

**Nepal Cases, 1970-2012**  
**Last Updated: 7 December 2017**

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T285	MAOIST COMMUNIST CENTRE		1969	2009
T931	PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY (INDIA)		1978	2012
T2257	ANTI-GOVERNMENT GUERRILLAS		1979	2006
T206	HARAKAT UL-MUDJAHIDIN (HUM)		1985	2011
T651	ALL NEPAL NATIONAL INDEPENDENT STUDENTS' UNION		1991	1991
T1942	UNITED PEOPLE'S FRONT		1992	1992
T2417	RANVIR SENA		1994	2009
T135	NEPALI COMMUNIST PARTY (MAOIST)	23-Aug-96	1995	2012
T709	COMMUNIST PARTY OF NEPAL- UNIFIED MARXIST-LENINIST (CPN-UML)		1997	2008
T857	DYNAMIC YOUTH FORUM		1998	2010
T2464	YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE		1998	2009
T1526	MADHESHI NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT		2001	2008
T30	ALL NEPAL NATIONAL FREE STUDENT UNION-REVOLUTIONARY		2002	2012
T1519	UNITED JANATANTRIK TERAI MUKTI MORCHA		2004	2007
T1513	JANATANTRIK TERAI MUKTI MORCHA		2004	2012
T1517	JTMM-B		2004	2007
T1502	JTMM-G		2004	2008
T2362	MADHESI PEOPLE'S RIGHTS FORUM		2006	2011
T1503	JANATANTRIK TERAI MUKTI MORCHA-JWALA SINGH		2006	2010

T2396	NEPAL PEOPLE'S ARMY		2007	2007
T2444	TERAI ARMY		2007	2009
T1541	SAMYUKTA JANATANTRIK TERAI MUKTI MORCHA (SJTMM)		2008	2010
T2523	TERAI COBRA		2008	2008
T2494	NEPAL DEFENSE ARMY		2008	2012
T2479	MADHESI VIRUS KILLERS		2008	2008
T1528	JANATANTRIK TERAI MUKTI MORCHA - PRITHVI SINGH		2008	2008
T2492	NATIONAL LIBERATION ARMY (NEPAL)		2008	2008
T2505	RASTRIYA JANASHAKTI PARTY (RJP)		2008	2008
T1532	JANATANTRIK TERAI MUKTI MORCHA - RANBIR SINGH		2008	2008
T2437	KIRAT JANABADI WORKERS PARTY		2008	2011
T1529	JANATANTRIK TERAI MUKTI MORCHA - RAJAN MUKTI		2008	2011
T1520	AKHIL TERAI MUKTI MORCHA		2008	2012
T2543	MADHESI MUKTI TIGERS (MMT)		2008	2012
T2486	MONGOLIAN MUKTI MORCHA		2009	2009
T2016	TERAI JANATANTRIK PARTY (NEPAL)		2009	2009
T2480	MAHAN MADHESH JANAKANTRI PARTY (MMJP)- NEPAL		2009	2011
T2527	THARUHAT JOINT STRUGGLE COMMITTEE (TJSC)		2009	2009
T2526	TERAI RASTRIYA MUKTI SENA (TRMS)		2009	2009
T2478	MADHESH RASTRA JANATANTRIK REVOLUTIONARY (RJR) - NEPAL		2009	2011
T704	BHISAN HIMALI BAG		2009	2009
T1543	JANATANTRIK TERAI MADHESH MUKTI		2010	2012

	MORCHA (JTMMM)			
T2520	SWATANTRA NEPAL DAL		2010	2010
T2524	TERAI JANATANTRIK MADHES PARTY		2010	2010
T1556	SJMM		2010	2012
T1557	TERAI MADHESHI MUKTI MORCHA (TMMM)		2010	2010
T1867	MADHESH MUKTI SANGRAM (MMS)		2011	2011
T1972	SANGHIYA LIMBUWAN COMMITTEE (SLC)		2011	2011
T1842	KHUMBUWAN MUKTI MORCHA		2011	2011
T2669	SAMYUKTA TERAI MADHES MUKTI PARTY		2012	2012
T2674	SUDURPASCHIM JANATA DAL		2012	2012
T2631	BISWABHUMI SENA BISHAL NEPAL		2012	2012
T2648	JANATANTRIK TERAI MADHES MUKTI PARTY		2012	2012

I. MAOIST COMMUNIST CENTRE

Torg ID: 285

Min. Group Date: 1969

Max. Group Date: 2009

Onset: NA

Aliases: Maoist Communist Center (Mcc), Dakshin Desh, Maoist Communist Center, Maoist Communist Center Of India (Mcci), Maoist Communist Centre, Maoist Communist Centre (Mcc), Maoist Coordination Committee (Mcc)

**Part 1. Bibliography**

- "Maoist Communist Center, Maoist Coordination Committee," FAS, 2000, <https://fas.org/irp/world/para/mcc.htm>
- Jones, Seth G., and Martin C. Libicki. *How Terrorist Groups End: Lessons for Countering al Qa'ida*. The RAND Corporation, 2008. 141-186. [http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/monographs/2008/RAND\\_MG741-1.pdf](http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/monographs/2008/RAND_MG741-1.pdf)
- Scott Gates and Kaushik Roy, *Unconventional Warfare in South Asia: Shadow Warriors and Counterinsurgency*, Routledge, 2016, [https://books.google.com/books?id=5sSXCwAAQBAJ&pg=PA76&lpg=PA76&dq=MAOIST+COORDINATION+COMMITTEE+\(MCC\)&source=bl&ots=kxRAurNBq\\_&sig=LFyjym6xyNyFFaknKj\\_Zyol0wSI&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEWjN09HaiODQAhXhxFQKHTz9Bj8Q](https://books.google.com/books?id=5sSXCwAAQBAJ&pg=PA76&lpg=PA76&dq=MAOIST+COORDINATION+COMMITTEE+(MCC)&source=bl&ots=kxRAurNBq_&sig=LFyjym6xyNyFFaknKj_Zyol0wSI&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEWjN09HaiODQAhXhxFQKHTz9Bj8Q)

[6AEIKDAC#v=onepage&q=MAOIST%20COORDINATION%20COMMITTEE%20\(MCC\)&f=false](http://www.start.umd.edu/baad/database/maoist-communist-center-mcc-2004)

- “Left-Wing Extremist Group: Maoist Committee Center,” South Asia Terrorist Portal, <http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/terroristoutfits/MCC.htm>
- TN Ninan, Farz Ahmed, “Red Rebels,” India Today, 1987, <http://indiatoday.intoday.in/story/maoist-communist-centre-a-virulent-naxalite-group/1/337212.html>
- “Maoist Communist Center,” Big Allied and Dangerous (BAAD) Dataset, <http://www.start.umd.edu/baad/database/maoist-communist-center-mcc-2004>

## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: Dakshin Desh

Group Formation: no proposed changes

Group End (Outcome): 2004 (Jones and Libicki 2008, 167)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

The MCC is a left-wing militant organization founded in 1969 aiming for territorial policy changes (Jones and Libicki 2008, 167). It refused to merge with the CPI-M after the Naxalite uprising (SATP n.d.). It began in West Bengal under the name of Dakshin Desh (Ninan and Ahmed 1987). Its leader was Kanhai Chatterji. The group first came to attention in 1975, when its leader renamed the group MCC, moved the group’s headquarters to Hazaribagh in south Bihar, and had the group start engaging in acts of armed violence (Ninan and Ahmed 1987). MCC aims to destroy feudal authority through “farmers’ committees” and the group’s trained armed units (Ninan Ahmed 1987). The MCC is also firmly in support of the lower castes in Bihar’s classist tensions (Ninan Ahmed 1987).

### **Geography**

In its early years, the MCC operated in the JangalMahal Area of the Burdwan district as well as Sunderbans, 24 Parganas, Hooghly and the Midnapore districts of West Bengal (SATP).

The MCC is present in Bihar, Orissa, and Jharkhand (SATP). The MCC also has been active in Burdwan, Nadia, Howrah, and North Pargana districts in West Bengal (SATP).

### **Organizational Structure**

It is not clear how many members the MCC has. Some sources estimate 15-20 members, however other sources estimate the MCC has units of 100 trained militants who are led by local commanders (Ninan Ahmed 1987). Indian Chief Minister Bindeshwari Dubey says the group controls many villages in the Aurangabad-Gaya area (Ninan Ahmed 1987). According to a local police chief, the MCC has “only 20 hard-core activists,” however it operates less formally organized committees in every village (Ninan Ahmed 1987).

After the MCC’s co-founder Kanhai Chatterjee died in 1982, the group began to experience factional disputes (SATP). The MCC consists of “underground party units” such as the Krantikari Kisan Committee (KKC), the Red Defense Corps and the Youth and Women Fronts (SATP).

The General Secretary is the top position and is in charge of the Central Committee, which makes the highest-level decisions for the group (SATP). Under the Central Committee exist Zonal Committees, Sub-Zonal committees, Regional Committees and Village Committees (SATP). The MCC’s military wing is estimated to contain 50 squads each with 20 cadres (SATP). The MCC is reportedly behind several front organizations, such as the Naujawan Pratirodh Sangharsh Manch, Krantikari Budhijivi Sangh, Krantikari Sanskritik Sangh, Krantikari Chhatra League, Communist Yuva League, Naari Mukti Sangh and Mazdoor Mukti Sangh (SATP).

### **External Ties**

In 1998 the MCC was rivals with the religious People’s War Group (BAAD). In 1999, they incited violence with the Ranbir Sena and People’s War Group (Ibid.). In 2000, they formed an alliance with the Communist Party of Nepal-Maoist (CPN-M) (Ibid.). In 2001, they allied with the People’s War Group.

On July 1, 2001, nine Naxalite groups from India, Nepal, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka created an umbrella organization called the Coordination Committee of Maoist Parties and Organisations (CCOMPOSA) (SATP). The MCC and the PWG are two of the main groups involved in CCOMPOSA (Ibid.) The MCC originally operated in Central Bihar and Jharkhand, but has recently begun more operations in North Bihar near Nepal’s border (Ibid.). MCC may have moved to the North Bihar region to make it easier to share men and equipment with Nepalese Maoists (Ibid.).

### **Group Outcome**

The group ended in 2004 (Jones and Libicki 2008, 167; SATP n.d.). In 1987, the MCC suffered an internal splinter over the next leader after Chatterji died (Ahmed 1987). It is unclear why the group stopped using violence in 2004.

## II. PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY (INDIA)

Torg ID: 931

Min. Group Date: 1978

Max. Group Date: 2012

Onset: NA

Aliases: People's Liberation Army (Pla), People's Liberation Army (India), People's Liberation Army (Pla) (India), PLA

### Part 1. Bibliography

- Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4590, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism
- "People's Liberation Army," South Asia Terrorist Portal, [http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/states/manipur/terrorist\\_outfits/Pla.htm](http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/states/manipur/terrorist_outfits/Pla.htm)
- "Revolutionary People's Front and People's Liberation Army," Global Security, <http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/para/rpf.htm>
- Gleditsch et al., "Non-State Actor Data," 2011, p. 533-535, [http://privatewww.essex.ac.uk/~ksg/data/NSAEX\\_casedesc.pdf](http://privatewww.essex.ac.uk/~ksg/data/NSAEX_casedesc.pdf)
- "All about the PLA, the terror outfit active in Manipour," News18, 2016, <http://www.news18.com/news/india/all-about-the-pla-the-terror-outfit-active-in-manipur-195459.html>
- Cline, Lawrence E. "The insurgency environment in Northeast India." *Small Wars and Insurgencies* 17, no. 2 (2006): 126-147.
- Raginibala, P., & Hanjabam, S. S. (2011). Armed conflict in manipur: Causes and containment. *The Oriental Anthropologist*, 11(1), 1-13. Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/docview/898605664?accountid=14026>
- People's liberation army. (1991, Aug 04). *The Times of India* (1861-Current) Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/docview/741854108?accountid=14026>
- GTD Perpetrator 6001. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017. <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=6001>

### Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Revolutionary People's Front or RPF (the group's political wing according to Global Security)

Group Formation: no proposed changes

Group End (Outcome): Active (SATP; GTD)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

The PLA was formed on September 25, 1978, by N. Bisheshwar Singh with the goal of creating an independent state in Manipur (Global Security; SATP). Its first violent attack was in 1979 (GTD 2017). The group began an armed struggle against the Indian government in the early 1980s (Gleditsch et al. 2011, 533). The group splintered from the UNLF (Global Security). It is composed of Meiteis, Nagas, and Kukis, but members are primarily Meitei (SATP; Global Security). The PLA ascribes to a Maoist ideology (Gleditsch et al. 2011, 533). It has a secondary goal to unite many separatist groups operating in northeast India to expel police and state forces from the area (Global Security).

### **Geography**

The group primarily operates out of Imphal Valley, Chandel, Churachandpur, Manipur and Assam (Global Security; Cline 2006, 128). The PLA allegedly operates training camps in Myanmar and Bangladesh (Gleditsch et al. 2011, 534).

### **Organizational Structure**

The PLA has a political wing called the Revolutionary People's Front (RPF) created in either 1979 or 1989. Irengbam Chaoren is the leader of the RPF (Global Security). The military wing of the PLA is very well-organized and comprises four to six divisions organized across three regions (SATP; Global Security). It allegedly also had a Muslim cell at some point, but it was disbanded (Global Security). The group funds itself through extortion measures (SATP). It has at least 1000 members (SATP).

### **External Ties**

The RPF operates out of Bangladesh (SATP). PLA splintered from UNLF (Global Security). PLA is allied with NSCN and reportedly receives external support from Pakistan IS and Myanmar's KIAI as well (Global Security; SATP). It is also allied with UNLF and PREPAK (Global Security). The group maintains external bases of support in Myanmar and Bangladesh (SATP; Gleditsch et al. 2011, 534).

### **Group Outcome**

The Indian government declared a state of emergency in 1980, banned the RPF in 1981, and killed Bisheshwar and several PLA members during a counterterrorism campaign in 1981 (Global Security). A second raid in 1982 killed the PLA's replacement leader (Global Security). Although a surge of Indian troops appeared to have weakened the

PLA by 1989, the PLA resumed the armed conflict in 1992 (Gleditsch et al. 2011, 533). The group is still active in 2016 conducting attacks in India, and operating a government-in-exile from its external base of operations in Bangladesh (SATP n.d.; GTD 2017).

III. ANTI-GOVERNMENT GUERRILLAS

Torg ID: 2257

Min. Group Date: 1979

Max. Group Date: 2006

Onset: NA

Aliases: This name is too vague for research.

**Part 1. Bibliography**

**Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: This name is too vague for research.

Group Formation: This name is too vague for research.

Group End: This name is too vague for research.

**Part 3. Narrative**

**Group Formation**

This name is too vague for research.

**Geography**

This name is too vague for research.

**Organizational Structure**

This name is too vague for research.

**External Ties**

This name is too vague for research.

**Group Outcome**



This name is too vague for research.

IV. HAKARAT UL-MUDJAHIDIN (HUM)

Torg ID: 206

Min. Group Date: 1985

Max. Group Date: 2011

Onset: NA

Aliases: Harakat UI-Mujahidin (Hum), Harakat UI-Mudjahidin, Harakat UI-Mudjahidin (Hum), Harkat Mujahideen, Harkatul Mojahedin, Islamic Freedom Fighters' Group, Jamiat-UI-Ansar

**Part 1. Bibliography**

- Terrorist Organization Profile No. 50, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism
- Martha Crenshaw. 2012. "Harkat ul-Mujhadeen." Mapping Militant Organizations. <http://web.stanford.edu/group/mappingmilitants/cgi-bin/groups/view/219>
- "Harakat ul-Mujahidin." 2016. Mackenzie Institute. <http://mackenzieinstitute.com/harakat-ul-mudjahidin-hum/>
- "Harkat ul-Mujahideen." South Asia Terrorism Portal. [http://www.satp.org/satporgrp/countries/india/states/jandk/terrorist\\_outfits/harkatul\\_mujahideen.htm](http://www.satp.org/satporgrp/countries/india/states/jandk/terrorist_outfits/harkatul_mujahideen.htm)
- "Harkat ul-Mujahidin: Movement of Holy Warriors" 2004. Federation of American Scientists. <https://fas.org/irp/world/para/hum.htm>
- Ben Brandt. "The Punjabi Taliban: Causes and Consequences of Turning Against the State." 2010. <https://www.ctc.usma.edu/posts/the-punjabi-taliban-causes-and-consequences-of-turning-against-the-state>
- Farhan Zahid. 2014. "FOREIGN ANALYZES N°9 A PROFILE OF HARKAT-UL MUJAHIDEEN (MOVEMENT OF HOLY WARRIORS)." Centre Francais de Recherche sur le Resignement. <http://www.cf2r.org/fr/foreign-analyzes/a-profile-of-harkat-ul-mujahideen-movement-of-holy-warriors.php>
- United States Department of State, Country Reports on Terrorism 2013 - Foreign Terrorist Organizations: Harakat ul-Mujahideen, 30 April 2014, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/5362298a16.html>

**Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: Harkat ul-Ansar, Jamiat-ul-Ansar (JUA), al-Faran; al-Hadid; al-Hadith; Harakat ul-Mujahidin (US State Department 2014)

Group Formation: 1985

Group End (Outcome): Active (Crenshaw 2012)

### **Part 3. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

Founded in 1985, the HuM (Harakat ul-Mujahidin) is a terrorist organization that broke away from the Islamic group HuJI (Harkat-ul-Jihad-al-Islami) (TOPS 2008). Initially, the group focused on expelling Soviet forces and assisting refugees from Afghanistan (TOPS n.d.). It changed its goal after the end of the Soviet Afghanistan War. Today, the group's ideology is aimed at "non-believers" and "anti-Islamic forces" (TOPS 2008). It seeks to establish and enforce Sharia law in the Jammu and Kashmir region between India and Pakistan through the creation of an independent Islamic state (Crenshaw 2012), or possibly Pakistan annexing Kashmir (US Department of State 2013). One of the group's current goals is expelling the U.S.-backed Coalition Forces from Afghanistan (US Department of State 2014).

