

India, Part 1: 1947-1977
Last Updated: 2 April 2017

| torg | gname | onset | min | max |
|-------|--|-------|------|------|
| T1674 | COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA | 1948 | 1947 | 2010 |
| T41 | ANANDA MARGA | | 1955 | 1978 |
| T17 | AL-FATAH | | 1959 | 2009 |
| T2460 | VISHWA HINDU PARISHAD (VHP) | | 1964 | 2002 |
| T955 | UNITED NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT* | 1993 | 1964 | 2012 |
| T2431 | SHIV SENA | | 1966 | 2012 |
| T1354 | AL BARQ | | 1968 | 2002 |
| T285 | MAOIST COORDINATION COMMITTEE (MCC) | 1999 | 1969 | 2009 |
| T1447 | PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY PARTY OF KANGLEIPAK* | 2008 | 1977 | 2012 |
| T476 | STUDENTS ISLAMIC MOVEMENT OF INDIA (SIMI) | | 1977 | 2011 |
| T824 | BABBAR KHALSA INTERNATIONAL (BKI) | | 1978 | 2012 |
| T931 | PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY (PLA) (INDIA) | 1982 | 1978 | 2012 |
| T1387 | FEDAYEEN KHALQ (PEOPLE'S COMMANDOS) | | 1979 | 1987 |
| T1457 | REVOLUTIONARY PEOPLE'S FRONT (RPF) | | 1979 | 0 |
| T516 | UNITED LIBERATION FRONT OF ASSAM | 1990 | 1979 | 2012 |
| T204 | HARKATUL JIHAD-E-ISLAMIC* | | 1980 | 2011 |
| T238 | JAMIAT UL-MUJAHEDIN (JUM) | | 1980 | 2012 |
| T374 | PEOPLE'S GUERRILLA ARMY (PGA) | 1991 | 1980 | 2004 |
| T563 | COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA-MAOIST (CPI-MAOIST) | 2005 | 1980 | 2012 |

| | | | | |
|-------|--|-----------|------|------|
| T619 | NATIONAL SOCIALIST COUNCIL OF NAGALAND | | 1980 | 1999 |
| T625 | KARBI NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS (KNV) | | 1980 | 2000 |
| T949 | KANGLEIPAK COMMUNIST PARTY | 2008 | 1980 | 2012 |
| T2370 | MAZDOOR KISAN SANGRAM SAMITI (MKSS) | | 1981 | 1999 |
| T35 | AL-ZULFIKAR | | 1981 | 1992 |
| T1933 | TRIPURA NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS (TNV) | | 1984 | 1988 |
| T1284 | SAFFRON TIGERS | | 1985 | 1985 |
| T206 | HARAKAT UL-MUJAHIDIN (HUM) | | 1985 | 2011 |
| T750 | KHALISTAN LIBERATION FORCE | | 1986 | 1999 |
| T920 | JIHAD COMMITTEE | | 1986 | 0 |
| T1728 | GURKHA NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT (GNLF) | | 1987 | 1989 |
| T1779 | KHALISTAN COMMANDO FORCE | | 1987 | 2011 |
| T266 | LASHKAR-E-TAIBA (LET) | | 1987 | 2012 |
| T686 | DUKHTARAN-E-MILLAT | | 1987 | 1995 |
| T1644 | BHARATIYA JANATA PARTY | | 1980 | 1994 |
| T1645 | BHINDERANWALE TIGER FORCE OF KHALISTAN (BTHK) | | 1988 | 1992 |
| T1856 | ORGANIZATION OF ARAB FEDAYEEN CELLS | | 1988 | 1988 |
| T1607 | ALLAH'S TIGERS | | 1989 | 1992 |
| T2356 | KUKI NATIONAL ARMY (KNA) | | 1988 | 2009 |
| T2474 | KUKI NATIONAL FRONT (KNF) | 12-May-97 | 1988 | 2012 |
| T316 | NDFB | 23-Jul-94 | 1988 | 2012 |
| T620 | NATIONAL SOCIALIST COUNCIL OF NAGALAND-ISAK-MUIVAH (NSCN-IM) | 5-Aug-92 | 1988 | 2012 |
| T930 | NATIONAL SOCIALIST COUNCIL OF | | 1988 | 2012 |

| | | | | |
|-------|---|-----------|------|------|
| | NAGALAND-KHAPLANG (NSCN-K) | | | |
| T33 | AL-UMAR MUJAHIDEEN (HUM) | | 1989 | 2002 |
| T213 | HIZB UL-MUJAHIDIN | | 1989 | 2012 |
| T2105 | MANIPUR PEOPLE'S ARMY | | 1990 | 0 |
| T808 | TRIPURA PEOPLES? DEMOCRATIC FRONT (TPDF) | | 1990 | 0 |
| T38 | ALL TRIPURA TRIBAL FORCE | 12-Oct-92 | 1990 | 2009 |
| T1829 | MUJAHIDEEN KASHMIR | | 1990 | 1990 |
| T1820 | MOSLEM JANBAZ FORCE | | 1990 | 1991 |
| T1772 | JUSTICE AND LIBERTY WARRIORS | | 1990 | 1990 |
| T1785 | LASHKARI-E-ADAM (ARMY OF ADAM) | | 1991 | 1991 |
| T1862 | PANTHIC COMMITTEE | | 1991 | 1991 |
| T739 | JAMMU AND KASHMIR LIBERATION FRONT (JKLF) | | 1991 | 1993 |
| T1592 | ACHWAN-I-MUSHBANI | | 1991 | 1991 |
| T1675 | COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA- MARXIST | | 1991 | 2012 |
| T1605 | ALL INDIA ANNA DRAVIDA MUNETRA KAZGAN PARTY | | 1991 | 2009 |
| T1783 | LAIQ CHANIO GROUP OF DACOIT BANDITS | | 1992 | 1992 |
| T2341 | JAMMAT-E-ISLAMI (JI) | | 1992 | 2011 |
| T1766 | JHARKHAND TRIBAL FORCES | | 1992 | 1992 |
| T240 | CPI(ML) JANASHAKTI | | 1992 | 0 |
| T1676 | COMMUNIST TRADE UNION WORKERS | | 1992 | 1992 |
| T1780 | KHASI STUDENTS UNION | | 1992 | 1992 |
| T1906 | SERVANTS OF ISLAM ORGANIZATION | | 1992 | 1992 |
| T856 | KUKI LIBERATION ARMY (KLA) | | 1992 | 2011 |

| | | | | |
|-------|--|--|------|------|
| T2083 | BIHAR PEOPLE'S PARTY | | 1993 | 1994 |
| T647 | HARKAT UL ANSAR | | 1993 | 2011 |
| T2277 | BENGALI TIGER FORCE (BTF) | | 1993 | 1999 |
| T626 | KARBI PEOPLE'S FRONT (KPF) | | 1994 | 0 |
| T2417 | RANBIR SENA | | 1994 | 2009 |
| T948 | KANGLEI YAWOL KANNA LUP (KYKL) | | 1994 | 2010 |
| T816 | MUTTAHIDA JIHAD COUNCIL (MJC) | | 1994 | 2005 |
| T239 | JAMMU AND KASHMIR ISLAMIC FRONT (JKIF) | | 1994 | 1996 |
| T20 | AL HADID | | 1994 | 1994 |

I. COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA

Min. Group Date: 1947

Max. Group Date: 2010

Onset: 1948

Aliases: NA

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Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

The Communist Party of India was founded in 1925 (Communist Party of India 2000; Routray 2014). They adopted the principles of Marxist-Leninism (Communist Party of India 2000). They supported anti-imperialist liberation movements (Communist Party of India 2000). The group also opposed landlords' control over property, feudalism, and oppression due to the caste system (Communist Party of India 2000). The group's first violent attack was in 1947 (Daniyal 2015).

In 1948, one year after India gained independence, the CPI shifted its goal from national consolidation to a social revolution led by workers against the Indian bourgeois (Lockwood 2015). The CPI leader Ranadive particularly advocated for this new goal (Ibid.). The CPI gave support to the peasant revolt already underway in the Telangana region (Ibid.). However, the CPI's goal for rural and urban workers' insurrections devolved into unorganized bouts of attacks (Ibid.)

Geography

The Communist Party participated in struggles with ethnic groups such as those in Tebhaga, Punnapra Vayalar, and North Malabar (Communist Party of India 2000). They also worked in the regions Warli adivasis and Tripura (Ibid.). The group's early attacks took place in coordination with Telangana peasants' revolts (Ibid.). The group also fought with liberation groups in Pondicherry, a French enclave, and Goa, a Portuguese enclave (Communist Party of India 2000).

Organizational Structure

The group was led by Peshawar in 1922, Kanpur in 1924, and Meerut in 1929 (Communist Party of India 2000). The group founded organizations such as All India Kisan Sabha and the All India Students Federation (Communist Party of India 2000).

CPI used typical organizational practices of a political party during the mid-twentieth century, with formally selected party leaders and debates over the group's choices (Lockwood 2015). In the years following India's independence, a series of different party leaders pushed differing policies over questions such as armed struggle and whether to

support India's Congress (Lockwood 2015). Despite the formal organization, party leaders constantly dealt with dissenting factions and power struggles, notably the breakaway of CPI-M in 1964 (Ibid.). No estimates about group size or ethnic membership could be found.

External Ties

Historically, the Communist Party has been supported by a range of working-class militants, anti-imperialists, and socialist political groups throughout India (Communist Party of India 2000). Examples of partners include the Ghadar fighters from Punjab, socialists with ties to the Indian leader Bhagat Singh, and revolutionaries in Bengal (Ibid.). The group has received support from working-class militants in Bombay and Madras (Ibid.). Also, extreme anti-imperialist politicians from Kerala and Andhra Pradesh have collaborated with the CPI (Ibid.). The CPI works with the Indian Congress as part of a coalition of socialist groups (Daniyal 2015). By the late 1950s, the CPI formally gave up armed struggle and became a legitimate part of the parliamentary democracy, a left-wing party (Ibid.).

In April 1964, a minority, left-wing faction of the CPI split from CPI as a result of CPI's growing coordination with the Indian National Congress (Lockwood 2015). The left-wing faction believed that armed struggle was necessary and ultimately formed the group CPI-M after leaving CPI (Ibid.). The party is divided into the CPI-M and the CPI party, although the two parties are currently considering a merger (Daniyal 2015). This split was an echo of the split between the USSR and China (Daniyal 2015). The right-wing majority of CPI supported the Soviets while the left-wing faction (future CPI-M members) supported China due to its more hardline stance against the capitalist Western nations (Daniyal 2015; Central Intelligence Agency 1962, 3). The CPI-M diverged from the CPI in 1964 due to the CPI's support of "bourgeois" such as Indira Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru, leaders of the Indian National Congress (Daniyal 2015).

Group Outcome

Although CPI initially opposed India's post-colonial Congress, the group then gave up armed struggle in 1951 (Daniyal 2015). CPI participated in India's first general elections in 1952 and had electoral success as the second largest party in Congress (Daniyal 2015). The Indian Communist Party still exists, albeit as a relatively peaceful political faction (Daniyal 2015). The CPI-M and CPI are India's largest communist parties (Daniyal 2015).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: CPI. There is a slight possibility that CPI-M (Communist Party of India - Maoist) is an alias since it is a direct splinter, but it offers different candidates in elections

Group Formation: 1947; onset 1948 (Daniyal 2015)

Group End (Outcome): (CPI gave up armed struggle in 1951, still active in politics (Daniyal 2015))

- II. ANANDA MARGA
Min. Group Date: 1955
Max. Group Date: 1978
Onset: NA

Aliases: Ananda Marga, The Ananda Marga Yoga Society, The Universal Army

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Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

Ananda Marga formed in 1955 (Crovetto 2008, 26). It was a Hindu pseudo-militant group which rejected the key Hindu philosophy of *ahimsa* or nonviolence (Crovetto 2008, 25). It was based on the philosophies of Pranav Sarkar (Crovetto 2008, 26). Ananda Marga was against social rules and institutions, such as the caste system. They aimed to do away with caste distinctions (Crovetto 2008, 26). Besides spiritual freedom, the group's other goals include socialism and service projects (Crovetto 2008, 26). It can be understood as a "revolutionary mystic socialism" (Crovetto 2008, 26). The ideology of the group's founder, Prabhat Ranjan Sakar, included believing it was necessary to have military capabilities because he claimed the animal-like nature of humans made war inevitable (Crovetto 2008, 36).

Ananda Marga was banned in India in 1975; however, sympathizers globally pushed for repeal of the ban (AAP 2009). The group's members were suspected of attacks against Indian interests in 1977 (military attache at the Indian embassy in Canberra along with his wife) and 1997 (Air India employee in Melbourne stabbed) (Ibid.).

Geography

The Ananda Marga movement is based in Ananda Nagar (Purulia District of West Bengal) and in Tijila, a Kolkata suburb (Crovetto 2008, 26). The group also operates in several foreign countries, including Australia, where they attacked the Indian embassy (AAP 2009). The group has regional headquarters in Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi and Bangalore (India Today 2014). The group also has a presence in the Philippines and the USA such as yoga centers in New York (Ibid.).

Organizational Structure

The group has a political wing commonly known as PROUT (full name is PROUTist Universal) (Crovetto 2008, 29). Sarkar founded PROUT in 1959 to advance his socio-economic and philosophical goals (Ibid.). PROUT is based in Denmark (Ibid.). Ananda Marga follows an extremely centralized, authoritarian organizational structure (Crovetto 2008, 26). Although the group's philosophy includes equality, there are allegations that members are put in a strict hierarchy (Crovetto 2008, 35; India Today 2014). *Sadhak* is the lowest rank. A *sadhak* graduates to *tatvik*, who ultimately rises to the position of an *acharya* (IndiaToday 2014).

The group has many different types of members (Crovetto 2008, 30). Some members live isolated lives with only other members of the group, some live in agrarian communities, and others have typical occupations and lives in addition to their involvement (Ibid.)

Sakar founded two paramilitary groups, one for males named Volunteers Social Service, and one for females named Girls' Volunteers. These groups trained in India and Australia. However, it is not clear to what extent members intended to actually use force and the groups were less emphasized after the late 1970s (Crovetto 2008, 36-37). There is a subdivision known as the AMURTEL, which focuses on relief work and has members who volunteered after Hurricane Katrina in Louisiana and Texas (Crovetto 2008, 26). In 1969, the sister organization Ananda Marga Yoga Society was formed in the United States and claimed to have 3,000 members as of 2002 (Lewis 2002). Ananda Marga also launched ERAWS, a group which reportedly manages about 400 schools, in 1963 (India Today 2014).

External Ties

The Ananda Marga is opposed to the Indian Communist Party and Indira Gandhi, the former prime minister of India who was a leader in the Indian National Congress (Crovetto 2008, 26). Its International Committee has reached out to the United Nations (IndiaToday 2014). The group claims that all members voluntarily donates two per cent of their earnings to the organization (Ibid.). There are rumors that the organization is financed overseas; however, the only evidence given to support this is that some of the propaganda material shows signs of being printed outside of India (Ibid.). A news story in *IndiaToday* claims that this foreign aid is actually from the USA's Central Intelligence Agency; however, this is not substantiated by credible evidence (IndiaToday 2014)

Group Outcome

The group's founder, Sakar, was convicted in 1976 of allegedly murdering "half a dozen" ex-disciples; however, he was acquitted by a higher Indian court upon retrial on August 2, 1978 (Crovetto 2008, 32). While Sakar was imprisoned from 1971 to 1978, he issued statements saying that the use of violence was against Ananda Marga's philosophy (Crovetto 2008, 32). Crovetto claims that Sakar's statements led sympathizers to cease violent attacks globally (Ibid.).

Ananda Marga was banned in India in 1975; however, sympathizers globally pushed for repeal of the ban (AAP 2009). The group's members were suspected of attacks against Indian interests in 1977 (military attache at the Indian embassy in Canberra along with his wife) and 1997 (Air India employee in Melbourne stabbed) (Ibid.). Ananda Marga was also suspected of a bombing outside the hotel where then-prime minister of India, Moraji Desai, was visiting; however, these allegations remain disputed (Ibid.) The group runs schools, medical centers, orphanages, rural development projects, and spiritual retreats. Ananda Marga describes itself on its website as an organization with a global reach.

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: no proposed change.

Group Formation: 1955 (Crovetto 2008, 26)

Group End (Outcome): (ceased violence circa 1979 and shifted to politics, still active in politics (Jones and Libicki 2008, 146; India Today 2014; Crovetto 2008).

III. AL-FATAH

Min. Group Date: 1959

Max. Group Date: 2009

Onset: NA

Aliases: Al-Fatah, Al-`Asifa, Fatah, Fateh, Harakat Al-Tahrir Al-Watani Al-Filastini, Harekat At-Tahrir Al-Wataniyyeh Al-Filastiniyyeh, Palestinian National Liberation Movement

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Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

Fatah/Al-Fatah is the name of two Palestinian Liberation Organization factions. One faction is headed by Yasir Arafat (Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 1989). Arafat formally founded Fatah in 1963, but it existed as early as 1959 (Jones and Libicki 2008; Pearson 2011, 198). The first violent attack occurred in 1967 when it repulsed an IDF attack. The Fatah Party is opposed to Israel (Global Security). The group's goal is to destroy the Israeli state (Jones and Libicki 2008, 144). However, the group signed a peace deal with Israel in 1993 and agreed to consider coexistence with Israel (BBC 2011). Fighting renewed during the Second Intifada in 2000

Geography

It was headquartered in Tunisia after being forced to leave Israel and had bases in Lebanon and other Middle Eastern Countries (Global Security n.d.). The group committed terrorist attacks and trained insurgents in Western Europe, the Middle East, Asia and Africa during the 1960s and 1970s (Ibid.).

Organizational Structure

The group's membership is estimated at 6,000 to 8,000 (Global Security) The leading political body within Fatah is the Central Committee, with a parallel structure known as the Revolutionary Committee, which is in charge of organizing armed attacks (Global Security).

Fatah joined the PLO in 1968 and won the leadership role in 1969 (Global Security; Pearson 2011, 198). Fatah has historically remained the most influential faction within the PLO (Pearson 2011, 198). The Chairman of the PLO and president of Palestine is Mahmoud Abbas, sworn in as president in 2005 (Global Security; Pearson 2011, 199).

Three militias have split from Fatah and are considered offshoots: the al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigades, which continues to advocate violent attacks against Israel despite the late 1990s/early 2000s peace deals; Force 17, a personal security force for PLO leadership, and the militia Tanzim (Global Security). The pro-Syrian Fatah Revolutionary Council (Fatah "uprising" or "rebels") also opposes Arafat's faction (Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 1989).

External Ties

The Fatah party has historically clashed with Hamas, although they briefly formed a national unity government in 2007 (Global Security). This unity government promised to honor the peace agreements with Israel signed by the Palestine Liberation Organization, however this commitment was tenuous due to Hamas' reluctance to recognize Israel

(Global Security). The splintering of the PLO-Hamas government later in 2007 led to the dominance of President Abbas, who also received support from the EU and the Arab League (Global Security). When PLO again took over full control of the Palestinian government, Israel and the United States also slightly softened their criticism since Hamas was no longer in political power (Ibid.).

Fatah has close political and financial associations with Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Jordan (Global Security). They received weapons, explosives, and training from the former USSR. It is also alleged that China and North Korea have provided weapons, however this claim is less clearly substantiated (Global Security). Fatah helped train other insurgent groups in Western Europe, the Middle East, Asia and Africa during the 1960s and 1970s (Global Security; Pearson 2011, 198).

Group Outcome

The Fatah party eventually became the leading player in the Palestinian government through its membership in the PLO coalition (Global Security). Fatah formed a more moderate political wing in the late 1980s (Pearson 2011, 198). This shift to relatively more moderate political advocacy within the PLO earned criticism of Fatah from a splinter group, the militant group Fatah Revolutionary Council (Ibid.) In 1998, Fatah and Arafat successfully convinced the PLO coalition to formally acknowledge Israel's right to coexist with Palestine (Pearson 2011, 198). Pearson claims this acknowledgement was an early sign of PLO and Fatah denouncing terrorism (Ibid.).

Fatah has modified its ideology since its founding and recognized Israel, signing an interim peace deal with Israel in 1993. (BBC 2011). Fatah also disavowed terrorist attacks on Israeli citizens as part of the peace agreement (BBC 2011).

Fatah has declined since Arafat died in 2004, suffering from in-fighting and pushback (political and armed clashes) from Hamas (BBC 2011; Pearson 2011, 199). In June 2006, Fatah lost parliamentary elections to Hamas (BBC 2011). Fatah was largely pushed out of the Gaza strip in 2007 after violent clashes with Hamas (BBC 2011). Its last violent attack was around 2008 (GTD 2017). The group is not thought to have recently carried out terrorist attacks (Global Security).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: no proposed change.

Group Formation: 1959 (Jones and Libicki 2008, 172)

Group End: Still active, according to Jones and Libicki 2008, p. 172. Formally renounced violence in a peace deal with Israel in 1993, however Fatah still retains militant

commanders and groups and engages in military clashes with its rival Hamas (Pearson 2011, 198). In 2007 Fatah lost military control of the Gaza strip due Hamas militants, however as of 2011 PLO still had political control of the West Bank (BBC).

IV. VISHWA HINDU PARISHAD (VHP)

Min. Group Date: 1964

Max. Group Date: 2002

Onset: NA

Aliases: Vishwa Hindu Parishad (Vhp), Vishva Hindu Parishad, Vishva Hindu Parishad (Vhp), Vishwa Hindu Parishad, Visva Hindu Parisad, Viswa Hindu Parisad, World Hindu Council

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Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

The group has targeted Christians since 1998 (Human Rights Watch 2002 4). The VHP aims to make India a Hindu state (Human Rights Watch 2002, 4). The group’s ideology is Hindu nationalist (Saiya 2013, 134). Communal violence has been conducted by the Vishwa-Hindu Parishad since 1992 in the state of Gujarat, enacted against hundreds of Muslims (Human Rights Watch 2002, 4). The 1992-1993 violence allegedly began after a Muslim mob attacked a train carrying Hindu activists and members of the VHP, which resulted in a cycle of Hindu-Muslim violence (Human Rights Watch 2002, 4). According

to the official website, the VHP was founded on August 29, 1964 (Vishva Hindu Parishid).

VHP was founded in 1964 as a sister organization for the Hindu nationalist group Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) (Human Rights Watch 2002, 39). VHP's initial goal was to organize social activities such as conferences and communications to Hindus outside of India on behalf of RSS (Human Rights Watch 2002, 39). Its first violent attack was in 1992 (HRW 2002, 4).

Geography

The VHP has operated in Gujarat and Ahmedabad, especially targeting the Muslim neighborhoods of Naroda Patia and Gulmarg Society (Human Rights Watch 2002, 5). Violence by VHP also took place in the city Ayodhya of Uttar Pradesh (Ibid.). There are also patterns which connect these attacks to the Mumbai Riots of 1992 and 1993, such as the involvement of groups affiliated with RSS, VHP's mother organization (Human Rights Watch 2002, 5). A Christian community in the Kandhamal district of Orissa was targeted in 2008 with death threats unless they converted to Hinduism (Chamberlain 2008). The intimidation campaign was apparently led by the VHP (Ibid.).

