bus plunged into gorge near Kala Morh, Rambal. A HM terrorist was eliminated at Bhal Padri, Gandoh. 15 kg explosive was recovered in Potha Surankote. 6 people were detained in connection with brutalities inflicted by terrorists at Neoch, Mahore. 4 VDC members were detained for questioning when they handed over their weapons to terrorists at Batol in Mahore. A terrorist was eliminated at Kalantar Bala, Baramulla. A TuM terrorist was nabbed at Machil.
- June 19:** A 12th class student was arrested from Gursai for links with terrorists, 2

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- more suspects were arrested from the same village. 5 people, including a CRPF jawan were injured in a grenade blast at Kishtwar Bus Stand, a HUUJL terrorist was arrested from Chatroo, Kishtwar. A terrorist was gunned down at Khor-Hanjiveera, Pattan. Another terrorist was eliminated at Khrew. The body of a civilian, kidnapped by terrorist was recovered from Kunzar, Tangmarg from a stream, another civilian was kidnapped from Dirish Bagh, Pattan. A terrorist hideout was busted in Badergund forest in Ganderbal.
- June 20: Mrs. Sonia Gandhi flagged off Poonch-Rawal Kot bus service, she said talks on Kashmir would be held only within the purview of Indian Constitution. 2 ex-ministers-GA Mir and Raman Mattoo were arrested in 'Sex-Scam' case. A Pakistani terrorist was arrested dramatically from SMHS hospital, another top LeT terrorist was eliminated at Doorasa Wani, Lolab. The decomposed body of a woman was fished out from Lidder stream in Pahalgam, Zaina Bano of Kullar had gone missing last week. A blast rocked a government school in Poonch town. Terrorists set on fire a house of a civilian at Surranda, Mahore.
- June 21: Terrorists lobbed a grenade at a carriage carrying Amarnath pilgrims at Ganderbal, 5 yatis were injured. A top wanted terrorist was gunned down at Thathu, Kund in Qazigund-Kulgam area. Terrorists shot dead a fruit merchant, a CPM activist at Aaora Missipora in Kulgam. An underground arms hideout was busted in Kalaroo forests. 8 people were killed, 33 injured in a bus accident at Begum nullah, Batote. An infiltration attempt was foiled in Balnoo sector. A SPO resisted the terrorists' attempts to snatch his weapon.
- June 22: 2 people were killed, 15 injured when terrorists attacked house of revered mystic Ahad Sahib. General JJ Singh, Army Chief claimed that 1600 terrorists were still active in Kashmir valley. About 550 year old rare coins were recovered from Walotra, Rafiabad, the coins made of silver (square) and copper (round) on which 'Zarab-e-Kashmir' was inscribed, belonged to Zain-ul-Abdin era. A terrorist was injured in an encounter at (Doda) while an OGW was arrested from Punyala Garther (Doda.)
- June 23: Home Secretary, GoI said Pakistan was exporting terror but added India would continue with the dialogue. Terrorists lobbed a grenade near crematorium ground in Batmaloo, 10 persons including 5 CRPF jawans were injured. In another grenade attack at Naaz crossing, 1 jawan and 2 women were injured. A cop was shot dead in Lal Chowk, Sgr. A terrorist was eliminated in an encounter in Khaar mohalla Khrew. Another terrorist was gunned down at Machowa, Chadura. Army foiled yet another infiltration attempt in Balakote, Mendhar and destroyed a hideout at Keliban, Potha, Srinagar and seized huge quantity of arms and explosives, another hideout was busted in Dabbar, Mahore. Terrorists lobbed a grenade on CRPF jawans at Bus Stand, Doda. 3 persons involved in an grenade attack at a police picket at Kotal Sazan (in which one SPO was killed and 2 injured), were arrested by Doda police. India rejected OIC reference (Baku meet) on Kashmir saying J&K was in integral part of India and OIC had no locus standi, OIC had called for 'early solution to Kashmir issue,' and permission for OIC Secretary General's special representative to visit J&K.
- June 24: In a major reshuffle of administration J&K cabinet ordered transfer of 61 senior officers. General Musharraf harangued that "demilitarization" was the "final solution" to Kashmir problem. Mr. Omar Abdullah, NC President claimed that PM's cancellation of visit to Pakistan has hurt the people of J&K State and demanded "serious" and "concrete" steps for resolution of Kashmir issue. PDP leader Mehbooba asked the government not to "harass" terrorists' relatives. 2 top terrorists of LeT were arrested from Mendhar. 52 kg of RDX were recovered from Deedni forests in Marmat area, a powerful IED was detected in a passenger bus which was on way from Kishtwar to Doda. A HM terrorist surrendered in Ramban. An OGW of terrorists was arrested from Kandi, Rajouri. 2 top wanted HM terrorists were eliminated at Mirbagh, Ratnipora (Pulwama). Terrorists lobbed a grenade at CRPF bunker at Dashnami Akhara, Srinagar, 1 jawan and 10 civilians were injured (later one succumbed to injuries). Senior J&K officer Ms. Tanveer Jahan escaped unhurt when terrorists opened fire on her vehicle at Aabi Karpura, Nishat. A 12th class student was killed in crossfiring at Palhalan, Pattan. J&K government approved 3% DA for its employees.
- June 25: A SGC cop was killed by terrorists in Dadsar Tral, after severe physical torture, 2 Pakistani terrorists were eliminated at Chak Mohalla in Dardsun, Kupwara. In another encounter at Chandigam, Lolab a HM turned Lashkar terrorist was killed, one terrorist was eliminated at Haran, Chogal (Kupwara). Another terrorist was gunned down at Kanipora, Kulgam, one jawan of CRPF was also killed. Another terrorist was gunned down at Kanipora, Kulgam, one jawan of CRPF was also killed. Another civilian succumbed to injuries in the attack on mystic Ahad Sahib. 2 people were killed, 46 injured in an accident in Krishna Ghati area of Poonch. 5 top terrorists of HM and HUUJL surrendered in Doda and Kishtwar, another MJF terrorist surrendered at Doda.
- June 26: A report said involvement of officials in sex scam was first spotted in 2002, while that of ministers in 2004. A HM terrorist injured in Mohanpura, Kulgam encounter was arrested in SMHS hospital, another HM terrorist surrendered in Shopian. Terrorists shot at and critically injured a civilian in Bandipora, subsequently on way to hospital he succumbed to injuries. At Arin, Bandipore, terrorists entered the house of a timber smuggler and slaughtered him to death.