HuM conducted its first attack in 1995: Members from HuM and the militant group al-Faran coordinated to kidnap five Westerners, killing all of them within the year (Crenshaw 2012). The U.S. State Department considers Al-Faran an alias for HuM, although the relationship is not exactly clear (US State Department 2014). HuM was designated a Foreign Terrorist Organization by the US Department of State on October 8, 1997, and as of 2012 it remains on the FTO list (US Department of State 2014). One of HuM's most notorious attacks was hijacking of Indian Airlines flight IC 814 from Nepal in December 1999 (Crenshaw 2012).

#### **Geography**

The Harkat-ul-Mujahedeen operates out of Muzaffarabad which is the capital city of Jammu and Kashmir and Rawalpindi which is a city within Pakistan (Crenshaw 2012). Its activities are primarily focused in the Kashmir region (Crenshaw 2012).

#### **Organizational Structure**

The founder of the Harkat-ul-Mujahedeen is Masood Azhar; the longtime leader of the group is Fazlur Rehman Khalil. Khalil is most known for his relation to Osama bin Laden for he was one of bin Laden's main supporters (Crenshaw 2012). The HuM is a splinter group of the main organization it broke away from. Due to its being a terrorist group, the HuM does not publicize its sources of funding. It allegedly receives large amounts of funding from foreign agents, including the Pakistan Inter-Services Intelligence (Crenshaw 2012). While there is not much information available about membership to the HuM, the group does have a significant number of Pakistani and Afghan "supporters"

(Crenshaw 2012). Prior to 2000, it had thousands of members, but today only has a few hundred supporters (Mackenzie Institute 2016).

Furthermore, the group allegedly receives financial support from Saudi Arabia and other Islamic states (Crenshaw 2012). It also uses magazines and pamphlets to gain funding (TOPS).

### **External Ties**

The Harkat-ul-Mujahedeen allegedly has external ties with the Pakistani Inter-Services Intelligence and is thought to receive funding, logistical support, and tactical training from it (Mapping Militant Organizations; Mackenzie Institute 2016). It also receives private donations from individuals in the Gulf Coast states like Saudi Arabia (Mackenzie Institute 2016). HuM, specifically its leader Fazlur Rehman Khalil, is reportedly linked to Osama bin Laden and al Qaeda (SATP 2015; Crenshaw 2012).

In 1999, Jaish-e-Mohammad (JEM) broke away as a splinter organization of the Harakat-ul-Mujahedeen (SATP). The splintering severely hurt the group's capabilities, as many top operatives left to join Jaish-e-Mohammad (Crenshaw 2012).

### **Group Outcome**

The last known violence involving the Harakat-ul-Mujahedeen was in 2008, when Indian police and army forces led a series of operations against HuM in Kashmir (Crenshaw 2012). Resulting engagements resulted in the deaths of several HuM leaders as well as police and army forces (Ibid.). However, HuM is still considered active.

#### **V. ALL NEPAL NATIONAL INDEPENDENT STUDENTS' UNION**

Torg ID: 651

Min. Group Date: 1991

Max. Group Date: 1991

Onset: NA

Aliases: All Nepal Free Nationalist Students Union, Akhil Krantikari, All Nepal National Independent Students' Union

#### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- "All Nepal National Independent Students' Union." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4583, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.

#### **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: This is the student wing of the CPN-UML (MIPT 2008).

Group Formation: This is the student wing of the CPN-UML(MIPT 2008).

Group End: This is the student wing of the CPN-UML (MIPT 2008).

### **Part 3. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

This is the student wing of the CPN-UML (MIPT 2008).

#### **Geography**

This is the student wing of the CPN-UML (MIPT 2008).

#### **Organizational Structure**

This is the student wing of the CPN-UML (MIPT 2008).

#### **External Ties**

This is the student wing of the CPN-UML (MIPT 2008).

#### **Group Outcome**

This is the student wing of the CPN-UML (MIPT 2008).

## VI. UNITED PEOPLE'S FRONT

Torg ID: 1942

Min. Group Date: 1992

Max. Group Date: 1992

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Nepal: Whether the United People's Front (UPF) is affiliated with other parties or is composed of smaller communist parties (January 1997 - December 2000), 18 December 2000, NPL35760.E, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3df4be8510.html>
- "United People's Front/People's War Group." Global Security. N.d. [https://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/para/upf\\_nepal.htm](https://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/para/upf_nepal.htm)

- Pancha Maharjan. "Role of the Extra-Parliamentary Political Party in Multi-Party Democracy: A Study of the CPN-Unity Center." Nepalese Studies. Vol. 20, Issue 2. 1993. [http://himalaya.socanth.cam.ac.uk/collections/journals/contributions/pdf/CNAS\\_20\\_02\\_07.pdf](http://himalaya.socanth.cam.ac.uk/collections/journals/contributions/pdf/CNAS_20_02_07.pdf)
- Australia: Refugee Review Tribunal, Nepal: 1. Please advise if elections were in 2046 (in the Nepalese calendar). 2. Was there a "Maoist" party in these elections?, 31 March 2008, NPL33127 , available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/4b6fe2c6d.html>
- Human Rights Watch, Between a Rock and a Hard Place: Civilians Struggle to Survive in Nepal's Civil War, 7 October 2004, C1612, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/42c3bd210.html>
- "Timeline of the Maoist Party." Al Jazeera. 2016. <https://interactive.aljazeera.com/aje/2016/nepal-maoist-dream/timeline.html>
- GTD Perpetrator 3219. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017. <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=3219>

## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: Sanyukta Janamorcha Nepal, SJM, Communist Party of Nepal (Unity Centre), CPN(UC), CPN - Unity Center

Group Formation: 1990

Group End: 2009 (merger with CPN-M to form Unified Communist Party of Nepal)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

In 1990, the Nepal King announced he would allow political parties and democratic elections (Al Jazeera 2016). CPN-Unity Center formed in 1990 as a merger between several different political parties in Nepal (Maharjan 1993, 221; Al Jazeera 2016). The merger occurred because some members of the CPN decided to contest the new elections (Maharjan 1993, 221). The group's ideology was leftist and it originally operated as a political party (Al Jazeera 2016). Its political aims were center-seeking and to overthrow the monarchy to establish a republican state (Maharjan 1993, 221). The group's first violent attack was in 1992 when it attacked a member of Congress (GTD 2017).

### **Geography**

The group was active in Nepal (GTD 2017). It was not transnational and did not have an external base.

## Organizational Structure

The political wing of the CPN-Unity Center was known as the United People's Front (Al Jazeera 2016). The UPF secured a large number of seats in the Nepali Parliament after the 1991 elections (Australia RRT 2008). The UPF later joined the CPN-M after 1994 (Canada IRB 2000). The group voted to create an armed wing known as the people's army (Maharjan 1993, 222). The group's main leaders included Nirmal Lama, Niranjana Govind Vaidiya, Pushpa Kamal Dhakal (Prachanda), and Bhattarai (Human Rights Watch 2004; Australia RRT 2008). No information could be found on size estimates

## External Ties

No information could be found about external ties to other state or non-state actors.

## Group Outcome

The group's last violent attack was in 1992 when it attacked a member of Congress (GTD 2017). In 1994, the group splintered and a faction led by Prachanda broke off to become the CPN-Maoists (Human Rights Watch 2004; Australia RRT 2008). The splinter occurred due to ideological disputes over whether to launch a rebellion (Human Rights Watch 2040; Australia RRT 2008). In 1995, the government launched 'Operation Romeo' to target leftist political parties and arrested thousands of members (Human Rights Watch 2004). In 2009, the group merged with the CPN-Maoists to form the Unified Communist Party of Nepal (Al Jazeera 2016).

VII. RANVIR SENA  
Torg ID: 2417  
Min. Group Date: 1994  
Max. Group Date: 2009  
Onset: NA

Aliases: Ranbir Sena, Army Of Ranvir, Ranvir Sena

### Part 1. Bibliography

- "Ranvir Sena." South Asia Terrorist Portal. N.D.  
[http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/terroristoutfits/Ranvir\\_Sena.htm](http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/terroristoutfits/Ranvir_Sena.htm)
- "What is the Ranvir Sena." India Today.  
<http://indiatoday.intoday.in/gallery/ranvir-sena-brahmeshwar-singh-chief-shot-dead/1/7220.html>
- Dan Morrison. "A Final Interview with Brahmeshwar Nath Singh." India Ink. New York Times. 2012.

[https://india.blogs.nytimes.com/2012/06/04/a-final-interview-with-brahmeshwar-nath-singh/?\\_r=0](https://india.blogs.nytimes.com/2012/06/04/a-final-interview-with-brahmeshwar-nath-singh/?_r=0)

- “Ranvir Sena founder Brahmeshwar Singh shot dead in Bihar.” Times of India. 2012. <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/patna/Ranvir-Sena-founder-Brahmeshwar-Singh-shot-dead-in-Bihar/articleshow/13697572.cms?referral=PM>

## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: None

Group Formation: September 1994 (SATP n.d.)

Group End: July 23, 2007 - Reason Unknown (SATP n.d.)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

The Ranvir Sena was founded in September 1994 as a private security organization to fight left-wing groups on behalf of landlords (New York Times 2012; SATP n.d.). The group was originally called the “Ranvir Kisan Sangharsh Samiti” but changed its name to “Ranvir Sena” when Brahmeshwar Singh was leader (Times of India 2012). The group first came to attention as a violent group on April 4, 1995 (SATP n.d.). The group’s ideology is right-wing (India Today n.d.).

### **Geography**

The Ranvir Sena operates in the various districts in Bihar though it was formed in the Bhojpur District and the headquarters are located in the Belaur Village (Times of India 2012; SATP n.d.).

### **Organizational Structure**

The Ranvir Sena was founded as a private security organization to fight left-wing groups (New York Times 2012; SATP n.d.). The founder of the group was Sheo Narain Chaudhary (Times of India 2012). He was later replaced by Brahmeshwar Singh who also changed the group’s name (Times of India 2012). The Ranvir Sena has about 400 members (SATP n.d.). No information is known regarding the source of funding of the Ranvir Sena. The Ranvir Sena has two front organizations named “Ranvir Kisan Maha Sangh” which is the political wing of the Ranvir Sena and “Ranvir Mahila Sangh” which is the women’s wing of the Ranvir Sena (SATP n.d.).

### **External Ties**

The Ranvir Sena has two front organizations named “Ranvir Kisan Maha Sangh” and “Ranvir Mahila Sangh” (SATP n.d.). It is also important to note that the leader of the militant group, Mr. Brahmeshwar Singh was originally the chief of Khopira Panchayat (Times of India 2012). There is no information regarding any other external ties (Times of India 2012).

### **Group Outcome**

The Bihar government banned the group in 1995 (India Today n.d.). The last official incident of the Ranvir Sena is dated to July 23, 2007 (SATP n.d.). The state responded to the militant group by convicting and sentencing the group leader in 2002, Mr. Brahmeshwar Singh, to life imprisonment; it is important to note that he was released sometime in the middle of his life sentence but the exact date of release is not known (SATP n.d.; Times of India 2012). Mr. Brahmeshwar Singh was murdered in Bihar on June 1, 2012 (Times of India 2012, India Today n.d.).

### VIII. NEPALI COMMUNIST PARTY (MAOIST)

Torg ID: 135

Min. Group Date: 1995

Max. Group Date: 2012

Onset: 1996

Aliases: Communist Party Of Nepal- Maoist (Cpn-M), Communist Party Of Nepal (Maoist), Communist Party Of Nepal- Maoist (Cpn/M), Communist Party Of Nepal Maoist (Cpn-M), Communist Party Of Nepal Maoists (Cpn-M), Communist Party Of Nepal-Maoist, Communist Party Of Nepal-Maoist (Cpn/M), Communist Party Of Nepal-Maoist (Cpn-M), Communist Party Of Nepal-Maoists, Communist Party Of Nepal-Maoists (Cpn/M), Communist Party Of Nepal-Maoists (Cpn-M), Communist Party Of Nepal Maoists (Cpn-M), Cpn/M, Cpn-M, Nepal Communist Party (Maoist), Nepali Communist Party (Maoist)

#### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- “CPN/M.” Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3531, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, [https://docs.google.com/document/d/1vvEoRR8LPm6pwjbJ75mQqtUq1xVxQC-T\\_ALVjYBC2Vc/edit](https://docs.google.com/document/d/1vvEoRR8LPm6pwjbJ75mQqtUq1xVxQC-T_ALVjYBC2Vc/edit)
- International Crisis Group (ICG), Nepal's Maoists: Their Aims, Structure and Strategy, 27 October 2005, Asia Report N°104, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/43bd262c4.html> [accessed 9 June 2017] (a)
- “Insurgency in Nepal.” Global Security. N.D. [http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/war/nepal\\_insurgency.htm](http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/war/nepal_insurgency.htm)



- “Nepal Profile - Timeline.” BBC. Last Updated 2017.  
<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-south-asia-12499391>
- Nepal, M., Bohara, A. K. and Gawande, K. (2011), More Inequality, More Killings: The Maoist Insurgency in Nepal. *American Journal of Political Science*, 55: 886–906
- Ireland: Refugee Documentation Centre, Nepal: Information on Maoists in Nepal. Who they recruit, the risks of membership, level of social acceptance and the reaction of the authorities to them, 14 August 2009, Q10620, available at:  
<http://www.refworld.org/docid/4a924e540.html> [accessed 9 June 2017]
- International Crisis Group (ICG), Nepal's Maoists: Purists or Pragmatists?, 18 May 2007, Asia Report N°132, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/4652d6da2.html> [accessed 9 June 2017] (b)
- Australia: Refugee Review Tribunal, Nepal: What is the current situation with regard to the Maoists and the government in terms of: 1. cease fire and/or amnesty; 2. steps towards a coalition government; 3. the open presence in Kathmandu of Maoists, both leaders and ordinary rank and file; 4. opinions as to whether the current situation appears to be a significant and lasting change to Nepalese politics?, 15 January 2007, NPL31000 , available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/4b6fe2c00.html> [accessed 9 June 2017]
- “Delisting of the Communist Party of Nepal.” US State Department. 2012.  
<https://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/other/des/266609.htm>
- Mahendra Lawoti and Anup Pahari. *The Maoist Insurgency in Nepal*. Routledge. 2009. P. 80, 290, 306.  
[https://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=KtGNAgAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PP1&dq=maoist+nepal&ots=sC5kXAMzjP&sig=OE\\_th\\_IR\\_qP1rJkYTu-70yjNdSI#v=onepage&q=maoist%20nepal&f=false](https://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=KtGNAgAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PP1&dq=maoist+nepal&ots=sC5kXAMzjP&sig=OE_th_IR_qP1rJkYTu-70yjNdSI#v=onepage&q=maoist%20nepal&f=false)
- GTD Perpetrator 5003, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2016,  
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=5003>
- Gleditsch et. al. “Nepal vs CPN-M.” *Non-State Actor Dataset Narratives*. 2013. P. 210.
- “CPN/M.” Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3531, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
- Human Rights Watch, *Between a Rock and a Hard Place: Civilians Struggle to Survive in Nepal's Civil War*, 7 October 2004, C1612, available at:  
<http://www.refworld.org/docid/42c3bd210.html>
- “Timeline of the Maoist Party and Nepali Politics.” Al Jazeera. 2016.  
<https://interactive.aljazeera.com/aje/2016/nepal-maoist-dream/timeline.html>

## Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: PLA, UPF (post-1994)

Group Formation: The group formed in 1994 (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008). GTD lists their first attack as an armed assault on a Nepalese Congress Party Officer (GTD 2016).

Group End: The group signed peace talks with the new prime-minister in April 2006 (Lawoti and Pahari 2009 306). In 2008, Prachanda, the leader of the group, became the Prime-Minister of Nepal (BBC 2017). The US Department of State no longer considers CPN-M as a global terrorist entity (US Department of State 2001). GTD lists their last attack as a suspected attack on the Nepali Congress in 2008 (GTD 2016).

### **Part 3. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

CPN(M) was a Maoist group that aimed to incite a revolution to form a “new democracy” free of imperialism and feudalism (International Crisis Group 2005, 3). Its origins stem from the CPN political party, which formed in India in 1949 in order to assist Indian Communists (Lawoti and Pahari 2009, 5) The group was one of 20 parties that belonged to the CPN-UC or United People's Front (UPF), a leftist umbrella. Some members splintered in 1994 from the CPN-UC to form the CPN-M (Al Jazeera 2016). The group was left out from the next election in 1994 resulting in them choosing insurgency to achieve their goals of overthrowing the monarchy and parliamentary democracy (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008). It is unclear who staged the first attack in the civil war, but the first violent incident was reported in 1995 (BBC 2017).