Organizational Structure

The VHP seems to utilize a hierarchical structure, with senior officials and a formal group leader (Chamberlain 2008). Swami Laxamananda Saraswati led the organization until his assassination on August 23, 2008 (Ibid.). The levels are as follows: Governing Council, Advisory Board, Executive Board, Chapter Presidents, Chapters (World Hindu Council of America). The members of the Governing council are elected and serve for approximately three years (World Hindu Council of America).

VHP has a militant youth wing, named Bajrang Dal, which was founded in 1984 (Human Rights Watch 2002, 39). The VHP's militant wing is organized differently from other RSS-affiliated groups, which are usually closely controlled by the RSS main group (Ibid.). Instead, Bajrang Dal is loosely organized and its members have allegedly engaged in numerous acts of violence (Ibid.).

External Ties

Evidence gathered by the Human Rights Watch, the press, and numerous civil liberties organizations indicates that during a three-day spree of attacks in Gujarat in 2002, VHP acted in cooperation with police and politicians of the Bharatiya Janata Party (Indian People's Party, BJP) (Human Rights Watch 2002, 4). In Gujarat, VHP works with the BJP, Bajrang Dal, and Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (National Volunteer Corps, RSS). These nationalist organizations together form the "sangh parivar" or "family" of Indian

nationalist groups (Human Rights Watch 2002 , 4). At the time of the group's founding, VHP's mother organization was RSS (Ibid., 39). In Ahmedabad in 2002, VHP and other Hindu nationalist attackers were guided to Muslim homes by information provided by the Ahmedabad municipal corporations (Human Rights Watch 2002 , 4-5). They were at times protected and allegedly aided by the police, who allegedly fatally shot Muslims found near the Hindu attackers (Human Rights Watch 2002, 5).

Group Outcome

In 2008, VHP allegedly became involved in another wave of sectarian violence, which was reportedly triggered by the killing of a VHP leader, Swami Laxmananda Saraswati (Chamberlain 2008). VHP allegedly forced hundreds of Christians in Orissa, a state in India, to convert to Hinduism (Ibid.). The forced conversions were allegedly accompanied by violence that killed at least 59 people and left an estimated 50,000 homeless (Ibid.).

Per their website, the group claims they operate thousands of service projects throughout India (Vishva Hindu Parishid).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: No proposed changes

Group Formation: no proposed change

Group End (Outcome): Active (START 2016, GTD)

V. UNITED NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT

Min. Group Date: 1964

Max. Group Date: 2012

Onset: 1993

Aliases: United National Liberation Front (UNLF), United National Liberation Front, United National Liberation Front (Unlf)

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

The United National Liberation Front is an Indian-Meitei insurgent group pursuing the creation of a separate state in the province of Manipur (SATP). The group’s ideology is ethnic nationalist and socialist (SATP). The group was formed on November 24, 1964, by Areambam Samrenda Singh as a social organization that only later adopted violence (SATP n.d.; Global Security). A radical splinter group, Revolutionary Government of Manipur (RGM), adopted violence in 1968 (Global Security). In 1991, the group restarted its armed campaign and formed an armed wing known as Manipur People’s Army (MPA) (Global Security; Sagarika Dut and Alok Bansa 2013, 180). Its first violent attack was in 1991 (Global Security n.d.). A common pattern of UNLF is to avoid indiscriminate violence and focus on attacking Indian security forces while avoiding targeting civilians (Sagarika Dut and Alok Bansa 2013, 185).

Geography

The group is active in Jiribam valley and the district of Cachar in Assam province (SATP). The group’s support comes mostly from the ethnic group Meitis in the Imphal Valley of Manipur, as well as the North Cachal Hills of Assam (SATP). The UNLF trains its fighters in Myanmar and Bangladesh (SATP). The group’s General Headquarters is located in Sajik Tampak in the district of Chandel (Ibid.)

The UNLF mainly operated in the Imphal, Thoubal, and Bishenpur valley districts during the 1980s (Global Security). In the 1990s, the group began operating in the hills of Manipur (Ibid.). The group is currently active in the Churachandpur and the Chandel districts. (Ibid.).

Organizational Structure

The group funds itself through extortion of public officials (Global Security). It acquired weapons from the black market in Thailand, Singapore, and Cambodia, which they then sold to other insurgencies for profit (Global Security).

The Central Committee holds the highest authority (Global Security). The student wing was created in 1968 and is called the pan-Manipuri Youth League (SATP). The armed wing is named the Manipur People’s Army (MPA) and was founded in the early 1990s (SATP; Global Security). The group also has a propaganda wing and a women’s wing (SATP). The splinter group, Revolutionary Government of Manipur (RGM), adopted

violence in 1968, just over two decades before the mainstream UNLF launched an armed struggle (Global Security).

External Ties

Several splinter groups formed in the late 1960s, including PREPAK, Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP), the Revolutionary Government of Manipur, and the People's Liberation Army (Cline 2005). A UNLF faction led by Namoijam Oken splintered from the group in 1990 and then merged with groups including PREPAK to form an umbrella coalition known as KYKL (Global Security; Dutt and Bansai 2013, 186). Oken's group engaged in clashes with the main UNLF, resulting in more than 100 fatalities (Global Security).

They have been fighting a conflict along ethnic lines versus NSCN-IM, a militant group of the Naga people, whom they accuse of anti-Meitei policies (Global Security). The group maintains a close relationship with the National Socialist Council of Nagaland – Khaplang, who in the past provided training camps for the UNLF in the area along the border between Nagaland and Myanmar (NSCN-K) (SATP). However, more recently, most training camps are in southern hills around Manipur (Ibid.). The group has training camps in Bangladesh and Myanmar (SATP). The group also has a relationship with China and Pakistan, though it is unclear whether this relationship entails diplomatic, military, or material support (SATP).

In 1990, the group attempted to form an alliance, called the Indo-Burma Revolutionary Front, with other separatist groups in the region (Cline 2005; SATP). Interestingly, this coalition included some Naga people, whom the UNLF has historically clashed with (Ibid.). Cline (2005) suggests that this coalition and another coalition attempt known as the Manipur People's Liberation Front have not been effective due to infighting. UNLF leaders had ties with then-East Pakistan. UNLF had a training campus in East Pakistan and aided the Pakistani army in the 1971 liberation war versus Bangladesh (SATP).

UNLF reportedly has sold weapons to the United National Liberation Front (ULFA), National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB), and insurgent groups in Tripura (Global Security)

UNLF has publicly acknowledged its ties to the United Liberation Front of Assam, known as ULFA. For example, they collaborated on a terrorist attack in 2002 (Global Security). UNLF also participated in a "solidarity strike" in support of ULFA militants targeted by Bhutan military action (Global Security).

Group Outcome

India undertook a massive counterterrorism operation in 1971 during the Bangladesh war, which resulted in the arrest of many UNLF leaders (Cline 2005). The group went

quiet for two decades, but then decided to launch a new armed struggle in 1990 (Global Security). The group remains active today (START 2016, GTD).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: The Manipur People's Army (Sagarika Dut and Alok Bansa 2013).

Group Formation: no proposed change

Group End (Outcome): Active

VI. SHIV SENA

Min. Group Date: 1966

Max. Group Date: 2012

Onset: NA

Aliases: Shiv Sena, Shivaji's Arm

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

The Shiv Sena, a far-right, populist political party in the Indian state of Maharashtra, was founded in 1966 by Bal Thackeray (Muller et. al. 2015, 632). The ideology of the Shiv Sena is based on Marathi nationalism, called *Bhumiputra*, and Hindu nationalism, called *Hindutva* (MaharashtraPoliticalParties n.d.). Shiv Sena "champions the rights of local people in Bombay (Mumbai) as opposed to various outsiders," according to a University of Toronto professor (Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 2011). According to the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), Shiv Sena supports keeping political power within the Marathi ethnic group in the state Maharashtra (Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 2011).

Shiv Sena came to attention as a violent group in 1992, when its leader, Bal Thackeray, and members played a prominent role in anti-Muslim attacks, including the destruction of the Ayodhya mosque (Muller et. al. 2015, 632). Shiv Sena's tactics include mass mobilization and emphasis on ethnic homogeneity (Banerjee 1993, 312).

Geography

Shiv Sena is based in Maharashtra (Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 2011). Its headquarters are in Mumbai, the capital of Maharashtra, according to one source (MaharashtraPoliticalParties n.d.). Additionally, there have been reports of violence from Delhi, Goa, and Punjab (Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 2011). In 2009, there were two arrests of Shiv Sena members in the cities Gwalior and Bhopal, in Madhya Pradesh state (Ibid.).

Organizational Structure

Shiv Sena has a media company associated with it, Maharashtra Cinema Television; the media company is considered a front organization for the group (Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 2011). It might be considered a propaganda or media wing (Ibid.). Shiv Sena has given rise to two political parties (Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 2011; Muller et. al. 2015, 632). One party is the Maharashtra Navnirman Sena (MNS), founded in 2006 (Ibid.). The other party is Rashtrawadi Sena, established in 2008 (Ibid.).

Most of the Hindu-Muslim violence during the 1992 Bombay riots, in which Shiv Sena was involved, took place in urban slums that often had de facto segregation of Hindu and Muslim populations (Banerjee 1996, 5).

External Ties

Shiv Sena is "closely linked" to the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) (Muller et. al. 2015, 632; Immigration Refugee Board of Canada 2011). A splinter group formed likely due to tensions between Bal Thackeray's youngest son and nephew, Raj Thackeray, over who would assume the party's leadership (Muller et. al. 2015, 623). In March 2006, Raj Thackeray formed the splinter group Maharashtra Navnirman Sena (MNS, Maharashtra Reconstruction Army). An offshoot group, formed in 2008, is called Rashtrawadi Sena (Muller et. al. 2015, 623).

The Shiv Sena group based in Maharashtra is not affiliated with a group of the same name that is based in Punjab, according to Schmid and Jongman (2008, 574).

Group Outcome

Shiv Sena incited riots in Mumbai, including the demolition of the Ayodhya mosque in December 1992 (Research Directorate of the Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 1994; Muller et. al. 2015, 623). Although the Shiv Sena may be pressuring Hindus from Mumbai slums, there is not clear evidence that the group is forcing new members to join (Research Directorate of the Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 1994).

In 1993, Shiv Sena founder Bal Thackeray was convicted for "inciting communal hatred" due to a 1987 speech (Muller et. al. 2015, 632). Bal Thackeray died of a heart attack on November 17, 2012 (Ibid.). However, the group has regularly won at least 10 seats in the Lok Sabha (the Indian Parliament's lower house) in elections since 1996 (Ibid.). In the 2014 election, Shiv Sena won 18 seats in the Indian Parliament while running as part of the center-right NDA political coalition (Ibid., 633).

As recently as 2008, Shiv Sena was criticized for allegations of inciting ethnic hatred via members' rhetoric. The group's members have allegedly destroyed private property and participated in some mob attacks during the 2000s (Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 2011).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: No proposed changes

Group Formation: No proposed changes

Group End (Outcome): Active

VII. AL BARQ

Min. Group Date: 1968

Max. Group Date: 2002

Onset: [Kashmir Militants UCDP?]

Aliases: Al Barq, Al-Barq, Al-Buraq, The Lightning

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Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

Al Barq is a militant Kashmiri-separatist group that formed in 1978 (MIPT 2008; Jones and Libicki 2008). Another source says the group formed in 1990 (Venkatraman 2005, 241). It is unknown when its first violent attack is. Its goal is to create an independent state in Kashmir (Venkatraman 2005, 241). Al Barq ascribes to an ethno-nationalist and Islamist viewpoint (Venkatraman 2005, 241; MIPT 2008). It is considered a minor armed group in the Kashmir region (Chandran 1999).

Geography

Al Barq runs operations in India, Kashmir, and Pakistan (MIPT 2008). Its one attack occurred in Kupwara, India (GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

Al Barq was considered one of the minor groups active in Kashmir (Chandran 1999). It is armed with weapons procured from Pakistan.

Like other Kashmiri militant groups, Al Barq is accused of using explosives in crowded areas, detonating landmines on public roads and kidnapping civilians, including foreigners, as hostages (Human Rights Watch 1996). They often target the Hindu minority in Kashmir. (Human Rights Watch 1996). It had an estimated 1,000 members in 1996 (Human Rights Watch 1996). It was the armed wing of the Jammu and Kashmir People's Conference Party until about 2000 (MIPT 2008).

External Ties

Al Barq was originally the armed wing of the Jammu and Kashmir People's Conference Party, a Kashmir militant group (TOPS n.d.). Al Barq is considered relatively moderate due to its affiliation with the People's Conference (TOPS n.d.). By 2000, however, Al Barq had chosen instead to align itself with the Muttahida Jihad Council, an alliance of Kashmiri jihadi organizations (TOPS n.d.). It is unclear if it receives support from Pakistan.

Group Outcome

The group's last known attack was in 2002 (GTD 2017). Around this time, it merged with the Muttahida Jihad Council to become a new group known as the Kashmir Freedom Force (MIPT 2008).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: No proposed changes

Group Formation: 1978 (Jones and Libicki 2008, 144; TOPS)

Group End (Outcome): 2002 (merger (Jones and Libicki 2008, 144))

VIII. MAOIST COORDINATION COMMITTEE (MCC)

Min. Group Date: 1969

Max. Group Date: 2009

Onset: 1999

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

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Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

The MCC is a left-wing militant organization that was founded in 1969 and aimed 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 n.d.).

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

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 that 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 n.d.). 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 n.d.).

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 n.d.). 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 n.d.). The MCC is reportedly behind several front organizations, such as the Naujawan Pratirodh Sangharsh Manch, Krantikari Budhijeevi Sangh, Krantikari Sanskritik Sangh, Krantikari Chhatra League, Communist Yuva League, Naari Mukti Sangh and Mazdoor Mukti Sangh (SATP n.d.).

External Ties

In 1998, the MCC was rivals with the religious People’s War Group (BAAD n.d.). In 1999, they incited violence with the Ranbir Sena and People’s War Group (Ibid.). In 1999, they launched several attacks against civilians and personnel in Jharkhand and Bihar (SATP n.d.). 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 n.d.). 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.

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: Dakshin Desh

Group Formation: no proposed changes

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

IX. PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY PARTY OF KANGLEIPAK

Min. Group Date: 1977

Max. Group Date: 2012

Aliases: PREPAK

Part 1. Bibliography

- "People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak," South Asia Terrorist Portal, http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/states/manipur/terrorist_outfits/prepak.htm
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Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

PREPAK formed on October 9, 1977 by R.K. Tulachandra with a goal to establish a separate Meitai state in Manipur (Global Security n.d.). It ascribes to a Maoist ideology (Canada IRB 2003). PREPAK came to attention as a violent group during the late 1970s

when the group stole arms from the police and paramilitary forces (Global Security n.d.). It also purchased arms from Burmese soldiers deployed to India (Global Security).

PREPAK collaborated with other Meitei militant organizations to launch a campaign reportedly intended to end social crimes; the group targeted rapists, drug users, dealers, and alcohol vendors during the early 1990s (Global Security n.d.). PREPAK also banned the screening of Hindi films in 2003, as they believe the films degrade the social and cultural values of the region (Global Security n.d.). In 2003, Mangang, PREPAK's Defense Secretary, declared their intention to work with the UNLF and RPF to fight for the Manipur separatist cause (Ibid.).

Geography

PREPAK began in the valley in Manipur in the 1980s and later expanded its geographic reach (Global Security n.d.). The group has committed attacks in Mizoram and North Tripura (South Asia Terrorist Portal 2017). The group is also active in Nagaland's Mon district, specifically Tizit (South Asia Terrorist Portal 2017). The group primarily operates out of the Imphal Valley, Mizoram, and Assam (Global Security). It reportedly operates training camps in Bangladesh (South Asia Terrorist Portal 2017). In Manipur, combatants are trained mainly in the General Headquarters in Sajik Tampak in the Chandel District as well as in the nearby jungles (Ibid.). There are also training camps in the neighboring Churachandpur District (Global Security n.d.).

Organizational Structure

Currently, the group has a very structured, hierarchical decision-making body with a political wing, a military wing called the Red Army, and a women's wing (Global Security n.d.). The armed wing, known as the Red Army, is formally led by the group's Commander in Chief while the political wing's leader has the title of Chairman (Ibid.). They are organized into district command units, headed by a district commander, and include ranks such as lieutenants, sergeants, and corporals (Ibid.) They also have a women's wing (Global Security n.d.).

PREPAK became briefly dormant after the death of Tulachandra in 1986. In-fighting among factions resulted in violent clashes (South Asia Terrorist Portal 2017; Global Security n.d.). S. Wanglen then took over as Commander in Chief (South Asia Terrorist Portal 2017). The PREPAK leader Urrikhinbam Sarat (alias Meriaba) was very influential in stopping the in-fighting and re-consolidating the group during the late 1990s (Global Security). The group originally funded itself through extortion but stopped that practice in 2002 (Global Security).

As of 2017, Tajila is the C.C. of PREPAK (Ibid.). The group is estimated to have approximately 200 insurgents (South Asia Terrorist Portal 2017). However, sources close

to the group have reportedly claimed that the number is closer to 500 (Global Security). Achamba used to be the Chairman of PREPAK, but the party has reportedly removed him for unknown reasons (Global Security). Members receive training in Sajik Tampak, on the Nagaland-Myanmar border, and reportedly in Bangladesh (SATP; Global Security). A faction splintered off in 1980 to form the Kangleipak Communist Party (Global Security).

External Ties

The group receives training from the National Socialist Council of Nagaland-Isak-Muivah (South Asia Terrorist Portal 2017). It is part of the Manipur People's Liberation Front (MPLF) which it formed in 1999 with the United National Liberation Front (UNLF) and the People's Liberation Army (PLA) (South Asia Terrorist Portal 2017). The group used to purchase weapons and training from the Kachin Independence Army (KIA) of Myanmar (Global Security). PREPAK has ties with Tripura's ATTF and NLFT (Global Security). The party is further linked with Kuku militants such as the Kuki National Front (KNF) and the Zomi Defense Volunteers (ZDV) (Global Security). PREPAK has ruled out all negotiations with the Government of India until they agree to consider granting Manipur independence (Global Security)

Group Outcome

Indian security forces killed PREPAK's founder, Tulachandra, on November 12, 1985 (Global Security). The group suffered a series of setbacks and factional in-fighting right after Tulachandra's death, but then re-structured and re-organized (Ibid.). He was eventually replaced by Urrikhinbam Sarat (Global Security). The group is still active as of 2012. According to Global Security, PREPAK remains a significant force in the area because the group has reportedly purchased rocket launchers, AK-series guns and other weapons.

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1977

Group End (Outcome): Active (According to South Asia Terrorist Portal, there have been incidents and statements involving PREPAK as recently as 2017).

India VNSA Cases, Part II: 1977-1979
Last Updated: 9 March 2017

| torg | gname | onset | min | max |
|-------|---|-------|------|------|
| T476 | STUDENTS ISLAMIC MOVEMENT OF INDIA (SIMI) | | 1977 | 2011 |
| T824 | BABBAR KHALSA INTERNATIONAL (BKI) | | 1978 | 2012 |
| T931 | PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY (PLA) (INDIA) | 1982 | 1978 | 2012 |
| T1387 | FEDAYEEN KHALQ (PEOPLE'S COMMANDOS) | | 1979 | 1987 |
| T1457 | REVOLUTIONARY PEOPLE'S FRONT (RPF) | | 1979 | 0 |
| T516 | UNITED LIBERATION FRONT OF ASSAM | 1990 | 1979 | 2012 |

I. STUDENTS ISLAMIC MOVEMENT OF INDIA (SIMI)

Min. Group Date: 1977

Max. Group Date: 2011

Onset: NA

Aliases: Students Islamic Movement Of India (Simi), Student's Islamic Movement Of India

Part 1. Bibliography

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- "Students Islamic Movement of India (SIMI)," South Asia Terrorist Portal, 2001, <http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/terroristoutfits/simi.htm>
- Bibhu Prasad Routray, "Mumbai Train Blasts: SIMI and LeT Linkages," Terrorism, Institute of Peace and Conflict Studies, Armed Group Database, 2006, https://web.archive.org/web/20061002152908/http://www.ipcs.org/Terrorism_kashmirLeve2.jsp?action=showView&kValue=2088&subCatID=1014&status=article&mod=g
- "10 Things to Know about Students of Islamic Movement of India or SIMI," CNN-News18, 2016,

<http://www.news18.com/news/india/10-things-to-know-about-the-banned-students-islamic-movement-of-india-or-simi-1306771.html>

- GTD Perpetrator 20417, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last modified June 2017, <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20417>

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

SIMI emerged as the student wing of Jamaat-e-Islami Hind (JIH) (CNN-News18 2016). SIMI was founded by Mohammad Siddiqi and emerged as the student wing version of Jamaat-e-Islami. It became a student wing in 1977 (Indian Express 2016). However, in 1981, SIMI established its own identity as an Islamist fundamentalist organization that was a separate group from the Jamaat-e-Islami (Ibid.).

SIMI has an Islamic ideology and its goal is to establish Sharia law in India (Ibid.). The group was founded on April 25, 1977, in Aligarh in Uttar Pradesh (Ibid.). Although the group has been banned under various laws since 2001, the Indian government alleged that SIMI helped organize the 2006 Mumbai train bombings, in which 187 people died; however, the group publicly denied responsibility (CNN-News18 2016).

Geography

The Students of Islamic Movement's support comes most strongly from Uttar Pradesh (UP), Delhi, Madhya Pradesh (MP), Gujarat, Kerala, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Assam (CNN-News 18 2016).

Organizational Structure

SIMI was founded by Mohammad Siddiqi and emerged as the student wing version of Jamaat-e-Islami. It became a student wing in 1977 (Indian Express 2016). However, in 1981, SIMI established its own identity as an Islamist fundamentalist terrorist organisation that was a separate group from the Jamaat-e-Islami (Ibid.). SIMI reportedly splintered from JIH due to ideological disagreements about a visit from PLO leader Yasser Arafat (Ibid.).

Membership was contingent upon ideology and age: membership to SIMI would only be allowed if the followers were willing to work for the Islamic community and were or under the age of 30 (South Asia Terrorism Portal). Once members exceeded the age limit, they had to leave the organization (Ibid.). SIMI received its funding from various organization and locations such as the World Assembly of Muslim Youth (WAMY), operating out of Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, and the Islamic Federation of Students Organizations (IIFSO),

operating out of Kuwait (Ibid.). The group also reportedly receives funds from collaborators in Pakistan (Ibid.). SIMI is estimated to have approximately 400 full-time members and 20,000 affiliated supporters (Curtis 2008).

External Ties

Until 1981, SIMI had an alliance with Jamaat-e-Islami; however, the two groups split in 1981 due to ideological conflicts (The Indian Express 2016). SIMI has connections within Riyadh, Kuwait, Chicago, and Pakistan as contacts in these locations provide funding (South Asia Terrorism Portal). Furthermore, SIMI has external links with another student organization known as the Bangladesh Islami Chhatra Shibir or the ICS, which is the student wing for the Bangladeshi group Jel (South Asian Terrorism Portal). SIMI also has ties with a separatist group based in Jammu and Kashmir known as the Hizbul Mujahideen, and the ISI in Pakistan (Ibid.). SIMI also reportedly has connections with Harkat-ul-Jehad-al Islami Bangladesh (HuJI-B) and some SIMI leaders allegedly have ties to the Pakistani groups Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT) and Jaish-e-Mohammed (Ibid.).