- June 27: Terrorists fired at 3 mason friends in Nowpora, Bandipore, 2 were killed and one was critical. Two bodies were recovered from a stream in Rajpora, Pulwama, the victims had been abducted by terrorists 4 days ago, one was a SPO and the other a police informer. A terrorist was eliminated in Botengoo, Sopore. A TA jawan, while on leave, was shot dead at Kangan, his wife and her uncle were also injured. Terrorists critically injured a medicine vendor at Batapora, Sopore, his brother was earlier shot dead in SKIMS ward. An IED was defused at Ram Bagh. A NC activist of Arin, Bandipora escaped after being abducted by terrorists. Some activists of LeT were arrested from Shopian town with 2 handgrenades. Pakistan raised objections to Uri-II power project. 8 grenades were detected from Palli on Jammu-Pathankote highway near Kathua.
- June 28: General JJ Singh said infiltration in 2006 was more than 2005. Surrendered terrorists said Pakistan was arranging infiltration into India via Nepal on Pak passports, Nepal visa and PIA tickets. J&K CM met members of European delegation in Srinagar. Government said Pak and KMRI terrorists would be lodged separately due to clashes between them. Top wanted LeT terrorist, who got 60 BSNL SIMS, was arrested in Rajouri town along with another terrorist.
- June 29: High profile bureaucrat Iqbal Khanday was arrested in sex scam case. Bar Association Jammu decided to go on indefinite strike on the issue of transfer of 'sex scam' case to Jammu. J&K Governor ordered inquiry into Lingam controversy. Terrorists shot dead a civilian at Gund Dashna in Bandipore. A numberdar was killed by terrorists at Akhal, Kangan. Terrorists lobbed a grenade at Sopore Police Station at Arampora. An encounter took place at Natnusa, Handwara. 4 top HM terrorists and 13 other Pakistani terrorists were repatriated by India to Pakistan. A HUUJL terrorist was killed by a HM cadre at Haidar, Kishtwar in an inter-gang clash. EU delegation visited Displaced Kashmiri Pandit camps at Jammu.
- June 30: BJP spokesperson Arun Jaitley said Congress, PDP and NC were pursuing Hurriyat agenda. General Musharraf stepped up rhetoric on Kashmir. 3 IEDs were seized at Banihal on national highway and bid to target yatra was foiled. A consignment of arms and explosives was seized at Kanedi, Banola (Mendhar). Police busted LeT network of suicide attacks in Kashmir valley by arresting 12 terrorists. A major infiltration bid was foiled in Keran, 8 terrorists were killed. A Lt. Col. of RR, one terrorist and 2 civilians died in a gunbattle at Bandipore. A local HM terrorist was arrested from Kethan forest area of Aalosa, Bandipore. A top wanted LeT terrorist was killed at Chakore, Pulwama. Terrorists lobbed a grenade at Kaimoh, 4 school children were injured. 2 HM terrorists were arrested in Pammore. A report said CBI may ask Interpol to get high profile bureaucrat, allegedly involved in sex racket. Reports said that this bureaucrat was working with a bank in US and had held important positions in semi-government undertakings. J&K CM said Pakistan was yet to clear the list of 70 businessmen from J&K who wanted to start trade across the border. 3 terrorists involved in Akshardam attack were sentenced to death by a local court in Gujrat, out of 34 accused in the case 26 are absconding and 2 were shot dead during the attack. June 2006 set a new record for yatis visiting Vaishno Devi —9.37 lakh. 5 fake terrorists were arrested in different parts of Thanmanandi while indulging in extortions from villagers. Car bomb killed 62 people in Iraq. Rajnath Singh, BJP chief opposed talks with Pak and termed "demilitarization" proposal as an attack on India's sovereignty and interference in India's internal affairs. 3 terrorists, including a top LeT commander were eliminated at Mirhama, Kulgam. A civilian was killed in Munawar, Srinagar by CRPF who had gatecrashed into the entrance of CRPF.
- July 1: 4 infiltrators were shot dead at LoC at Budpatri, Gulmarg, this was 3rd major infiltration attempt by terrorists to intrude into the Valley during past one week, earlier bids were on June 30 (Keran) and June 25 (Machli). 6 residential houses were gutted and a jawan killed in a gunbattle at Gamroo, Bandipore. Another local terrorist was killed at Sadhev, Shopian. Geelani and his 3 associates refused to comply to Ji's notice to sever ties with Tehreek-e-Hurriyat Kashmir. Terrorists looted 6 rifles from VDC members at Soni Top, Basantgarh, this VDC had been constituted after May 1 massacre in area, the cops are questioning the role of VDC members in looting of weapons. 2 Amarnath yatis died while on way to holy cave, taking toll to 20. The government announced the names of Justice (Retd.) AM Ahmed, MK Rasgotra, Hamid Ansari and Dr. C. Rangarajan to head different working groups on J&K. Israel blasted Hamas PM's office at Gaza. Iqbal Khandey, the high profile bureaucrat was remanded to 14-day judicial custody in sex scam case. 2 terrorists were gunned down at Hill Top in Darhal. A HM terrorist was eliminated at Shirekhi, Bhaderwah. An OGW of LeT/Al Jihad was shot dead by terrorists at Dimfa Dhar, Dashnam, Doda. Mr Pranab Mukerjee ruled out withdrawal of troops in J&K. Mirwaiz Umar Farooq, separatist leader said "massive 8 lakh troops in J&K to fight" nearly 1500 terrorists" was unjustified. 2 terrorists were killed and a CRPF jawan injured in an encounter at Wangund, Telbal in Hazratbal area. At Ishbar one terrorist was gunned down, 2 jawans and a civilian were injured. Dead bodies of 2 terrorists were recovered at Gamroo, Bandipore. The dead body of a kidnapped person was recovered from Chuntipora, Wijhama, Handwara. Terrorists shot at and injured a TA jawan near his residence in Aalosa, Bandipore.
- July 4: SOG Sgr arrested 2 daughters of a forester for working with Al Badar terrorist outfit. Police foiled plot to attack Amarnath Yatra by arresting 9 terrorists with 15 grenades from a passenger bus in Anantnag. A HM terrorist was killed in Gallandar, Pammore while 7 terrorists were held in raids at different places in Central Kashmir. A SPO was brutally killed with his eyes removed, ears chopped off, throat slit and private parts removed in Harni, Mendhar, the two terrorists involved were locals affiliated to HM outfit. A local HM terrorist was arrested from Marmat, Doda. 2 terrorists involved in killing of a minority community member at Hanch, Doda 8 years back were arrested. Terrorists took away 13 cattle from Bakerwals in Ropdi Dhok in Rajouri.
- July 5: A HM terrorist was arrested with 30 kg Potassium permanganate at Thuroo Kund, Arnas. European Union asked pro-separatist Kashmiri lobbyists to delete any reference to the EU in their activities. Terrorists lobbed a grenade at BSF picket at Main Bazar Sopore, 3 civilians were injured. Police arrested a grenade thrower at Batmaloo in which 1 pedestrian was injured. In an intergang clash an OGW of LeT was beheaded by LeT terrorists at Saharda, Mendhar.