#### **Geography**

At its height, CPN(M) was able to control several districts in Nepal (Human Rights Watch 2004; BBC 2017). The group also has bases in India (MIPT Knowledge 2008). No information could be found from the given sources about whether the group was active in rural areas initially.

#### **Organizational Structure**

Prior to 2005, CPN(M) was organized into a political wing, the United People's Front, a student wing, the All Nepal National Independent Student Union, and an armed wing, the PLA (Lawoti and Pahari 2009, 80). After CPN(M) organized the Youth Communist League (YCL) in 2005, the PLA was no longer deemed necessary and its duties were taken over by the YCL (Lawoti and Pahari 2009, 80). The group began in rural areas at the local level (International Crisis Group 2005 a, 10).

CPN(M) was organized like most Nepalese political parties and the Nepalese Congress. The party headquarters exercised substantial control over a majority of operations (International Crisis Group 2005 a, 7). The party's hierarchical structure was organized with a chairman holding the highest position. Under the chairman, respectively, were the standing committee, the politburo, the central committee, the division commands, the

regional bureaus, the sub-regional bureaus, district committees, area committees, and cell committees (International Crisis Group 2005 a, 7). The last chairman of the group, who was the prime minister of Nepal until his resignation in 2009, was Pushpa Kamal Dahal AKA Prachanda, who resigned over differences with President Yadav concerning whether or not former rebel insurgents should be allowed to enlist (International Crisis Group 2005 a, 7; BBC 2017). The politburo consisted of 17 main members and 10 alternates (International Crisis Group 2005 a, 7). Seven of these members formed the standing committee (International Crisis Group 2005 a, 7). The Central Committee's last recorded size as of 2005 was 100 members (International Crisis Group 2005 a, 7). The Chairman also has a central advisory committee that consists of skilled and accomplished political leaders and activists (International Crisis Group 2005 a, 7). The regional bureaus, district committees, and committees with smaller jurisdiction have their own commanders as well (International Crisis Group 2005 a, 7).

The group formed a new armed wing in 2002 known as the People's Liberation Army (Al Jazeera 2016). The group's last recorded size was, aside from the armed cadres, 14,000 political workers and 100,000 supporters (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008). As of 2005, the PLA had 4,000 armed guerillas, 5,000 trained militia, and 20,000 armed militia (International Crisis Group 2005 a, 8). The group's primary sources of funding are funds from Nepalese people living in India, extortion, taxation, and bank robberies (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008).

### **External Ties**

The group received help from United Liberation Front of Assam and the Communist Party of India-Maoist in India and conducted joint training missions with them (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008; Gleditsch et al. 2013). The group was a part of the Nepalese UPF/CPN-UC before it became an insurgency (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008).

### **Group Outcome**

In November 1995, the government launched Operation Romeo to target leftist political parties, like the CPN-UC and arrested several hundred members in the Roga district (Human Rights Watch 2004). In 1996, the political wing of the CPN-M issued a list of demands to the Prime Minister and threatened war if they were not met (Human Rights Watch 2004). The demands were not met so the CPN-M formally launched their struggle in February 1996 while the Prime Minister was out of the country (Human Rights Watch 2004).

Initially, the government delegated the counterinsurgency problem to local police, which backfired (Human Rights Watch 2004). In early 2001, much of the royal family died when a prince opened fire. In 2001, the group struck a ceasefire with the Nepal government, but immediately reneged on it. This led the monarchy to finally send in the army to

combat the insurgency (Human Rights Watch 2004; MIPT 2008). By 2001, the CPN-M had consolidated control over large swaths of territory, which made combating them an enormous challenge (Human Rights Watch 2004).

In 2003, the group entered into peace talks with the monarchy, but withdrew after the Doramba massacre (Human Rights Watch 2004). In 2004, the pro-monarchy leadership resigned after massive protests (Human Rights Watch 2004). The group signed peace talks with the new prime-minister in April 2006 (Lawoti and Pahari 2009 306). The monarchy stepped down in 2007 (Al Jazeera 2016). In 2008, Prachanda, the leader of the CPN-M, became the Prime-Minister of Nepal (BBC 2017). The US Department of State no longer considers CPN-M as a global terrorist entity (US Department of State 2001). GTD lists their last attack as a suspected attack on the Nepali Congress in 2008 (GTD 2016). The CPN-M merged with the CPN-UC in 2009 to form the Unified Communist Party of Nepal (Al Jazeera 2016).

IX. COMMUNIST PARTY OF NEPAL- UNIFIED MARXIST-LENINIST (CPN-UML)

Torg ID: 709

Min. Group Date: 1997

Max. Group Date: 2008

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

**Part 1. Bibliography**

- GTD Perpetrator 689. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.  
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=689>
- “Communist Party of Nepal - Unified Marxist-Leninist.” Global Security. N.d.  
<https://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/nepal/political-parties-cpn-uml.htm>
- “Nepal communists quit in protest.” BBC. 2009.  
[http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south\\_asia/8031622.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south_asia/8031622.stm)
- “Nepal: Where the Marxist-Leninists are the moderate option.” Liberty International. 2013.  
<https://liberty-intl.org/2013/12/nepal-where-the-marxist-leninists-are-the-moderate-option/>
- Bikash Sangraula. “Liberal parties win Nepal’s election as Maoist vote crumbles.” Christian Science Monitor. 2013.  
<https://m.csmonitor.com/World/Asia-South-Central/2013/1201/Liberal-parties-win-Nepal-s-election-as-Maoist-vote-crumbles>
- “Nepal: Key Peace and parties.” Peace Insight. N.d.  
<https://www.peaceinsight.org/conflicts/nepal/conflict-profile/key-people-and-parties/>

**Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: CPN-UML

Group Formation: 1991

Group End: 2008

### **Part 3. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

The CPN-UML was a political party that formed in 1991 to participate in Nepal politics (Global Security n.d.; Peace Insight n.d.). It was a leftist centrist political party and supported a constitutional monarchy in Nepal (Global Security n.d.). It did not appear to oppose the Nepali government. It was a merger between the CPN-Marxist and the CPN-Marxist Leninist (Peace Insight n.d.). Its first violent attack was in 1997 when members attacked Nepali Congress Party supporters (GTD 2017).

#### **Geography**

The group had attacks in Kathmandu, Piparpati, and Kharkaya, Nepal (GTD 2017). The group is not transnational.

#### **Organizational Structure**

The group organized as a political party (Global Security n.d.). In 2004, it had 73,000 members and 400,000 supporters (Global Security n.d.). Its leader was Madan Bhandari (Global Security n.d.). The group's original supporters were from two political parties, the CPN-Marxist and the CPN-Marxist Leninist (Peace Insight n.d.). It had a youth wing known as the Youth Force (GTD 2017). It appears to be a violent political party.

#### **External Ties**

No information about external support from state or non-state actors could be found.

#### **Group Outcome**

The group received several legislative seats in the 1993 elections and became very powerful in Nepali politics (Global Security n.d.). A splinter broke from the group in 1998 led by C.P. Mainali. The splinter occurred because Mainali wanted to launch a violent armed struggle to overthrow the monarchy and create a new republican government (Global Security n.d.). The group's last violent attack was in 1997; the attack in 1998 was not perpetrated by them (GTD 2017). The group was still participating in politics in 2013 (Sangraula 2013).

X. DYNAMIC YOUTH FORUM

Torg ID: 857

Min. Group Date: 1998

Max. Group Date: 2010

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Note: this needs a different torg number; it is cross-listed with Mujahedeen Kompak

**Part 1. Bibliography**

- GTD Perpetrator 30111. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.  
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=30111>
- "Nepal Crisis." Peace News. Issue 2522. 2010.  
<https://www.peacenews.info/node/4795/nepal-crisis>

**Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2010

Group End: 2010

**Part 3. Narrative**

**Group Formation**

There is not much information available about this group. It first came to attention in May 2010 when it detonated some IEDs in Kathmandu, Nepal (GTD 2017). The group claimed that it wanted the current government to resign and for a new coalition government to take its place (GTD 2017; Peace News 2010). The group's attack occurred in the midst of a larger constitutional crisis in Nepal brought upon by the government's refusal to reintegrate ex-CPN-M fighters into the military (Peace News 2010).

**Geography**

It first came to attention in 2010 when it detonated some IEDs in Kathmandu, Nepal (GTD 2017).

## Organizational Structure

There is no information available about the group's organizational structure.

## External Ties

There is no evidence of external support from other state or non-state actors.

## Group Outcome

The group's last incident was in July 2010 when it detonated an IED to protest tenure for legislature members (GTD 2017). The group is not heard from again and it is unknown what happened to the group after this incident.

### XI. YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE

Torg ID: 2464

Min. Group Date: 1998

Max. Group Date: 2009

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

#### Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 20477. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.  
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20477>
- "Young Communist League." South Asia Terrorist Portal. N.d.  
<http://www.satp.org/satporgrp/countries/nepal/terroristoutfits/YCL.html>
- UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), Allegations of Human Rights Abuses by the Young Communist League (YCL), 22 June 2007, available at:  
<http://www.refworld.org/docid/477e3f1e9.html>
- Australia: Refugee Review Tribunal, Nepal: 1. Please provide information on the background, philosophy and history of the Maoists generally and their establishment and activities in Nepal, and in particular in Bakachol-9, Khotang, Nepal, and in particular Jhakribash. 2. Please provide information on the background, philosophy and history of the Young Communist League (YCL) in Nepal and in particular in Bakachol-9, Khotang, Nepal, and in particular Jhakribash. 3. Deleted. 4. Please provide information on whether the Maoists and/or Young Communist League (YCL) are in conflict or opposition with the Nepali Congress Party, and if so, whether there is violence directed towards members of the latter, and if so, is that directed to leaders/activists of the Nepali Congress Party or to the rank and file members as well. 5. Is there any report or information that suggests that the Maoists and YCL are stronger than the police and people report to YCL instead of going to the police? 6. Is there information to confirm or deny that the Maoists and YCL

are responsible for abduction, kidnapping, rape, robbery, murder and shootouts and that mental harassment is a common activity of Maoists? 7. Deleted. 8. Please provide information on whether the Bakachol-9 district, Khotang, Nepal, and in particular Jhakribash is heavily affected by the Maoists insurgency which amongst other things recruited children under 16 for military training, abducted people with different views to their own and request money from them. 9. Is there information to suggest that Maoists in that area would force their way into the local village homes and stay as unwanted guests and be required to be provided with free accommodation, food and funds? 10. Deleted. 11. Deleted. 12. Deleted. 13. Please provide information on the reliability and effectiveness of the police service in Nepal and in particular its effectiveness in protecting Nepalese citizens against Maoists and the Young Communist League, 28 March 2011, NPL38217, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/4e6ded282.html>

- Ireland: Refugee Documentation Centre, Nepal: Information on the Youth Communist League (YCL), 5 February 2010, Q11608 , available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/4b8fcb1e1c.html>
- Surendra Phuyal. "Fears over Nepal's young Maoists." BBC. 2007. [http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south\\_asia/6915564.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south_asia/6915564.stm)

## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: YCL

Group Formation: 2006

Group End: 2016 (active)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

It is unknown when the Youth Communist League formed. It was the youth wing of the CPN-M until 2006 (BBC 2007). While the CPN-M disarmed and signed a peace agreement with the Nepali government, the Youth Communist League was 'activated' as an independent organization (BBC 2007; SATP n.d.). It was a leftist youth organization that splintered from the CPN-M in 2006 after the Jana Andolan and peace agreement (UN OCHR 2007; SATP n.d.). Its first violent attack was in 2006 when it began abducting people (UN OCHR 2007, 4). Its aim is to promote free and fair elections and establish a republican government (UN OCHR 2007).

### **Geography**

The group was active in several districts throughout the country and had multiple attacks in Kathmandu, Nepal (SATP n.d.; GTD 2017).



## **Organizational Structure**

The YCL's principal leader was Ganeshman Pun, a military commander from the CPN-M's armed wing (SATP n.d.). The YCL's Kathmandu leader was Sagar (BBC 2007). Members of the group are youth and child soldiers with extensive military training and combat training (SATP n.d.; Ireland RDC 2010). The group originally organized as a student or youth wing of the CPN-M during the Nepal Civil War (UN OCHR 2007). The group funds itself through extortion tactics, including donations from Nepali businesses (UN OCHR 2007). The CPN-M claimed the YCL had 300,000 members, but this number is unlikely since the CPN-M total had 30,000 fighters in 2006 (BBC 2006).

## **External Ties**

The group maintained its affiliations with the CPN-M after 2006 (UN OCHR 2007). The group clashed with the student wing of the CPN-UML, the All Nepal National Free Student Union (Youth Force), and the Madhesi militant groups (UN OCHR 2007; Ireland RDC 2010). In 2016, the group conducted a series of attacks with two other youth groups in Nepal: the All Nepal National Free Student Union-Revolutionary, and Maoist Communist Central of Nepal (MCCN) (GTD 2017).

## **Group Outcome**

The group's last violent attack was in 2016 (GTD 2017). The YCL is still active today although it now seems to protest for free tuition (GTD 2017).

## **XII. MADHESHI NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT**

Torg ID: 1526

Min. Group Date: 2001

Max. Group Date: 2008

Onset: NA

Aliases: Madhesi Liberation Front, Madhesi Liberation Front, Madhesi Liberation Front (Mif), Madhesi National Liberation Front, Madhesi Rastriya Mukti Morcha

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- "Madhesi Liberation Front." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4727, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
- GTD Perpetrator 30043. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.  
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=30043>
- International Crisis Group (ICG), Nepal's Troubled Tarai Region, 9 July 2007, Asia Report N°136, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/4693304c2.html>

- Australia: Refugee Review Tribunal, Nepal: 1. Please provide details regarding violence between Madhesis and Pahadis in Nepal since 2006. 2. What was the response of the government and the authorities? 3. Please advise if the police able and willing to protect Pahadis, in Kathmandu and elsewhere, who are under threat from Madhesis?, 17 April 2008, NPL33154 , available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/4b6fe2c70.html>
- Krishna Hachhethu. "Madheshi Nationalism and Restructuring the Nepali State." Center for Nepal and Asian Studies. 2007. <http://www.uni-bielefeld.de/midea/pdf/Hachhethu.pdf>

## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: Madhesi Rashtriya Mukti Morcha, Madhesi National Liberation Front, MRMM,

Group Formation: 2000

Group End: 2009

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

The CPN-M sponsored the formation of the MNLF in 2000 in India (Hachhethu 2007, 7; ICG 2007). Its primary aim is to help the CPN-M attract support from indigenous people living in the Terai region (ICG 2007). It also has an ethno-nationalist agenda to promote increased rights and a separate state for the Madhesi people in Terai (ICG 2007; MIPT 2008). It has conducted several attacks against police stations and pro-government forces, but it is unknown when its first violent attack occurred (MIPT 2008).

### **Geography**

The group originally formed in exile in Silguri, India (ICG 2007). The group conducted attacks in southern Nepal (MIPT 2008). It primarily operated in the Terai region (Australia RRT 2007).

### **Organizational Structure**

The first leader of the MNLF was Jayna Goit (Hachhethu 2007, 7). Matrika Prasad Yadav replaced Goit in 2004 (Hachhethu 2007, 7). It allegedly funds itself through extortion activities (MIPT 2008). The group had a centralized organization with a central committee and hierarchical organization (ICG 2007, 8). Members were Madheshi (ICG 2007, 7-8). No information on size estimates was available.

### **External Ties**

The CPN-M sponsored the formation of this group (Hachhethu 2007, 7; ICG 2007). It was one of several militant groups operating in Terai in the mid-2000s (Australia RRT 2007).

### **Group Outcome**

In 2004, Goit left the group to form the JTMM (ICG 2007). The group was last active in 2008 when it allegedly bombed a market (GTD 2017).

Note: MIPT gets the formation story backwards.

Note-this group is notable because it is the predecessor to the JTMM and the start of the Terai conflict

### XIII. ALL NEPAL NATIONAL FREE STUDENT UNION-REVOLUTIONARY

Torg ID: 30

Min. Group Date: 2002

Max. Group Date: 2012

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

#### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- GTD Perpetrator 20045. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.  
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20045>

#### **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: This is the student wing of the CPN-Maoist.

Group Formation: This is the student wing of the CPN-Maoist.

Group End: This is the student wing of the CPN-Maoist.

#### **Part 3. Narrative**

##### **Group Formation**

This is the student wing of the CPN-Maoist.

##### **Geography**

This is the student wing of the CPN-Maoist.

## **Organizational Structure**

This is the student wing of the CPN-Maoist.

## **External Ties**

This is the student wing of the CPN-Maoist.

## **Group Outcome**

This is the student wing of the CPN-Maoist.