Group Outcome

One response towards SIMI taken by the Indian government was the 2001 Prevention of Terrorism Act, which outlawed the group (Indian Express 2016). However, this law was subsequently repealed by the center-left United Progressive Alliance or the UPA (Ibid.). Another example of state response is, in 2001, Indian police arrested SIMI leader Dr. Shahid Badar Falah under the charges of sedition and “inciting communal disharmony” (South Asia Terrorism Portal). Indian police have arrested 180 people in connection with SIMI since the initial ban in 2001 (Ibid.).

As of March 2017, SIMI was banned in India under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act of 1967; this ban is scheduled to be in effect until 2019 (CNN-News18 2016; South Asian Terrorism Portal). Due to the ban, SIMI is not active at the moment and legally cannot be until the ban is repealed. However, the group is reported to maintain supporters, notably in Indian universities and Madrassas (South Asian Terrorism Portal). The group conducted several violent attacks in 2016 (GTD 2017).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: None

Group Formation: no proposed changes

Group End (Outcome): 2016 (GTD)

II. BABBAR KHALSA INTERNATIONAL (BKI)

Min. Group Date: 1978
Max. Group Date: 2012
Onset: NA

Aliases: Babbar Khalsa International (Bki), Babbar Khalsa, Babbar Khalsa International, BKI

Part 1. Bibliography

- Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4568, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism
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- Pal Singh, Birinder. "Rise of the Sikh Militancy: An Appraisal of the Economic Factor." In IACM 15th Annual Conference. 2010.
- Nayar, V. K. "India's internal security compulsions." Study Report: Research Projects on India-2025. New Delhi: Centre for Policy Research (2003).
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- GTD Perpetrator 1498. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last Modified June 2017. <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=1498>

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

The group emerged in 1978 in Canada (Mackenzie Institute 2015). Its founders are Talwinder Sing Parmar and Jathedar Sukhdev Singh Babbar (Ibid.). The group is currently led by Wadhawa Singh (Mackenzie Institute 2015). The initial goal of the BKI was an independent Sikh state that would be called Khalistan (South Asia Terrorism Portal). BKI also opposed capitalism, specifically advocating for improved economic conditions for peasants (Singh 2010, 251).

BKI first came to public attention as a violent group three years after its formation because BKI members got involved in a shootout with Indian police on November 19, 1981, in Daheru village in Ludhiana (Mackenzie Institute 2015). Two police officers died in the incident, which attracted public attention to BKI militant activities (Ibid.). BKI is

most well-known for detonating a bomb on an Air India flight near the Irish coast on June 23, 1985, killing more than 300 people (Mackenzie Institute 2015; MIPT 2008).

Geography

BKI was founded in Canada, but as of 2015 it is based in Pakistan (South Asia Terrorist Portal; Mackenzie Institute 2015). BKI also operates from the United States, United Kingdom, Germany, France, Belgium, Norway, Switzerland, and Pakistan (South Asia Terrorism Portal).

Organizational Structure

The BKI was founded by Talwinder Singh Parmar and Jathedar Singh Babber and is currently led by Wadhawa Singh who is based in Pakistan (Mackenzie Institute 2015). In 1992, Parmar split from BKI due to infighting among the group's leadership (South Asia Terrorism Portal). Parmar has since maintained his own group of Sikh militant supporters, whom SATP identifies as the "Parmar faction," which maintained a presence in the UK, Germany, Belgium and Switzerland.

BKI attains funding and material support for its terrorist activities through rallies, meetings, and fundraising events (Ibid.). It also receives funding from the Pakistani ISI and allegedly terrorist groups operating out of Germany (Mackenzie Institute 2015).

External Ties

The BKI has external links in Germany and Pakistan as it allegedly receives funding from these locations (Mackenzie Institute 2015). The BKI has made attempts to establish itself within China however these attempts failed to gain support (South Asia Terrorism Portal). In 1999, BKI defectors allegedly revealed to Indian security forces that ISI had been assisting BKI in recruiting young Indians to detonate bombs in Punjab, Delhi, Haryana, and U.P. (Nayar 2003, 9).

Group Outcome

The Indian government increased police action against Sikh militant organizations in the early 1990s, and BKI terrorist attacks have slowed significantly since this crackdown (Mackenzie Institute 2015). The BKI is still active within the countries of Canada, United Kingdom, Germany, France, Belgium, Norway, Switzerland, and Pakistan (South Asia Terrorism Portal).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: Tigers of the True Faith (The Mackenzie Institute)

Group Formation: no proposed change

Group End (Outcome): Active (SATP; Mackenzie Institute)

III. PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY (PLA) (INDIA)

Min. Group Date: 1978

Max. Group Date: 2012

Onset: 1982

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

Note: please supplement with some new sources, including Gleditsch and Cline articles,

Part 1. Bibliography

- Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4590, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism
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- "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
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- 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. 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), which was 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 1,000 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 was 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).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

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)

IV. FEDAYEEN KHALQ (PEOPLE'S COMMANDOS)

Min. Group Date: 1979

Max. Group Date: 1987

Onset: NA

Aliases: Fedayeen Khalq (People's Commandos), Fedayeen Khalq Organization (Fko), Peoples Commandos, People's Commandos, People's Fedayeen, People's Fedayeen Guerrillas, People's Fedayeen Guerrillas Organization, People's Fedayeen Movement

Part 1. Bibliography

- Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4018, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism
- Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Iran: Treatment of supporters of opposition groups or parties since 2003; whether ordinary supporters of political causes or groups distribute pamphlets by hand and, if so, the response of the Iranian authorities; whether persons perceived as political opponents can work for state companies (2003 - June 2006), 28 June 2006, IRN101301.E, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/45f147542f.html> [accessed 25 December 2016]
- GTD, <https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2534>
- Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Iran: Update to IRN24072.E and IRN30624.E on the Fedayeen-e-Khalq (various spellings); treatment of members; distribution of pamphlets and penalties for distributing Fedayeen-e-Khalq materials; symbols or insignia; the Iranian People's Fedayee Guerillas (I.P.F.G.); the Fedaiyan Minority, 1 January 1999, IRN30880.E, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6ab624c.html> [accessed 25 December 2016]
- Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Iran: Information on the activities of the Fedayeen-e Khalq (Feda'iyen-e Khalq) Organization since 1989, 1 June 1993, IRN14307, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6ad8220.html> [accessed 25 December 2016]
- Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Iran: Information on the Fadyianneh (Fedaiyan or Fedayeen) Khalq, 1 November 1994, IRN18867.E, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6ad3c13.html> [accessed 25 December 2016]

- Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Iran: Information on the Peeshgham, the youth wing of the Fedayeen-e (Fadayan-e) Khalq, 1 July 1996, IRN24202.E, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6ab9d90.html> [accessed 25 December 2016]
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- Helen Chapin Metz, ed. Iran: A Country Study. 1989. Washington, DC: Department of the Army.

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

The Fedayeen Khalq (FKO) is a leftist terrorist organization that formed in 1963 and came to attention for a prominent attack in the Siahkal region in 1971. The group was initially allied with Ayatollah Khomeini as part of the broader anti-Shah movement (Ibid.). However, when Ayatollah Khomeini took control after the revolution, the group quickly stopped supporting Khomeini because FKO opposed the Ayatollah's goal of Shariah law in Iran (TOPS 2008). Instead, FKO's three main goals after the revolution were: 1) to overthrow Khomeini's Islamic government, 2) to implement democratic reforms, and 3) to free political prisoners (Ibid.). FKO ascribes to Marxist and atheist ideologies and supports a secular state (Canada IRB 1991). FKO first came to attention as a violent group in 1971, when it first began guerilla warfare against the Iranian monarchy (Metz 1989, xlii).

Geography

The Fedayeen Khalq originally operated within Iran, typically conducting guerilla-style raids in urban settings like many other leftist groups in Iran during the 1980s (TOPS 2008). The group was banned in Iran in the early 1980s, but continued to operate clandestinely and carry out attacks (Ibid.). The group also has bases within Europe (especially in Germany) and North America (TRAC n.d.). According to GTD, FKO has carried out attacks in Oslo, Frankfurt, Paris, Brussels, New Delhi, and Tehran (GTD 2016).

Organizational Structure

The Fedayeen Khalq is a left-wing terrorist organization led by a petrochemical engineer named Mehdi Saame (TOPS 2008). Saame was imprisoned for ten years under the Shah (Ibid.). The group has a political wing known as the National Council of Iranian Resistance or NCRI, which as of 2008 remained active as a political entity (Canada IRB 2006; TOPS 2008). As of 2006, FKO also continued to operate an online news service, Gooya News, although Iranian intelligence censors the website (Canada IRB 2006). The

group has a student wing known as Peeshgham although many of its members were arrested in 1981 (Canada IRB 1996).

There is limited information regarding the leadership of the organization; however, when Fedayeen Khalq started opposing Ayatollah Khoemini, many leaders as well as rank-and-file members fled to Europe, where a majority of them received political asylum (TOPS 2008). Similar to the leadership, there is limited information regarding the membership recruitment patterns and the funding of the Fedayeen Khalq. It is thought that leadership in FKO depended significantly on family ties, historically a common practice in Iran (Metz 1989, 113).

FKO is known for experiencing splintering throughout its history (Canada IRB 1993; Canada IRB 1999). Splinter groups include: the Organization of Iranian People's Fedaiian (Majority) the Organization of Fedaiian (Minority) and the Iranian People's Fedaii Guerrillas (Ibid.).

External Ties

There is no explicit information available regarding the Fedayeen Khalq's external ties. The group does have bases within Europe (especially in Germany) and North America, which might signify external ties with those two continents (TOPS).

Group Outcome

Quickly after taking control in 1979, the Iranian Revolutionary Guard Corps launched a massive crackdown against all opposition groups, including the Fedayeen Khalq (Metz 1989, 269). This severely weakened the group's membership and capabilities (Canada IRB 1996). One example of this government response is that a group of female FKO supporters were arrested in Iran in the early 1980s and remained in prison as of 1991 (Canada IRB 1993). Currently, the Fedayeen Khalq is an inactive terrorist group (TOPS 2008). The Iranian Information Minister Mohammad Ray-shahri declared that FKO had been "broken up" in January 1986, when 60 allegedly high-profile members were arrested (Ibid.).

FKO was not entirely disbanded at that point, but within two years the group had clearly dissolved (Ibid.) TOPS (2008) states that FKO was inactive from 1988 until 1996; in 1996, the group re-emerged to commit one more attack in retaliation for the execution of many Fedayeen members in Iran and the capture of an FKO member in Baku, Azerbaijan. Several female members were arrested in early 1980s (Canada IRB 1993). Recently, the organization has reemerged in Iran but does not engage in terrorism — it has only engaged in politics (TOPS).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: Fedayeen Khalq Organization (TRAC), People's Fedayeen (TRAC), People's Fedayeen Guerrillas (TRAC), People's Fedayeen Guerrillas Organization (TRAC), People's Fedayeen Movement (TRAC), People's Commandos, Feda'iyen-e Khalq (TRAC), Fedayan-e Khalq (Metz 1989, 117), People's Warriors (Metz 1989, 117)

Group Formation: 1971 (Metz 1989)

Group End (Outcome): 1996 (TOPS 2008)

V. REVOLUTIONARY PEOPLE'S FRONT (RPF)

Min. Group Date: 1979

Max. Group Date: 1979

Onset: NA

Aliases: Revolutionary People's Front (Rpf), Revolutionary People s Front (Rpf), Revolutionary Peoples Front (Rpf), RPF

Part 1. Bibliography

- [Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4244, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism](#)
- "Revolutionary People's Front and People's Liberation Army," Global Security, <http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/para/rpf.htm>
- "Revolutionary People's Front," Global Security, <http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/para/rpf-m.htm>

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

RPF is the political wing of the PLA and is an alias.

Geography

RPF is the political wing of the PLA and is an alias.

Organizational Structure

RPF is the political wing of the PLA and is an alias.

External Ties

RPF is the political wing of the PLA and is an alias.

Group Outcome

RPF is the political wing of the PLA and is an alias.

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: PLA

Group Formation: A new proposed formation date if different than above

Group End (Outcome): A new proposed end date with the reason for ending in parentheses

VI. UNITED LIBERATION FRONT OF ASSAM

Min. Group Date: 1979

Max. Group Date: 2012

Onset: 1990

Aliases: United Liberation Front Of Assam (Ulfa), Sanjukta Mukti Fouj (Smf), United Liberation Front Of Asom (Ulfa), United Liberation Front Of Assam, ULFA

Part 1. Bibliography

- [Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3686, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism](#)
- Gleditsch et al. "Non-State Actor Data," 2011, p. 573-575, http://privatewww.essex.ac.uk/~ksg/data/NSAEX_casedesc.pdf
- "United Liberation Front of Asom," South Asia Terrorism Portal, 2001, http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/states/assam/terrorist_outfits/Ulfa.htm
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- Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, India: Information on current problems faced by United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA) members in Assam from state authorities and/or police, and other political groups, 1 September 1997, IND27843.E, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6ad9724.html> [accessed 25 December 2016]
- Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, India: Information on the state of Assam in 1995, including the human rights situation, party currently in power, whether elections will be held in 1995, whether there is still insurrection, and whether the United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA) and the All Bodo Students Union (ABSU) are still

fighting, 1 March 1995, IND19467.E, available at:

<http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6ac5140.html> [accessed 25 December 2016]

- United States Department of State, Country Reports on Terrorism 2008 - Bangladesh, 30 April 2009, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/49fac6a728.html> [accessed 25 December 2016]
- Jones, Seth G., and Martin C. Libicki. *How Terrorist Groups End: Lessons for Countering al Qaeda*. The RAND Corporation, 2008. 183.
- GTD Perpetrator 1079. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last Modified June 2017.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=1079>

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

The ULFA (United Liberation Front of Assam) was formed on April 7, 1979, in Assam to oppose migration to their territory. They later changed their goal to fight for a separate Assam state (Gleditsch et al. 2011, 573). The group's first violent attack was in 1986 (Global Security n.d; GTD 2017). It ascribes to an ethno-nationalist and socialist ideology (Global Security n.d.; MIPT 2008). It emerged in 1979 at the same time as anti-immigration protests by the All Assam Students Union (Global Security n.d.).

Geography

The ULFA operates in Assam around the Indo-Bhutan border (SATP n.d.). It also has an external base of operations in Samdrup Jongkhar which is a district within southern Bhutan. In Bhutan, ULFA was engaged in some military operations that led to a shifting of their headquarters from Bhutan to the Sherpur District and then to Myanmar (SATP n.d.). It also has camps in Andhra Pradesh, Nagaland, and Bangladesh (SATP n.d.).

Organizational Structure

The ULFA is divided into a political wing and a military wing (SATP n.d.). The military wing, Sanjukta Mukti Fouj (SMF), was established on March 16, 1996 (Global Security n.d.). The political wing of the ULFA is led by Arabinda Rajkhowa and the military wing of the ULFA is led by Paresh Barua (SATP n.d.). The ULFA primarily funds itself through extortion and drug trafficking (Global Security n.d.). The ULFA mainly recruits members who live in the northern districts of Assam (SATP n.d.). It had an estimated 5,000 members at an unknown date (Gleditsch et al. 2011, 573; SATP n.d.). While it seeks a separate Assam state, it does not promote a particular caste or religious faction above all others (Global Security n.d.).

External Ties

The ULFA has external ties with the KIA (Kachin Independence Army) and the NSCN (Nationalist Socialist Council of Nagaland) (MIPT 2008). The group allegedly receives

military support from Pakistan (Gleditsch et al. 2013, 573). Furthermore, the ULFA has direct connections within Assam through the support of the AGP and various police departments (Terrorist Organization Portal n.d.). In 2012, the ULFA splintered due to infighting over possible talks with the central government. Two factions emerged: ULFA-Anti-Talks faction (ULFA-ATF) and ULFA-Pro-Talks faction (ULFA-PTF).

Group Outcome

In 1986, the ULFA was outlawed by the Indian government due to its corrupt connections with the ruling party and the various police departments (Terrorist Organization Portal n.d.). This outlawing, however, did not seem to disincentivize the group from performing terrorist activities. During the 1990s, the ULFA engaged in many various types of terrorist attacks. While the government regulation alone did not have a significant effect on the ULFA, the membership of the terrorist organization decreased when governmental regulation was combined with civilian backlash. (Terrorist Organization Profile n.d.).

In 1991, the Indian government launched an amnesty program to convince ULFA members to disarm (Gleditsch et al. 2013, 575). The program was moderately successful, causing the group to splinter (Gleditsch et al. 213, 575). The group launched a second wave of attacks in 2002 (Global Security n.d.). It is still active today (GTD 2017).

SULFA

Surrendered ULFA cadres are known as SULFA. The former Chief Minister of Assam Hiteswar Saikia played a major role in splitting the front. Saikia bestowed blue-eyed status on the surrendered boys, granting them all kinds of favours. Very soon the term syndicate, referring to its mafia-style mode of operations, became synonymous with the SULFA, coined by the local media, and took on a pejorative connotation.

Many of the surrendered ULFA have joined the security forces and are working in the state and central forces. The combined onslaught of the SULFA and the security forces took their toll on an already-weaken ULFA. The SULFA has become an effective fighting machine and served as an important tool for counter insurgency in the state of Assam.

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: None

Group Formation: No proposed changes.

Group End (Outcome): Active (GTD 2017)

Interesting anecdote from Global Security:

India VNSA Cases, Part 3: 1980-1984
Last Updated: 2 April 2017

| torg | gname | onset | min | max |
|-------|---|-------|------|------|
| T204 | HARKATUL JIHAD-E-ISLAMI* | | 1980 | 2011 |
| T238 | JAMIAT UL-MUJAHEDIN (JUM) | | 1980 | 2012 |
| T374 | PEOPLE'S GUERRILLA ARMY (PGA) | 1991 | 1980 | 2004 |
| T563 | COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA-MAOIST (CPI-MAOIST) | 2005 | 1980 | 2012 |
| T619 | NATIONAL SOCIALIST COUNCIL OF NAGALAND | | 1980 | 1999 |
| T625 | KARBI NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS (KNV) | | 1980 | 2000 |
| T949 | KANGLEIPAK COMMUNIST PARTY | 2008 | 1980 | 2012 |
| T2370 | MAZDOOR KISAN SANGRAM SAMITI (MKSS) | | 1981 | 1999 |
| T35 | AL-ZULFIKAR | | 1981 | 1992 |
| T1933 | TRIPURA NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS (TNV) | | 1984 | 1988 |

- I. HARKATUL JIHAD-E-ISLAMI
 Min. Group Date: 1980
 Max. Group Date: 2011
 Onset: NA

Aliases: Harkat-ul-Jihad-al-Islami (HuJI), Movement of Islamic Holy War, HuJI-B

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Jamiat Ansarul Afghaneen, JAA, the Party of the Friends of the Afghan People, Harkat Ul Ansar (SATP n.d.)

Group Formation: 1980

Group End (Outcome): active (Crenshaw 2016)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Group Formation

HuJI was formed in 1980 by a group of seminary students in Pakistan (SATP). Its original leader was Qari Saifullah Akhtar (Ibid.). The group was originally named Jamiat Ansarul Afghaneen and renamed itself in the mid-1980s (SATP). Their original goal was to fight Soviet troops in Afghanistan, but later became a separatist group in Kashmir (Crenshaw 2016). The group ascribes to an Islamist ideology known as Deobandism (SATP n.d.). It is unknown when the group's first violent attack was, but occurs sometime between 1980 and 1989 (SATP n.d.).

Geography

HuJI is based in Pakistan (Crenshaw 2016). It is tied to attacks in New Delhi, Bongaigaon, Kokrajhar, Dispur, Agartala, Hyderabad, Bangalore, and Gainad (GTD n.d.). HuJI is very active in Bangladesh in the Chittagong Hills Tract area, and they

control areas from Chittagong to Cox's Bazaar (SATP). Most of the group's attacks in Bangladesh are planned out of their base in the capital, Dhaka (Crenshaw 2016). HuJI-B operates a series of training camps and external bases in Kormi and Kasia, Bangladesh (SATP). HuJI also conducts transnational attacks in Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Iran, Malaysia, UK, US, the Philippines (Crenshaw 2016).

Organizational Structure

Fazlur Rehman Khalil left HuJI to found another group, Harkat-ul-Muhajadeen (HUM) (Crenshaw 2016). In 1993, HuJI joined HUM (Harkat-ul-Muhajadeen) due to the influence of ISI and Kashmiri Deobandi clerics (Ibid.). The combined group was called Harkat-ul-Ansar (HuA) and they operated in Jammu and Kashmir (Ibid.). However, after the US designated HuA a terrorist organization in 1997, the group tried to evade the designation by splitting and HuJI went back to its original name (Ibid.).

HuJI's most active unit is its Bangladeshi wing, HuJI-B (Crenshaw 2016). It has a political wing known as the Islamic Defence Front. Some sources estimate HuJI has approximately 15,000 recruits (Cochrane 2009; SATP; Crenshaw 2016). The U.S. State Department estimates that up to 400 members are veterans of the Afghan war (US State Department 2014). In the early 2000s, HuJI-B allegedly received support from the Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP) under the condition that it assisted the BNP with opposing the Awami League (SATP n.d.). HuJI reportedly receives funding from Muslim groups in Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, and Afghanistan (SATP n.d.). Shawkat Osman, the leader as of 2015, leads the group from Chittagong (Lintner 2003; Tripathi 2015). Many recruits are students from madrassas (Lintner 2003).

External Ties

The CTC claims HuJI has received funding from Al Qaeda and has ties to Lashkar-e-Taiba (Cochrane 2009; US State Department). The group also publicly allied itself with Al Qaeda in 1998 (US State Department 2014; Lintner 2003). It might also receive funding from the Pakistani ISI (Tripathi 2015; SATP n.d.). There are unconfirmed connections between HuJI's Pakistani wing and Jaish-e-Mohammed (JeM) (Crenshaw 2016). HuJI has been aided in India by the Student Islamic Movement of India (SIMI), which has reportedly provided recruits, lodging, and logistical help (Crenshaw 2016). HuJI is also linked to several terrorist groups in the northeast of India, such as the ULFA (United Liberation Front of Asom) and the PULF (People's United Liberation Front) (Crenshaw 2016). HuJI may be controlling some of the ULFA's camps in Bangladesh (Crenshaw 2016).

Group Outcome

Since 2001, HuJI's activity in Jammu and Kashmir has decreased significantly. (Crenshaw 2016). However, HuJI-B's activity has considerably increased, in the form of attacks in Indian urban centers. The Bangladeshi government banned the group in October 2005 (Cochrane 2009; US State Department 2014).