(Contd. on Page 22)

(From Page 21)

- July 6: J&K government sanctioned 8 new districts, 3 sub-divisions and 12 tehsils in J&K, Finance Commission, Police Reforms Commissions, Delimitation Commission and Cabinet Committee on Human Rights were also announced. Nathu La Pass reopened after 44 years for trade. A LeT terrorist was shot dead and another injured at Lapri Top in Jhameri, Mahore. CRPF foiled attack on Amarnath Yatra by eliminating a top LeT terrorist at Kangan. A grenade was seized at Lal Chowk, Srinagar.
- July 7: A jawan killed and another injured in an encounter at Kalaroos, Kupwara. The dead body of an ex-militant with throat slit was recovered near Payeen Tral. Two human skeletons were recovered near Delina during excavation. 5 persons were killed and 42 injured in a grenade attack on NC leader Sakeen Itoo at Kulgam. 5 terrorists were arrested, 2 each from Basantgarh and Thatri and 8 radio-sets were recovered from them. A LeT's OGW was arrested from Sua near Thatri, while another terrorist was arrested from Buddhar, near Thatri, one suspect was arrested from Adbes, Angraba in Gulabgarh, 2 army-men, turned out to be LeT terrorists, while in Billawar a woman working as ReT teacher went underground after her name surfaced during interrogation of arrested cops. Terrorists attacked house of Javed Baig at Chandoosa, Baig had contested unsuccessfully from Sangrama recently. An IED blast took place at Punzgam in Pulwama. 1 child died, while 3 were injured in a grenade explosion at Mirhama, Kulgam, 3 children were injured in an explosion at Sopore. In an inter-gang clash a HUJI terrorist was killed by HM at Bhandarkoot, Kishtwar, a top terrorist was arrested at Safa Pani, Banihal. An encounter took place at Devli forest in Taryath, Kalakote.
- July 9: Police eliminated top HM terrorist Reyaz Ahmad Bhat at Kachhipora, Qazigund. An IED was defused at Letpora.
- July 10: Serial blasts rock Mumbai, more than two hundred killed, 8 people were killed and 43 injured in 5 grenade attacks at tourists in Srinagar, Grenade thrower in Srinagar was arrested by people. A Kashmiri terrorist was arrested in South Delhi with 2.5 kg RDX and Rs 49 lakh.
- July 11: India said Kasuri's statement, which sought to link Mumbai blasts to the so-called lack of resolution of disputes between 2 countries was appalling. Terrorists attacked tourists at Gulmarg, 7 injured. A top LeT terrorist was eliminated at Dharja, Bhaderwah. An OGW of LeT was arrested from Kulheed Chowk in Kishtwar tehsil. 2 boys were injured in a grenade explosion at Mandi, Poonch. A LeT terrorist was eliminated at Dialgam. A terrorist was killed and a jawan injured in a gunbattle at Aragam, Bandipore. Another LeT terrorist was killed in Doda. Terrorists threw a grenade at 22 RR truck at Iqbal market, Sopore, 2 jawans were injured.
- July 12: 4 members of the minority community were massacred at Mangnar, Poonch. A cop's wife was shot dead at Sanglot, Mendhar, while a VDC member was killed at Dabi nallah, Bhaderwah. Police seized explosives at Thanoon, Kathua, a few days back 8 grenades were recovered from Palli, near national highway.
- July 13: Terrorists looted 2 rifles from 2 VDC members at Basti in Bhaderwah. Traders affiliated with tourism held protests in Gulmarg and Tangmarg against attacks on tourists. 2 LeT terrorists were killed in Mir Mohalla, Aragam, Bandipore.
- July 14: Terrorists lobbed a grenade at Beehama Chowk in Ganderbal, 6 people were injured. A LeT terrorist was killed in Mahabhan, Kulgam. An IED was defused at Sathoo, Anantnag. 4 local children were nabbed in Lolab near LoC while exfiltrating into PoK alongwith 2 HM terrorists. 2 civilians were injured in a grenade blast at Bus Stand in Kishtwar town. Terrorists lobbed a grenade on an Army vehicle at Manote, Mendhar. Police foiled an attempt by terrorists to execute a massacre by eliminating a Pakistani terrorist. 2 OGWs were arrested from Fulaskot in Mahore.
- July 15: PM ruled out re-introduction of POTA. Two big groups of terrorists infiltrated into J&K from Tarkundi and Balnoi during past 2 nights. 2 civilians were shot dead by terrorists at Kheari, Darhal, 2 HM terrorists were arrested from Gulabgarh in Mahore. 4 persons were injured in a grenade explosion at Sopore. 15 kg of RDX, 10 kg of Acid were recovered from Dadsar, Tral. IGNCA takes up the project to digitise valuable manuscripts lying in Srinagar's Oriental Research Library.