### **XIV. UNITED JANATANTRIK TERAJ MUKTI MORCHA**

Torg ID: 1519

Min. Group Date: 2004

Max. Group Date: 2007

Onset: NA

Aliases: United Janatantrik Terai Mukti Morcha (U-Jtmm), U-Jtmm, United Janatantrik Terai Mukti Morcha

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- GTD Perpetrator 10102. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.  
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=10102>
- "Concern over rising insecurity ahead of 10 April elections." IRIN News. 2008.  
<http://www.irinnews.org/fr/node/241010>
- "OCHA Nepal Situation Overview." OCHA. Issue No 39/15. 2009.  
[https://www.ecoi.net/file\\_upload/1002\\_1232719980\\_nepal-un-ocha-15-jan.pdf](https://www.ecoi.net/file_upload/1002_1232719980_nepal-un-ocha-15-jan.pdf)
- "Madhesi Armed Groups Ready for Peace Talks." IRIN. 2008.  
<http://www.irinnews.org/news/2008/10/14/madhesi-armed-groups-ready-peace-talks>

### **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: This is an alias for JTMM.

Group Formation: This is an alias for JTMM.

Group End: This is an alias for JTMM.

### **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

This is an alias for JTMM.

### **Geography**

This is an alias for JTMM.

### **Organizational Structure**

This is an alias for JTMM.

### **External Ties**

This is an alias for JTMM.

### **Group Outcome**

This is an alias for JTMM.

## XV. JANATANTRIK TERAI MUKTI MORCHA

Torg ID: 1513

Min. Group Date: 2004

Max. Group Date: 2012

Onset: NA

Aliases: Janatantrik Terai Mukti Morcha (Jtmm), Janatantrik Terai Mukti Morcha, Terai Democratic Liberation Front

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- "JTMM." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4728, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
- GTD Perpetrator 20236. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.  
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20236>
- Ireland: Refugee Documentation Centre, Nepal: Information on a group called Janatantrik Mukti Morcha, 20 August 2012, Q15739 , available at:  
<http://www.refworld.org/docid/504f37a42.html>
- IRB - Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada: Nepal: Information on the Democratic Terai Liberation Front (Janatantrik Terai Mukti Morcha, JTMM), including origins, structure, and activities (2002-September 2016) [NPL105604.E], 09 September 2016 (available at [ecoi.net](http://ecoi.net))
- [http://www.ecoi.net/local\\_link/337932/467848\\_en.html](http://www.ecoi.net/local_link/337932/467848_en.html)

- Australia: Refugee Review Tribunal, Nepal: 1. What is the relationship between Maoists and splinter groups in the Terai, particularly in the Butwal area? If an individual was an active member of the Maoists main group, would this protect you from recruitment/threats by smaller splinter groups? 2. Who are the most active groups in Butwal, particularly prior to August 2008 and now? When did these groups start? 3. Please provide a map of the area. , 13 June 2012, NPL40328, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/5146fc112.html>
- “Janatantrik Terai Mukti Morcha – Jaya Krishna Goit (JTMM-G).” South Asia Terrorist Portal. N.d. <http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/nepal/terroristoutfits/jtmmg.html>
- Charles Haviland. “Nepal’s minority raises the stake.” BBC. 2007. [http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south\\_asia/6353363.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south_asia/6353363.stm)
- “Terai-based armed outfit hands over weapons to government.” Relief Web. 2012. <https://reliefweb.int/report/nepal/terai-based-armed-outfit-hands-over-weapons-govt>
- GTD Perpetrator 20523. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017. <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20523>
- “Janatantrik Terai Mukti Morcha- Goit (Jtmm-G).” BAAD Narratives. Project on Violent Conflict. START. <http://www.start.umd.edu/baad/database/janatantrik-terai-mukti-morcha-goit-jtmm-g-2012>
- “New Nepalese rebels stage strike.” BBC. 2007. [http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south\\_asia/6255997.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south_asia/6255997.stm)
- United States Department of State, U.S. Department of State Country Reports on Terrorism 2006 - Nepal, 30 April 2007, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/4681087723.html>
- Jacques Baud. “Janatantrik Terai Mukti Morcha (JTMM).” Global Terror Watch. n.d. <http://www.globalterrorwatch.ch/index.php/janatantrik-terai-mukti-morcha-jtmm/>

## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: JTMM-G, Akhil Terai Mukti Morcha, Akhil Terai Mukti Morcha (ATMM), ATMM

Group Formation: 2004

Group End: 2016 (active)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

JTMM formed in 2004 when Jayna Goit splintered from the MRMM (Canada IRB 2016; SATP n.d.). The group is an ethno-nationalist separatist group that wanted a separate state for the Madheshi people (BBC 2007; State Department 2007; SATP n.d.). Their

secondary goals were to expropriate land from non-Madheshi settlers in the Terai region (BBC 2007). He formed the group after believing the CPN-M's sponsorship of the MRMM was a front to boost support for the CPN-M (Canada IRB 2016; SATP n.d.). Its first violent incident was in 2006 (GTD 2017; BAAD Narratives n.d.; State Department 2007).

## **Geography**

The group is active in southern Nepal in the Terai region (SATP n.d.). It had members in 12-13 out of 20 districts in Nepal (Canada IRB 2016). It only conducted attacks in Nepal. It did not have an external base or operate transnationally.

## **Organizational Structure**

The group's founder was Jayna Goit (SATP n.d.). He was originally the founder of the MRMM and received CPN-M support (c.f. MRMM profile). He was also a political leader from the CPN-UML (SATP n.d.). The group's leader at a later date was Bhagat Singh (Ireland RDC 2012). The group allegedly had a thousand members, including fighters and supporters, at an unknown date (BAAD Narratives; SATP n.d.). In 2008, the group claimed they allegedly had 25,000 people while others said they probably had up to 6,000 (Canada IRB 2016). Members are ethnic Madheshi (SATP n.d.; Canada IRB 2016). There are conflicting reports on whether the group had a political wing (SATP n.d.; Canada IRB 2016).

## **External Ties**

The group attacked CPN-M and the Youth Communist League (Canada IRB 2016). The group agreed to stop attacking the CPN-M in 2007 (Australia RRT 2012). There is no evidence of external support from state or non-state actors.

## **Group Outcome**

In 2006, a faction broke away to become the JTMM-J (JTMM-Jwala Singh) due to tactical differences about how to achieve an independent state (Ireland RDC 2012). In 2007, the group announced it was open to negotiations, but the Nepal government refused (Baud n.d.). In 2008, another faction broke away to become the JTMM-Ranjit Jha (Canada IRB 2016). The group renamed itself in 2008 to be the ATMM (SATP n.d.). In 2009, the group announced it was merging with SJTMM and JTMM-J to form the Terai Janatantrik Party (SATP n.d.). In 2012, the group signed a tentative disarmament agreement with the government that would allow it to participate in politics (Ireland RDC 2012; Canada IRB 2016). The group's last violent incident was in 2016 and the group is still active (Ireland RDC 2012; GTD 2017)

XVI. JTMM-B  
Torg ID: 1517  
Min. Group Date: 2004  
Max. Group Date: 2007  
Onset: NA

Aliases: Janatantrik Terai Mukti Morcha- Bisphot Singh (Jtmm-B), Janatantrik Terai Mukti Morcha - Bisphot Singh, Janatantrik Terai Mukti Morcha- Bisphot Singh, Janatantrik Terai Mukti Morcha-Bisphot Singh, Jtmm-B

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- GTD Perpetrator 10098. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.  
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=10098>
- Jacques Baud. "Janatantrik Terai Mukti Morcha (JTMM)." Global Terror Watch.  
<http://www.globalterrorwatch.ch/index.php/janatantrik-terai-mukti-morcha-jtmm/>
- IRB - Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada: Nepal: Information on the Democratic Terai Liberation Front (Janatantrik Terai Mukti Morcha, JTMM), including origins, structure, and activities (2002-September 2016) [NPL105604.E], 09 September 2016 (available at ecoi.net) [http://www.ecoi.net/local\\_link/337932/467848\\_en.html](http://www.ecoi.net/local_link/337932/467848_en.html)

### **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2007

Group End: 2007

### **Part 3. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

There is not much information available about this group. It splintered from the JTMM (JTMM-G) in 2007 (Baud n.d.). Its first violent attack was in 2007 (GTD 2017). It was likely an ethno-nationalist separatist group fighting for a separate state for the Madheshi people (Baud n.d.; Canada IRB 2016). It is unknown why they splintered.

#### **Geography**

The group's attacks occurred in Lahan and Kasaha, Nepal (GTD 2017). It

#### **Organizational Structure**



The group had 8 commanders or members from the JTMM-G: Jasu Yadav, Suya Narayan Yadav, Shree Yadav, Ghughali Yadav, Aasharam Yadav, Bam Bhola Singh and Dev Nath Yadav and Bishpot Singh (Baud n.d.). They were presumably Madheshi with ex-militant experience. No information could be found about size estimates or funding.

### **External Ties**

The group was a splinter of the JTMM (JTMM-G) (Baud n.d.; Canada IRB 2016).

### **Group Outcome**

The group's last violent attacks were in 2007 (GTD 2017). It is unknown what happens to the group.

XVII. JTMM-G  
Torg ID: 1502  
Min. Group Date: 2004  
Max. Group Date: 2008  
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- GTD Perpetrator 20523. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.  
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20523>
- "Janatanrik Terai Mukti Morcha- Goit (Jtmm-G)." BAAD Narratives. Project on Violent Conflict. START. N.d.  
<http://www.start.umd.edu/baad/database/janatanrik-terai-mukti-morcha-goit-jtmm-g-2012>
- "Janatanrik Terai Mukti Morcha – Jaya Krishna Goit (JTMM-G)." South Asia Terrorist Portal. N.d. <http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/nepal/terroristoutfits/jtmmg.html>

### **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: This is an alias for JTMM (SATP n.d.).

Group Formation: This is an alias for JTMM (SATP n.d.).

Group End: This is an alias for JTMM (SATP n.d.).

### **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

This is an alias for JTMM (SATP n.d.).

### **Geography**

This is an alias for JTMM (SATP n.d.).

### **Organizational Structure**

This is an alias for JTMM (SATP n.d.).

### **External Ties**

This is an alias for JTMM (SATP n.d.).

### **Group Outcome**

This is an alias for JTMM (SATP n.d.).

## XVIII. MADHESI PEOPLE'S RIGHTS FORUM

Torg ID: 2362

Min. Group Date: 2006

Max. Group Date: 2011

Onset: NA

Aliases: Madhesi People's Rights Forum (Mprf), Madhesi Jana Adhikar Forum, Madhesi Peoples Rights Forum, Madhesi People's Rights Forum, Madhesi People's Rights Forum (Mprf)

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- GTD Perpetrator 20282. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.  
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20282>
- "Madhesi Janadhikar Forum (MJF)." South Asia Terrorist Portal. n.d.  
<http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/nepal/terroristoutfits/mjf.html>
- "Like we are not Nepal." Human Rights Watch. 2015.  
<https://www.hrw.org/report/2015/10/16/we-are-not-nepali/protest-and-police-crackdown-terai-region-nepal>
- Max Bearak. "Report on Nepal protest details grisly violence." New York Times. 2015.  
<https://www.nytimes.com/2015/10/17/world/asia/report-on-nepal-protests-details-grisly-violence.html?mtrref=www.google.com>

- “Background of the Terai’s Madhesi people.” IRIN News. 2007.  
<http://www.irinnews.org/report/70027/nepal-background-terais-madhesi-people>
- Ed. Tom Lansford. “Madhesi People Right’s Forum.” Political Handbook of the World 2014. CQ Press. 2014.  
[https://books.google.com/books?id=iC\\_VBQAAQBAJ&pg=PA1016&lpg=PA1016&dq=Madhesi+People%27s+Rights+Forum&source=bl&ots=S8l\\_QHC1Qy&sig=wL6X2jii0bHi7kxGST51-d1Ti4Y&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiCkI\\_iYIPYAhVKSyYKHXOCAJU4FBD0AQhUMAk#v=onepage&q=Madhesi%20People's%20Rights%20Forum&f=false](https://books.google.com/books?id=iC_VBQAAQBAJ&pg=PA1016&lpg=PA1016&dq=Madhesi+People%27s+Rights+Forum&source=bl&ots=S8l_QHC1Qy&sig=wL6X2jii0bHi7kxGST51-d1Ti4Y&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiCkI_iYIPYAhVKSyYKHXOCAJU4FBD0AQhUMAk#v=onepage&q=Madhesi%20People's%20Rights%20Forum&f=false)

## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: MPRF-D, Madhesi People’s Rights Forum-Democratic, Madhesi People’s Rights Forum (Democratic)

Group Formation: 1997

Group End: 2008 (Violent), 2015 (political party)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

The MJF formed in 1997 as an ethno-nationalist separatist group in Biratnagar, Nepal (SATP n.d.). The group’s aim was to create a separate state for the Madhesi people in Nepal (SATP n.d.). They had secondary aims to increase political rights and citizenship for Madhesi (IRIN news n.d.). The group’s first violent attack was in 2007 when it began to protest the new Maoist constitution (Lansford 2014, 1016).

### **Geography**

The group formed in Biratnagar, Nepal (SATP n.d.). It claims the territory in the Terai region of Nepal for its separate state and has a presence in most of these districts (SATP n.d.). The group had attacks in Tikapur, Bhairahawa, and Chandranigahapur, Nepal (GTD 2017).

### **Organizational Structure**

The group’s leader is Upendra Yadav (SATP n.d.; Lansford 2014, 1016). The group originally formed out of a group of professors and students (SATP n.d.). Members were ethnic Madhesi (SATP n.d.). It had a youth wing known as the Madhesi Youth Forum (SATP n.d.). It was organized as a political party starting in 2007 (IRIN 2007). At an unknown date, the group claimed to have 800 fighters (SATP n.d.).

## External Ties

The group did not receive any external support from state or non-state actors. In 2009, a faction broke off to become the MJF-L (Lansford 2014, 1016). A second faction broke off in 2011 to become the MJF-G led by Jayapral Gupta (Lansford 2014, 1016).

## Group Outcome

After the uprising, the group signed a political agreement with the government to disarm (Lansford 2014, 1016). By 2007, the group transitioned to become a political party (IRIN News 2007; SATP n.d.). In 2008, the group claimed the government never fulfilled its promise and initiated a violent uprising again (Lansford 2014, 1016; GTD 2017). The group's last known violent incident was in 2008 when it bombed a marketplace (GTD 2017). The government again agreed to grant some of their demands and give concessions to the Madheshi people (Lansford 2014, 1016). The group participated in politics and a Madheshi leader became Foreign Minister (Lansford 2014, 1016). The incident in 2011 involved supporters attacking the car of an MJF political leader (GTD 2017). In 2015, the group commonly participated in protests against the government (Bearak 2015).

### XIX. JANATANTRIK TERAJ MUKTI MORCHA-JWALA SINGH

Torg ID: 1503

Min. Group Date: 2006

Max. Group Date: 2010

Onset: NA

Aliases: Janatantrik Terai Mukti Morcha- Jwala Singh (Jtmm-J), Janatantrik Terai Mukti Morcha - Jwala Singh, Janatantrik Terai Mukti Morcha- Jwala Singh, Janatantrik Terai Mukti Morcha-Jwala Singh, Jtmm-J, Terai Janatantrik Mukti Morcha (Jwala Singh), Terai Janatantrik Mukti Morcha Jwala Singh

#### Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 20524. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.  
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20524>
- "Janatantrik Terai Mukti Morcha – Jwala Singh (JTMM-J)." South Asia Terrorist Portal. N.d. <http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/nepal/terroristoutfits/jtmmj.html>
- "Janatantrik Terai Mukti Morcha- Jwala Singh (Jtmm-J)." BAAD Narratives. Project on Violent Conflict. START. N.d.  
<http://www.start.umd.edu/baad/database/janatantrik-terai-mukti-morcha-jwala-singh-jtmm-j-2012>
- IRB - Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada: Nepal: Information on the Democratic Terai Liberation Front (Janatantrik Terai Mukti Morcha, JTMM), including origins,

structure, and activities (2002-September 2016) [NPL105604.E], 09 September 2016 (available at ecoi.net) [http://www.ecoi.net/local\\_link/337932/467848\\_en.html](http://www.ecoi.net/local_link/337932/467848_en.html)

- Ireland: Refugee Documentation Centre, Nepal: Information on a group called Janatantrik Mukti Morcha, 20 August 2012, Q15739 , available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/504f37a42.html>
- Ed. D. Suba Chandran, P. R. Chari. Armed Conflict in South Asia, 2010. Routledge. 2011. [https://books.google.com/books?id=VCxz27Q-GbEC&pg=PA156&lpg=PA156&dq=JANATANTRIK+TERAI+MUKTI+MORCHA-JWALA+SINGH&source=bl&ots=tBdRmJm58u&sig=dPL23EqK6474wn9k66yjAu-tN1o&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwi5u\\_qhyYPYAhXMQiYKHQjhANg4ChDoAQhLMAk#v=onepage&q=JANATANTRIK%20TERAI%20MUKTI%20MORCHA-JWALA%20SINGH&f=false](https://books.google.com/books?id=VCxz27Q-GbEC&pg=PA156&lpg=PA156&dq=JANATANTRIK+TERAI+MUKTI+MORCHA-JWALA+SINGH&source=bl&ots=tBdRmJm58u&sig=dPL23EqK6474wn9k66yjAu-tN1o&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwi5u_qhyYPYAhXMQiYKHQjhANg4ChDoAQhLMAk#v=onepage&q=JANATANTRIK%20TERAI%20MUKTI%20MORCHA-JWALA%20SINGH&f=false)
- “The Missing Middle: Examining the Armed Group Phenomenon in Nepal.” Nepal Armed Violence Assessment. Small Arms Survey. 2013. <http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/fileadmin/docs/G-Issue-briefs/NAVA-IB1-Missing-Middle.pdf>
- Jacques Baud. “Janatantrik Terai Mukti Morcha (JTMM).” Global Terror Watch. <http://www.globalterrorwatch.ch/index.php/janatantrik-terai-mukti-morcha-jtmm/>
- IRB - Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada: Nepal: Information on the Democratic Terai Liberation Front (Janatantrik Terai Mukti Morcha, JTMM), including origins, structure, and activities (2002-September 2016) [NPL105604.E], 09 September 2016 (available at ecoi.net) [http://www.ecoi.net/local\\_link/337932/467848\\_en.html](http://www.ecoi.net/local_link/337932/467848_en.html)
- “JTMM (Jwala Singh) Leader Arrested.” Nepal Monitor. 2014. [https://www.nepalmonitor.org/reports/view/3072?l=en\\_US](https://www.nepalmonitor.org/reports/view/3072?l=en_US)

## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: JTMM-Jwala, JTMM-Faction Singh, JTMM-Faction Nagendra Kumar Paswan

Group Formation: 2006

Group End: 2014 (unknown)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

JTMM-Jwala splintered from the JTMM in 2006 due to strategic disagreements about how to achieve their goals (SATP n.d.; Canada IRB 2016). The group’s first violent incident was in December 2006 (GTD 2017; Canada IRB 2006). The group was an ethno-nationalist separatist organization fighting for a separate state for the Madheshi people in Nepal (BAAD Narratives n.d.; SATP n.d.; Canada IRB 2016; Baud n.d.).