II. JAMIAT UL-MUJAHEDIN (JUM)

Min. Group Date: 1980

Max. Group Date: 2012

Onset: NA

Aliases: Jamiat UI-Mujahedin (Jum), Jamiat UI-Mujahideen (Jum), Jamiat-UI-Mujahedin, Jamiat-UI-Mujahideen

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<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=722>

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

Jamiat ul-Mujahidin (JUM) formed in 1990 or 1991 in Kashmir when it splintered from Ansar-ul-Islam (Federation of American Scientists 2004; Jamal 2010). It ascribes to an Islamist ideology and aims for Kashmir to secede (Jamal 2010). JUM opposes India and Pakistan in their efforts to negotiate a peaceful solution to the Kashmir conflict (SATP n.d.). Its first violent incident was in 1991 (SATP n.d.).

Geography

JUM has been active in Mumbai, Kolkata, and Srinagar (GTD 2017; SATP n.d.).

Organizational Structure

JUM splintered from HM in 1990. Its first leader was Sheikh Abdul Basit, but Maulana Ghulam Rasool later took over the group (SATP n.d.). The group is organized with a political, military, and propaganda wing (SATP n.d.). Group members were ex-militants from HM (Jamal 2010). Size estimates for the group range from a few hundred at an unknown date to only a few dozen around 2010 (SATP n.d.; Jamal 2010). The group does not recruit along particular ethnic or religious ties (SATP n.d.; Jamal 2010).

External Ties

JUM opposes the All Parties Hurriyat Conference (APHC), an umbrella organization of various secessionist groups in Kashmir (SATP n.d.). It splintered from Hizb ul-Mujahideen in 1991 due to disagreement about whether to accept external support from Pakistan (Jamal 2010). JUM allegedly receives financial support from the Pakistan ISI (Jamal 2010).

Group Outcome

In April 2001, a Jammu-Kashmiri police official stated that the police force of Jammu and Kashmir had arrested “top commanders” of JUM and that he expected to soon break apart the whole group (SATP n.d.). The group’s last known attack was in 2013 (GTD 2017).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: no proposed changes

Group Formation: 1990

Group End (Outcome): 2013 (active)

III. PEOPLE'S GUERRILLA ARMY (PGA)

Min. Group Date: 1980

Max. Group Date: 2004

Onset: 1991

Aliases: People's War Group (Pwg), Communist Party Of India-Marxist Leninist (People's War), Cpi-MI (Pw), People s War Group, People's Guerrilla Army (Pga), People's War (Pw), People's War Group, PWG, PW, PGA

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Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

The People’s War Group formed in 1980 as a splinter of the Communist Party of India - Marxist-Leninist (Australia RRT 2005; SATP n.d.). The group ascribes to a Maoist ideology with a goal to overthrow the Indian government and caste system (FAS 2000; SATP n.d.). The group’s first violent attack occurred in 1980 when it clashed with police in Andhra Pradesh (FAS 2000; Australia RRT 2005)

Geography

The group was primarily active in Andhra Pradesh and the Dandakaranya belt (Menon 1992; Australia RRT 2005; SATP n.d.; GTD 2017). It also had attacks in Gonda and

Warangal districts within Andhra Pradesh (FAS 2000). There were also notable attacks in Bihar, Orissa, and West Bengal states (Canada IRB 1996).

Organizational Structure

The group's original leader was Kondapalli Seetharamaiah from 1980 to 1992 (Australia RRT 2005). In 2005, the group's leader was Muppala Lakshmana Rao (Australia RRT 2005.). It ascribes to a Maoist guerrilla philosophy and organizes the insurgency as a hierarchy (SATP n.d.). The group has a formal political wing (SATP n.d.). The group had a military wing known as the People's Guerrilla Army, which formed in 2000 (SATP n.d.). It also had several sub district committees organized across the different districts (SATP n.d.). No specific size estimates could be found, but it was considered the largest Naxalite movement in India (Canada IRB 1995). In 1991-1992, the group had at least 3,000 members (Menon 1992). It primarily recruits from ethnic groups with scheduled tribe status in the Naxalbari region (MAR 2006; Australia RRT 2005).

External Ties

In 1998, the PWG partially merged with the Communist Party of India - Marxist-Leninist (Party Unity) (SATP n.d.). The group is allegedly linked to the PKK and LTTE, but it is unclear what these ties entail (SATP n.d.). It formed an alliance with the Communist Party of Nepal - Maoist, Maoist Communist Center, and Purba Banglar Sarbahara Party in 2001 when it joined the CCOMPOSA (SATP n.d.).

Group Outcome

The Indian military's response has been largely destructive and employs large amounts of indiscriminate force (Lawami 2011). In 1987, an elite force known as the Greyhounds began conducting more targeted raids against the group, finding greater success (Lawami 2011). In 1992, the Indian government banned the group and tried to get members to disarm (Menon 1992). These efforts led to at least 2,500 defections (Menon 1992).

In 2000, the government announced a new counterinsurgency offensive against the PWG, which led to the creation of its military wing (SATP n.d.). Naxalite violence is lower in Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh possibly due to the larger number of police forces deployed in these areas (Lawami 2011). In 2004, the group merged with the MCC to form the Communist Party of India - Maoist (SATP n.d.).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 1980

Group End (Outcome): 2004 (merger with MCC)

IV. COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA-MAOIST (CPI-MAOIST)

Min. Group Date: 1980

Max. Group Date: 2012

Onset: 2005

Aliases: Communist Party Of India - Maoist (Cpi-M), Communist Party Of India (Maoist), Communist Party Of India Maoist (Cpi/M), Communist Party Of India Maoist (Cpi-M), Communist Party Of India Maoists, Communist Party Of India Maoists (Cpi/M), Communist Party Of India Maoists (Cpi-M), Communist Party Of India-Maoist, Communist Party Of India-Maoist (Cpi/M), Communist Party Of India-Maoist (Cpi-M), Communist Party Of India-Maoist (Cpi-Maoist), Communist Party Of India-Maoists (Cpi/M), Communist Party Of India-Maoists (Cpi-M), Cpi-Maoist

Part 1. Bibliography

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<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20132>

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

The CPI-M formed in 2004 from a merger between the People's War Group (renamed the CPI-ML) and the Maoist Communist Center of India (SATP n.d.). The group formed in response to renewed counterinsurgency operations against the individual groups and the creation of the Jharkhand state (SATP n.d.). The group's first violent attack occurred in 2005 (GTD 2017). The group's goals were to launch a traditional peasant rebellion to overthrow the Indian government (Gupta 2006; SATP n.d.). They ascribe to a Maoist ideology (Gupta 2006; SATP n.d.).

Geography

The CPI-M conducted attacks primarily in Jharkhand, Bihar, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, and Chhattisgarh in eastern India (GTD 2017; Gupta 2006). The CPI-M is estimated to be active in 13 states, and is reportedly making efforts to gain footholds in Gujarat, Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan, and Himachal Pradesh (SATP n.d.). The group is not transnational (GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

The group's main leaders are Muppalla Lakshmana Rao, Katakam Sudarshan, Cheruri Rajkumar, and Mallojula Koteswara Rao (Kennedy and Purushotham 2012). Members of the group were ex-militants from the PWG and MCC (SATP n.d.). The total estimated size of the group at an unknown date was 6,500-7,000 fighters (SATP n.d.). It promoted the rights of the Adivasi tribes although it is unclear if that is also where recruits came from (Kennedy and Purushotham 2012). The group has a political wing known as the People's Liberation Guerrilla Army.

External Ties

The group was a merger between the People's War Group and MCC (SATP n.d.). There is no evidence of external support for the group by another state. The group has a working alliance with the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist) (SATP n.d.). The group is opposed to the Communist Party of India (CPI) and the CPI-Marxist (SATP n.d.).

Group Outcome

The group engaged in preliminary peace talks with the Andhra state government, but were unable to reach a peaceful solution (Kennedy and Purushotham 2012). The government in Andhra Pradesh deployed special forces known as Greyhounds to combat the group (Kennedy and Purushotham 2012). The national government launched Operation Green Hunt in 2009 to counter the insurgency, but encountered

resistance by elites in local governments in Jharkhand (Kennedy and Purushotham 2012). The group was still active in 2017 (GTD 2017).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2004

Group End (Outcome): 2017 (According to SATP, there have been incidents relating to the CPIM as far as 2017).

V. NATIONAL SOCIALIST COUNCIL OF NAGALAND

Min. Group Date: 1980

Max. Group Date: 1999

Onset: NA

Aliases: National Socialist Council Of Nagaland, National Socialist Council Of Nagaland (Nscn), NSCN

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Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

Isak Chisi Swu, Thuingaleng Muviah, and SS Khaplang formed the NSCN in January 1978 or 1980 after the Naga National Council (NNC) signed the Shillong Accord (Schmid and Jongman 1988; Global Security n.d.; SATP n.d.; Phanjoubam 2016). The Shillong Accord was an agreement between the rebel groups of Nagaland, mainly the Naga National Council (NNC), and the Indian government to disarm in exchange for some government reforms (Global Security n.d.). The group was a splinter of the NNC (Gleditsch et al. 2011, 130). The group's first known violent attack was in 1984 (GTD 2017).

NSCN's goal was to create a separate state known as the People's Republic of Nagaland, but later just wanted increased autonomy and policy reforms (Rammoham 2007; Global Security n.d.). It ascribed to an ethno-nationalist ideology to promote the rights of the Naga people (Schmid and Jongman 1988; Rammoham 2007, 59). The Naga people's grievances were aggravated by the mismanagement of development funds by the Indian Government, which led to a rampant black market economy in the area (Rammoham 2007).

Geography

The NSCN was based in Nagaland (Global Security n.d.). It had prominent attacks in Wokha district and Kohima district (GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

The main leaders of the NSCN were Isak Chisi Swu, Thuingaleng Muviah, and SS Khaplang (Global Security n.d.; SATP n.d.; Phanjoubam 2016). Members of the group were Naga (Gleditsch et al. 2011, 129). It is unknown how many members there were, but the original members of the NSCN were ex-militants from the NNC who refused to disarm (Gleditsch et al. 2011, 129).

External Ties

The group was a splinter of the Naga National Council (Gleditsch et al. 2011, 129; SATP n.d.). There is no clear evidence of external ties to other states or non-state actors.

Group Outcome

In 1988, the Indian government attempted to assassinate Muviah (Global Security n.d.). During the same year, the group engaged in peace negotiations with the Indian government, but these failed due to ideological disagreements (SATP n.d.). In 1988, the party split into the NSCN(K) under SS Khaplang and the NSCN(IM) under Isak and Muviah (Global Security n.d.; SATP n.d.; Phanjoubam 2016).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1978 or 1980

Group End (Outcome): 1988 (splintering)

Note: the UCDP coding here cannot possibly be accurate because of the 1988 merger.

VI. KARBI NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS (KNV)

Min. Group Date: 1980

Max. Group Date: 2000

Onset: None

Aliases: None

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- "Karbi National Volunteers." Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017. <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20262>

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

The Karbi National Volunteers (KNV) formed in 1996 (Sharma 2006). It was an ethno-nationalist separatist group fighting for a separate state for the Karbis (SATP n.d.; Sharma 2016). It is unknown when its first violent attack occurred.

Geography

The group primarily operated in the Karbi Anglong district of Assam (SATP n.d.; GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

Multiple sources have reported the KNV's habit of extorting taxes to fund itself (Sharma 2016). The KNV allegedly had 50 members (SATP n.d.). It is primarily composed of ethnic Karbis (SATP n.d.). In 1999 or 2000, the KNV joined forces with the Karbi People's Front, uniting under the name United People's Democratic Solidarity (UPDS) (Tehelka 2011; SATP n.d.). No information could be found about KNV's leadership, membership base, or whether it had a political wing.

External Ties

The National Socialist Council of Nagaland - Isak-Muivah provided arms and training for KNV members until NSCN-IM signed a peace agreement in 1997 (SATP n.d.). The KNV lost external support after this period (SATP n.d.).

Group Outcome

The Karbi National Volunteers merged with the Karbi's People Front in 1999 or 2000 to become the UPDS (Tehelka 2011). The group's last known violent attack was in 2000 (GTD 2017).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: No proposed change

Group Formation: 1996 (Sharma)

Group End: 1999 or 2000 (merger with Karbi's People Front) (Tehelka; SATP n.d.)

Extra: In 2004, a faction of the UPDS that disagreed with opening negotiations opened a new group called the Karbi Longri North Cachar Hills Liberation Front (Sharma 2016). A splinter group from said outfit developed into the Karbi People's Liberation Tigers (KPLT) (Sharma 2016).

VII. KANGLEIPAK COMMUNIST PARTY

Min. Group Date: 1980

Max. Group Date: 2012

Onset: 2008

Aliases: Kangleipak Communist Party (Kcp), KCP, Kangleipak Communist Party

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Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

KCP formed in 1980 as a leftist separatist group (SATP n.d.; Global Security n.d.; Canada IRB 2003). It is unknown when its first attack occurred. Its primary political aim is to create a separate Manipur State (Global Security n.d.). The group adheres to a communist ideology and promotes the rights of the Meitei population (SATP n.d; Global Security n.d.). The KCP formed as a splinter group from the People Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (KYKL) (Canada IRB 2003; Global Security n.d.).

Geography

The KCP operates in the Manipur region of India (Das 2008). It used Chandel and Imphal West as sanctuary areas around 2008 (Das 2008). The group conducted several attacks in Imphal, Bishnupur, and Thoubal (GTD 2017). The group is not transnational.

Organizational Structure

The leader of KCP was Y. Ibohanbi (SATP n.d.; Canada IRB 2003). Following the death of KCP's founder in 1995, the KCP split into several factions (SATP n.d.). However, in 2006, these factions joined together again, reforming the KCP (SATP n.d.). Positions in the party include the president, vice president, general secretary, information & publicity, and organization secretary (SATP n.d.). The group primarily funds itself through extortion measures (SATP n.d.; Canada IRB 2003). Members of the group are Meitei (SATP n.d.)

The KCP is estimated to consist of 100 cadres (Das 2008, 563). The KCP is notorious for using rape (Das 2008). It is reportedly more focused on extortion than the struggle for independence (Global Security n.d.).

External Ties

The group possesses American and Chinese arms although it is unknown how it secured these weapons (SATP n.d.).

The KCP works with NSCN-K and the United Liberation Front of Asom (Global Security n.d.; SATP n.d.). In 2011, the KCP, RPF, UNLF, PREPAK, PREPAK progressive, KYKL, and UPPK formed a "united front" alliance (Global Security n.d.).

Group Outcome

Indian police killed Y. Ibohanbi during a raid in 1995 (SATP n.d.). This caused the group to splinter into several factions, but they later re-merged in 2006 (SATP n.d.).

The KCP conducted several attacks as late as 2017 (SATP n.d.).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: No proposed change

Group Formation: No proposed change

Group End (2017): active (2017) (SATP n.d.).

VIII. MAZDOOR KISAN SANGRAM SAMITI (MKSS)

Min. Group Date: 1981
Max. Group Date: 1999
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

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Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

MKSS formed around 1981 as a faction or affiliate of the CPI-ML (Tarafer 2013). Initially, the group supported broader Naxalite efforts to achieve reforms through a leftist, peasant revolution (India Today 1986; India Today 1987; Tarafer 2013). Later, its primary goal was to secure political and economic reforms for local residents nonviolently (Jenkins and Goetz 1999; Bhatnagar et al. 2003). It supported transparency, anti-corruption, and social justice efforts (Bhatnagar et al. 2033). It may have been a splinter of the CPI-ML since a known alias was CPI-ML (Party Unity) (Bharti 1990, 1183). The group's first known violent attack was sometime between its founding and 1985 (India Today 1987; Tarafer 2013).

Geography

MKSS formed in Rajasthan, India (Bhatnagar and Rathore 2003, 1). It conducted several violent attacks in Bihar between 1981 and 1985 and primarily operated in Jehanabad (India Today 1987; Tarafer 2013, 945). It had one violent attack in Bhimpura, India (GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

MKSS members are primarily farmers and laborers (Bhatnagar and Rathore 2003, 1). It seemed to operate as an armed wing or affiliate of the CPI-ML until after the Arwal massacre when it went underground (India Today 1987; Tarafer 2013).

The MKSS has no formal hierarchy except a small central committee (Bhatnagar and Rathore 2003, 1). The MKSS funded itself on community and individual donations (Bhatnagar and Rathore 2003, 2). The group's leader was Dr. Vinayan (India Today 1986; India Today 1987; Tarafer 2013, 945). It is unknown how many members the group had.

External Ties

There are no clear relations to any state or non-state actors. The group was an affiliate of the CPI-ML and supportive of the larger Naxalite movement in the Bihar region (Tarafer 2013). It may have been affiliated with the Maoist Communist Center (GTD 2017).

Group Outcome

In 1986, the state killed several civilians in an incident that came to be known as the Arwal Massacre (Tarafer 2013, 948). A few months later, the government also banned the MKSS, forcing it to go underground (India Today 1987; Tarafer 2013, 949). The group reemerged in 1990 as a nonviolent social organization (Bhatnagar et al. 2003).

In 1995, the government announced it would take action to address the MKSS's grievances, but did nothing (Human Rights Initiative n.d.). In 1996, the MKSS launched a public protest, which led the government to restart their efforts (Human Rights Initiative n.d.). Its last violent attack was in 1987, though there was an alleged attack in 1999 (India Today 1987; GTD 2017).

The MKSS achieved a key reform in 2000 when the local government passed a decree known as the Rajasthan Right to Information Act requiring public disclosure and transparency of service projects (Bhatnagar et al. 2003). In 2008, police arrested an MKSS member and tortured him (International Federation for Human Rights 2009).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: CPI(ML) (Party Union) (Bharti 1990)

Group formation: 1981

Group End: 1987 (Bhatnagar and Rathore 2003, 1)

- IX. AL-ZULFIKAR
Min. Group Date: 1981
Max. Group Date: 1992
Onset: NA

Aliases: Al-Zulfikar, Al Zulfikar

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Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

Al-Zulfikar is a leftist militant group named after Pakistan's Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali-Bhutto, executed in 1979 (Ehrlich 1981). It was formed by PM Bhutto's sons after attempts to stop the execution of their father by Muhammed Zia-ul-Haq failed (Paracha 2010). It was formed in 1981 (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 636). It came to attention for its first violent attack in 1981 when it hijacked a plane (UPI 1981; GTD 2017). Its aim was to oppose Zia ul-Haq's regime (Paracha 2010).

Geography

Al-Zulfikar has bases in London, Tripoli, Libya, Syria, India, Pakistan, and Afghanistan (Ehrlich 1981; UK Home Office 2008). It has launched attacks in airports in Karachi and Syria (Ehrlich 1981). Al-Zulfikar's leader later announced that, as of 1992, the group was involved in armed resistance inside Pakistan (Times of India 1992).

Organizational Structure

The group is led by Bhutto's son, Murtaza (Paracha 2010). Its recruits were mainly members of Pakistan's People's Party and the People's Students Federation, fleeing Zia's military regime (Ibid.). However, most members were killed in Al-Zulfikar's first military attempts in Pakistan (Ibid.). It managed to recover from the loss and recruit new members (Ibid.). A successful plane hijacking of a Singapore Airliner in 1981 increased the group's credibility. The plane was seized between Kuala Lumpur and Singapore by four men, all of whom were killed when Singaporean commandos stormed the plane (Ottawa Citizen, 1991). Demands were made for the release of Benazir Bhutto's husband from a Karachi prison (Ottawa Citizen, 1991). No passengers were harmed (Ottawa Citizen, 1991).

External Ties

Al-Zulfikar was aided by prominent Muslim leaders such as Qaddafi in Libya, Asad in Syria, and the PLO's Yasser Arafat, from whom he received weapons and arms (Paracha 2010). Murtaza also called upon KHAD, an Afghan intelligence agency, to help eliminate traitors within the organization (Paracha 2010). Al Zulfikar received funding from Afghanistan and India, because those countries opposed the Zia regime (refworld 2008).

Group Outcome

Al-Zulfikar reached the peak of its success from 1981 to 1983 (Ottawa Citizen, 1991). Despite the group's success, Murtaza's paranoia and the consequent infighting led to the group's disintegration (Paracha 2010). The infighting culminated in Murtaza asking KHAD to execute one of his most able officials, Tipu (Paracha 2010). Zulfikar's family abandoned the enterprise. However, in 1986, Murtaza returned and turned Al-Zulfikar into a Sindhi nationalist organization (Paracha 2010). At this time, Benazir Bhutto, Zulfikar's daughter, had returned to mainstream politics in Pakistan and was controlling the PPP. (Paracha 2010). In 1991, Murtaza commented that Al-Zulfikar no longer existed (Ottawa Citizen, 1991). In 1992, Al-Zulfikar's leader announced that the group was again involved in armed resistance inside Pakistan (Times of India 1992). Murtaza began his own version of the PPP and ran against Benazir Bhutto's party. He was eventually killed in 1996 by a police ambush (Paracha 2010).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: AZO

Group Formation: 1979

Group End: 1992 (disappear)

- X. TRIPURA NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS (TNV)
Min. Group Date: 1984
Max. Group Date: 1988
Onset: NA

Aliases: NA

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Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

The Tripura National Volunteer Force (TNV) formed in 1978 (Minorities At Risk Project 2003). It emerged as the result of a splinter among an older Tripura militant group known as Tripura Upajati Yuva Samiti (TUJS) (International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs 2001, 123). It fought to create an independent state for the Borok population in eastern India (International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs 2001, 123; Minorities at Risk Project 2003). Its aims later changed to achieve policy reforms such as an autonomous zone for Tripura tribes and increased political representation in the state legislature (Minorities at Risk Project 2003). Its first violent attack was as late as 1984 (GTD 2017).

Geography

The group had an external base of operations in the Chittagong Hills Tract area of Bangladesh (India Today 1984). It also conducted several attacks in Masli, Khagrabari, Bhrigudas Bari, Subaisingh, and Madhaybra, India (GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

The TNV's founder was Bijay Kumar Hrangkhwal, who had combat and political experience when he founded the TNV (Ray 1988). Hrangkhwal was the "organizing secretary" in the Tripura Upajati Juba Samiti (TUJS), a political party that was part of the ruling coalition in 1968 (Rat 1988). However, Hrangkhwal did not trust the central government and left the political party to secretly found the TNV (Ibid.).

In 1990, the All Tripura Tribal Force broke off from the TNV and turned against the government, angry that it did not keep its promise of creating a Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council in order to give them representation (Minorities at Risk Project 2003). The tribal nature of the TNV has resulted in much factionalization, creating numerous subgroups such as the National Liberation Front of Tripura (NLFT), the Tripura Liberation Organization Front (TLOF), the Youth Tribal Force of Tripura (YTFT), the Tripura Tribal Volunteer Force (TTVF), and the Tripura Tribal Democratic Force (TTDF) (Minorities at Risk Project 2003).

External Ties

The TNV allied itself with the state Communist Party (Times of India 1986). The group received assistance around 1978 from the Mizo National Front (MNF) (Minorities At Risk Project 2003). This assistance included training in the Chittagong Hills tract (Times of India 1984). In 1986, Indian government officials accused the TNV of having links with Bangladeshi and Pakistani intelligence agencies, and also obtaining Chinese-made automatic weapons (Times of India 1986). The TNV are rivals with the United Bengali Liberation Front (Minorities at Risk Project 2003).