- July 16: A cop was killed in a terrorist attack at Gursai Police Station. 3 suspects were arrested at Thuroo, Gool with Rs 1.23 lakh cash. 4 Bangladeshi exfiltrators were arrested at Gaghral, Akhnoor. 29 people were killed while 250 were missing in Naxalite attack at Tribals' Relief Camp in Dantewada, Chattisgarh. In an overnight encounter at Arin, Bandipore, 5 holed up terrorists escaped. A Kashmiri terrorist was sentenced to 7 years RI by a Delhi court for possessing 5 kg RDX. Terrorists chopped off head of a 17 year old youth at Chak Kachhdora, Shopian.
- July 17: A HM terrorist was arrested in Khar Rawa Gool. 4 terrorists, including 2 Pakistanis were gunned down at Tarkundi. Another terrorist was eliminated at Ari. A HM terrorist was gunned down at Jaghot Top forests in Doda. Terrorists killed an 11th class student at Kulgam. 4 persons, including a ret'd. Head Constable were arrested for making counterfeit currency.
- July 18: TK Mitra was appointed as new Advisor to the Home Ministry on Kashmir affairs. Terrorists shot dead a cop in Bus Depot Hazratbal, while another cop was shot dead at Soura, a third cop was shot at and wounded critically at Biscoe School. A terrorist was gunned down at Braripora, Pulwama. A civilian was shot dead by terrorists at Palhalan. Terrorists gunned down 6 year old grandson of a cop at upper Juddah in Mahore. Terrorists attacked the house of a SPO and thrashed his mother causing her multiple fractures.
- July 19: Killing of cops on July 19 evoked condemnation in Srinagar outskirts. Security forces gunned down a top HM terrorist at Sanjikkullah, Kulgam, while 4 terrorists were eliminated in an encounter at Sursunoo, Kulgam. 2 terrorists linked to LeT were arrested in Karan Nagar, Srinagar. A kidnapped civilian was shot dead by terrorists at Gulabgarh, Mahore. An encounter was going on at Manari nullah, Arnas. Centre announced setting up of 6th Pay Commission.
- July 20: India asked Pakistan to deport Salahuddin and Dawood. 2 Top LeT terrorists were arrested in Jammu province. In the overnight encounter at Sursunoo 2 more terrorists including a top wanted LeT terrorist were killed. 2 terrorists were eliminated at Wanpora, Redwani (Kulgam). An encounter took place at Katrusso, Kulgam. NSA alerted state governments on infiltration of LeT cadres into Army and IAF.
- July 21: Top LeT terrorist Mudasar Gujri was arrested from Chakla, near Baramulla. An Al-Badar terrorist was killed at Gada Bagh, New Theed, Srinagar, another terrorist was captured. A child was injured in a bomb blast at Chrare-Sharif. For the first time, RR jawans recovered 40 live shells of 82-mm caliber, each weighing 4 kg, normally used in war, from Hafroda forest area in Handwara. Advocate Maulvi Ajaz, dissociated from Bar Association, Kashmir and appeared for sex scam accused. Massive Rigging in PoK polls. Police foiled terror plot at Coimbatore Medical College Hospital and arrested 2 terrorists with explosives at Kurichipirvu area in the city.
- July 22: Terrorists shot dead a Congress Block President at Larkipora, Dooru Shahbad. 1 person was killed and 2 injured in a blast at Mawar Handwara. Terrorists lobbed a grenade at Handwara Police Station, 1 person was injured. 2 terrorists were gunned down at a village in Shopian, 2 more terrorists were eliminated at Bandipora. 1 jawan was killed and 3 injured in an encounter in Gurez sector with group of terrorists trying to sneak into India. 2 HM terrorists were arrested at Kreeri, Pattan. 250 kg explosives were recovered from a terrorist hideout at Sitkipora in Singufwara, Bijbehara. 4 terrorists, including a former SPO were arrested in connection with a grenade attack in Handwara police station. Deserted SPO surrendered at Chachwan in Gool.
- July 23: Kashmir police arrested top terrorist Hanief Bengali in Srinagar downtown. A top wanted HM terrorist was arrested from Narbal crossing. A harbourer of terrorists was arrested in Kot Bhalwal area while he was trying to smuggle Rs 35 thousand to a Pakistani terrorist in jail. Two shepherds were shot dead at a Dhok, Kunj Dhar. A deserted SPO who had joined LeT was arrested in Bhagoli nallah area of Doda. An encounter took place at Harni Harmutta, Poonch. LeT module was busted in Mumbai with arrest of Tanvir Ansari, a Unani doctor.
- July 24: Another LeT terrorist who had lobbed 2 grenades at Beehama was arrested. 6 civilians were injured in a grenade blast at Narbal. 3 infiltrators were killed in Bagtoor, Gurez. Terrorists escaped after an encounter at Harmain, Shopian. Police recovered 350 kg Poppy Husk in Khee-Jhogipora, Kulgam. A terrorist was arrested at Ded Sarai, Tral. Top LeT terrorist was arrested from Jhajjar Kotli. 2 foreign mercenaries were eliminated at Darhal at Kulian Dhok. 3 Bangladeshis were arrested from RS Pura sector. Moulvi Ajaz, legal counsel of Dy SP being tried in sex scam case, received death threats. Gool said ULFA had links with ISI.