## **Geography**

The group was primarily active in Siraha and Saptari districts of Nepal (Baud n.d.). The group was not transnational and did not have an external base.

## **Organizational Structure**

The group's founder is Nagendra Paswan, alias Jwala Singh (SATP n.d.; Canada IRB 2016). Singh was a former member of CPN-M and JTMM (SATP n.d.). Members of JTMM-J are Dalit and non-Yadav members of the Madheshi people (Canada IRB 2016). The group is comparatively much stronger than any other Madheshi group in the Terai region (Canada IRB 2016). The group partially funded itself through kidnapping-for-ransom tactics (Canada IRB 2016). The group's organizational structure was hierarchical and similar to the CPN-M (Canada IRB 2016). JTMM-J claimed to have 25,000 members in 2008, but officials put the estimate at a few hundred (SATP n.d.).

## **External Ties**

The group splintered from JTMM (SATP n.d.). Singh believed the group needed to pursue more violent measures to achieve independence, but Goit did not.

## **Group Outcome**

The group clashed with police several times (SATP n.d.). The police arrested several members throughout 2007 and 2007 (SATP n.d.). The last known violent incident occurred in 2010 (GTD 2017). The group was conducting peace talks with the Nepali government in 2013 (Small Arms Survey 2013, 11). The police arrested Jwala Singh in 2014 (Nepal Monitor 2014). It is unknown what happened to the group after that.

### **XX. NEPAL PEOPLE'S ARMY**

Torg ID: 2396

Min. Group Date: 2007

Max. Group Date: 2007

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- GTD Perpetrator 20334. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.  
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20334>
- "More armed groups emerge in Nepal." IRIN Relief Web. 2007.  
<https://reliefweb.int/report/nepal/more-armed-groups-emerge-nepal>

- “Ethnic groups claim responsibility for Nepal blasts.” Daily Star. 2007.  
<http://www.thedailystar.net/news-detail-2508>

## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2007

Group End: 2007

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

There is not much information available about this group. It first came to attention for one attack in September 2007, which it carried out with the Terai Army and Terai Uttan Sangh (Xinhua 2007; Daily Star 2007; GTD 2017). The group claimed it was an ethno-nationalist, separatist group fighting for a separate state in Terai (Daily Star 2007).

### **Geography**

The attack occurred in Kathmandu, Nepal (Xinhua 2007; GTD 2017).

### **Organizational Structure**

No information could be found about the group’s organizational structure.

### **External Ties**

The group carried out the attack with the Terai Army and Terai Uttan Sangh (Xinhua 2007; Daily Star 2007).

### **Group Outcome**

The group’s last known attack was in 2007 when it bombed a military base in Kathmandu, Nepal (GTD 2017; Xinhua 2007). Although the group threatened future attacks, it was not heard from again and disappeared (Daily Star 2007).

XXI. TERAJ ARMY  
Torg ID: 2444  
Min. Group Date: 2007  
Max. Group Date: 2009

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- GTD Perpetrator 20430. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.  
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20430>
- “More armed groups emerge in Nepal.” IRIN Relief Web. 2007.  
<https://reliefweb.int/report/nepal/more-armed-groups-emerge-nepal>
- “Ethnic groups claim responsibility for Nepal blasts.” Daily Star. 2007.  
<http://www.thedailystar.net/news-detail-2508>
- UN Security Council, Report of the Secretary-General on the request of Nepal for United Nations assistance in support of its peace process, 18 October 2007, S/2007/612, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/471ef20d2.html>
- Ed. D. Suba Chandran, P. R. Chari. Armed Conflict in South Asia, 2010. Routledge. 2011.  
[https://books.google.com/books?id=ZDZoLvB5BaAC&pg=PA165&lpg=PA165&dq=terai+army+2009&source=bl&ots=KdneM9jQ\\_1&sig=9-CXcfgEGvigGoX5ssvln5WuYnA&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjg6cnYy4PYAhUF6iYKHctQCBwQ6AEIQTAF#v=onepage&q=terai%20army%202009&f=false](https://books.google.com/books?id=ZDZoLvB5BaAC&pg=PA165&lpg=PA165&dq=terai+army+2009&source=bl&ots=KdneM9jQ_1&sig=9-CXcfgEGvigGoX5ssvln5WuYnA&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjg6cnYy4PYAhUF6iYKHctQCBwQ6AEIQTAF#v=onepage&q=terai%20army%202009&f=false)
- Australia: Refugee Review Tribunal, Nepal: 1. What is the relationship between Maoists and splinter groups in the Terai, particularly in the Butwal area? If an individual was an active member of the Maoists main group, would this protect you from recruitment/threats by smaller splinter groups? 2. Who are the most active groups in Butwal, particularly prior to August 2008 and now? When did these groups start? 3. Please provide a map of the area. , 13 June 2012, NPL40328, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/5146fc112.html>

### **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2007

Group End: 2010 (disappear)

### **Part 3. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

It is unknown when the group formed, but it first came to attention in September 2007 when it detonated three bombs in Kathmandu, Nepal with the Nepal People’s Army



(GTD 2017; UN Security Council 2007; Australia RRT 2012, 4). The group claimed it was an ethno-nationalist separatist group from Terai and demanded an independent Madhesi state (UN Security Council 2007; Daily Star 2007; Xinhua 2007).

### **Geography**

The group's attacks all occurred inside Nepal (GTD 2017). The group is not transnational and there is no evidence of an external base.

### **Organizational Structure**

The group was ethnic Madheshi (UN Security Council 2007). No information could be found about their leader, group size, source of funding, or social base.

### **External Ties**

The group carried out its first attack with the Nepal People's Army and Terai Uttan Sangh (Xinhua 2007; Daily Star 2007). It carried out its last attack in 2010 with JTMM-R and Terai Janatantrik Madhes Party (GTD 2017).

### **Group Outcome**

In late September 2007, the Nepal police arrested four members of the Terai Army (UN Security Council 2007). The group conducted several more attacks. Its last attack was in 2010 (GTD 2017). It is unknown what happened to the group after that or if it carried out any additional attacks.

XXII. SAMYUKTA JANATANTRIK TERAI MUKTI MORCHA (SJTM)M)  
Torg ID: 1541  
Min. Group Date: 2008  
Max. Group Date: 2010  
Onset: NA

Aliases: Samyukta Janatantrik Terai Mukti Morcha (Sjtm), Samyukta Janatantrik Terai Mukti Morcha, Sjtmm

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- GTD Perpetrator 30258. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.  
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=30258>
- "Nepal: Small arms fill power vacuum." Relief Web. IRIN. 2008.  
<https://reliefweb.int/report/nepal/nepal-small-arms-fill-power-vacuum>

- Sudeshna Sarkar. "Nepal government signs pact with Terai rebels." Hindustan Times. 2008.  
<http://www.hindustantimes.com/world/nepal-government-signs-pact-with-terai-rebels/story-ALMwsxLaDwilT6lbLfvION.html>
- Australia: Refugee Review Tribunal, Nepal: 1. What is the relationship between Maoists and splinter groups in the Terai, particularly in the Butwal area? If an individual was an active member of the Maoists main group, would this protect you from recruitment/threats by smaller splinter groups? 2. Who are the most active groups in Butwal, particularly prior to August 2008 and now? When did these groups start? 3. Please provide a map of the area. , 13 June 2012, NPL40328, available at:  
<http://www.refworld.org/docid/5146fc112.html>
- "The Missing Middle: Examining the Armed Group Phenomenon in Nepal." Nepal Armed Violence Assessment. Small Arms Survey. 2013.  
<http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/fileadmin/docs/G-Issue-briefs/NAVA-IB1-Missing-Middle.pdf>

## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2008

Group End: 2010

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

The group splintered from the JTMM at an unknown date for an unknown reason (Sarkar 2008). The group was an ethno-nationalist group fighting for increased rights for the Terai people (Sarkar 2008). It came to attention for its first violent incident in 2008 (IRIN 2008; GTD 2017).

### **Geography**

The group only had attacks inside Nepal (GTD 2017). The group was not transnational and there is no evidence of an external base.

### **Organizational Structure**

Members were Madheshi (Sarkar 2008; Australia RRT 2012). No information could be found about its social base, leadership, size, funding, or organizational structure.

## External Ties

The group was a splinter group of the JTMM (Sarkar 2008). There is no evidence of external support from other state or non-state actors.

## Group Outcome

In 2008, the Nepal government signed a peace agreement with the group (Sarkar 2008). In exchange for disarming, the Nepalese government pledged amnesty and the release of several political prisoners (Sarkar 2008). It is unknown if the peace agreement will be abided by. The group's last attack occurred in 2010 when they allegedly attacked a politician from the Unified Communist Party of Nepal-Maoist (GTD 2017). In 2013, the group was allegedly re-negotiating with the Nepal government again (Small Arms Survey 2013, 11).

XXIII. TERAJ COBRA  
Torg ID: 2523  
Min. Group Date: 2008  
Max. Group Date: 2008  
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

## Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 30074. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.  
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=30074>
- S.D. Muni. "Nepal: experiencing pangs of transition." Hindu. 2007.  
<http://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-opinion/Nepal-experiencing-pangs-of-transition/article14804380.ece>
- Kanchan Lakshman. "New Confrontations, Old Coercion." Outlook India. 2007.  
<https://www.outlookindia.com/website/story/new-confrontations-old-coercion/233951>
- Anne Gurung. "The Madhesi Movement in Nepal: A Study of Social, Cultural, and Political Aspects." Dissertation. Sikkim University. 2017. P. 56  
<http://14.139.206.50:8080/jspui/bitstream/1/4722/1/Anne%20Mary%20Gurung-MPhil-Pol%20Sc.pdf>
- Australia: Refugee Review Tribunal, Nepal: 1. What is the relationship between Maoists and splinter groups in the Terai, particularly in the Butwal area? If an individual was an active member of the Maoists main group, would this protect you from recruitment/threats by smaller splinter groups? 2. Who are the most active groups in Butwal, particularly prior to August 2008 and now? When did these groups start? 3. Please provide a map of the area. , 13 June 2012, NPL40328, available at:  
<http://www.refworld.org/docid/5146fc112.html>

## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2007

Group End: 2008

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

Terai Cobra formed in 2007 (Australia RRT 2012; Lakshman 2007). It was an ethno-nationalist separatist group fighting for a separate state on behalf of the Madheshi people in the Terai region of Nepal (Lakshman 2007; Gurung 2017, 56). Its first known violent incident was in 2008 when it attacked the Nepalese Chamber of Commerce in Gaur, Nepal (GTD 2008).

### **Geography**

The group claims territory in the Terai region of Nepal (Gurung 2017, 56). It had two attacks in Gaur, Nepal (GTD 2017). The group's headquarters were in Birgunj, Nepal (Gurung 2017, 56).

### **Organizational Structure**

There is not much information available about the group's organizational structure. No information could be found about leadership, group size, social base, funding, or whether the group had a political wing. Members were likely ethnic Madheshi (Lakshman 2007; Australia RRT 2012; Gurung 2017).

### **External Ties**

The group had no clear connections to other state or non-state actors. It operated in the same area as several other Madheshi separatist groups like SJTMM, Madheshi Virus Killer, Terai Army, and the National Defense Army (Australia RRT 2012).

### **Group Outcome**

The group's last violent attack was in 2008 (GTD 2017). It is unknown what happened to the group after 2008 or whether it is still active.

XXIV. NEPAL DEFENSE ARMY

Torg ID: 2494

Min. Group Date: 2008

Max. Group Date: 2012

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

**Part 1. Bibliography**

- GTD Perpetrator 20505. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.  
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20505>
- France: Office français de protection des réfugiés et apatrides (OFPRA), Népal : la Nepal Defense Army (NDA), 15 May 2015, available at:  
<http://www.refworld.org/docid/56d94a364.html>
- “Nepal: Nepal Defense Army formed.” Stratfor Situation Report. 2007.  
<https://worldview.stratfor.com/situation-report/nepal-nepal-defense-army-formed>
- Sudeshna Sarkar. “Nepal: Hindu Group Targets Minorities.” Center for Security Studies. ETH Zurich. 2009.  
<http://www.css.ethz.ch/en/services/digital-library/articles/article.html/101475/pdf>
- “The Missing Middle: Examining the Armed Group Phenomenon in Nepal.” Nepal Armed Violence Assessment. Small Arms Survey. 2013.  
<http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/fileadmin/docs/G-Issue-briefs/NAVA-IB1-Missing-Middle.pdf>

**Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: Any additional aliases you may have encountered

Group Formation: 2007 (Stratfor 2007)

Group End: 2013 (Small Arms Survey)

**Part 3. Narrative**

**Group Formation**

The NDA formed in 2007 to overthrow the new regime and create a Hindu state (Stratfor 2007; French OFPRA 2015, 1). Their secondary goal was to expel Maoists, Muslims, and Christians from Nepal (Stratfor 2007). The group's first violent attack was in 2007 when it attacked a Christian orphanage (French OFPRA 2015, 1). The group's ideology is pro-Monarchist and Hindu (French OFPRA 2015, 1). It formed in reaction to the new

2006 Nepal Constitution that disassembled the monarchy and helped the Maoists secure power (French OFPRA 2015, 1).

### **Geography**

The group had attacks in Kathmandu, Britanagar, and Dhobighat (GTD 2017). The group was not transnational and there is no evidence of an external base of operations.

### **Organizational Structure**

The group's leader was Ram Prasad Mainali (French OFPRA 2015, 2). The group was composed of former soldiers and policemen (Stratfor 2007). In 2007 and 2008, the group had approximately 1,200 fighters (Stratfor 2007; French OFPRA 2015, 7).

### **External Ties**

The group allegedly received weapons and training support from the ULFA in India (Stratfor 2007; French OFPRA 2015, 6). The group coordinated with the ATMM in 2010, but the relationship did not seem to last (French OFPRA 2015, 6).

### **Group Outcome**

The group conducted numerous attacks between 2007 and 2012 (GTD 2017; Sarkar 2009; French OFPRA 2015, 2). In 2011, the group began negotiations with the Nepalese government (French OFPRA 2015, 4). In 2012, police raided and arrested several members of the NDA (French OFPRA 2015, 5). The group's last known attack was in 2012 when it detonated a pressure cooker in Kathmandu, Nepal (GTD 2017). In 2013, the group reportedly was engaging in peace talks with the Nepalese governments (Small Arms Survey 2013, 11). It is unknown whether these talks led to a peace agreement or ceasefire; the group has not been heard from since.

#### XXV. MADHESI VIRUS KILLERS

Torg ID: 2479

Min. Group Date: 2008

Max. Group Date: 2008

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

#### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- GTD Perpetrator 30045. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.  
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=30045>

- “Nepal: Violence, abductions on the rise on volatile southeast.” IRIN. 2008a. <https://reliefweb.int/report/nepal/nepal-violence-abductions-rise-volatile-southeast>
- “Nepal: Talks crucial to prevent upsurge in Terai violence.” IRIN. 2008b. <https://reliefweb.int/report/nepal/nepal-talks-crucial-prevent-upsurge-terai-violence-rights-groups>
- Sudeshna Sarkar. “Nepal government signs pact with Terai rebels.” Hindustan Times. 2008. <http://www.hindustantimes.com/world/nepal-government-signs-pact-with-terai-rebels/story-ALMwsxLaDwiIT6lbLfVION.html>
- “The Missing Middle: Examining the Armed Group Phenomenon in Nepal.” Nepal Armed Violence Assessment. Small Arms Survey. 2013. <http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/fileadmin/docs/G-Issue-briefs/NAVA-IB1-Missing-Middle.pdf>

## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2008

Group End: 2008 (disappear)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

It is unknown when the group formed, but it first came to attention in 2008 for a violent attack in the Saptari district (GTD 2017). The group is an ethno-nationalist separatist group fighting for a separate Madhesi state (IRIN News 2000b).