Group Outcome

The group's last known violent incident was in 1988 (GTD 2017). The TNV signed a peace agreement with the Indian government in 1988 (Times of India 1988). The group agreed to disarm in exchange for increased representation for tribal members in the assembly (Times of India 1988). The government also accepted the TNV as a "lawful organization" and promised to undertake measures for the "long term development" of Tripura (Times of India 1988).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: no proposed changes

Group Formation: 1978 (Minorities at Risk Project 2003)

Group End (Outcome): 1988 (politics/peace agreement)

India VNSA Cases, Part 4: 1985-1987
Last Updated: 21 May 2017

| torg | gname | onset | min | max |
|-------|---|-------|------|------|
| T1284 | SAFFRON TIGERS | | 1985 | 1985 |
| T206 | HARAKAT UL-MUJAHIDIN (HUM) | | 1985 | 2011 |
| T750 | KHALISTAN LIBERATION FORCE | | 1986 | 1999 |
| T920 | JIHAD COMMITTEE | | 1986 | 0 |
| T1728 | GURKHA NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT (GNLF) | | 1987 | 1989 |
| T1779 | KHALISTAN COMMANDO FORCE | | 1987 | 2011 |
| T266 | LASHKAR-E-TAIBA (LET) | | 1987 | 2012 |
| T686 | DUKHTARAN-E-MILLAT | | 1987 | 1995 |
| T1644 | BHARATIYA JANATA PARTY | | 1980 | 1994 |
| T1645 | BHINDERANWALE TIGER FORCE OF KHALISTAN (BTHK) | | 1988 | 1992 |
| T1856 | ORGANIZATION OF ARAB FEDAYEEN CELLS | | 1988 | 1988 |
| T1607 | ALLAH'S TIGERS | | 1989 | 1992 |

- I. SAFFRON TIGERS
Min. Group Date: 1985
Max. Group Date: 1985
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

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Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the Saffron Tigers formed, but they first came to attention for a violent attack in 1985 (Citizen 1985). The Saffron Tigers are a Sikh extremist group. A *Times of India* story reported the group uses "hit-squad" tactics (Times of India 1985). The group targeted India's police forces and religious gatherings, often using explosives (Pathak 1991; Times of India 1985). The Saffron Tigers were among various extremist militant groups operating in Punjab during a violent period in the 1980s and 1990s. It is unclear what their goals are, but it is likely part of the larger Khalistan separatist movement of the period (Times of India 1985).

Geography

In the 1980s, the Saffron Tigers were headquartered in Amritsar and also were believed to be active in Jammu, Kashmir, Punjab, and Delhi (Times of India 1985). According to Pathak (1991), the Saffron Tigers were based in Terai. The Saffron Tigers allegedly used Jammu Kashmir, in northern India, as a base to launch operations into the Punjab district (The Citizen 1985). There is no evidence the group was transnational or had an external base of operations.

Organizational Structure

Sources did not have much information about the group's organizational structure. Amarjit Singh, a Saffron Tiger commander who went by the alias Fauji, was fatally shot by policemen near the Tepla village in Patiala in 1989 (Times of India 1989). Members were Sikh (Citizen 1985). No information about group size or social background was found. The group appeared to finance itself through donations from other countries (Times of India 1985).

External Ties

Saffron Tiger members said the group received financial donations from foreign countries, but it is unclear whether these are diaspora or state-sponsored (Times of India 1985).

Group Outcome

The Saffron Tigers were known to Indian police and intelligence agencies (Pathak 1991). In 1991, the group spread posters in the Indian city Rudrapur, threatening terrorist attacks (Ibid.). One month later, the Saffron Tigers were attributed with bombing a religious festival, killing more than 40 people (Ibid.).

Members affiliated with the Saffron Tigers were mentioned in news reports as late as 1991 (Times of India 1991), but the group does not appear to be affiliated with any major terrorist attacks since then. Since various Hindu extremist groups operated in Punjab at the time, sources sometimes do not clearly distinguish between various groups. So the Saffron Tiger's outcome is not fully clear, but the group appears to have ceased activity in the early 1990s.

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: Bhindranwale Saffron Tigers of Khalistan (Pathak 1991); BSTK (Pathak 1991)

Group Formation: 1985

Group End (Outcome): 1991 (disappears)

II. HAKKAT UL-MUJAHIDIN (HUM)

Min. Group Date: 1985

Max. Group Date: 2011

Onset: NA [Kashmir groups?]

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

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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), Jabbar-ul-Mujahideen

Group Formation: 1985

Group End (Outcome): 2012 (Crenshaw 2012)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Founded in 1985, the HuM (Harakat ul-Mujahidin) is a militant 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 US 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; 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-Mujahideen operates out of Muzaffarabad, which is the capital city of Jammu, Kashmir, and Rawalpindi (Crenshaw 2012). Its activities are primarily focused in the Kashmir region (Crenshaw 2012).

Organizational Structure

The founder of the Harkat-ul-Mujahideen is Masood Azhar; the longtime leader of the group is Fazlur Rehman Khalil. The group allegedly received 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). In addition, the group allegedly receives financial support from Saudi Arabia and other Islamic states (Crenshaw 2012).

External Ties

The Harkat-ul-Mujahideen 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 Rehmam 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-Mujahideen (SATP). The splintering severely undermined 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-Mujahideen 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.). In 2012, the group announced it was changing its name to Jabbar ul Mujahideen and resuming operations (SATP n.d.).

III. KHALISTAN LIBERATION FORCE

Min. Group Date: 1986

Max. Group Date: 1999

Onset: NA

Aliases: Khalistan Liberation Force, Khalistan Liberation Force (Klf), Khalistani Liberation Force

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Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

The Khalistan Liberation Force (KLF) is inactive. Aroor Singh and Sukhwinder Babbar reportedly founded KLF in 1986 (Indian Express 2016). According to *The Times*, KLF claimed responsibility for a bus attack in 1986 (Australia Refugee Review Tribunal 2007, 2, 6). However, it is difficult to verify if this was actually its first attack because many sources do not clearly distinguish between similarly-named groups operating in Punjab during the 1980s (Ibid.).

KLF is among a number of militant groups with Sikh ideologies that formed in the 1980s (Indian Express 2016; OneIndia 2006). These groups were separatist and had the goal of forming an independent Sikh state, to be named Khalistan, out of India’s Punjab district (Indian Express 2016). The Sikh secessionist movement reportedly arose in response to Muslims group’s successful demand for the autonomy of Pakistan (Ibid.).

KLF claimed responsibility for the assassination of Sikh politician Balwant Singh, reportedly for his support of a 1985 peace accord between Sikh politicians and Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi (Amnesty International 1991, 7). KLF is also attributed with kidnappings and killings targeting Hindus in Punjab, with a spike in these attacks during late 1990 and early 1991 (Ibid., 8).

Geography

The KLF operated in Punjab (Indian Express 2016). The group had a stronghold in the Mand area along the Satluj river, and KLF commander Avtar Singh Brahma held control in this area (OneIndia 2006). KLF militants also reportedly had a presence at the Golden Temple in Amritsar, India (Weisman 1987).

Organizational Structure

In 1992, KLF reportedly acted as an umbrella organization with 25 sub-groups (Crenshaw 2010, 394). KLF was allied with the All India Sikh Students Federation (Weisman 1987). In September 1988, KLF allied with the Khalistan Commando Force (KCF) and the group “Bhindranwale Tiger Force of Khalistan”; these three groups allied for the purpose of opposing a Sikh separatist faction led by Akali Dal (Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 1990). In May 1991, Gurjant Singh Budhsinghwala was reported to be leader of the KLF. No evidence of a political wing. Like most Sikh militant groups in the 1980s and 1990s, KLF operated in a decentralized manner (Crenshaw 2010).

External Ties

The KLF allegedly had ties to many small Sikh militant groups (Australia RRT 2007; Crenshaw 2010)

Group Outcome

Many sources say Sikh militancy in Punjab ceased in the 1990s, and GTD does not attribute KLF with attacks later than 1999 (START 2016). The decline in Sikh militancy after the 1990s is generally attributed to policing by the Indian government, as well as infighting (Australia Refugee Review Tribunal 2007, 8). Khalistan Liberation Force is outlawed in India (BBC 2016).

However, in 2004, 25 militants claiming allegiance to KLF reportedly were arrested with weapons and explosives (Awasthil 2005). In November 2016, the alleged chief of KLF, Harminder Singh Minto, escaped a Punjab jail with aid from armed men, but was arrested again the next day (BBC 2016; Indian Express 2016).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: Babbar Khalsa Khalistan Liberation Force (Australia Refugee Review Tribunal 2007, 7)

Group Formation: No proposed change.

Group End (Outcome): 2004 (unknown)

- IV. JIHAD COMMITTEE
Min. Group Date: 1986
Max. Group Date: 0
Onset: NA

Aliases: Jihad Committee, All India Jihad Committee

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Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

Founded in 1986, the Jihad Committee is an Islamic terrorist organization based within the city of Tamil Nadu in India (TOPS 2008). The group first came to attention in 1992 when it destroyed the Ayodhya Mosque, prompting a series of riots (TOPS 2008). It opposes Hindu nationalists in Tamil Nadu, but its aims beyond that are unclear (TOPS 2008; Stanford IPS/MPP Practicum 2011, 45; Mani 1993).

Geography

The Jihad Committee was active in Tamil Nadu, India (TOPS 2008).

Organizational Structure

There is no information available regarding the organizational structure of the Jihad Committee. Thus, no information is available about the leadership, membership, and source of funding of the group.

External Ties

While there is no explicit information available regarding the nations and entities that the Jihad Committee has external ties with, it could be inferred that it may have some type of relationship with the Al-Umma, which is an Islamic fundamentalist organization that was banned alongside the Jihad following a bomb blast in Tamil Nadu (Misra 1998).

Group Outcome

The government of Tamil Nadu banned the Jihad Committee and Al-Umma after a 1998 bomb was allegedly detonated by them (Misra 1998). There is no specific information regarding the ban such as the name of it or the exact date; the only date provided is February 14, 1998, which is supposedly when the bombing occurred (Misra 1998).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1986

Group End (Outcome): 1998 (ban?, Misra 1998)

- V. GURKHA NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT (GNLF)
Min. Group Date: 1987
Max. Group Date: 1995
Onset: NA

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Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

The Gorkha National Liberation Front (also known as the GNLF) was founded in 1980 by Subash Ghisingh (also spelled Subhas Ghising (Sinha 2013)) (Hindustan Times 1980). In 1985, Ghisingh joined the group as a soldier for the Indian army; however, he left four years later and moved on to form a political organization eight years later (Hindustan Times 2015). This organization was called Nilo Jhanda and its goal was political activity on behalf of the ethnic Gorkha people (Hindustan Times 2015). In either mid-1979, or according to most sources, 1980, Ghisingh founded GNLF as a separatist militant group that sought an independent state for Nepali-speaking peoples in Darjeeling (Hindustan Times 2015; Library of Congress n.d.). This separatist goal was known as the Gorkhaland movement (Library of Congress n.d.). The GNLF became known as a violent group when the GNLF under Ghisingh coordinated violent mass protests from 1986-1988 (Sinha 2013). Approximately 1,500-2,000 people were killed in these protests (Ibid.).

Geography

The Gorkhaland National Liberation Front mainly operated within West Bengal in the Darjiling District, which is the stronghold of the Gorkhaland movement (Library of Congress). An *Indian Express* (2008) article by Joel Rai contains detailed information on different versions of the areas that insurgent groups claim as Gorkhaland. No other areas of operation or geographical locations are known regarding the GNLF.

Organizational Structure

Founded in 1980, the Gorkhaland National Liberation Front was led by Subash Ghisingh. Subash Ghisingh was also the chairman for the Bengali Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council; he died on January 29, 2015 (Hindustan Times 2015). Ghisingh allegedly had contacts with Pakistani and Chinese agents in the 1980s, although the nature of these ties were not clear; Indian state intelligence alleged that GNLF was a front organization for Pakistan and China (India Today 1986). While the terrorist group denies this, many central intelligence organizations believe that it is from these agents in Kathmandu that the group receives its funding (India Today 1986). The GNLF has a splinter group by the name of Gorkha Janmukti Morcha (GJM). In 2007, Bimal Gurung and other former GNLF members formed GJM because they felt that Ghisingh was not enthusiastic enough about the group's ideology (Sinha 2013). GJM also uses violent tactics for the goal of an independent Gorkhaland (Sinha 2013).

External Ties

The Gorkhaland National Liberation Front allegedly receives funding from supporters in Pakistan and China (India Today 1986). The Gorkha Janmukti Morcha, a splinter group to the GNLF, is in a temporary electoral alliance with the Trinamool Congress (Sinha 2013).

Group Outcome

The government employed severe and widespread repression in response to GNLF-led protests (US Library of Congress n.d.). The protests and repression resulted in widespread violence and severely disrupted daily life in the Darjiling district from 1986-1988 (Ibid.). GNLF formally gave up armed struggle in 1988 (US Library of Congress n.d.; Sinha 2013). The 1988 peace agreement established a semi-autonomous governing council, the Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council (Sinha 2013).

With the creation of this council, the GNLF abandoned its armed struggle for separatist goals and instead focused on other issues such as the economy, education, and culture (US Library of Congress n.d.). As of 2008, the GNLF nominally exists as a political organization (Indian Express 2008). However, most of the group's active support and members have moved to a splinter group, Gorkha Janmukti Morcha (GJM) (Ibid.). GJM formed in 2007 and has reinvigorated the separatist movement in Darjiling, holding protests that have at times shut down parts of the district (Ibid.).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: Gorkhaland National Liberation Front (US Library of Congress n.d.)

Group Formation: 1980 (Hindustan Times 2015); onset 1986 (Sinha 2013)

Group End (Outcome): 1988 (politics (US Library of Congress n.d.; Sinha 2013)

VI. KHALISTAN COMMANDO FORCE

Min. Group Date: 1987

Max. Group Date: 2011

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

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Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

The Khalistan Commando Force (KCF) is a Sikh separatist group that was founded in 1984 (Singh 2002). Sikh separatists typically had the goal of independence for the Punjab region, where Sikhs had a slight majority, and the creation of an independent state known as Khalistan (Emmerson 1987; LA Times 1989). The Sikh insurgent conflict is split largely along ethnic lines, as Sikhs accuse Hindus, the majority in India, of excluding and oppressing them (Ibid.). The group’s founder is General Hari Singh, according to Singh (2002); however, Manbir Singh Chaheru is also identified as a prominent early leader and is sometimes identified as founder (New Straits Times 1986). Indian police arrested Chaheru, called “India’s most-wanted terrorist,” in 1986 (New Straits Times 1986). General Labh Singh, the group’s second leader, was a former police constable who was “eliminated” in the 1990s (The Indian Express 2008). As of 2008,

KCF was under its third leader, named Paramjit Singh Panjwar, who is Labh Singh's cousin (Ibid.). It is unknown when its first attack occurred. The KCF gained international notoriety in August 1989, when the group was blamed for ambushing a train in Punjab and massacring between 22-70 Hindu passengers, with up to 150 injured (LA Times 1989).

Geography

The Khalistan Commando Force primarily operates within Punjab, such as the city Ludhiana and village Panjwar (The Indian Express 2008). The group's current leader, Panjwar, is allegedly hiding in Pakistan (Ibid.). In addition, Panjwar's wife and children are currently in Germany (Ibid.).

Organizational Structure

As of 2008, the leader of the Khalistan Commando Force is Paramjit Singh Panjwar (The Indian Express 2008). Panjwar gained control following the "elimination" of his cousin, Labh Singh, although the source does not clearly explain these circumstances (Ibid.). It is believed that the KCF funds itself through international heroin trafficking in coordination with notorious Punjab smugglers, such as Bhola Thanthian and Pargat Singh Narli (Ibid.).

External Ties

In September 1988, Khalistan Liberation Force (KLF) allied with the Khalistan Commando Force (KCF) and the group "Bhindranwale Tiger Force of Khalistan"; these three groups allied for the purpose of opposing a Sikh separatist faction led by Akali Dal (Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 1990). The KLF also may have international external ties in the United Kingdom, Canada, and the United States through the Sikh diaspora (Fair 2006, 128-29). The Sikh diaspora was "an important constituent" in supporting the 1990s Sikh separatist movement, according to Fair (2006, 126). Fair (2006, 129) claims that Sikhs abroad organized cooperation for financial and military assistance to be provided via Pakistan to Sikh insurgents, and allegedly also arranged for Sikh militants to travel between Pakistan and India.

Group Outcome

The state of Punjab has responded to the Khalistan Commando Force by targeting the group's leaders. Indian police arrested Chaheru, called "India's most-wanted terrorist," in 1986 (New Straits Times 1986). Paramjit Singh Panjwar, the group's most recent leader, has been issued ten notices of violations under the "First Information Reports" (FIRS) between 1989 to 1990 (The Indian Express 2008). There is no explicit information whether or not the group is still currently active. Furthermore, a member of the Khalistan

Liberation Force known as Hardeep Singh was released in 2016 due to his “good conduct” during 22 years in prison; Hardeep Singh had been charged under the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities Act and also for murder, initially receiving a lifetime prison sentence (Janta Ka Reporter 2016). Furthermore, the government has responded to the group through the means of police brutality in which the police within Punjab actively engage in the murder Sikh extremists (Toronto Star 1986). The group’s last known violent incident was in 1995 (GTD 2017).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: KCF (Emerson 1987)

Group Formation: 1984 (Singh 2002)

Group End (Outcome): 1995 (GTD)

- VII. LASHKAR-E-TAIBA (LET)
Min. Group Date: 1987
Max. Group Date: 2012
Onset: NA

Aliases: Lashkar-E-Taiba (Let), Army Of The Pure, Army Of The Righteous, Lashkar-E-Taiba, Lashkar-E-Tayyiba (Lt), Lashkar-E-Toiba, Lashkar-I-Toiba (Lit)

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Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

Lashkar-e-Taiba is a terrorist group founded in 1990 and was active as of 2012 (SATP n.d.). The group is reportedly based in the city of Muridke, near Lahore, Pakistan (Ibid.). The first known LeT attack in India was a raid on a small unit of Indian Air Force soldiers in 1990 (Crenshaw 2016). The group gained notoriety in 2001 when it launched an armed attack against Indian Parliament in coordination with Jaish-e-Mohammed (BBC 2010). The ideology of the group is Islamist and follows a Sunni ideology (Mackenzie Institute 2016). The group was allegedly responsible for the 7/11 Mumbai bombings in 2008, in which at least 200 people died (BBC 2010; Mackenzie Institute 2016). The group primarily aims to challenge India's control over Jammu and Kashmir so that Pakistan can annex Kashmir (SATP n.d.). It also wants to wage jihad against other non-Islamist forces (Crenshaw 2016).

Geography

The Lashkar-e-Taiba operates mainly in Pakistan because of its efforts to create a Islamic state (SATP n.d.). The group, however, also operates within Jammu and Kashmir, Chechnya which is short for the Chechen Republic, and some selected parts within Asia (Ibid.). The headquarters of this terrorist organization exist in Muridke (Ibid.). The group is active in Muridke, New Delhi, Mumbai, and Bangalore (Mackenzie Institute 2016).

Organizational Structure

The founder and "emir" of LeT is Hafiz Muhammad Saeed (SATP n.d.; Mckenzie Institute 2016; Crenshaw 2016). Other leaders include Zia-Ur-Rehman Lakhvi (alias Chachaji), who is the operational commander based in Kashmir (SATP n.d.). A. B. Rahman-Ur-Dakhil is the deputy Supreme Commander (SATP n.d.). The group's spokesman is Yahiya Mujahid (Mackenzie Institute 2016). LeT is organized as several cells in Jammu and Kashmir (Mackenzie Institute 2016).

There is no available information regarding how an individual becomes a member of the group; however, it is known that members of the Lashkar-e-Taiba reside within the group's headquarters in Muridke (SATP n.d.). The group has estimated thousands of members (Mackenzie Institute 2016). LeT recruits in Pakistan, Jammu, and Kashmir (Ibid.). Its members trained in Taliban training camps in Afghanistan (Ibid.). The

Lashkar-e-Taiba allegedly receives most of its funding from the Pakistani ISI, the Taliban, and Al-Qaeda (SATP n.d.).

External Ties

LeT was originally the armed wing of Markaz-ad-Dawa-wal-Irshad (MDI), which was formed in 1986 (Mackenzie Institute 2016). LeT formed an umbrella alliance called the United Jihad Council in 1993 with Harkatul Mujhaideen (HM), Hizb ul Mujhaideen (HuM), Jaish-e-Muhammed (JeM) and Harkat-ul-Jihadi-Islami (HuJI) (Crenshaw 2016). This alliance ended in 2004 over belief that LeT had ratted out these groups to the ISI for targeting (Crenshaw 2016).

The Lashkar-e-Taiba has ties with the Taliban and the Al-Qaeda and allegedly receives funding from both (SATP n.d.). LeT sent members to train in Taliban camps in Afghanistan in the 1990s (Mackenzie Institute 2016). Lashkar-e-Taiba allegedly receives aid from supporters based in countries including Pakistan, India, Saudi Arabia, United Kingdom, Bangladesh, the UAE, Qatar, and Kuwait (SATP n.d.; Mackenzie Institute 2016).

Group Outcome

The Lashkar-e-Taiba is banned in many parts of the world including India, Pakistan, Britain, and the United States (SATP n.d.). India and Pakistan responded to this terrorist organization by placing it under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act on January 12, 2002 (SATP n.d.; BBC 2010).

The LeT is active as of 2012 (Crenshaw 2016). Britain banned the LeT in March of 2001 and the United States did so in December of 2001 (SATP n.d.). In 2012, the United States government put a \$10 million bounty on LeT founder Saeed, however Saeed “lives freely” in Pakistan as of 2015 (Crenshaw 2016).

The LeT’s last known violent attack was a bombing of a German bakery in Pune in 2010 that killed 9 people (Crenshaw 2016). Police and courts have pressed charges and arrested LeT members as recently as 2014 (SATP n.d.).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: Jamaat-ud-Dawa (JuD) (Society for Preaching), al-Anfal Trust, Tehrik-e-Hurmate-e-Rasool, al Mansoorian (The Victorious), Army of the Pure, Paasban-e-Kashmir (Kashmir Brigade), Paasban-i-Ahle-Hadith (Ahle-Hadith Brigade), Falah-i-Insaniat Foundation (FIF), Idara Khidmat-e-Khalq, Lashkar-e-Toiba, Lashkar-i-Toiba (LiT), Lashkar-i-Taiba (Holy Regiment), Lashkar-e-Tayyiba (LT) (Army of the Righteous), Lashkar-e-Taibyya, Lashkar-e-Taiba, Lashkar-e-Tayyiba (Army of the

Pure and Righteous), Lashkar-e-Taiba (Righteous Army), Lashkar-Taiba (Army of the Good), Lashkar e Toiba, Lashkar e Taiba, Lashkar-E-Tayyaba, Lashkar e Tayyiba (Mackenzie Institute 2016)

Group Formation: 1990 (SATP)

Group End (Outcome): 2016 (active)

VIII. DUKHTA-RAN-E-MILLAT

Min. Group Date: 1987

Max. Group Date: 2012

Onset: NA

Aliases: Dukhta-Ran-E-Millat, Daughters Of The Faith, Daughters Of The Nation, Dukhtaran-E-Millat, Dukhtaran-E-Millat (Dem)

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

DeM is an all-female group that was active as of 2012 (SATP n.d.). DeM was founded in 1987 by Ayesha Andrabi, who has been described both as a conservative Muslim and radical feminist (SATP n.d.). The group has an Islamic ideology and believes in the concept of jihad (Ibid.). The group's main goals are to ensure Kashmir becomes part of Pakistan and to impose Sharia law in Kashmir (SATP n.d.; TOPS 2008). DeM also seeks to spread ideas about feminism and Islam, for example that Kashmiri women are granted

certain rights according to Islam; however DeM also supports strict rules for Muslim women such as wearing a veil outside the house (SATP n.d.; TOPS 2008).