- July 25: Terrorists escaped after killing 3 jawans in a gun battle at Renipora, Shopian. In another encounter at Ekipora near Mohanpura (Kulgam), a Pakistani terrorist was gunned down. 8 persons including the terrorist, were injured, when the grenade exploded in terrorist's hands while he was attempting to throw it at bus stand market at Magam, Budgam. A civilian was killed in crossing when terrorists attacked an army patrol at Chakla, Langet. Terrorists killed a young girl by slitting her throat at Sajan, Doda. A LeT terrorist was arrested at Marmat, Doda. Terrorists kidnapped a civilian at Mashkoo Panjgrain, Manjakote, the house of a SPO was set ablaze at Barmandal, Kalakote. A group of 5 terrorists entered Indian territory via Sabjian, Poonch. MI grilled two TA jawans in connection with their involvement in terrorist activities. Another group of 12 foreign mercenaries were shifted out of J&K.
- July 26: J&K government approved hefty hike in legislators' salary. Two infiltrators were killed in Boniyar area of Uri sector. 32 persons including 27 civilians were injured in grenade attacks at Sopore, Khrew and Kulgam (Kaimoh). A HM terrorist was arrested at Kellar, Pulwama, another HM terrorist was arrested from Sopore bus stand. An Al Barq terrorist surrendered at Vilgam, Kupwara. Terrorists lobbed a grenade at the house of a surrendered militant at Massri in Pranu (Bhaderwah), 1 person was killed and 6 injured. A 9th class student was rescued from HM terrorists in Thanala forests, Bhaderwah. A terrorist hideout was destroyed in Zevan, Banihal. Haryana Govt. reserved seats for Kashmiri migrants.
- July 27: President Kalam in his address to J&K Legislature asked government to help people participate in large numbers in the movement to curb terrorism and demanded special monitoring mechanisms for unusual and abnormal banking transactions. NSA said Indian security and nuclear installations were under serious threat from LeT. A Pak Army Major was killed alongwith 2 terrorists while making an intrusion bid in Nantial Forest in Gurez Sector. 2 terrorists were arrested in north Kashmir.
- July 28: Addressing the Diamond jubilee celebrations of the J&K High Court President Kalam called for fast judicial process to settle terror cases. NSA said there was strong evidence of Pak role in terrorism. Security for Sachin Tendulkar and Amitabh Bachan was stepped up following intelligence puts that they could be targets for terrorists. 2 people were killed and 4 injured in a grenade explosion at Littar, Pulwama. 4 jawans were injured in an ambush in (Awantipora), Chursoo. 3 civilians were injured in a blast at Hanga, Handwara.
- July 29: 1 civilian was injured in crossfiring in Gurez sector (Bagtoor). Terrorists lobbed a grenade at security forces at Kalamchakla, Kupwara, 3 civilians were injured. A jawan was injured in a terrorist ambush at Aloosa, Bandipora. In a search operation security forces recovered from Nichhama forests (Rajawar) Shutiyar, Gagangir, Sonamarg war like stores.
- July 30: 4 Pak infiltrators were killed in Gurez sector, toll of infiltrators killed since January 2006 rose to 50. 7 Amarnath yatis were among 10 injured in a grenade blast at Batmaloo. 12 terrorists surrendered in Baramulla. 2 cops, a SPO and a LeT conduit were arrested in Kishtwar. Two LeT terrorists were killed in 2 separate encounters at Sabjian (Moolsar) and Surankote (Solian Marhot). 1 terrorist was injured in an encounter at Khandra Soni Top in Kadwa, Basantgarh, an OGW of terrorists was arrested from Koteranka. A civilian was kidnapped from his house in Mandi, Poonch. Explosives/ammunition was recovered from Naban forests in Sunderbani sector. Justice AM Mir tendered resignation as chairperson of SHRC.
- July 31: 4 Pak infiltrators were killed in Gurez sector, toll of infiltrators killed since January 2006 rose to 50. 7 Amarnath yatis were among 10 injured in a grenade blast at Batmaloo. 12 terrorists surrendered in Baramulla. 2 cops, a SPO and a LeT conduit were arrested in Kishtwar. Two LeT terrorists were killed in 2 separate encounters at Sabjian (Moolsar) and Surankote (Solian Marhot). 1 terrorist was injured in an encounter at Khandra Soni Top in Kadwa, Basantgarh, an OGW of terrorists was arrested from Koteranka. A civilian was kidnapped from his house in Mandi, Poonch. Explosives/ammunition was recovered from Naban forests in Sunderbani sector. Justice AM Mir tendered resignation as chairperson of SHRC.