### **Geography**

The group operated in the Saptari and Sirha districts (IRIN 2008a).

### **Organizational Structure**

No information could be found about the group’s organizational structure. Members were presumably ethnic Madhesi (IRIN 2008a; IRIN 2000b; Sarkar 2009).

### **External Ties**

The group opposed and fought against the Madhesi Mukti Tigers, JTMM, and Sanyukta Terai Jankranti Party (IRIN News 2008a).

## Group Outcome

In October 2008, the government tried to initiate peace talks with the Madhesi Virus Killers as well as JTMM, Madhesi Tigers, Terai Madhesi Mukti Tigers, Terai Cobra, and the Terai Liberation Force (IRIN News 2008b). The government promised amnesty in exchange for disarmament (IRIN News 2008b). The group's last known violent attack was in 2008 (GTD 2017). The group was last known to be negotiating with the government in December 2008 (Sarkar 2008), although they may have still been negotiating as of 2013 (Small Arms Survey 2013, 11).

### XXVI. JANATANTRIK TERAJ MUKTI MORCHA - PRITHVI SINGH

Torg ID: 1528

Min. Group Date: 2008

Max. Group Date: 2008

Onset: NA

Aliases: Janatantrik Terai Mukti Morcha- Prithvi Singh (Jtmm-P), Janatantrik Terai Mukti Morcha - Prithvi Singh, Janatantrik Terai Mukti Morcha-Prithvi Singh, Jtmm-P

#### Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 30254. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.  
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=30254>
- Jacques Baud. "Janatantrik Terai Mukti Morcha (JTMM)." Global Terror Watch.  
<http://www.globalterrorwatch.ch/index.php/janatantrik-terai-mukti-morcha-jtmm/>
- IRB - Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada: Nepal: Information on the Democratic Terai Liberation Front (Janatantrik Terai Mukti Morcha, JTMM), including origins, structure, and activities (2002-September 2016) [NPL105604.E], 09 September 2016 (available at ecoi.net) [http://www.ecoi.net/local\\_link/337932/467848\\_en.html](http://www.ecoi.net/local_link/337932/467848_en.html)
- Jason Miklian. "Nepal's Terai: Constructing an Ethnic Conflict." PRIO South Asia Briefing Paper #1. 2015.  
[http://www.niaslinc.dk/gateway\\_to\\_asia/nordic\\_webpublications/x506055190.pdf](http://www.niaslinc.dk/gateway_to_asia/nordic_webpublications/x506055190.pdf)

#### Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Liberation Tigers of Terai Illam, LTTI

Group Formation: 2007

Group End: 2008 (disappear)



## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

The LTTI splintered from JTMM in 2007 (Baud n.d.). The LTTI was an ethno-nationalist separatist group fighting for a separate Terai state for the Madhesi people (Canada IRB 2016; Baud n.d.). The group's first - and only - violent incident was in January 2008 (GTD 2017).

### **Geography**

The group was active in the Terai region of Nepal (Canada IRB 2016). The group's only incident was in Parsa district (GTD 2017). There is no evidence the group was transnational or had an external base of operations.

### **Organizational Structure**

The group's leader was Prithvi Singh (Baud n.d.). Singh had been in charge of operations for the JTMM before he left to form his own group (Baud n.d.). Members were likely Madhesi (Canada IRB 2016). The group's later leader was Ram Lochan Singh (Mikilian 2015). No information on group size, social base, funding, or whether the group had a political wing could be found.

### **External Ties**

There is no evidence of external support from other state or non-state actors. The group splintered from the JTMM (Canada IRB 2016; Baud n.d.).

### **Group Outcome**

The group's last known violent incident was in 2008 (GTD 2017). No information could be found about the group after this incident and it is unknown what happened to it.

XXVII. NATIONAL LIBERATION ARMY (NEPAL)  
Torg ID: 2492  
Min. Group Date: 2008  
Max. Group Date: 2008  
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

## **Part 1. Bibliography**

- GTD Perpetrator 30050. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.  
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=30050>
- "Five National Liberation Army cadres arrested in connection with August 17 blasts at Vice President's residence in Kathmandu." South Asia Terrorist Portal. N.d.  
[http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/detailed\\_news.asp?date1=9/8/2008&id=9#9](http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/detailed_news.asp?date1=9/8/2008&id=9#9)
- "Nepal Plains Parties Abstain from Naming Poll Candidates." 2008a.BBC Monitoring South Asia, Feb 24, 1.  
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/459920005?accountid=14026>.
- "Five Held Over Blast at Nepal Vice-President's Residence." 2008b.BBC Monitoring Newsfile, Sep 07. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/452606309?accountid=14026>.

## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: Rastriya Mukti Sena

Group Formation: 2007-2008

Group End: 2008 (disappear)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

There is not much information available about this group. It first formed in late 2007 or early 2008 as a pro-monarchist militant group (BBC 2008a). The group opposed the Unit Tharu National Front's proposed boycott of national elections (BBC 2008a). Its first violent attack was in 2008 when it bombed a district administration office in Terai (BBC 2008a).

### **Geography**

The first incident took place in Kailali district (BBC 2008a). A second incident took place in Kathmandu, Nepal (BBC 2000b; GTD 2017). There is no evidence of transnational attacks or an external base.

### **Organizational Structure**

There is little information about the group's organizational structure. It had at least five members in 2008 (SATP n.d.). No information could be found about the group's structure, leadership, funding, ethnicity, or social base.

### **External Ties**

No information about external ties to other state or non-state actors could be found.

### **Group Outcome**

The group's second and last violent incident was in August 2008 when it bombed the Vice President residence (BBC 2008b; SATP n.d.; GTD 2017). After the group's second incident, police arrested five members in Kathmandu, Nepal (SATP n.d.). The group is not heard from again after this incident.

#### XXVIII. RASTRIYA JANASHAKTI PARTY (RJP)

Torg ID: 2505

Min. Group Date: 2008

Max. Group Date: 2008

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

#### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- GTD Perpetrator 30062. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.  
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=30062>
- Australia: Refugee Review Tribunal, Nepal: 1. Please provide general information on current violent activities of Maoists against monarchists. 2. What is the role of Maoists in the current Government? 3. Is there any specific information regarding an attack on a school at Pataleswor Primary School (Kavre District) in July 2004?, 4 June 2007, NPL31796, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/4b6fe2c1d.html>
- International Crisis Group (ICG), Nepal's Constitution (I): Evolution Not Revolution , 27 August 2012, Asia Report N°233, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/503f43622.html>

Violent political party

#### **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: RJP

Group Formation: 2005

Group End: 2008 (violence), 2012 (Active)

#### **Part 3. Narrative**

## **Group Formation**

The RJP is a pro-monarchist political party in Nepal (International Crisis Group 2012, 22; Australia RRT 2007). The group first came to attention in 2007 when it conducted several violent incidents against the Youth Communist League (Australia RRT 2012). The group formed as a splinter of the RPP in 2005 (International Crisis Group 2012, 22).

## **Geography**

The group had an incident in Saptari district (GTD 2017).

## **Organizational Structure**

The group is a political party (International Crisis Group 2012, 22; Australia RRT 2007). It has a political wing. There are no clear estimates on sizes, source of funding, leadership, or membership.

## **External Ties**

The group was a splinter of the RPP political party (International Crisis Group 2012, 22). The group attacked the Maoist Youth Communist League (Australia RRT 2007). No evidence of external support from other state or non-state actors could be found.

## **Group Outcome**

The group's last known violent incident is in 2008 (GTD 2017). The group still operated as a political party in 2012 (International Crisis Group 2012, 22).

### **XXIX. JANATANTRIK TERAI MUKTI MORCHA - RANBIR SINGH**

Torg ID: 1532

Min. Group Date: 2008

Max. Group Date: 2008

Onset: NA

Aliases: Janatantrik Terai Mukti Morcha- Ranbir Singh (Jtmm-Rs), Janatantrik Terai Mukti Morcha - Ranbir Singh, Janatantrik Terai Mukti Morcha-Ranbir Singh, Jtmm-Rs

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- GTD Perpetrator 30256. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.  
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=30256>
- "JTMM-J." South Asia Terrorist Portal. N.d.  
<http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/nepal/terroristoutfits/jtmmj.html>

## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: This is a faction of JTMM (SATP n.d.).

Group Formation: This is a faction of JTMM (SATP n.d.).

Group End: This is a faction of JTMM (SATP n.d.).

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

This is a faction of JTMM (SATP n.d.).

### **Geography**

This is a faction of JTMM (SATP n.d.).

### **Organizational Structure**

This is a faction of JTMM (SATP n.d.).

### **External Ties**

This is a faction of JTMM (SATP n.d.).

### **Group Outcome**

This is a faction of JTMM (SATP n.d.).

XXX. KIRAT JANABADI WORKERS PARTY  
Torg ID: 2437  
Min. Group Date: 2008  
Max. Group Date: 2011  
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

## **Part 1. Bibliography**

- GTD Perpetrator 30040. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.  
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=30040>

- “Kirat Janabadi Workers Party splits into two factions.” South Asia Terrorist Portal. 2009. [http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/detailed\\_news.asp?date1=8/31/2009&id=15#15](http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/detailed_news.asp?date1=8/31/2009&id=15#15)
- “Nepal vice president gets death threats over Hindi.” The Hindu. 2009. <http://www.thehindu.com/news/international/Nepal-vice-president-gets-death-threats-over-Hindi/article16877624.ece>
- “Kirat workers seize land in Dharan.” Himalayan Times. 2010. <https://thehimalayantimes.com/nepal/kirat-workers-seize-land-in-dharan/>
- “Kirat Janawadi Workers Party surrenders weapons.” Kathmandu Post. 2015. <http://kathmandupost.ekantipur.com/news/2015-07-03/kirat-janawadi-workers-party-surrenders-weapons.html>
- “KJWP hands over weapons to government.” Nepal Monitor. 2015. <https://nepalmonitor.org/reports/view/4668>
- “The Missing Middle: Examining the Armed Group Phenomenon in Nepal.” Nepal Armed Violence Assessment. Small Arms Survey. 2013. <http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/fileadmin/docs/G-Issue-briefs/NAVA-IB1-Missing-Middle.pdf>

## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: Kirat Workers Party, KRM, KJWP, Kirat Janabadi Workers Party, KPWP

Group Formation: 2008

Group End: 2015 (disarm)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

The KWJP is an ethno-nationalist separatist group, which fought for the creation of a separate state for the ethnic Kirat people in Nepal (The Hindu 2009). It is unknown when it formed, but it first came to attention in 2008 for violent attacks in Udaypur district (GTD 2017).

### **Geography**

It operated in the eastern hilly districts of Nepal (Nepal Monitor 2015; SATP n.d.; Kathmandu Post 2015). The group conducted different attacks in Bhojpur, Kathmandu, and Udaypur district (GTD 2017).

### **Organizational Structure**

The group's leader in 2015 was Mina Khumbu-Sankemma Kirati (Nepal Monitor 2015; Kathmandu Post 2015). The group may have funded itself through extortion (Hindu 2009). Members were Kirat (Hindu 2009). No information could be found about group size, social base, or if there was a political wing.

### **External Ties**

In 2009, the group splintered into two factions due to strategic disagreements over the use of violence (SATP n.d.).

### **Group Outcome**

In 2009, the group began negotiations with the government (SATP n.d.). In August 2009, the group splintered into two factions, which led negotiations to fall apart (SATP n.d.). In 2013, the group was allegedly negotiating with the government again (Small Arms Survey 2013, 11). In 2015, the KJWP formally disarmed (Kathmandu Post 2015). In exchange, the group received amnesty and some financial compensation (Kathmandu Post 2015).

XXXI. JANATANTRIK TERAJ MUKTI MORCHA - RAJAN MUKTI  
Torg ID: 1529  
Min. Group Date: 2008  
Max. Group Date: 2012  
Onset: NA

Aliases: Janatantrik Terai Mukti Morcha- Rajan Mukti (Jtmm-R), Janatantrik Terai Mukti Morcha - Rajan Mukti, Janatantrik Terai Mukti Morcha-Rajan Mukti, Jtmm-R

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- GTD Perpetrator 30255. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.  
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=30255>
- IRB - Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada: Nepal: Information on the Democratic Terai Liberation Front (Janatantrik Terai Mukti Morcha, JTMM), including origins, structure, and activities (2002-September 2016) [NPL105604.E], 09 September 2016 (available at ecoinet) [http://www.ecoi.net/local\\_link/337932/467848\\_en.html](http://www.ecoi.net/local_link/337932/467848_en.html)
- "JTMM expels Rajan Mukti." Republica. 2009.  
<http://www.myrepublica.com/archive/35088/JTMM-expels-Rajan-Mukti>
- "Nepal Police Claim Successes Against Armed Groups in Year to November." 2011. BBC Monitoring South Asia, Feb 08.  
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/849630743?accountid=14026>.

### **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2008

Group End: 2013 (disappear)

### **Part 3. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

JTMM-Rajan Mukti formed in 2008 when it splintered from JTMM (Canada IRB 2016). The group splintered because Rajiv Jha disagreed with how JTMM funded itself (Canada IRB 2016). The group's first violent incident was in 2008 (GTD 2017). It was an ethno-nationalist separatist group fighting for an independent Madhesi state (Canada IRB 2016).

#### **Geography**

The group was active in Mahottari, Dhanuka, and Siraha districts (GTD 2017). The group was not transnational and did not have an external base of operations.

#### **Organizational Structure**

The group's leader was Ranjiv Jha (alias Ranjit Jha and Rajan Mukti) (Canada IRB 2016). The group founded itself through kidnapping and extortion (Canada IRB 2016). The group was comparatively much more violent than JTMM (Canada IRB 2016).

#### **External Ties**

The group splintered from the JTMM (Canada IRB 2016). It attacked MPRF, CPN-UML, and the Mithila State Struggle Committee (GTD 2017).

#### **Group Outcome**

In 2009, JTMM formally expelled Ranjit Jha from their organization (My Republica 2009). Between 2009 and 2011, the police upped their arrests and seizures of various Madhesi groups including JTMM-Ranjit (BBC 2011). The group's last known violent attack was in 2013 (GTD 2017). It is unknown why they stopped using violence in this year.

XXXII. AKHIL TERAI MUKTI MORCHA  
Torg ID: 1520  
Min. Group Date: 2008



Max. Group Date: 2012

Onset: NA

Aliases: Akhil Terai Mukti Morcha (Atmm), Akhil Terai Mukti Morcha, Atmm

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- GTD Perpetrator 30250. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.  
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=30250>
- “Janatantrik Terai Mukti Morcha – Jaya Krishna Goit (JTMM-G).” South Asia Terrorist Portal. N.d. <http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/nepal/terroristoutfits/jtmmg.html>

### **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: This is an alias for JTMM (SATP n.d.).

Group Formation: This is an alias for JTMM (SATP n.d.).

Group End: This is an alias for JTMM (SATP n.d.).

### **Part 3. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

This is an alias for JTMM (SATP n.d.).

#### **Geography**

This is an alias for JTMM (SATP n.d.).

#### **Organizational Structure**

This is an alias for JTMM (SATP n.d.).

#### **External Ties**

This is an alias for JTMM (SATP n.d.).

#### **Group Outcome**

This is an alias for JTMM (SATP n.d.).

XXXIII. MADHESI MUKTI TIGERS (MMT)

Torg ID: 2543  
Min. Group Date: 2008  
Max. Group Date: 2012  
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- GTD Perpetrator 30044. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.  
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=30044>
- "Madhesi Armed Groups Ready for Peace Talks." IRIN News. 2008.  
<http://www.irinnews.org/news/2008/10/14/madhesi-armed-groups-ready-peace-talks>
- "The Missing Middle: Examining the Armed Group Phenomenon in Nepal." Nepal Armed Violence Assessment. Small Arms Survey. 2013.  
<http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/fileadmin/docs/G-Issue-briefs/NAVA-IB1-Missing-Middle.pdf>
- "Nepal Police Claim Successes Against Armed Groups in Year to November." 2011.BBC Monitoring South Asia, Feb 08.  
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/849630743?accountid=14026>.
- Shankar Upadhaya. "MMT chief makes himself public." Himalayan Times. 2009.  
<https://thehimalayantimes.com/nepal/mmt-chief-makes-himself-public/>
- Jason Miklian. "Nepal's Terai: Constructing an Ethnic Conflict." PRIO South Asia Briefing Paper #1. 2015.  
[http://www.niaslinc.dk/gateway\\_to\\_asia/nordic\\_webpublications/x506055190.pdf](http://www.niaslinc.dk/gateway_to_asia/nordic_webpublications/x506055190.pdf)
- K Yhome. "The Madhesis of Nepal." Indian Defense Review. 2007.  
<http://www.indiandefencereview.com/news/the-madhesis-of-nepal/>
- "Madhesi Tigers Puts Off Agitation." 2010.The Kathmandu Post, Jan 08.  
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/434695291?accountid=14026>.
- "Nepalese Paper Warns of Rise of Madhesi Separatist Rebels." 2005.BBC Monitoring South Asia, Jan 15, 1.  
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/459923674?accountid=14026>.