DeM came to public attention as a violent group in 1989, at the beginning of a period of insurgency in Kashmir (TOPS 2008). Initially, members participated in non-violent protests, however the group soon began using vigilante, violent tactics (Ibid.). According to TOPS (2008), DeM is responsible for multiple attacks; for example, in 1992, it attacked Kashmiri women who refused to wear veils. The U.S. State Department attributed DeM with a bomb that killed a French photographer in Kashmir in 1995 (TOPS 2008; SATP n.d.). However, one source (SATP n.d.) still considers DeM as a “soft-terrorist” organization, saying that the group employs “extra-legal means” such as threats but has not formally taken up armed struggle.

Geography

The DeM mainly operates within and near Jammu and Kashmir (SATP n.d.).

Organizational Structure

The founder of DeM is Ayesha Andrabi (SATP n.d.). While there is not much information regarding how members are recruited in the DeM, the group is female-only (SATP n.d.). The DeM is allegedly involved in money laundering and arms smuggling (SATP n.d.; TOPS 2008); it can be inferred that this is how the DeM receives at least part of its funding (SATP n.d.). Furthermore, it is suspected that DeM received funding from JuM because Andrabi’s husband, Qasim Faktu, was JuM’s financial chief (SATP n.d.).

In the late 1980s, Indian security forces started using more lethal force against Kashmiri militants (Sidhva 1994). In response, Kashmiri women increasingly participated in protests against killings and rape by the Indian police (Ibid.). State police typically did not crack down as much on women protesters as against men, and soon hundreds of women began protesting the police and supporting the militancy (Ibid.). DeM is an outgrowth of this phenomenon (Ibid.). Another example of DeM activity is in 1992 when the group threw paint and ink at women who refused to wear a burqa (Sidhva 1994).

External Ties

DeM allegedly has external ties through money laundering via Islamabad, London, and Srinagar (SATP n.d.). DeM is also allegedly linked with the terrorist group, JuM, as her husband, who is the financial chief, provides the DeM with funding (SATP n.d.). DeM allegedly provides shelter and couriers for HuM, JuM and other Kashmiri militant groups (TOPS 2008). DeM’s founder, Ayesha Andrabi, publicly supports the group Lashkar-e-Jabbar (LeJ), and it is even suspected that LeJ could be a front organization for DeM (SATP n.d.).

Group Outcome

As of 2012, DeM is active. DeM opposed the ceasefire announced by Indian prime minister A B Vajpayee and has criticized Kashmiri groups who participate in peace talks (SATP n.d.).

The Indian government arrested Andrabi in 1993, but eventually released her (Ganesan 2008). Andrabi's husband was arrested for his connection to the militant group JuM in 1993 (Ganesan 2008). Also, the Indian government has registered accusations against Andrabi under the Prevention of Terrorism Act in June of 2002 based on allegations that DeM has received funds via international money launderers and possibly the Pakistani ISI (SATP n.d.). In 2012, the group allegedly received training in LeT camps (SATP n.d.). In 2016, police arrested Ayesha Andrabi (United News of India 2016).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: No proposed changes.

Group Formation: No proposed changes.

Group End (Outcome): Active (SATP n.d.).

- IX. BHARATIYA JANATA PARTY
Min. Group Date: 1980
Max. Group Date: 1994
Onset: NA

Aliases:

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

The BJP (Bharatiya Janata Party/"Indian People's Party") is a right-wing party founded in December 1980 (Elections India June 2015). BJP is one of the leading political parties in India. Since 2014, the party has risen to new prominence with the election of its candidate Narendra Modi as prime minister (Ibid.). BJP was founded by Atal Bihari Vajpayee and L.K. Advani. The ideology of BJP is nationalist, pro-Hindu and conservative; it is often described as right-wing (Ibid.). The BJP's initial goals were for Hindus to gain political power in India and to remove from power the Congress Party, which BJP considered incompetent and corrupt (Gargan 1993). BJP is historically also associated with anti-Muslim sentiment (Ibid.).

In 1990, BJP had its first major electoral success, winning elections in four northern provinces that have a Hindu majority and contain just under one-third of India's population: Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Himachal Pradesh (Gargan

1993). However, BJP then experienced a setback in 1993, when the Congress Party and smaller parties defeated BJP (Ibid.).

BJP came to attention for violence in 1992, as BJP supported mobs that destroyed a mosque to replace it with a Hindu temple (Dahlburg 1993; Gargan 1993). That incident sparked months of riots divided along Hindu-Muslim lines, during which approximately 1,600 people, mostly Muslims, were killed (Gargan 1993; Moore 1993).

Geography

The BJP first had electoral success in four northern, Hindu-majority provinces: Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Himachal Pradesh (Gargan 1993, Moore 1993). In 2017, the BJP obtained an unexpected dominant electoral success in the 200 million-person province of Uttar Pradesh, suggesting that BJP's popularity is on the rise (Vaishnav 2017).

Organizational Structure

The BJP was founded by Atal Bihari Vajpayee and L.K. Advani in 1980. The BJP is a right-wing political party (Elections India 2015). The BJP is more centralized than the Indian Congress (Mehra 2003, 5). The BJP's youth wing is named Bharatiya Janata Yuva Morcha (BJYM) and its women's wing is named BJP Mahila Morcha (BJPMM) (Elections India 2015).

The BJP's candidate for prime minister, Narendra Modi, won the nation-wide elections in 2014 and BJP won an election in Uttar Pradesh in 2017 (Hindustan Times, 2017).

External Ties

In 2014, the Delhi High Court indicted BJP for illegally receiving foreign funds from subsidiaries of the natural resources company Vedanta (Gargl 2014). However, the source does not name which foreign subsidiaries in particular were under investigation (Times of India 2014). In 2016, the Indian government (with a majority of seats controlled by BJP) amended the foreign donations law to allow the sort of donations that had been under investigation, so related court proceedings stopped (Singh 2016).

The group also has ties with the BJS, the Janata Party, the RSS, and the NDA (Elections India June 2015). The BJP could potentially be considered a splinter group because the leaders that created the BJP were originally members of the BJS under the umbrella organization RSS (Elections India June 2015). BJS was founded in 1951 (Ibid.). After BJS dissolved, the Janata Party formed as a socialist and regionalist coalition of BJS splinter groups; it briefly existed from 1977-1979 but won a landslide victory in the 1977

elections, forming a federal government during that brief period (Ibid.). The key members from the BJS joined the Janata Party and then founded the BJP in 1980 (Ibid.). The BJP was a major player in the coalition National Democratic Alliance (NDA) from its inception in 1998-2004; BJP competed in national elections via this coalition (Ibid.).

Group Outcome

When BJP became associated with violent Hindu mobs in 1992, then-prime minister P.V. Narasimha Rao responded by dissolving the BJP-controlled state governments in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Himachal Pradesh (Dahlburg 1993; Gargan 1993). BJP was attributed with the assassination of Uttar Pradesh's chief minister Mulayam Singh Yadav in 1994; this is the latest attack attributed to BJP (START 2016, GTD ID 199404040009).

The state of India has responded to the Bharatiya Janata Party through the Delhi high court, which indicted the political party under the Foreign Regulation Act (FCRA) in 1976 because the BJP was allegedly receiving donations from foreign nations (Times of India 2014). The BJP is still active in India in present-day as it is one of the leading and most prominent political parties of the nation (Bhartiya Janata Party 2015).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: None

Group Formation: no proposed changes

Group End (Outcome): 1994 (politics)

- X. BHINDERANWALE TIGER FORCE OF KHALISTAN (BTHK)
Min. Group Date: 1988
Max. Group Date: 1992
Onset: NA

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

The BTFK (Bhindranwale Tiger Force of Khalistan) formed in 1984 by Gurbachan Singh Manochahal when he splintered from the Panthic Committee due to leadership dispute (Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 1995; Crenshaw 1995). Manochahal died in February 1993 (Singh 1996, 414). The Panthic Committee was a Sikh separatist group which was originally nonviolent (Amar 2005). The Panthic Committee is an underground group that creates policies for Sikh extremists (Crenshaw 1995). Its first violent attack was as late as 1988 (GTD 2017).

BTFK is a Sikh separatist group whose main goal is an independent homeland for the Sikh people (Canada IRB 1995).

Geography

The Bhindranwale Tiger Force of Khalistan mainly operates in Punjab (Singh 1996, 411).

Organizational Structure

After the death of BTFK founder Gurbachan Singh Manochahal in February 1993, Balwinder Singh was appointed as the chief of the BTFK (Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 1995). Members were probably Sikh, but no information was found regarding the group's size or its organizational structure. He re-established a political wing, which he also called the Panthic Committee (Crenshaw 1995).

External Ties

There are no known external ties or alliances of the Bhindranwale Tiger Force of Khalistan; however, this group was formed after the founder Manochahal broke away from the Panthic Committee (Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 1995).

Group Outcome

The Punjab police have responded to the BTFK by targeting the chief militants of the group, seemingly instead of using a “wide-net” approach to target the whole group. According to Singh (1996, 414), the turning point for when the Indian Army regained the upper hand against the Sikh insurgency was when key militant leaders of multiple Sikh organizations were killed over 1992-1993. Singh (1996, 414) cites the killing of BTFK founder Manochahal by Punjab police in February 1993 as one of the most significant and final blows to the Sikh insurgency. The group’s last known attack was in 1992 (GTD 2017).

However, the Indian Army did also deploy at its peak in February 1992: 120,000 army personnel, 53,000 Punjab Police, 28,000 Home Guards, 10,000 Special Police, and more than 70,000 paramilitary personnel (Singh 1996, 414). Another example of a response from the state is when Rattandeep Singh, described as “chief” of the BTFK, was arrested by the Punjab police on September 17, 2014 (Hindustan Times 2014). Singh was carrying a fake Pakistani passport at the time of his arrest (Hindustan Times 2014).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: Bhindranwale Tiger Force (BTF) (Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 1995)

Group Formation: 1984 (Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 1995)

Group End (Outcome): 1992 (policing)

XI. ORGANIZATION OF ARAB FEDAYEEN CELLS

Min. Group Date: 1988

Max. Group Date: 1988

Onset: NA

Aliases: This is an alias for the Abu Nidal Organization

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

This is an alias for the Abu Nidal Organization. The group is attributed with only one attack in India: the shooting of Italian airline captain Vittorino Santaniello (which left him injured) on March 25, 1988 (GTD 2016, ID 198803250007).

Geography

This is an alias for the Abu Nidal Organization.

Organizational Structure

This is an alias for the Abu Nidal Organization.

External Ties

This is an alias for the Abu Nidal Organization.

Group Outcome

This is an alias for the Abu Nidal Organization.

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: This is an alias for the Abu Nidal Organization.

Group Formation: no proposed changes.

Group End (Outcome): 1988 (disappears (GTD 2016))

- XII. ALLAH'S TIGERS
Min. Group Date: 1989
Max. Group Date: 1992
Onset: NA [Kashmir??]

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

Allah's Tigers was a militant Islamist group (Schofield 2010). The group's goal was to establish Sharia law in Kashmir (UPI 1991). The group conducted a violent campaign to shut down anti-Islamic entertainment in Kashmir. From 1989-1992, the group successfully forced bars and movie complexes to close (Schofield 2010; UPI 1991).

It is unknown precisely when the group formed, but Allah's Tigers conducted its first armed attack in 1989 (START 2016, GTD). It is a splinter group from the Islami-Jamiat-Taliban (Crenshaw 2017). Noor Khan is the most well-known leader of the group, but Khan later defected to join Jammu Kashmir Liberation Force (JKLF) (Times of India 1991).

Geography

The Allah's Tigers operated in Kashmir, particularly the valley surrounding the city of Srinagar (Crossette 1989; UPI 1991).

Organizational Structure

The group was formed in 1989 as a splinter group from the Islami-Jamiat-Taliban, the student wing of Jamaat e Islam (Crenshaw 2017). The group was initially led by Noor Khan, who later defected to join the Jammu Kashmir Liberation Force (JKLF) (Times of India 1991). Allah's Tigers enjoyed support in Kashmir from Islamists and other Kashmiris who generally supported Kashmiri separatists and blamed the central Indian government for Kashmir's socioeconomic problems (Crossette 1989). The Allah's Tigers allegedly obtained funding by sending armed members to extort locals (UPI 1991).

There is no other information available regarding the leadership or membership of the militant group.

External Ties

Allah's Tigers is a splinter group that broke away from Islami-Jamiat-Taliban (IJT) (Crenshaw 2017). The all-female Islamist group DeM reportedly supported Allah's Tigers, although the source does not have more details on the nature of this support (Schofield 2010).

Group Outcome

Allah's Tigers conducted its last attack in 1992 (GTD) or 1993 (TRAC); however, the reason for the group's disappearance is not clear.

Regarding state responses, many Kashmiris blamed the central Indian government for failing to enable development in Kashmir during the 1980s (Crossette 1989). In 1989, as Islamic militancy gained strength in Kashmir, the Indian government began sending in military units in search of militants and to raid Kashmiri mosques (Ibid.). According to a *New York Times* story, the military operations increased local resentment toward the central government (Ibid.).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: Allah Tigers (Times of India, 1991)
 Group Formation: 1989 (TRAC)
 Group End (Outcome): 1992 (disappears) (START 2016, GTD)

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 Last Updated: 3 May 2017**

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| torg | gname | onset | min | max |
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|-------|--|-----------|------|------|
| T2356 | KUKI NATIONAL ARMY (KNA) | | 1988 | 2009 |
| T2474 | KUKI NATIONAL FRONT (KNF) | 12-May-97 | 1988 | 2012 |
| T316 | NDFB | 23-Jul-94 | 1988 | 2012 |
| T620 | NATIONAL SOCIALIST COUNCIL OF NAGALAND-ISAK-MUIVAH (NSCN-IM) | 5-Aug-92 | 1988 | 2012 |
| T930 | NATIONAL SOCIALIST COUNCIL OF NAGALAND-KHAPLANG (NSCN-K) | | 1988 | 2012 |

I. KUKI NATIONAL ARMY (KNA)

Min. Group Date: 1988

Max. Group Date: 2009

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

The Kuki National Army formed in 1988, but did not conduct its first attack until as late as 1991 (SATP n.d.). The Kukis National Army is a nationalist group fighting for the solidarity of the Kuki Tribe, a people indigenous to the hills of Manipur (Cline 2006). The Kuki National Army was formed with the goal of protecting human rights and the recognition of the Kuki ethnicity. The Kuki National Army's goal is to create a separate Kuki state in what is now Myanmar, specifically near the Chindwin River (Global Security n.d.). Other objectives include fighting against military regimes, the establishment of an organization that gives rights to all indigenous ethnicities, and gaining justice for the victims of the Khadawmi Operation, which drove thousands of Kukis out of their tribal lands. (SATP n.d.)

Geography

The Kuki National Army is active in the Tonjang, Tamu, Myothit, Homalin, Lays, and Khamti townships in Myanmar (Myanmar Peace Monitor n.d.). It moved its headquarters around frequently (Myanmar Peace Monitor n.d.). The group's presence in the Kabaw Valley is described as "marginal" (SATP n.d.)

KNA reportedly engages in weapons smuggling and drug trafficking in the Chandel (near Tigneopal), Churachandpur, and Ukhrul districts (Global Security n.d.). The group is also known for practicing extortion on the National Highway between Pallel and Moreh (Ibid.).

Organizational Structure

The Kuki National Army (KNA) is the armed wing of the Kuki National Organization (KNO) (SATP n.d.). The KNA is estimated to have around 350 cadres (Global Security n.d.); however, other sources report around 600 (SATP n.d.). The KNA is led by a president, with other positions including that of vice president, and secretaries of intelligence, defense, liaison, and human rights analysis (Myanmar Peace Monitor n.d.). The group's leader was Commander Thangkhonun Haokip (SATP n.d.). Members are Kuki.

External Ties

The Kuki National Army (KNA) is the armed wing for the larger group known as the Kuki National Organization (KNO) (SATP n.d.). The KNA reportedly has a "close working relationship" to NSCN (K) (SATP n.d.) and other valley based insurgent groups (Global Security n.d.). The KNA received training from the Kachin Independence Army (KIA) in Myanmar (SATP n.d.). KNA is friendly with the Democratic Alliance of Burma (Ibid.). KNA is allied with two umbrella organizations. One such umbrella organization is the Indo-Burma Revolutionary Front, an alliance of pro-democracy exile and

ethnically-based organizations (Ibid.). The second umbrella organization is the Indo-Burma Revolutionary Front, which also includes the ULFA, UNLF, and the NSCN-K (Ibid.).

However, the KNA is hostile towards many other Kuki/Zomi militant groups, including the Kuki National Council, the Kuki Revolutionary Army (KRA), the Kuki National Front-Samuel (KNF-S), and the United Kuki Liberation Front (UKLF) (SATP n.d.). Those three groups allied under the name Kuki National Council (KNC) for the purpose of fighting the KNA (SATP n.d.).

Group Outcome

The KNA tends to avoid confrontation with Indian government security forces (SATP n.d.). The group has sent petitions to the Indian government regarding its separatist goals (Ibid.). In 2008, the KNA agreed to a “suspension of operations” with the Manipur government provided the government would assist with the KNA’s disarmament and demobilization process (TNT 2016).

There have been incidents regarding the KNA as recently as October 2015 (SATP n.d.). Hostilities arose over the delayed burial of Churachandpur “martyrs,” which has come to represent the passing of anti-tribal bills (Northeast Today 2016). There has been no evidence the group has ceased using violence.

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: Kuki National Organization (KNO)

Group Formation: No proposed change

Group End (Outcome): Active (SATP n.d.)

II. KUKI NATIONAL FRONT (KNF)

Min. Group Date: 1988

Max. Group Date: 2012

Onset: 1997

Aliases: Kuki National Front (Knf), KNF, Kuki National Front

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Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

The Kuki National Front is an ethno-nationalist group fighting for the establishment of a “Kukiland” -- a separate state for the Kuki tribal people from the hill areas of Manipur (Cline 2006). It was founded by Nahlum Kipgen in May 1988 (Global Security 2017). It is unknown when its first violent incident occurred but it was as late as 1995 (SATP n.d.).

Geography

The KNF’s operations occurred primarily in Manipur’s Churachandpur, Chandel, Tamenglong, and Senapati districts (SATP n.d.). There is surprisingly less information about this group’s activities including whether it operates in or around Myanmar.

Organizational Structure

The group had a political wing and an armed wing. In 1995, the KNF splintered into the “presidential” and “military council” factions (SATP n.d.) The presidential faction further split into the “Samuel” and “Zougam” factions, but reportedly remains the more powerful of the two in 1996 (SATP n.d.; Global Security n.d.). The KNF reportedly had

approximately 400-500 members at an unknown date (SATP n.d.; Canada IRB 2007). Its main source of income is extortion (SATP n.d.; Canada IRB 2007). Members are Kuki (Canada IRB 2007).

External Ties

Kuki groups are especially antagonistic towards Naga groups due to ethnic differences between the Naga and Kuki tribes as well as the refusal by Kukis to pay taxes to the Naga group NSCN(IM) (Cline 2006; IDSA n.d.). Occasionally, ceasefire agreements were made between KNF factions and government organizations (Global Security n.d.). In 2007, the Kuki National Army and KNF were described as “rival factions” by the *BBC* in an article about a gun battle between members of the two groups in Manipur’s Senapati district (Global Security n.d.). The KNF is linked to the UNLF, the PLA, and the KIA camps of Manipur (SATP n.d.)

Group Outcome

In 2005, it was reported that the KNF factions “military council” and “Samuel faction” had agreed to an armistice and formal negotiations with the government (Global Security n.d.). It was subsequently reported that the KNF (with no specification of faction) had agreed to suspend its operations (Global Security n.d.). However, in 2006, the KNF military council faction claimed responsibility for the murder of the All Manipur Students’ Union (Global Security n.d.). The group’s last known incident was in 2016.

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1988

Group End (Outcome): 2016 (active)

- III. NDFB
Min. Group Date: 1988
Max. Group Date: 2012
Onset: 1994

Aliases: National Democratic Front Of Bodoland (Ndfb), Bdsf, Bodo Security Force, Bodo Security Force (Bsf), Democratic Front Of Bodoland Ndfb, National Democratic Front For Bodoland, National Democratic Front For Bodoland (Ndfb), Ndfb

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Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

There has historically been a lot of conflict in Assam's Bodoland between the indigenous Bodo people and Muslim settlers (Tehelka 2013). The Bodo tribal community's resentment of Muslim settlers as well as government neglect led to a movement for autonomy. The main catalyst for increased violence was the Bodo Autonomous Council in 1993 (Tehelka 2013). Frustration with the Council's lack of progress led to the creation of violent groups such as the Bodo Security Force in 1986 or 1988, later renamed the National Democratic Front of Bodoland in 1994 (Global Security n.d.; SATP n.d.). The NDFB seeks the creation of a separate Bodoland and opposes the use of the Devnagari script to write the Bodo language (Tehelka 2013, Global Security n.d.). The NDFB now focuses mainly on repelling non-Assamese influence in Assam (Global Security n.d.). The group's first violent incident occurred as late as 1992 (GTD 2017).

Geography

The NDFB operates mainly northwest of the Brahmaputra river, in Assam's Bongaigaon, Kokrajhar, Darrang, Barpeta, Dhubri, Nalbari, and Sonitpur districts (Global Security n.d.). The Bodos also reportedly use the Manas National Park as a sanctuary and an entry into Bhutan (Global Security n.d.). They had external bases in Myanmar and Bhutan as well (Global Security n.d.).

Organizational Structure

The NDFB has approximately 3,500 members (Global Security n.d.). Members come from the Bodo tribe (Global Security n.d.). They are funded through a "Bhutanese diplomatic bag" which is a diaspora source of funding (Global Security n.d.). They are headed by a Chairman by the name of Ranjan Daimary (Global Security n.d.). In addition, the political party the People's Democratic Party is allegedly the NDFB's formal political front (Global Security n.d.).

Following the ceasefire of 2005, the NDFB split into the NDFB(P), NDFB(R), and NDFB(S), the last of which has continued its violence activity (Global Security n.d.).

External Ties

In 2001, the group publicly announced that the outfits the All Students' Bodo Association, the Bodo Sahitya Sabha, the Bodo People's Action Committee, and the All Bodo Women's Welfare Federation were "rival organizations" (Chadha 2005). The NDFB also clashes with the BLTF (Chadha 2005). The CNLA, a violent group in Myanmar, supplies the NDFB arms (Global Security n.d.). It is allied with the United Liberation Front of Assam, formally uniting with them in 1999 (Global Security n.d.). The NDFB is also friendly with NSCN-IM (Global Security n.d.).