## MUMBAI 7/11 TERRORIST BOMBINGS: INDIA INCREDIBLY ENRAGED

(From Page 9)

**domestic extremism and international terrorism.”**

- **“Over the next six to 12 months, the policy vacuum of the Government will heighten extremism and terrorism.”**

Surely, Pakistan and its Islamic Jihadi terrorist organisations would be coming to the same conclusions as evidenced by the rash of terrorism bombings/ attacks from July 2005 – July 2006 (six in all). **India At Large Resents United States Ambivalence on Terrorism Originating from Pakistan Against India :**

India at large, deeply resents United States ambivalence on terrorism originating from Pakistan against India. The roots of this resentment lie in the following:

- Indians are aware that Pakistan’s unremitting intransigence towards India arises from the confidence that it has the United States to fall back on support, in case of sharp ripostes from India.
- Pakistan’s confidence arises from the belief that the United States is permissive on Pakistan’s Islamic Jihadi terrorism directed against India, as long as Pakistan at calibrated intervals keeps on handing Al Qaeda operatives to United States.
- India at large believes that it is within the power of the United States to close Pakistan’s terror tap against India, should it choose to decide so, but it doesn’t.

For over five years now, United States has adopted an ambivalent posture on terrorism emanating from Pakistan. The United States screws Pakistan to deliver on Al Qaeda terrorists wanted by it, but blinks and is permissive on General Musharraf’s calculated reluctance to deliver on his pledges made both to USA and India that Pakistan will not allow its territory to be used for terrorism against India.

On the other hand, the United States tries to convince India by excuses that General Musharraf is under threat himself and that India should be patient with him. More blasphemy occurs when the US President and other US officials describe General Musharraf as a staunch fighter against terrorism.

That United States ambivalence is becoming noticeable in India can be evidenced from the

writings of Prof. Sumit Ganguly who is a Professor in USA and closely allied with the US Administration. In an article in a Mumbai newspaper (DNA, July 16, 2006) entitled **“Rogue Neighbour”** he makes the following cogent points:

- Pakistan is the source of dispersing terror all across India.
- Even the US State Dept. under the “ever gullible” Colin Powell was forced to place both the Lashkar-e-Toyiba and Jaish-e-Mohammad on the Foreign Terrorism Organisations List in Dec. 2001 following the attack on India’s Parliament.
- “India should be willing to bluntly press the US, the UK and the members of the European Community to exert tangible pressure on the Musharraf regime.”
- More important, he added: **“If necessary, India should be willing to place on-going cooperative ventures with these states at some risk unless they prove willing to listen and act on India’s vital concerns as regards Pakistan’s feckless promotion of terror. Delhi cannot remain satisfied with pious and anodyne expressions of concern and sympathy from the West.”**

In yet another perceptive piece entitled **“America’s Ambivalence on Terrorism** (Rediff, July 14, 2006) an intelligence analyst, **Richard M Bennet** highlights the following:

- “Washington’s War on Terrorism appears increasingly to be falling short of a coherent and reasoned campaign, with its ambivalent attitudes to states like Pakistan which at best provide sanctuary for Islamic extremists and at worst, actually support organize and control major terrorist groups.”
- **“That India should be the target of a prolonged and vicious Islamic terrorist campaign in all probability covertly supported by one of Washington’s closest allies in the War on Terrorism – is perhaps not quite so surprising when seen in the light of the large number of determined espionage operations run by the CIA to steal India’s most important secrets.”**

The United States cannot continue to be oblivious to Pakistan’s terrorism war against India. Any such obliviousness

could endanger Indo-US cooperation as a result of public opinion pressure.