### **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: Madhesi Tigers

Group Formation: 2005

Group End: 2015 (active)

### **Part 3. Narrative**

## **Group Formation**

The Madhesi Tigers formed as a splinter from the CPN-M around 2005 (BBC 2005; Yhome 2007; Mikilian 2015, 15). The group is an ethno-nationalist separatist group fighting on behalf of the Madhesi people (Yhome 2007). Its first violent incident is unknown, but occurred as late as 2007 (Yhome 2007).

## **Organizational Structure**

The group's first leader died in April 2005 (Yhome 2007). The group's leader in 2009 was Jagadish Adhikhari (alias Raman Prasad Singh) (Himalayan Times 2009). The group's leader in 2015 was Sher Singh Rajput and the chairman was Rajan Mukti (PRIO 2015). It is unknown if this Rajan Mukti is the same as the JTMM faction leader. Members were Madhesi. Approximately 10,000 men in the Terai region in 2005 planned to fight the Nepalese government as part of this separatist struggle, but it is unclear how many of them belonged to this group (BBC 2005).

## **External Ties**

Terai men allegedly received training in India, but it is unclear how many of them belonged to this group (BBC 2005). No other evidence of state support or non-state support was found.

## **Group Outcome**

Between 2009 and 2011, the police upped their arrests and seizures of various Madhesi groups including Madhesi Mukti Tigers (BBC 2011). The group announced it would increase its violent attacks in 2010 (Kathmandu Post 2010). There was no recorded jump in incidents (GTD 2017). The group was allegedly negotiating with the government in 2013 (Small Arms Survey 2013, 11). The group's last known violent incident was in 2015 (GTD 2017).

XXXIV. MONGOLIAN MUKTI MORCHA  
Torg ID: 2486  
Min. Group Date: 2009  
Max. Group Date: 2009  
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

## **Part 1. Bibliography**

- GTD Perpetrator 30200. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.  
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=30200>
- "Nepal Timeline - 2009." South Asia Terrorist Portal. N.d.  
<http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/nepal/timeline/2009.htm>
- "Cop Killed as Armed Men Storm Police Post." 2009. The Kathmandu Post, Feb 08.  
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/434651693?accountid=14026>.

## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2009

Group End: 2009 (unknown)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

There is not much information available about this group. It first came to attention in 2009 for attacking a police post in Syaublicang (SATP n.d.; Kathmandu Post 2009). It also conducted attacks in Rolpa (SATP n.d.). No information could be found about the group's political aims or ideology.

### **Geography**

It first came to attention in 2009 for attacking a police post in Syaublicang (SATP n.d.; Kathmandu Post 2009). It also conducted attacks in Rolpa (SATP n.d.).

### **Organizational Structure**

Approximately 60 militants carried out the attack (Kathmandu Post 2009).

### **External Ties**

No information could be found about any potential external support from other state or non-state actors.

### **Group Outcome**

Police responded by cordoning the area and establishing a blockade (Kathmandu Post 2009).

XXXV. TERAI JANATANTRIK PARTY (NEPAL)

Torg ID: 2016

Min. Group Date: 2009

Max. Group Date: 2009

Onset: NA

Aliases: Terai Janatantrik Party (Tjp), Terai Janatantrik Party, Terai Janatantrik Party (Nepal)

**Part 1. Bibliography**

- GTD Perpetrator 30173. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.  
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=30173>
- "Janatantrik Terai Mukti Morcha – Jaya Krishna Goit (JTMM-G)." South Asia Terrorist Portal. N.d. <http://www.satp.org/satporgrp/countries/nepal/terroristoutfits/jtmmg.html>
- "Three Nepal Plains Groups Merge to Form New Outfit." 2009. BBC Monitoring South Asia, Jan 14. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/459782472?accountid=14026>.

Umbrella

**Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2009

Group End: 2009 (unknown)

**Part 3. Narrative**

**Group Formation**

Terai Janatantrik Party is an umbrella organization. It formed in 2009 from a merger between JTMM, SJTMM, and JTMM-J (SATP n.d.; BBC 2009). It conducted one violent attack under this name in 2009 (GTD 2017).

**Geography**

The group carried out one attack in Banka, India after a local official embezzled funds (GTD 2017). The group was transnational.

**Organizational Structure**

The leader of JTMM, Jay Krishna Goit, led the umbrella group (BBC 2009). No other information could be found.

### **External Ties**

TJP was an umbrella organization composed of JTMM, SJTMM, and JTMM-J (SATP n.d.; BBC 2009).

### **Group Outcome**

It is unknown how long the umbrella lasted or if the umbrella organization carried out any additional joint attacks together. It's last known activity is in 2009 (BBC 2009; SATP n.d.; GTD 2017).

XXXVI. MAHAN MADHESH JANAKANTRI PARTY (MMJP)- NEPAL  
Torg ID: 2480  
Min. Group Date: 2009  
Max. Group Date: 2011  
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- GTD Perpetrator 30136. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.  
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=30136>
- "Two persons killed in bomb blast in Rautahat District." South Asia Terrorist Portal. N.d.  
[http://www.satp.org/satporqtp/detailed\\_news.asp?date1=1/27/2009&id=4](http://www.satp.org/satporqtp/detailed_news.asp?date1=1/27/2009&id=4)
- "Three Powerful Bombs Rock Rajbiraj in Eastern Nepal." 2009.Xinhua News Agency - CEIS, Jan 26. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/451937625?accountid=14026>.

### **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: This is an alias for JTMM as evidenced by the common leadership, Bhaghat Singh (GTD 2017).

Group Formation: This is an alias for JTMM as evidenced by the common leadership, Bhaghat Singh (GTD 2017).

Group End: This is an alias for JTMM as evidenced by the common leadership, Bhaghat Singh (GTD 2017).

### **Part 3. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

This is an alias for JTMM as evidenced by the common leadership, Bhaghat Singh (GTD 2017).

#### **Geography**

This is an alias for JTMM as evidenced by the common leadership, Bhaghat Singh (GTD 2017).

#### **Organizational Structure**

This is an alias for JTMM as evidenced by the common leadership, Bhaghat Singh (GTD 2017).

#### **External Ties**

This is an alias for JTMM as evidenced by the common leadership, Bhaghat Singh (GTD 2017).

#### **Group Outcome**

This is an alias for JTMM as evidenced by the common leadership, Bhaghat Singh (GTD 2017).

#### XXXVII. THARUHAT JOINT STRUGGLE COMMITTEE (TJSC)

Torg ID: 2527

Min. Group Date: 2009

Max. Group Date: 2009

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

#### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- GTD Perpetrator 30076. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.  
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=30076>
- Maycock, Matthew. "The Influence of the Tharuhat Autonomous State Council (TASC) in Kailali District in the Far Western Tarai." Nepal Journal of Social Science and Public Policy 1, no. 1 (2011): 78-89.

[http://nepalpolicy.net/images/NewAngle/Vol1/6\\_Maycock\\_Tharuhat%20autonomous%20state%20council.pdf](http://nepalpolicy.net/images/NewAngle/Vol1/6_Maycock_Tharuhat%20autonomous%20state%20council.pdf)

- “Tharuhat protest from March 3.” Kathmandu Post. 2017b.  
<http://kathmandupost.ekantipur.com/news/2017-02-26/tharuhat-protest-from-march-3.html>
- “TJSC announces indefinite shutdown.” Himalayan Times. 2015.  
<https://thehimalayantimes.com/nepal/tjsc-announces-indefinite-shutdown/>
- “OCHA Nepal Situation Overview.” United Nations. 2009. Issue 46.  
[https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/C6AB8E6BE750128A852575AD006DB064-Full\\_Report.pdf](https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/C6AB8E6BE750128A852575AD006DB064-Full_Report.pdf)
- Norwegian Refugee Council/Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (NRC/IDMC), Nepal: Failed implementation of IDP Policy leaves many unassisted, 28 January 2010, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/4b61a32f2.html>
- “Drive begins for united Tharuhat.” Kathmandu Post. 2017a.  
<http://kathmandupost.ekantipur.com/news/2017-02-08/drive-begins-for-united-tharuhat.html>

## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: Tharuhat/Tharuwan Joint Struggle Committee

Group Formation: 2009

Group End: 2017 (Active)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

It is unknown when the TSJC formed, but its first violent incident was in 2009 (GTD 2017). At the same time, the group issued its demands for an independent Tharuhat state (United Nations 2009). The group is an ethno-nationalist separatist group fighting on behalf of the Tharuhat indigenous population (United Nations 2009; Norwegian Refugee Council 2010, 13; Kathmandu Post 2017). The Tharu movement appeared as early as 2007 when they joined the Madhesis in their separatist struggle for an independent Terai state (Norwegian Refugee Council 2010, 57).

### **Geography**

The group had attacks in Kailali and Tikapur, Nepal (GTD 2017; Kathmandu Post 2017b). The group was also active in Kathmandu (Kathmandu Post 2017a). The group did not appear transnational nor did it have an external base of operations.



## Organizational Structure

The group's founder was Laxman Tharu; he also helped found the TASC (Maycock 2011, 80; Kathmandu Post 2017a). In 2015, the group's chair was Dhani Ram Chaudhary (Himalayan Times 2015). Members are indigenous Tharu, a discriminated minority group in Nepal (Norwegian Refugee Council 2010, 13). They are mostly low caste (Norwegian Refugee Council 2010, 13). By 2017, the group had acquired a political wing (Kathmandu Post 2017b). No information on size or source of funding could be found.

## External Ties

The group sometimes coordinates action with another separatist movement, the Tharuhat Autonomous State Council (TASC) (Maycock 2011, 80). The TJSC had an alliance with the MJF (Maycock 2011, 80).

## Group Outcome

In 2015, the group clashed with police in Tikapur, Nepal (Kathmandu Post 2017a). This severely hurt the group's capabilities and led it to lower its violent activity. Some members fled to India (Kathmandu Post 2017a). In 2015, the group also announced it would launch a strike (Himalayan Times 2015). The group's last known violent incident was in 2015, but the group remained active and announced plans to remobilize in 2017 (Kathmandu Post 2017a; Kathmandu Post 2017b).

Notes: unclear connection between TASC and TJSC - they have the same leader, but Maycock suggests they often fought against each other.

### XXXVIII. TERAJ RASTRIYA MUKTI SENA (TRMS)

Torg ID: 2526

Min. Group Date: 2009

Max. Group Date: 2009

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

### Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 30174. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.  
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=30174>
- "Two armed men arrested in Jankpur." South Asia Terrorist Portal. N.d.  
[http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/detailed\\_news.asp?date1=8/21/2009&id=9](http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/detailed_news.asp?date1=8/21/2009&id=9)

- "NEPAL REBEL GROUPS SEEK UN HELP FOR 'FREEDOM'." 2008. The Hindustan Times, Nov 09. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/469885584?accountid=14026>.
- "Nepali Police Arrest 10 Suspects in Rautahat Explosion." 2008. Xinhua News Agency - CEIS, Oct 15. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/451993998?accountid=14026>.

## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: Unknown

Group Formation: 2008

Group End: 2009

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

It is unknown when the TRMS formed, but it first came to attention in 2008 when it wrote to the UN demanding support for their ethno-nationalist separatist struggle (Hindustan Times 2008). The TRMS demanded a separate state for the Madhesi people in the Terai region of Nepal (Hindustan Times 2008). The group's first violent incident was in 2008 when they detonated a bomb in Rautahat, Nepal (Xinhua 2008).

### **Geography**

The group had incidents in Dhanukha, Nepal (GTD 2017) and Rautahat, Nepal (Xinhua 2008).

### **Organizational Structure**

No information could be found on organizational structure.

### **External Ties**

The group worked closely with the Terai Army (Hindustan Times 2008).

### **Group Outcome**

In October 2008, Nepal police arrested 10 members of the Terai Army and TRMS (Xinhua 2008). In August 2009, police arrested two members of TRMS (SATP 2009). The group's last known violent incident was in 2009 (GTD 2017). It is unknown why the group stopped using violence after this incident.

XXXIX. MADHESH RASTRA JANATANTRIK REVOLUTIONARY (RJR) - NEPAL

Torg ID: 2478

Min. Group Date: 2009

Max. Group Date: 2011

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- GTD Perpetrator 30135. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.  
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=30135>
- "Madheshi Mukti Tigers Siraha District in-charge shot dead." South Asia Terrorist Portal. N.d. [http://www.satp.org/satporqtp/detailed\\_news.asp?date1=4/13/2009&id=8](http://www.satp.org/satporqtp/detailed_news.asp?date1=4/13/2009&id=8)
- "Armed Outfit Merges with Sadhbhawana." 2013. The Kathmandu Post, Jul 31.  
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/1415764544?accountid=14026>.
- "Two Youths Shot Dead." 2009. The Kathmandu Post, Jan 16.  
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/434643277?accountid=14026>.

### **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: MRJP-R

Group Formation: 2009

Group End: 2013

### **Part 3. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

It is unknown when the group formed, but it first came to attention in 2009 for an attack in Siraha (Kathmandu Post 2009). The group seemed to be a local vigilante group - it killed criminals and business owners accused of corruption (Kathmandu Post 2009; GTD 2017). No information could be found about any political aims or ideological goals.

#### **Geography**

The group had attacks in Siraha, Dhanusa, and Birgunj, Nepal (GTD 2017). The group is not transnational and did not have an external base of operations.

#### **Organizational Structure**

No information could be found about the group's organizational structure. It's possible the group became the armed wing of the Sadbhawana political party since it later only targets political parties (GTD 2017; Kathmandu Post 2013).

### **External Ties**

The group clashed with the Madhesi Mukti Tigers (SATP 2009).

### **Group Outcome**

At an unknown date prior to 2013, the group merged with the Sadbhawana political party (Kathmandu Post 2013). The group's last violent incident was in 2013 when it attacked the UCPN-M political party headquarters (GTD 2017).

XL. BHISAN HIMALI BAG  
Torg ID: 704  
Min. Group Date: 2009  
Max. Group Date: 2009  
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- GTD Perpetrator 30097. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.  
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=30097>
- "Bomb blasts in OHCHR in Nepal." ReliefWeb. Xinhua. 2009.  
<https://reliefweb.int/report/nepal/bomb-blasts-ohchr-nepal>

### **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2009

Group End: 2009 (disappear)

### **Part 3. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

There is not much information available about this group. It first came to attention in 2009 for allegedly bombing a UN site (Xinhua 2009; GTD 2017). The group may have

been a Hindu extremist group (Xinhua 2009). There is no other information available about political aims.

### **Geography**

The attack took place in Nepalgunj, Nepal (Xinhua 2009; GTD 2017).

### **Organizational Structure**

No information could be found about the group's organizational structure.

### **External Ties**

No information about external support from state or non-state actors could be found.

### **Group Outcome**

It last came to attention in 2009 for allegedly bombing a UN site (Xinhua 2009; GTD 2017). It is unknown why the group stopped using violence.

#### **XLI. JANATANTRIK TERAI MADHESH MUKTI MORCHA (JTMMM)**

Torg ID: 1543

Min. Group Date: 2010

Max. Group Date: 2012

Onset: NA

Aliases: Janatantrik Terai Madhesh Mukti Morcha (Jtmmm), Janatantrik Terai Madhesh Mukti Morcha, Jtmmm

#### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- GTD Perpetrator 30252. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.  
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=30252>
- "Two Morcha Cadres Killed in Crossfire." 2011.Himalayan Times, Mar 06.  
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/855134365?accountid=14026>.

#### **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: This might be an alias for JTMM (GTD 2017).

Group Formation: This might be an alias for JTMM (GTD 2017).

Group End: This might be an alias for JTMM (GTD 2017).

### **Part 3. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

This might be an alias for JTMM (GTD 2017).

#### **Geography**

This might be an alias for JTMM (GTD 2017).

#### **Organizational Structure**

This might be an alias for JTMM (GTD 2017).

#### **External Ties**

This might be an alias for JTMM (GTD 2017).

#### **Group Outcome**

This might be an alias for JTMM (GTD 2017).

XLII. SWATANTRA NEPAL DAL  
Torg ID: 2520  
Min. Group Date: 2010  
Max. Group Date: 2010  
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

#### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- GTD Perpetrator 30169. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.  
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=30169>
- "Second Group Seeks Credit for Nepal Blast." 2010.BBC Monitoring Newsfile, Jun 08.  
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/365504681?accountid=14026>.
- "Nepal Car Bomber Amassed Bombs, Rocket Launcher." 2010b.The Hindustan Times, Jun 12. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/375045940?accountid=14026>.
- "Kathmandu Car Bomb Mastermind Caught." 2010a.The Hindustan Times, Jun 10.  
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/366330764?accountid=14026>.

#### **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2010

Group End: 2010

### **Part 3. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

It is unknown when the group formed, but it first came to attention in 2010 for one bombing in Kathmandu, Nepal (Hindustan Times 2010a; BBC 2010). The group claimed it protested the government for not writing a constitution within the designated time frame (Hindustan Times 2010a; BBC 2010).