Group Outcome

Violence escalated in 1994 after the group rejected the Bodo Accord signed between the government and other Bodo movements in 1993. In 2005, NDFB signed a ceasefire with the Assam government, but it didn't hold and factions of the group continued fighting under the original group name (Times of India 2016). The group's last known attack was in 2016 (GTD 2017). In 2014, the Indian Government responded with a "large-scale military operation" known as Operation All-Out (Times of India 2016).

Despite a series of unsuccessful peace talks with the government, the NDFB continues to use violence (Times of India 2016).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1988

Group End (Outcome): As of 2016, the NDFB still carried out violent activity (Times of India 2016; GTD 2017).

IV. NATIONAL SOCIALIST COUNCIL OF NAGALAND-ISAK-MUIVAH (NSCN-IM)

Min. Group Date: 1988

Max. Group Date: 2012

Onset: 1992

Aliases: National Socialist Council Of Nagaland-Isak-Muivah (Nscn-Im), National Socialist Council Of Nagaland - Isak-Muivah, National Socialist Council Of Nagaland - Isak-Muivah (Nscn-Im), Nscn-Im

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Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

NSCN formed on January 31, 1980, in opposition to the Shillong Accord the Naga National Council signed with the Indian Government (SATP n.d.). The NSCN-IM splintered from NSCN and formed after an assassination attempt on NSCN's founder Muivah in 1988 (MAR 2004; SATP n.d.). The NSCN(IM)'s philosophy is socialist, with a largely Christian affiliation (SATP n.d.). Its first violent incident was in 1988 when it clashed with NSCN-K forces (SATP n.d.).

The NSCN-IM has three alternative objectives: to establish an independent Nagaland, to create a new Naga state, or to create a Southern Nagaland comprising the districts of Senapati, Ukhrul, Chandel, and Tamenglong (SATP n.d.).

Geography

The NSCN-IM operates in all of northeast India, including the Wokha, Phek, Zunebphoto, Kohima, and parts of Mokokchung and Tuensang districts of Nagaland, manipulating tribal clashes to convert the entire area into an "anti-India war zone" (Minorities at Risk Project 2004, SATP n.d.). It has a base in Assam and Arunachal Pradesh, as well as an external base in Thailand (SATP n.d.). It is strongest in Manipur's Senapati, Ukhrul, Chandel, and Tamenglong districts (SATP n.d.).

Organizational Structure

The NSCN-IM consists mostly of Tangkhul Nagas, a tribe inhabiting the hills of Manipur. Its main source of income is drug trafficking, as well as other criminal activities (Global Security n.d.). It has approximately 4,500 cadres (SATP n.d.). The NSCN-IM aggravates clashes between ethnic groups in northeast India to facilitate the separation of the Naga places (SATP n.d.). Positions in the NSCN include "Chairman," "General Secretary," and various ministers such as the minister of education, information, forests and minerals, justice, and religion (SATP n.d.). NSCN-IM also has an armed wing and a political wing (SATP n.d.). NSCN funds itself through drug-trafficking and extortion (SATP n.d.)

External Ties

The NSCN-IM is opposed to the NSCN-K (Global Security n.d.). Muivah became the head of NSCN-IM and the would-be assassins led the rival faction NSCN-K. (Global Security n.d.).

The NSCN-IM is responsible for the creation of new insurgent organizations, such as ALMA (Achik Liberation Matgrik Army), HNLC (Hynniewtrep National Liberation Council) ANVC (A-Chik National Volunteers Council) in Meghalaya, NLFT (National Liberation Front of Tripura) in Tripura, and HPCD (Hmar People's Convention [Democrat]) in Mizoram (Global Security n.d.; SATP n.d.). These groups often carry out economic activities in coordination with the NSCN (IM).

The NSCN(IM) is “linked” to Burmese Naga groups and the National Democratic Front of Bodoland (SATP n.d.). Its international linkages include the UN Human Rights Organization, Unrepresented Nations People’s Organisation (UNPO), and the UN Working Group on Indigenous People (SATP n.d.). The media organization, *Other Media*, has been known to publish materials supporting the NSCN(IM)’s cause (Global Security n.d.; SATP n.d.). The NSCN (IM) reportedly struck a deal with the officials of the Kunming province in China for an arms consignment (SATP n.d.).

Group Outcome

In 2001, the Indian Government established a one year ceasefire with NSCN (K), which was then extended for another year (SATP n.d.). There have been incidents regarding the NSCN(IM) as recently as 2017, implying it is still an active group (SATP n.d.).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: NSCN(IM)

Group Formation: 1988

Group End (Outcome): There have been incidents regarding the NSCN (IM) as recently as 2017, implying it is still an active group (SATP n.d.).

- V. NATIONAL SOCIALIST COUNCIL OF NAGALAND-KHAPLANG (NSCN-K)
Min. Group Date: 1988
Max. Group Date: 2012
Onset: NA

Aliases: National Socialist Council Of Nagaland-Khaplang (Nscn-K), National Socialist Council Of Nagaland - Khaplang (Nscn-K), National Socialist Council Of Nagaland - Khaplang Faction, National Socialist Council Of Nagaland-Khaplang (Nscn-K), Nscn-K

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Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

The NSCN-K splintered from the NSCN in 1988 (Express News Service 2015). This was due to the failure to assassinate the NSCN’s leader, Muivah (Global Security n.d.). The NSCN-K aims to create an independent Christian Naga state (Global Security n.d.). Its first violent incident was in 1988 when it clashed with NSCN-IM forces (SATP n.d.).

Geography

The NSCN-K operates along the Indo-Myanmar border (Express News Service 2015). Although the group once occupied Dhimar, Kohima, Longmisa, and Suruhoto in Nagaland, attacks by the NSCN-IM around 2003 forced the NSCN-K to evacuate these areas (Global Security n.d.). However, the group returned and is now established in many northern Nagaland districts such as Longleng, Wokha, Dimapur, Kohima, as well as areas of Manipur and South Assam (Global Security n.d.).

Organizational Structure

From 1989 to 1990, the NSCN-K renovated its hierarchy through the recruitment of new youth (Global Security n.d.). It has approximately 2,000 cadres (SATP n.d.). The organization is divided into the military and civil wings, which have different branches for different regions (Global Security n.d.) Each regional group is headed by a “Rajapeyu,” who has subordinates known as “Ranapeyus” (Global Security n.d.). The highest authority in the group is the Chairman, Mr. Khaplang (Global Security n.d.) The NSCN-K established a Nagaland government-in-exile known as the Government of the People’s

Republic of Nagaland, NSCN-K (SATP n.d.). The group funds itself through extortion and kidnappings (SATP n.d.)

External Ties

In 2007, a group styling themselves NSCN (Unification) split from the NSCN-K (Kashyap 2015). In 2011, the group known as the NCSN-KK split from the original group (Kashyap 2015). Yet another split group known as NSCN (Reformation) splintered from the NSCN-K as well.

Many clashes occurred between the NSCN-K and NSCN-IM in 1999, leading many noncombatants to flee Nagaland to Burma and India (Minorities At Risk Project 2004). The NSCN-K is strongly linked to ULFA and other underground groups in Northeast India, providing them training (Global Security n.d.). The group is allied with the UNLF in the south of Assam. The NSCN-K is supported by the Ao, Konyak, Khemungans, Phom, Angami, Semas, Yimchunger, Sangtham, and Chang tribes of Nagaland (Global Security n.d.).

Group Outcome

The NSCN-K agreed to a ceasefire with the Government of India in 2001, but reneged on the agreement and again began using violence in 2015 (Kashyap 2015). However, the NSCN-K has been weakened by the fact that many of its members left the organization in the years of the ceasefire, with many joining the rival NSCN-IM (Kashyap 2015). The NSCN-K was further weakened by a funding crisis and a movement known as the Action Committee Against Unabated Taxation which countered the forced "tax" collection that was the group's main source of income (Kashyap 2015). Its last violent incident was in 2016 (GTD 2017).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1988

Group End (Outcome): 2016 (active)

India Cases, Part 6: 1989-1991
Last Updated: 11 June 2017

| torg | gname | onset | min | max |
|-------|--|-----------|------|------|
| T33 | AL-UMAR MUJAHIDEEN (HUM) | | 1989 | 2002 |
| T213 | HIZB UL-MUJAHIDIN | | 1989 | 2012 |
| T2105 | MANIPUR PEOPLE'S ARMY | | 1990 | 0 |
| T808 | TRIPURA PEOPLES? DEMOCRATIC FRONT (TPDF) | | 1990 | 0 |
| T38 | ALL TRIPURA TRIBAL FORCE | 12-Oct-92 | 1990 | 2009 |
| T1829 | MUJAHIDEEN KASHMIR | | 1990 | 1990 |
| T1820 | MOSLEM JANBAZ FORCE | | 1990 | 1991 |
| T1772 | JUSTICE AND LIBERTY WARRIORS | | 1990 | 1990 |
| T1785 | LASHKARI-E-ADAM (ARMY OF ADAM) | | 1991 | 1991 |
| T1862 | PANTHIC COMMITTEE | | 1991 | 1991 |

I. AL-UMAR MUJAHIDEEN (HUM)

Min. Group Date: 1989

Max. Group Date: 2002

Onset: NA [Kashmir onset?]

Aliases: Al-Umar Mujahideen, Al-Omar Mujahedeen, Al-Omar Mujahedin, Al-Umar Commando Force, Al-Umar Mujahideen (Hum), Commandment Of The Mujahideen, Commandment Of The Mujahidin

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: AUM

Group Formation: December 1989 (South Asia Terrorist Portal, 2001)

Group End: 2016 (Hindustan Times 2016)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Al-Umar Mujahideen formed in December 1989 (SATP 2001; TOPS 2008; Hindustan Times, 2016). The group was formed by Mushtaq Ahmad Zargar (SATP 2001; TOPS 2008). The group splintered from the JKLF, also known as the Jammu Kashmir Liberation Front, due to ideological differences (SATP 2001). This is because the leader, Zargar, was originally a member of the JKLF before he broke away to start his own group (TOPS, 2008). The main goal of the group is separatist since it aims to combine Jammu and Kashmir with Pakistan (SATP, 2001; TOPS, 2008). The Al-Umar Mujahideen first came to attention as a violent group in 1991 (GTD 2017).

Geography

The Al-Umar Mujahideen mainly conducts its militant activities within the region of Jammu and Kashmir (Global Terrorism Database 2016). Specifically, the group conducts its activities within five districts of Jammu Kashmir; these districts are Srinagar, Baramulla, Kupwara, Pulwama, and Muzaffarabad (Hindustan Times, 2016). The headquarters of the Al-Umar Mujahideen are located in Muzaffarabad (SATP n.d.).

Organizational Structure

The leader and founder of the group Al-Umar Mujahideen is Mushtaq Ahmad Zargar, who is a former JKLF member (SATP n.d.; TOPS 2008; Hindustan Times, 2016). The group has two other principal leaders, Latif-ul-Haq and Jamshed Khan (SATP n.d.). While the prerequisites to being a member of this militant organization are unavailable to the public, it is known that the Al-Umar Mujahideen recruits its members mainly from Srinagar (SATP n.d.). The group allegedly receives funding from the ISI, a government

within Muzaffarabad, and the KLF; it has also received endorsement from a man named Maulvi Umar Farooq (Hindustan Times, 2016; SATP n.d.; TOPS, 2008). The group is also an “unofficial” splinter of the Jammu Kashmir Liberation Front (SATP n.d.; TOPS 2008). Furthermore, the Al-Umar Mujahideen has an armed wing group that is known as Al-Umar Command (SATP n.d.).

External Ties

The group has external ties with various organizations and groups; it allegedly receives funding from the ISI and a Kashmiri government within Muzaffarabad (Hindustan Times, 2016; SATP n.d.; TOPS, 2008). The group provides logistical support and weaponry to the KLF (SATP n.d.). The group is also an “unofficial” splinter of the Jammu Kashmir Liberation Front (SATP n.d.; TOPS, 2008). Furthermore, the leader of the group Zargar, has allegedly received training in Pakistan (SATP n.d.). This group was involved in the abduction of Rubaiya Sayeed; she was held at a ransom for the release of five militants (Hindustan Times, 2016).

Group Outcome

The leader of the Al-Umar Mujahideen was arrested in 1992 by the state but then was released seven years later in a hostage exchange following an airplane hijacking (Hindustan Times 2016). The group stopped using violence in 2002 as it was placed under the Terrorism Prevention Act during this year (SATP n.d.). During 2002, group members left for other rival militant groups (SATP n.d.). However, the group reemerged in 2016 when it attacked in Srinagar (Hindustan Times 2016).

- II. HIZB UL-MUJAHIDIN
Min. Group Date: 1989
Max. Group Date: 2012
Onset: NA [Kashmir?]

Aliases: Hizbul Mujahideen (Hm), Hizb Ul-Mujahidin, Hizbal Mujahideen (Hm), Hm Of The Jamaat-E-Islami

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- Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Pakistan/India: The Hizb-ul-Mujahideen and the Inter-Service Intelligence (ISI) in Kashmir; and whether the Hizb-ul-Mujahideen was advocating jihad and forcibly recruiting young men between January 1998 and March 1999, 5 August 1999, ZZZ32353.E, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6ad804e.html>
- Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Pakistan: Information on the Hizb ul-Mujahideen in Azad Kashmir and on whether it is advocating jihad (holy war) against India's control of Jammu and Kashmir, 1 March 1996, PAK23125.E, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6aade9c.html>
- "Kashmir on boil after the killing of Hizbul Mujahideen Sabzar Ahmad Bhat." Indian Express. 2017. <http://indianexpress.com/article/india/hizbul-mujahideen-sabzar-ahmad-bhat-killed-kashmir-on-boil-pulwama-encounter-militant-burhan-wani-srinagar-curfew-hurriyat-4677632/>
- GTD Perpetrator 1380. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017. <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=1380>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: September 1989 (SATP 2001)

Group End: Active (Global Security N.D.; SATP N.D.; Indian Express 2017)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Hizb Ul-Mujahidin formed in 1989 as the militant wing of Jamaat-e-Islami (SATP n.d.). Its first violent incident occurred as late as 1990 (GTD 2017; Global Security n.d.). Its leader is Master Ahsan Dar (SATP 2001). There are other reports that the group is independent of the Jel, but has "close links" with the group (Canada IRB 2003). The main goal of the group is separatist since it aims to combine the states of Jammu Kashmir and Pakistan (Canada IRB 2003). Multiple sources state that the ISI helped form the group to advocate the merging of Pakistan with Jammu Kashmir and counter the indigenously-controlled JKLF (Canada IRB 2003; SATP n.d.; Global Security n.d.).

There is no information available regarding when the militant wing first came to attention as a violent group.

Geography

Within Jammu and Kashmir, HM operates in Poonch, Rajauri, and Doda (Canada IRB 2003). The headquarters of the Hizb UI-Mujahidin are located within Muzaffarabad (SATP n.d.). The locations of the group's attacks are not known but there is information available regarding a consistent target: the Indian army (Canada IRB 2003).

Organizational Structure

The Hizb UI-Mujahidin was formed as the militant wing of the Jamaat-e-Islami in 1989; the leader of the group goes by the name Master Ahsan Dar (SATP n.d.). Currently, the leader of the group is Syed Salahuddin (SATP n.d.; Canada IRB 2003). Many of the members of the group used to be a part of the JKLF (SATP n.d.). The organizational structure of the group is a cadre that consists of 1,500 members (SATP n.d.). It forcibly recruits indigenous residents living in Kashmir to join the group (Canada IRB 2003b). The militant wing of Hizb UI-Mujahidin has its own female wing called Banat-ul-Islam (SATP 2001). The group allegedly receives funding and support from the ISI, the Jamaat-e-Islami, and Afghan Hizb-e-Islami (Canada IRB 2003b).

External Ties

The group has external ties with the ISI, the Jamaat-e-Islami, and Afghan Hizb-e-Islami, as it allegedly receives funding and support, including weapons, training, and organizational resources, from these sources (Canada IRB 2003). There are conflicting reports as to whether the group is the armed wing of the Jel or operates independently (Canada IRB 2003b).

Group Outcome

The group stopped using violence in 2002 because it was placed under the Prevention of Terrorism Act in 2002 (SATP 2001). Indian military troops and police conducted extensive raids against the group in an attempt to force it from Kashmir (Indian Express 2017; Global Security n.d.). However, the group reemerged in 2016 when Burhan Wani was killed when the Indian army surrounded the southern Kokernag (Global Security n.d.).

- III. MANIPUR PEOPLE'S ARMY
Min. Group Date: 1990
Max. Group Date: 0
Onset: NA

Aliases: Manipur Peoples Liberation Front, Manipur People s Liberation Front, Manipur People s Liberation Front (Mplf), Manipur Peoples Army, Manipur People's Army, Manipur Peoples Army (Mpa), Manipur People's Army (Mpa), Manipur People's Liberation Front, Manipur Peoples Liberation Front (Mplf), Manipur People's Liberation Front (Mplf)

Part 1. Bibliography

- Ved Prakash. "Manipur: Some Select Terrorist Outfits." Terrorism in India's North-east: A Gathering Storm, Volume 1. Gyan Publishing House. 2008. P. 623.
<https://books.google.com/books?id=Sb1ryB8CVvIC&pg=PA623&lpg=PA623&dq=%22manipur+people%27s+army%22&source=bl&ots=odQGis4rox&sig=nYJWk3nxPTMk1B0XvPfwMVLZPc&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjA8OuSjpiUAhWhjlQKHXL3C4IQ6AEIWDAJ#v=onepage&q=%22manipur%20people's%20army%22&f=false>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: UNLF (Prakash 2008, 623)

Group Formation: NA

Group End: NA

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This is the armed wing of the UNLF (Prakash 2008, 623).

Geography

This is the armed wing of the UNLF (Prakash 2008, 623).

Organizational Structure

This is the armed wing of the UNLF (Prakash 2008, 623).

External Ties

This is the armed wing of the UNLF (Prakash 2008, 623).

Group Outcome

This is the armed wing of the UNLF (Prakash 2008, 623).

IV. TRIPURA PEOPLES DEMOCRATIC FRONT (TPDF)

Min. Group Date: 1990

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: Tripura Peoples Democratic Front (Tpdf), Tripura Peoples' Democratic Front (Tpdf), Tripura Peoples Democratic Front (Tpdf)

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Tripura People's Democratic Front." Global Security. N.D.
<http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/para/tpdf.htm>
- Manas Pauli. "Tripura terror outfit suffers vertical split." Times of India. 2010.
<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/Tripura-terror-outfit-suffers-vertical-split/articleshow/71155989.cms>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: ATTF, All Tripura Tribal Force, All Tripura Tiger Force (Attf), All Tripura Tiger Force, All Tripura Tribal Force, ATTF, Attf

Group Formation: NA

Group End: NA

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This is the political wing of the ATTF (Pauli 2010).

Geography

This is the political wing of the ATTF (Pauli 2010).

Organizational Structure

This is the political wing of the ATTF (Pauli 2010).

External Ties

This is the political wing of the ATTF (Pauli 2010).

Group Outcome

This is the political wing of the ATTF (Pauli 2010).

V. ALL TRIPURA TRIBAL FORCE

Min. Group Date: 1990

Max. Group Date: 2009

Onset: 1992

Aliases: All Tripura Tiger Force (Attf), All Tripura Tiger Force, All Tripura Tribal Force, ATTF, Attf

Part 1. Bibliography

- "All Tripura Tiger Force." South Asia Terrorist Portal. N.D.
http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/states/tripura/terrorist_outfits/attf.htm
- "Incidents and Statements involving All Tripura Tiger Force: 1990-2012." South Asia Terrorist Portal. N.D.
http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/states/tripura/terrorist_outfits/ATTF_tl.htm
- "All Tripura Tiger Force chief acquitted again." Times of India. 2016.
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<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1fvQwFYooCGuJsM6GU2HzScmFcPa3T8oyQ48lml4JmdE/edit>
- "Tripura People's Democratic Front." Global Security. N.D.
<http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/para/tpdf.htm>
- Manas Pauli. "Tripura terror outfit suffers vertical split." Times of India. 2010.
<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/Tripura-terror-outfit-suffers-vertical-split/articleshow/7155989.cms>
- "Chronology for Tripuras in India." Minorities at Risk Dataset. Last updated 2010.
<http://www.mar.umd.edu/chronology.asp?groupId=75014>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: July 11, 1990

Group End: 2012 (SATP N.D.)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The All Tripura Tribal Force formed on July 11, 1990 (SATP 2001; Pauli 2010). The main goal of the All Tripura Tribal Force is for tribal and territorial autonomy for Tripura from the government of India (TOPS 2008). The first recorded instance of violence was in 1991 (SATP n.d.).

Geography

The All Tripura Tribal Force operates mostly within Bangladesh and has a transnational base of operations (SATP n.d.). Its headquarters are located in Satchari (SATP n.d.; Times of India 2010). A prominent member of the All Tripura Tribal Force has disclosed 15 other locations within Bangladesh where the group operates (SATP n.d.).

Organizational Structure

The All Tripura Tribal Force has a political wing known as the TPDF (Pauli 2010). It was founded on July 11, 1990, by volunteers under Ranjit Debbarma (SATP n.d.; The Times of India 2010). Ranjit Debbarma is the president of the ATTF (SATP n.d.). There is no information regarding the membership requirements of the group. However, at some point, the ATTF had 600 members (Jones and Libicki 2008; SATP n.d.). Members are Tripuri (SATP n.d.). While there is no information regarding where the ATTF received its funding from, it does have “linkages” with seven other terrorist groups that may provide support to the ATTF (SATP n.d.). According to one source, the ATTF split but the name of the splinter group is not provided (Times of India 2010).

External Ties

The All Tripura Tribal Force has “linkages” with seven other terrorist groups within India; the names of these terrorist groups are the National Socialist Council of Nagaland-Khaplang, United Liberation Front of Asom, People’s Liberation Army, United National Liberation Front, People’s Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak, Revolutionary People’s Front, and the National Liberation Front of Arunachal Pradesh (SATP n.d.). Furthermore, the ATTF may have some ties with Bangladesh since many group members received training in the CHT (SATP n.d.). The ATTF’s rival group is the National Liberation Front of Tripura (Times of India 2010). According to one source, the ATTF split but the name of the splinter group is not provided (Times of India 2010).

Group Outcome

The Indian government has offered the All Tripura Tribal Force various versions of peace settlements but the ATTF has not accepted these offers (SATP 2001). According to an article in the Times of India, the ATTF split but the name of the splinter group is not provided (Times of India 2010). The group's last violent incident occurred in 2012 (SATP N.D.). As of 2015, only three or four members remain as the leadership of the group was arrested in 2014 (SATP N.D.)

VI. MUJAHIDEEN KASHMIR

Min. Group Date: 1990

Max. Group Date: 1990

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 2057, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2016, <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2057>
- AP-REUTER. "India Gives Warning of Pakistani War as Violence Flares." Toronto Star, Apr 11, 1990. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/436179662?accountid=14026>.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Islamic Holy Warriors of Kashmir (AP-Reuter 1990)

Group Formation: 1990 (AP-Reuter 1990)

Group End: 1990 - group disappears after set of concentrated attacks (AP-Reuter 1990)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The main goal of the Mujahideen Kashmir is to establish an autonomous state of Kashmir (AP-Reuter 1990). The group first came to attention as a violent group in 1990 when it took responsibility for a bombing that occurred in Bombay (AP-Reuter 1990).