United States unsolicited advice post-7/11 that Indo-Pak Peace Dialogue should not be called off without solid proof of Pakistan’s complicity is not expected to go down well with India at large. The Indian Government itself has referred to Pakistan’s complicity as a result of emerging investigations. India at large would like to question the United States as to why it bombarded the Taliban out of Afghanistan yet it spared their mentor? Their was solid proof available against the mentor too. **India At Large Calls For Revival of Punitive Anti-Terrorism Laws: Even Chief Justices of India Support It**

The Congress Party, the Leftists and the other regional members of the ruling coalition, on coming into power in 2004 repealed the “Prevention of Terrorist Activities” (POTA) Law. This was an election plank to win Indian Muslim minority votes. The case being made was that POTA was directed against the Indian Muslims.

The ruling coalition completely forgets that if large number of Indian Muslims came into the dragnet of POTA, it was because they were so involved in anti-Indian activities whether it was Dawood Ibrahim, the Mumbai mafia gangs, or the LeT and JEM terrorists from Pakistan or their SIMI accomplices in India. **Why do they not advise responsible sections of the vast silent majority of Indian Muslims to raise their voices against those of their kin who by their actions seek to discredit their community?**

Surely, this political segment of India is not making out a case that in POTA detentions there should have been a proportional representation of India’s majority population?

**The Prime Minister of India, even after a week of 7/11 is publicly asserting that POTA type anti-terrorism laws are not required. Once again the reasons are politically connected to the Indian Muslim vote banks and not to India’s national security imperatives.** It is also at marked variance with the feelings of India at large and even the Chief Justices of India. In reactions across the media, ordinary people called for strong anti-terrorist laws citing examples of USA, UK, France and Japan.

The former Chief Justice of India **RC Lakhoti**, made the following observations on the eve of his retirement:

- **Recommend a new law on tackling terrorism and regretted that India’s political leadership lacked the will to frame such a law to wipe out the terrorism menace.**
- Strongly recommended that Special Law should be made to deter terrorism and such law should include the death penalty.
- **The present Chief Justice of India, Mr. Y. K. Sabharwal** recently made the following observations (Times of India Report, July 2006):
- Noted with grave concern the spiraling terrorist strikes against India and said the international community would not fault India if it chooses to enact tough measures to deal with the menace
- “Since the terrorist acts tend to create a state of emergency threatening the defence of India, no one would be able to fault India if it were to invoke the discretion for derogation from international treaty obligations to take tough measures.”

**The Indian Government therefore has the discretion to introduce “terrorism deterrence” laws, but is shackled by the chains of Indian Muslim vote banks.**

**Concluding Observations**  
India at large is seriously enraged with:

- **Pakistan:** Its continued campaign of terrorist bombings in tandem with professions of peace. Also, General Musharraf’s reluctance to honour his pledges to USA and India not to permit terror campaigns from Pakistani territory against India.
- **USA:** Its ambivalence on terrorism emanating from Pakistan against India and its inability to restrain Pakistan which it can do so. Further the constant pressure for the Indo-Pak Peace Dialogue to continue knowing fully well that Indian public opinion is strongly against it.

ability to restrain Pakistan which it can do so. Further the constant pressure for the Indo-Pak Peace Dialogue to continue knowing fully well that Indian public opinion is strongly against it.

- India’s Congress Coalition Government
- (a) **Feeble will and soft approaches of the Government to Islamic Jihad emanating from Pakistan.**
- (b) **Weakening India’s “terrorist deterrence” by repealing POTA on grounds of appeasement of Indian Muslim vote banks.**
- (c) **Ignoring the reality that “Peace Dialogue” with Pakistan and “Terror Attacks” originating from Pakistan cannot go on concurrently.**
- (d) **Succumbing to US pressures to sustain peace dialogue with Pakistan, regardless of cost.**

There comes a time in the history of nations, when hard choices have to be made by its political leadership. The Indian Government today has the challenge that:

- **Fighting Islamic Jihadi terrorism, both from within and without, is no longer a war of choice, but a war of necessity.**
- India’s “National Honour” is not open to violation like the present destruction of 200 lives on 7/11 and the dozen more incidents preceding it.
- No political consideration/postures of any political party can be allowed to subvert India’s “National Honour” by those who masquerade as modern day “Ghoris” and “Ghaznavis” and commit crimes against India at large.

*\*(The author is an International Relations and Strategic Affairs analyst. He is the Consultant, Strategic Affairs with South Asia Analysis Group)*

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—Business Manager

**Interview**

**Shardha Peeth Revival can unite the Entire Hindu Samaj**

KS Correspondent

We reproduce here the interview with Sh. Amritanand Ji Maharaj - Shankracharya Shardha Peeth (Nishkalamny Sarvagya Sahasrahadhuty Math).

**Question:** *Maharaj Ji Shardha Peeth as a Math in Shankracharya Parampara was unheard so far in this part of India. Why do you want to create one more Math?*

**Maharaj:** Shardha Peeth is not a new venture. Adishankara was asked by his Guru to go to Shardha Peeth in Kashmir as that was the highest seat of learning. Adi Shankara got the blessings of the divine mother here and he was recognised as the Jagatguru. His mission was to establish the Sanatan Dharma and for this he established 4 Maths in India. Kanchi Kamkoti and Sumeru Maths were also given respect at par with other Mathas primarily because Adi Shankra had meditated at these places. But Shardha Peeth from where Adi Shankra got the spiritual sanction to declare and establish there Mathas was ignored. Establishment of this Math

**Kashmiri Brahmins Never Practised Caste**

is critical for Sanatan Dharma and World Peace.