#### **Geography**

The attack occurred in Kathmandu, Nepal (GTD 2017; BBC 2010; Hindustan Times 2010a; Hindustan Times 2010b).

#### **Organizational Structure**

The group's leader was allegedly Bishnu Shah (Hindustan Times 2010a).

#### **External Ties**

JTMM-Rajan Mukti also claimed responsibility for the incident (BBC 2010).

#### **Group Outcome**

Police arrested Bishnu Shah after the incident (Hindustan Times 2010b). It is unknown what happened to the group after the one incident in Kathmandu, Nepal (GTD 2017). Despite declaring this incident a 'test case' for future violence, the group does not claim responsibility for any additional attacks (Hindustan Times 2010b).

#### **XLIII. TERAI JANATANTRIK MADHES PARTY**

Torg ID: 2524

Min. Group Date: 2010

Max. Group Date: 2010

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- GTD Perpetrator 30196. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.  
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=30196>

### **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: This is an alias for the Terai Janatantrik Party.

Group Formation: This is an alias for the Terai Janatantrik Party.

Group End: This is an alias for the Terai Janatantrik Party.

### **Part 3. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

This is an alias for the Terai Janatantrik Party.

#### **Geography**

This is an alias for the Terai Janatantrik Party.

#### **Organizational Structure**

This is an alias for the Terai Janatantrik Party.

#### **External Ties**

This is an alias for the Terai Janatantrik Party.

#### **Group Outcome**

This is an alias for the Terai Janatantrik Party.

XLIV. SJMM  
Torg ID: 1556  
Min. Group Date: 2010  
Max. Group Date: 2012  
Onset: NA

Aliases: Samyukta Jatiya Mukti Morcha (Sjmm), Samyukta Jatiya Mukti Morcha, Sjmm



## **Part 1. Bibliography**

- GTD Perpetrator 30259. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.  
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=30259>
- ""Powerful" Bomb Reported in East Nepal." 2010.BBC Monitoring Newsfile, Jul 28.  
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/728698261?accountid=14026>.
- "Govt's Two Pronged Strategy Halts Activities of Armed Groups." 2012.Republica, Jul 23. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/1027401246?accountid=14026>.
- "Number of Armed Outfits Dwindling." 2012.The Kathmandu Post, Sep 17.  
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/1039799545?accountid=14026>.
- Tuladhar, Pratibha. 2012. "BRIEF: Blast Outside Kathmandu Oil Office Kills Three." McClatchy - Tribune Business News, Feb 27.  
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/923597028?accountid=14026>.

## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2010

Group End: 2012 (unknown)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

It is unknown when SJMM forms, but it first came to attention in 2010 for an attack in Dhading (GTD 2017). The group is ethno-nationalist, but does not appear to promote the rights of any one ethnic group (GTD 2017; BBC 2010). The group's aim is for the government to provide more rights and representation for minority groups in the central government (BBC 2010; Tuladhar 2012).

### **Geography**

The group's attacks occurred in Kathmandu, Dhading district, Udaypur, Sunsari, and Kanchanpur districts (GTD 2017). The group is not transnational and did not appear to have an external base of operations.

### **Organizational Structure**

No information could be found about the group's organizational structure.

### **External Ties**

There is no evidence of external support by other state or non-state actors.

### **Group Outcome**

The group's last known violent incident is in the spring of 2012 (GTD 2017). In July 2012, the group was engaging in peace talks with the government (Republica 2012). In September 2012, the group was still active (Kathmandu Post 2012)

XLV. TERAI MADHESHI MUKTI MORCHA (TMMM)

Torg ID: 1557

Min. Group Date: 2010

Max. Group Date: 2010

Onset: NA

Aliases: Terai Madheshi Mukti Morcha (Tmmm), Terai Madheshi Mukti Morcha, Tmmm

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- GTD Perpetrator 30261. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.  
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=30261>

### **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: This might be an alias for JTMM (GTD 2017).

Group Formation: This might be an alias for JTMM (GTD 2017).

Group End: This might be an alias for JTMM (GTD 2017).

### **Part 3. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

This might be an alias for JTMM (GTD 2017).

#### **Geography**

This might be an alias for JTMM (GTD 2017).

#### **Organizational Structure**

This might be an alias for JTMM (GTD 2017).

## **External Ties**

This might be an alias for JTMM (GTD 2017).

## **Group Outcome**

This might be an alias for JTMM (GTD 2017).

### **XLVI. MADHESH MUKTI SANGRAM (MMS)**

Torg ID: 1867

Min. Group Date: 2011

Max. Group Date: 2011

Onset: NA

Aliases: Madhesh Mukti Sangram (Mms), Madhesh Mukti Sangram

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- GTD Perpetrator 30257. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.  
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=30257>
- “13 persons injured in bomb blast in Rautahat District.” South Asia Terrorist Portal. N.d.  
[http://www.satp.org/satporqtp/detailed\\_news3.asp?date3=2011%2F3%2F26&image2.x=9&image2.y=9#4](http://www.satp.org/satporqtp/detailed_news3.asp?date3=2011%2F3%2F26&image2.x=9&image2.y=9#4)

### **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2011

Group End: 2011 (disappear)

### **Part 3. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

There is not much information available about this group. It first came to attention in 2011 when it attacked a Women’s Development Office in Gaur, Nepal (SATP n.d.; GTD 2017). No information about aims or ideology were found.

#### **Geography**

The group's one attack occurred in Gaur, Nepal (GTD 2017).

### **Organizational Structure**

No information on organizational structure could be found.

### **External Ties**

No evidence of external support from other state or non-state actors could be found.

### **Group Outcome**

It last came to attention in 2011 when it attacked a Women's Development Office in Gaur, Nepal (SATP n.d.; GTD 2017). It is unknown why the group stopped using violence.

XLVII. SANGHIYA LIMBUWAN COMMITTEE (SLC)  
Torg ID: 1972  
Min. Group Date: 2011  
Max. Group Date: 2011  
Onset: NA

Aliases: Sanghiya Limbuwan Committee (Slc), Sanghiya Limbuwan Committee

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- GTD Perpetrator 30243. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.  
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=30243>
- "Abducted Maoist rescued safely." MyRepublica RSS. 2011.  
[http://archives.myrepublica.com/portal/index.php?action=news\\_details&news\\_id=31245](http://archives.myrepublica.com/portal/index.php?action=news_details&news_id=31245)
- Kunda Dixit. "A Shape of Things to Come." Nepali Times. 2009.  
<http://nepalitimes.com/news.php?id=15889#.WjQpN1Q-fOQ>
- "Limbuwan bodies to stand against Maoists." My Republica. 2009.  
<http://www.myrepublica.com/archive/38580/Limbuwan-bodies-to-stand-against-Maoists>
- "Spectre of secession." Kathmandu Post. 2014.  
<http://kathmandupost.ekantipur.com/news/2014-09-25/spectre-of-secession.html>
- "Strike by Ethnic Communities Hits Normal Life Across Nepal." 2009.BBC Monitoring South Asia, Sep 03. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/459771069?accountid=14026>.
- "Nepal Ethnic Group Providing Military Training to 6,000 Workers." 2007.BBC Monitoring South Asia, Dec 05, 1.  
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/459797088?accountid=14026>.
- "Limbuwan Banda Paralyzes Life in East." 2013.Republica, May 30.  
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/1356133245?accountid=14026>.

## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: Sanghiya Limbuwan Rajya Parisad, Federal Limbuwan State Council

Group Formation: 2006

Group End: 2013 (unknown)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

The group formed in 2006 (Republica 2009). The group is an ethno-nationalist separatist state fighting for an independent Limbuwan (Dixit 2009). It promoted the rights of the ethnic Limbuwan group (Republica 2009; Dixit 2009). The group came to attention for violent attacks in 2007 (BBC 2007).

### **Geography**

The Lumbuwan area covers Pancthat and Phidim, Nepal (Dixit 2009).

### **Organizational Structure**

The group's leaders were Kumar Lingden and D K Buddhist (Dixit 2009). The group is ethnic Limbu (Dixit 2009). It had two prominent factions led by Sanjhuang Palungwa and Kumar Lingden (Republica 2009). The group provided military training (BBC 2007). It had a political wing known as the Federal Limbuwan State Council (Dixit 2009).

### **External Ties**

The group fought against other Limbuwan separatist groups like the Kirat Rajya of the Rais (Dixit 2009). In 2009, the group formed an umbrella organization with Khumbuwan Swayatta Rajya Parishad, Tamsaling Swayatta Rajya Parishad, Tharuhat Sanyukta Sangharsha Samiti and Dalit to demand the government implement a new five-point agreement granting increased autonomy for several regions in Nepal (BBC 2009).

### **Group Outcome**

In 2009, the Maoist government claimed to provide the Limbuwan area some regional autonomy, but the groups said it reneged on their promises from peace talks (Republica 2009; Dixit 2009). The group's last known violent attack was in 2011 (GTD 2017;

Republica 2011). The group was last active in 2013 when it organized a protest in anticipation of student elections at Nepalese universities (Republica 2013).

XLVIII. KHUMBUWAN MUKTI MORCHA

Torg ID: 1842

Min. Group Date: 2011

Max. Group Date: 2011

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

**Part 1. Bibliography**

- GTD Perpetrator 30234. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.  
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=30234>
- "Three policemen injured in Morang district." South Asia Terrorist Portal. 2011.  
[http://www.satp.org/satporgrp/detailed\\_news.asp?date1=4/25/2011&id=5#5](http://www.satp.org/satporgrp/detailed_news.asp?date1=4/25/2011&id=5#5)
- "Number of Armed Outfits Dwindling." 2012. The Kathmandu Post, Sep 17.  
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/1039799545?accountid=14026>.
- "Three Bombs Safely Defused in Different Places." 2011. Himalayan Times, Jul 12.  
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/875934257?accountid=14026>.
- "Armed group announces ceasefire." Kathmandu Post. 2014.  
<http://kathmandupost.ekantipur.com/news/2014-12-30/armed-group-announces-ceasefire.html>
- "Nepal's Political Parties Call Strike Demanding New Constitution Draft by 28 may." 2011. BBC Monitoring South Asia, May 15.  
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/866462243?accountid=14026>.

**Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: Sanyukta Jatiya MuktiMorcha Khumbuwan, Khumbuwan Mukti Morcha (Sanyukta)

Group Formation: 2011

Group End: 2014 (dissolve)

**Part 3. Narrative**

**Group Formation**

It is unknown when the group formed, but it first came to attention in 2011 for a violent attack and creation of an alliance with six parties (BBC 2011; GTD 2017). The group was

an ethno-nationalist separatist group demanding a separate Khumbuwan state in Nepal (Kathmandu Post 2014).

### **Geography**

The group had several attacks in Dharan, Udayapur, and Itahari districts (Himalayan Times 2011; Kathmandu Post 2014). It also had attacks in Morang district (GTD 2017).

### **Organizational Structure**

The group's leader was David Khambu (Kathmandu Post 2014). Khumbuwan Mukti Morcha had a political wing (BBC 2011). The group had at least 200 members in 2011 (SATP 2011). Members were Sherpa.

### **External Ties**

The group had an alliance with Sadbhawana (Anandidevi), Dalit Janjati Party and Federal Democratic Socialist Party, and Chhetri Samaj (BBC 2011). These were all political parties except Chhetri Samaj, which was a "Nepalese ethnic group" (BBC 2011).

### **Group Outcome**

In 2011, police arrested three members of the group (SATP 2011). KMM members, in retaliation, launched a giant attack against a police station, to free the prisoners (SATP 2011). In 2012, the group engaged in peace talks with the government (Kathmandu Post 2012). It allegedly signed a deal with the group, but the group was violent the next year so it might have fallen apart (Kathmandu Post 2012; Kathmandu Post 2014). In 2014, the group announced a unilateral ceasefire (Kathmandu Post 2014).

#### **XLIX. SAMYUKTA TERAI MADHES MUKTI PARTY**

Torg ID: 2669

Min. Group Date: 2012

Max. Group Date: 2012

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

#### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- GTD Perpetrator 40009. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.  
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=40009>
- "Nepal Unarmed Plains Groups to Collaborate." 2008. BBC Monitoring South Asia, Jan 26, 1. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/459932860?accountid=14026>.

## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2008

Group End: 2012

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

It is unknown when the group formed, but it first came to attention in 2008 when it met with other Terai separatist groups to pledge their allegiance to help each other (BBC 2008). It is already described as a violent militant group in 2008 so its first violent incident is as late as 2008 (BBC 2008). It appears to be an ethno-nationalist separatist group fighting on behalf of the Madhesi (BBC 2008).

### **Geography**

The group met with other armed groups in Janakpur, Nepal (BBC 2008). The group's last known violent incident was in Gaur, Nepal (GTD 2017). The group was not transnational and did not have an external base of operations.

### **Organizational Structure**

No information could be found about organizational structure.

### **External Ties**

The group pledged to cooperate with JTMM, JTMM-J, and the Madhesi Mukti Tigers (BBC 2008).

### **Group Outcome**

The group's last known violent incident is in 2012 (GTD 2017). It is unknown what happened to the group after this incident.

- L. SUDURPASCHIM JANATA DAL  
Torg ID: 2674  
Min. Group Date: 2012  
Max. Group Date: 2012



Onset: NA

Aliases: None

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- GTD Perpetrator 40092. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.  
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=40092>
- "Bomb Defused in Dadeldhura." 2012.Himalayan Times, Nov 02.  
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/1125509605?accountid=14026>.

### **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2012

Group End: 2012

### **Part 3. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

There is not much information available about this group. It first came to attention in 2012 when it tried to detonate a bomb on a school campus (Himalayan Times 2012; GTD 2017). The note left at the scene suggested the group wanted to protest "politics in the campus premises" (Himalayan Times 2012).

#### **Geography**

The incident occurred in Dadeldhura, Nepal (Himalayan Times 2012; GTD 2017).

#### **Organizational Structure**

No information could be found about the group's organizational structure.

#### **External Ties**

There is no evidence of external support from other state or non-state actors.

#### **Group Outcome**

It first came to attention in 2012 when it tried to detonate a bomb on a school campus (Himalayan Times 2012; GTD 2017). It is unknown what happened to the group after this incident or why it stopped using violence.

LI. BISWABHUMI SENA BISHAL NEPAL

Torg ID: 2631

Min. Group Date: 2012

Max. Group Date: 2012

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

**Part 1. Bibliography**

- GTD Perpetrator 40097. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.  
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=40097>
- “Bomb goes off in Banepa.” Kathmandu Post. 2012.  
<http://kathmandupost.ekantipur.com/news/2012-12-03/bomb-goes-off-in-banepa.html>
- “Nepal Monthly Update - December 2012.” UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for Nepal. 2012. <https://reliefweb.int/report/nepal/nepal-monthly-update-december-2012>

**Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2012

Group End: 2012 (unknown)

**Part 3. Narrative**

**Group Formation**

There is not much information available about this group. It first came to attention in 2012 for an attack in Banepa, Nepal, where it detonated a pipe bomb in a garbage can (Kathmandu Post 2012; GTD 2017). The group claimed it opposed political polarization (Kathmandu Post 2012). For context, the political parties in Nepal in December 2012 could not form a coalition government and remained deadlocked (UN Resident and Human Coordinator for Nepal 2012).

**Geography**

The attack occurred in Banepa, Nepal (Kathmandu Post 2012; GTD 2017).

## **Organizational Structure**

Four militants carried out the attack (GTD 2017).

## **External Ties**

There is no evidence of external support by other state or non-state actors.

## **Group Outcome**

The group's last known violent incident was in 2012 when it detonated a pipe bomb (Kathmandu Post 2012; GTD 2017). It is unknown why the group stopped using violence or what happened to it.

- LII. JANATANTRIK TERAI MADHES MUKTI PARTY  
Torg ID: 2648  
Min. Group Date: 2012  
Max. Group Date: 2012  
Onset: NA

Aliases: Janatantrik Terai Madhes Mukti Party- Bhagat Singh (Jtmmp), Janatantrik Terai Madhes Mukti Party, Janatantrik Terai Madhes Mukti Party - Bhagat Singh (Jtmmp), Janatantrik Terai Madhes Mukti Party (Jtmmp)

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- GTD Perpetrator 40006. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.  
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=40006>
- Ireland: Refugee Documentation Centre, Nepal: Information on a group called Janatantrik Mukti Morcha, 20 August 2012, Q15739 , available at:  
<http://www.refworld.org/docid/504f37a42.html>

### **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: This is an alias for JTMM (Ireland RDC 2012).

Group Formation: This is an alias for JTMM (Ireland RDC 2012).

Group End: This is an alias for JTMM (Ireland RDC 2012).

### **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

This is an alias for JTMM (Ireland RDC 2012).

### **Geography**

This is an alias for JTMM (Ireland RDC 2012).

### **Organizational Structure**

This is an alias for JTMM (Ireland RDC 2012).

### **External Ties**

This is an alias for JTMM (Ireland RDC 2012).

### **Group Outcome**

This is an alias for JTMM (Ireland RDC 2012).

Notes for Iris

-lots of separatist groups that never get above the threshold - possibly due to sheer number and competition?

-lots of government negotiations with different separatist groups in 2008 and 2012 that seem to be rather successful - why are they able to get them to come to the table?

What's different here?