**Q:** *How is it critical?*

**A:** Kashmir is the eternal abode of Gods and Goddesses. Sardha Peeth is the seat of Divine Mother. Her rests the essence of atomic energy. If this energy is in the hands of righteous forces there will be world peace and prosperity. It thus energy is in the hands of Asuras it can devastate the whole world.

Besides the revival of Shardha Peeth is essential for the unity of Hindu Samaj. Presently we have 3000 castes and we have been fighting among ourselves. Only Kashmir Hindus do not have caste system and everybody here is a Brahmin. This is because of the Kashmir Shaiva Darshan. Message of Kashmir has to reach all corners of India to unite Hindus.

**Q:** *When were you coronated?*

**A:** My Abhishek as Shankracharya of Shardha Peeth was done in 2003. Highest institutions of Hindu spiritual and religious learning took this decision. My Math is known now as Nishkalamny Sarvagya

Sahasrahadhuty Math.

**Q:** *What are the objectives of the Math?*

**A:** My immediate objective is to save the Hindu spiritual heritage of Jammu and Kashmir. Long-term objective is to spread the message of Kashmir Dharshan to rest of India for the unity of Hindus.

**Q:** *Are you working only among Kashmir Hindus?*

**A:** My area is entire Jammu and Kashmir. This year I led Shri Bhuddha Amarnath Yatra from Poonch and people carried me in palanquim from Dashnami Akhara. It is after a long time that the yatra was taken out from Poonch in a huge procession. I have vacated the encroachment of the dharmashala of Kashmiri Pandits in Haridwar at the request of Kashmiri Pandits.

I want Hindus should have due access to Shardha Peeth in PoK. I want to reestablish the temple there.

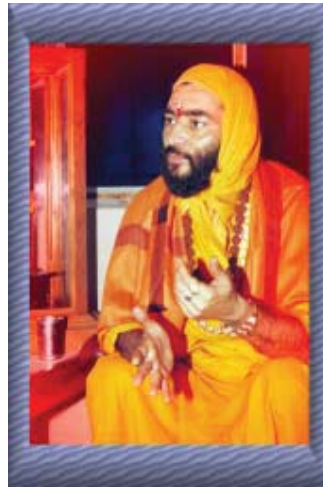
**Q:** *Shankracharya Institution has been under attack for sometime.*

**A:** Some evil forces are trying to destroy the Shankracharya Parampara. At-

tack on Shankaracharya of Kanchi Kamkote Peethams was a result of this heinous conspiracy. Evil forces want to shake the faith of a billoun of Hindus all over the world.

**Q:** *Some Kashmiri Pandit leaders have alleged that Sadhu-Sant Samaj is selling the Hindu properties in Kashmir Valley.*

**A:** These persons are not leaders but represent only vested interests. I challenge them to come out with the list of the properties which have been sold by Sadhu Samaj. Sadhus have at the cost of their lives contributed in saving the religious heritage of Kashmir. Some Hindu trusts have sold some properties. Sadhus are not their members or



office bearers.

Look how Hizbul Mujahideen has lapped up this statement by Sh. Vaishnavi. Nobody can create a cleavage between the Hindus of Kashmir and rest of India. But we have to be watchful of the mischievous elements within and outside.

**Panun Kashmir is holding..**

**Sakshaatkaar**

*An Encounter With Truth*  
A Photo Exhibition

on

**21st September to 23rd September, 2006**

at

**Ravinder Natya Mandir**

(Near Sidhi Vinayak Temple)  
Prabha Devi Road, Mumbai

Co-Sponsor: Kashmiri Pandit Association Mumbai

The photo exhibition depicts the various facets of genocide of Kashmiri Hindus. It will be inaugurated at 3 PM on Thursday, 21st September 2006

**Homage**



**Panun Kashmir & Kashmir Sentinel** pay homage to Karamayogi Sh. Jawahar Lal Koul, who attained Nirvana recently at Delhi. His passing away has left a great void, which is difficult to be filled.

He gave a spiritual direction to the community at a time, when left hapless after displacement from the Valley. Panun Kashmir organisation has enjoyed his blessings time and again to go ahead with the struggle for achieving homeland within the Valley.

May God bestow him with peace:

**Panun Kashmir**

**"Anti Terrorism Rally"**

Panun Kashmir is organising a "Anti Terrorism Rally" on SATURDAY, 2nd of September 2006 at Jammu to highlight:

- The spillover of terrorism to whole of the country and the unwillingness on part of govt of India to evolve a comprehensive policy to combat terrorism.
- The continued failure of the Central and State Governments to address the issue of genocide of displaced Kashmiri Hindus.

Panun Kashmir appeals all nationalistic citizens to join the rally. Please register yourself for the same either through Panun Kashmir activist or at the office premises of Panun Kashmir at 149-Ram Vihar Old Janipur, Jammu.

**Please Note:**

Day & Date: Saturday, 2nd of Sept. 2006

Time : 9:30 AM

Venue: Old Janipur, (Near High Court Road, Jammu)

For Information Contact: 0191-2538537