Geography

The Mujahideen Kashmir operates within New Delhi and Bombay since it has been involved in attacks that occurred in both of these locations (AP-Reuter 1990; GTD 2016).

Organizational Structure

No information is available regarding the organizational structure of the Mujahideen Kashmir.

External Ties

No information is available regarding the external ties of the Mujahideen Kashmir.

Group Outcome

Prior to the bombings, the Indian government began a new repressive campaign to attack Kashmir secessionist groups (AP-Reuter 1990).

- VII. MOSLEM JANBAZ FORCE
Min. Group Date: 1990
Max. Group Date: 1991
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- "In India, Hinduism's Crisis Holds Election Key; Abduction in Kashmir." New York Times. 1991.
<http://www.nytimes.com/1991/05/13/opinion/l-in-india-hinduism-s-crisis-holds-election-key-abduction-in-kashmir-121191.html>
- Ghulam Nabi Khayal. "Kashmiri militants kill 6 troops in rocket attack." UPI. 1990.
<http://www.upi.com/Archives/1990/06/19/Kashmiri-militants-kill-6-troops-in-rocket-attack/2738645768000/>
- "India: Human Rights Developments." Human Rights Watch World Report 1992. Human Rights Watch. 1992. <https://www.hrw.org/reports/1992/WR92/ASW-07.htm>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Muslim Janbaz Force

Group Formation: 1990 (Khayal 1990)

Group End: 1991 (unknown - last attack in 1991 see New York Times).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Moslem Janbaz Force, an armed wing of the People's League, first came to attention in 1990 (Khayal 1990). The main ideology of the Moslem Janbaz Force is ethno-nationalist and the main goal is separatist as it seeks independence from India (Khayal 1990). It is unknown when exactly the group first formed. The group first came to attention for its violent attacks in 1990 (Khayal 1990; HRW 1992).

Geography

No explicit information is provided regarding the areas of operation of the Moslem Janbaz Force but its attack in 1990 occurred in Srinagar (Khayal 1990; HRW 1992).

Organizational Structure

There is no information available regarding the leadership of the Moslem Janbaz Force; however, a source notes that the members of the group are all Muslim (Khayal 1990). The group allegedly receives training and arms from Pakistan. It is important to note that Pakistan has denied these allegations and states that it provides "moral support" to the militant group (Khayal 1990). Furthermore, the Moslem Janbaz Force is an armed group of People's League (Khayal 1990).

External Ties

The group allegedly receives training and arms from Pakistan. It is important to note that Pakistan has denied these allegations and states that it provides "moral support" to the militant group (Khayal 1990).

Group Outcome

Since mid-January in 1990, the Indian government implemented a repressive crackdown against all Muslim secessionist groups in Kashmir (Khayal 1990). In 1991, the Moslem Janbaz Force kidnapped two Swedish engineers in an effort to raise awareness about human rights on an international level (NYT 1991; Human Rights Watch 1992).

VIII. JUSTICE AND LIBERTY WARRIORS

Min. Group Date: 1990

Max. Group Date: 1990

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 1964, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2016, <https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=1964>
- "Burmese Hijack Thai Jet." 1990. South China Sunday Morning Post (1985-2000), Nov 11, 1. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/1540897215?accountid=14026>.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Warriors (South China Sunday Morning Post 1990)

Group Formation: unknown, but first attack in 1990

Group End: 1990 (unknown/disappear after last attack)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the group formed, but it first came to attention as a violent group in 1990 when they launched the "Warrior Operation" and hijacked a jet traveling between Thailand and Burma (South China Morning Post 1990). The group issued a statement which said its goals were to end martial law in Burma, overthrow the Burmese military regime, and have the Thai government release 2 students (South China Sunday Morning Post 1990). The group first came to attention as a violent group in 1990 when they launched the "Warrior Operation" (South China Sunday Morning Post 1990).

Geography

The flight that was hijacked while the plane was traveling between Thailand and Burma; due to the hijacking, the flight had to make an emergency landing in Calcutta (South China Sunday Morning Post 1990). According to the Global Terrorism Database, the sole incident of the group took place in Calcutta (GTD 2016).

Organizational Structure

No information is available regarding the organizational structure of the Justice and Liberty Warriors except that it mainly consists of young Burmese students (South China Sunday Morning Post 1990).

External Ties

No information is available regarding the external ties the Justice and Liberty Warriors have to other groups/countries.

Group Outcome

While no information is explicitly available, many of the members that headed the operation have allegedly been arrested (South China Sunday Morning Post 1990). The group does not participate in any further incidents after this sole hijacking (GTD 2016). Interestingly, a member of the Justice and Liberty Warriors states that if all their stipulations are met, then the group would turn themselves into the Indian police (South China Sunday Morning Post 1990).

- IX. LASHKARI-E-ADAM (ARMY OF ADAM)
Min. Group Date: 1991
Max. Group Date: 1991
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- Searched Proquest
 - LASHKARI-E-ADAM (ARMY OF ADAM)
 - "Army of adam"
- Searched Google
 - LASHKARI-E-ADAM (ARMY OF ADAM)
 - "Army of adam"
- Searched gScholar
 - LASHKARI-E-ADAM (ARMY OF ADAM)
 - "Army of adam"

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Army of Adam

Group Formation: uncertain

Group End: NA

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

There is no information available regarding the group formation of the Lashkari-e-Adam.

Geography

No information is available regarding the areas of operation of the Lashkari-e-Adam.

Organizational Structure

No information is available regarding the organizational structure of the Lashkari-e-Adam.

External Ties

No information is available regarding the external ties of the Lashkari-e-Adam.

Group Outcome

No information is available regarding the outcome of the Lashkari-e-Adam except that it was inactive as of 1991 (TRAC n.d.).

- X. PANTHIC COMMITTEE
Min. Group Date: 1991
Max. Group Date: 1991
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, India: Panthic Committee Information , 23 April 1993, IND13890, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6accb4c.html>
- IRB - Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada: Information on the Bhindranwale Tiger Force (BTF) [IND19156.E], 16. Januar 1995 (verfügbar auf ecoi.net) http://www.ecoi.net/local_link/180370/297612_de.html
- C.f. Bhindranwale Tiger Force profile
- Crenshaw, Martha, ed. *Terrorism in Context* (University Park, PA: Pennsylvania State University, 1995). <https://books.google.com/books?id=9nFyZaZGthgC&pg=PA395&lpg=PA395&dq=what+is+the+panthic+committee&source=bl&ots=nU7nMagib7&sig=xn0shVhBsAOxbVm9Mdz5IKJCgiQ&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjmoajg-frTAhUor1QKHaQWCJwQ6AEIRjAG#v=onepage&q=what%20is%20the%20panthic%20committee&f=false>
- Bhai Amardeep Singh Amar. "Baba Gurbachan Singh Manochahal Part 2: The Struggle Begins." Panthic. 2005. <http://panthic.org/articles/3163>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1986 (Crenshaw 1995)

Group End: April 22, 1993 - Prominent Sikh leaders killed sometime before this date (Canada IRB 1995)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Panthic Committee, an underground group, was founded in 1986 and aimed to “fight to the finish” to attain a separate state of Khalistan (Crenshaw 1995). The second goal of the Panthic Committee was to create policies favoring Sikhs (Crenshaw 1995; Amar 2005). The group first came to attention as a violent group on September 23, 1987 (Crenshaw 1995). It was originally designed as a non-violent group (Crenshaw 1995; Amar 2005).

Geography

While there is no explicit information regarding where the Panthic Committee operates, it can be inferred that it may operate within Punjab and Khalistan since its ideology is to “fight to the finish” to attain Khalistan (Crenshaw 1995).

Organizational Structure

While information on the current leadership of the Panthic Committee is unavailable, one of the most prominent leaders of the group is named Gurbachan Singh Manochaha. He used to be the former leader before he left to create a splinter group known by the name BTHK (Canada IRB 1995). No information is available regarding the membership status of the Panthic Committee. The Panthic Committee reportedly receives “support” from foreign nations (Crenshaw 1995).

External Ties

The Panthic Committee has a splinter group known as the Bhindranwale Tiger Force of Khalistan; it was formed by Gurbachan Singh Manochahal (Canada IRB 1995). The Panthic Committee reportedly receives “support” from foreign nations (Crenshaw 1995).

Group Outcome

The activity status of the Panthic Committee is relatively unknown. A number of prominent Sikh leaders were killed sometime before April 22, 1993 (Canada IRB 1995). The group was not heard from again after 1993 and has since disappeared.

India Cases, Part 7: 1991-1992
Last Updated: 9 June 2017

| torg | gname | onset | min | max |
|-------|---|-------|------|------|
| T739 | JAMMU AND KASHMIR LIBERATION FRONT (JKLF) | | 1991 | 1993 |
| T1592 | ACHWAN-I-MUSHBANI | | 1991 | 1991 |
| T1675 | COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA- MARXIST | | 1991 | 2012 |
| T1605 | ALL INDIA ANNA DRAVIDA MUNETRA KAZGAN PARTY | | 1991 | 2009 |
| T1783 | LAIQ CHANIO GROUP OF DACOIT BANDITS | | 1992 | 1992 |
| T2341 | JAMMAT-E-ISLAMI (JI) | | 1992 | 2011 |
| T1766 | JHARKHAND TRIBAL FORCES | | 1992 | 1992 |
| T240 | CPI(ML) JANASHAKTI | | 1992 | 0 |
| T1676 | COMMUNIST TRADE UNION WORKERS | | 1992 | 1992 |
| T1780 | KHASI STUDENTS UNION | | 1992 | 1992 |

- I. JAMMU AND KASHMIR LIBERATION FRONT (JKLF)
 Min. Group Date: 1991
 Max. Group Date: 1993
 Onset: NA [Kashmir onset?]

Aliases: Jammu And Kashmir Liberation Front (JKLF), Jammu And Kashmir Liberation Front

Part 1. Bibliography

- Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Pakistan: Information on the Jammu & Kashmir Liberation Front (JKLF), 1 October 1991, PAK9505, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6ab0c0.html>
- Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Pakistan: The Jammu Kashmir Liberation Front (JKLF), including its objectives, leaders, and affiliations; treatment by authorities and society; situation near the Line of Control (2012 - July 2016), 12 July 2016, PAK105578.E, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/58945b1c4.html>

- Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Pakistan: Activities of the Jammu Kashmir Liberation Front (JKLF); whether the JKLF practices forced recruitment, and if so, whether this is done in collaboration with the Sipah-e-Sahaba Pakistan (SSP), 7 August 2003, PAK41794.E, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/485ba87419.html>
- “Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front (JKLF).” FAS. Last Updated 1999, <https://fas.org/irp/world/para/jklf.htm>
- “Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front.” South Asia Terrorist Portal. N.d. http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/states/jandk/terrorist_outfits/jammu_&_kashmir_liberation_front.htm
- Prasad, Raekha. "Tough justice." The Guardian. June 18, 2002. <https://www.theguardian.com/society/2002/jun/19/localgovernment.guardiansocietysuppement>.
- Zulfiqar Ali. “Pakistani militants ‘hijacking’ Kashmir cause.” BBC. 2010. <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-south-asia-11425831>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Jammu And Kashmir Liberation Front (JKLF), Jammu And Kashmir Liberation Front

Group Formation: The Group first became active in Birmingham, UK in May 1977 (Canada IRB 2016; Canada IRB 2003; SATP n.d.)

Group End: In 1994, the group splintered and called a cease-fire (Canada IRB 2016).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The secular separatist group was founded in 1977 in Birmingham, UK in order to form an independent Kashmir with a democratic representative government (Canada IRB 12 July 2016; Canada IRB 2003; SATP n.d.). JKLF formed as a an offshoot of Jammu and Kashmir National Liberation Front (JKNLF), a pro-independence political party when the chapter in Birmingham broke off from the Plebiscite Front to form its own group (Canada IRB 2003; SATP n.d.). Prior to the group’s initial inception in 1971, the leaders of the organization planned the hijacking of an Indian Airlines aircraft as part of the Plebiscite Front; however, the first official attack is considered the kidnapping of Indian Deputy High Commission in Birmingham on February 3, 1984 (SATP n.d.).

Geography

JKLF has inactive cells in Holland, Belgium, France, Germany, Denmark, Norway and Sweden (FAS 1999; Canada IRB 2003). The New York branch, while nonviolent, staged

demonstrations outside the UN building in the late 1990s (FAS 1999). The branches in Saudi Arabia, UAE, Qatar, Kuwait, Oman, and Hong Kong provide monetary aid (FAS 1999; Canada IRB 2003). The most active branches and largest cells of JKLF are Birmingham in the UK and Pakistan Occupied Kashmir (PoK) (SATP n.d.). The Districts and Tehsils of Azad Kashmir in Gilgit, a part of Kashmir India, Pakistan, and Diamer and Skardu Districts of Gilgit-Baltistan and in the main cities of Pakistan were/are all occupied by JKLF (FAS 1999).

Organizational Structure

JKLF originally formed in Birmingham under the leadership of Amanullah Khan, a founder of JKLNLF, a political party that branched off the Plebiscite Front (SATP n.d.). Amanullah Khan and Hashim Qureshi controlled operations from London while Farooq Haider and Mohammed Muzzafar were in charge in PoK. Amanullah Khan, as well as many of the leaders of JKLF, had been in and out of jail for suspected terrorist activity and murder in the UK, Pakistan, and India throughout the late 1960s, 1970s, 1980s, and early 1990s. Ashfaq Majid Wani, the JKLF army commander was killed during a clash with Indian troops in March 1990 (Canada IRB 1991). JKLF originally began with three wings: political, which operated mostly in the UK and aimed to get international support for a plebiscite vote to liberate Kashmir; diplomatic, which operated mostly out of Kashmir and lobbied for Pakistani support; and armed struggle against Indian security forces in Kashmir at the LoC (SATP n.d.). In April 1987, Tahir Hameed started a fourth branch, the Jammu Kashmir Students Liberation Front which primarily organized protests and official meetings (FAS 1999).

No Information available about group size.

JKLF's primary source of funding was ISI and the Pakistani government; however, after the Pakistani government began to fund more pro-Pakistan groups instead of pro-Kashmir groups, expatriates of the Mirpur community in PoK have been a primary source of funding (Canada IRB 2016; SATP n.d.) In March 1994, after Yasin Malik was released from jail, he formed a non-violent JKLF and by 1996 all members of Amanullah Khan's JKLF, that were at the time led by Shabbir Siddiqui, were killed (Canada IRB 2016; SATP n.d.).

External Ties

JKLNLF, the political party that the organization originally splintered from, has always remained tied to JKLF. Since 1994, JKLF has been considered an important member of the All Parties Hurriyat Conference (APHC), a coalition of 24 organizations that want to liberate Kashmir. In its initial stages, despite dispute over the merit of a plebiscite in deciding Kashmir's fate, ISI and the Pakistani government allegedly supported JKLF by arming and training their militant wing (Ali 2010).

Group Outcome

Between 1977 and 1990, the Indian Government took armed action on the LoC against JKLF and killed and arrested many of their leaders; however most were let go due to lack of evidence or sanctuary provided by the US (Canada IRB 2016). In March 1994, Malik renounced violence as a method to attain freedom and in September 1995, formed a different JKLF (Canada IRB 2016; SATP n.d.). By 1996, the last members of Amanullah Khan's organization were killed (SATP n.d.) The Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Army reportedly splintered off of Malik's organization and established an armed wing that was first reported in February 2003 (Canada IRB 2003). HM, an organization created to check JKLF's power in J&K, consists of mostly ex-JKLF members (Canada IRB 2003). Reportedly, a new JKLF has formed FRAQ - the Free (Mohammed) Riaz and Quayyam (Raja) campaign, a cause created by JKLF which led to the formation of The Justice Party in Birmingham (Prasad 2002).

- II. ACHWAN-I-MUSHBANI
Min. Group Date: 1991
Max. Group Date: 1991
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 2153, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2016, <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2153>
- Searched Proquest
 - ACHWAN-I-MUSHBANI
- Searched Google
 - ACHWAN-I-MUSHBANI india
 - "ACHWAN-I-MUSHBANI"
- Searched gScholar
 - ACHWAN-I-MUSHBANI
 - ACHWANI MUSHBANI

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1991

Group End: 1991 (disappear)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

There is not much information available about this group. It is associated with kidnapping several Israelis in 1991, but no additional information could be found about its goals, organizational structure, ties, or outcome (GTD 2016).

Geography

The incident took place near Srinagar in the Jammu and Kashmir region (GTD 2016).

Organizational Structure

There is not much information available about this group. It is associated with kidnapping several Israelis in 1991, but no additional information could be found about its goals, organizational structure, ties, or outcome (GTD 2016).

External Ties

There is not much information available about this group. It is associated with kidnapping several Israelis in 1991, but no additional information could be found about its goals, organizational structure, ties, or outcome (GTD 2016).

Group Outcome

There is not much information available about this group. It is associated with kidnapping several Israelis in 1991, but no additional information could be found about its goals, organizational structure, ties, or outcome (GTD 2016).

III. COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA- MARXIST

Min. Group Date: 1991

Max. Group Date: 2012

Onset: NA

Aliases: CPI(M), CPI(Marxist) (IND105428.E)

Note: this is different than CPI-ML

Part 1. Bibliography

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February 2016, IND105428.E, available at:

<http://www.refworld.org/docid/57552d2b4.html>

- Australia: Refugee Review Tribunal, India: 1. Please provide brief information on the nature of the CPI-M and the BJP as political parties and the relationship between the two in Kerala state. 2. Are there any reports of Muslim communities attacking Hindu communities in Kerala in the months which followed the 1992 demolition of Babri Masjid in Ayodhya? If so, do the reports mention whether the CPI-M supported or failed to prevent these Muslim attacks? Do any such reports specifically mention incidents in Kannur, Kerala? 3. With a view to addressing relocation issues: are there areas of India where the BJP hold power and where the CPI-M is relatively marginal? 4. Please provide any sources that substantiate the claim that fraudulent medical documents are readily available in India, 25 March 2009, available at:
<http://www.refworld.org/docid/4b6fe2465.html>
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- Dua, Bhagwan. "Indian Communism: Opposition, Collaboration and Institutionalization" Mallick Ross Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1994, Pp. Xi, 277." *Canadian Journal of Political Science* 28, no. 2 (1995): 371-72.
doi:10.1017/S0008423900019119. <https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/canadian-journal-of-political-science-revue-canadienne-de-science-politique/article/indian-communism-opposition-collaboration-and-institutionalizationmallickrossoxford-oxford-university-press-1994-pp-xi-277/ABE7B561FCD8BFF1CC967EA36BA5471A>
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<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=5270>
- Searched Google scholar
 - CPI(M)
 - CPI(M) India
 - CPI(M) india leadership
- Searched JSTOR
 - CPI(M)
 - CPM

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: CPI-M, CPI(M),CPM (Bhagwan 1994, 371)

Group Formation: The group formed in 1964 as a breakaway from the Communist Party of India (CPI) (Bhagwan 1994, 371). An attack on September 3, 1991 on Ananda Marga (c.f. Ananda Marga Profile) is the first known attack (GTD 2016).

Group End: The last large scale terror attack was on October 5, 2015 (GTD 2016). Although the group did not claim responsibility for the bombing at the house of the secretary of the Bharatiya Janata Yuva Morcha party in Kunnur, Kerala, the attack was attributed to CPI(M) (GTD 2016). The group is still active, although mostly during election season, and still uses extortion, fear tactics, and bribery to win elections and fundraise for the party (Canada IRB 2016).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group formed in 1964 as a breakaway from the Communist Party of India (CPI) (Bhagwan 1994, 371; Canada IRB 2016). It was part of the first Naxalite uprising in 1967. The first recognized attack was on September 3, 1991, at Ananda Marga Religious Sect (GTD 2016). The organization seeks to spark a socialist/communist revolution with the establishment of a proletariat dictatorship as the ultimate goal (Canada IRB 2016). The organization believes in International Proletarianism although their efforts are regionally focused. In practice, however, the organization uses fear, fraud, and “strong-arm tactics” to win elections and extort people (Canada IRB 2016).

Geography

The group is most active in West Bengal and Kerala (Canada IRB 2016; Australia RRT 2009; Bhagwan 1994, 371).

Organizational Structure

CPI(M) was led by Jyoti Basu in 1977 (Bhagwan 1994, 371). P Sundarayya was a chairman of the group (Fronza 799 1969). The organization has 1,065,406 members in India as of 2013 (Canada IRB 2016). Membership is common in rural areas of West Bengal and Kerala (Gupta 2001, 4319). It is organized in a central committee, district level committees, and smaller committees that strictly manage individual rural cadres (Canada IRB 2016). The party has multiple student wings including the Students Federation of India (or SFI) and the Democratic Youth Federation of India (DYFI) (Australia RRT 2009).

No information could be found about [field] leadership or information on difference between or existence of separate political and armed wings from the bibliographic resources.

External Ties

The group has many ties to other political parties, such as the Left Front coalition, the CPI, the All India Forward Bloc (AIFB), the Socialist Unity Centre, CPI-ML, and the India National Congress (Canada IRB 2016). Allegedly, CPI(M) created CPI-ML in the 1970s to promote the Naxalite cause (Canada IRB 2016).

Group Outcome

The party is still present today but has lost a lot of support due to the intervention of the BJP party in West Bengal and Kerala (Rammohan 1998, 2582). The group seems to primarily operate as a violent political party, which sometimes allegedly attacks noncombatants or other parties like BJYM (GTD 2016). The group's last large-scale terror attack was on October 5, 2015 (GTD 2016). Although the group did not claim responsibility for the bombing at the house of the secretary of the Bharatiya Janata Yuva Morcha party in Kunnur, Kerala, the attack was attributed to CPI(M) (GTD 2016). The group is still active, although mostly during election season, using extortion, fear tactics, and bribery to win elections and fundraise for the party (Canada IRB 2016). CPI(M) along with the LF governed West Bengal uninterrupted from 1977 to 2011 (Bose 2011).

IV. ALL INDIA ANNA DRAVIDA MUNETRA KAZGAN PARTY

Min. Group Date: 1991

Max. Group Date: 2009

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- "AIADMK Appoints "Chinnamma" VK Sasikala As Party Chief - The Economic Times". 2017. *The Economic Times*.
<http://m.economictimes.com/news/politics-and-nation/vk-sasikala-elected-aiadmk-general-secretary/articleshow/56231003.cms>.
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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK), Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (ADMK)

Group Formation: Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam formed in 1972 when it splintered off of Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, a political party (Canada IRB 2003, Kohli 1992, 162). The organization was founded by M.G. Ramachandran (Kohli 1992, 162, 164).

Group End: The group is still an active political party. The last large scale attack was in 2009 (GTD 2016).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The organization was founded in 1972 by M.G. Ramachandran, a popular actor who was a part of the DMK but had disputes with group's leadership (Kohli 1992, 162, 164). The group was a violent political party. The first recorded attack was on August 8, 1991; however, a majority of the violent acts the party is responsible for are the roughing up of prominent leaders of the DMK, their rival party (GTD 2016, Canada IRB 2003). AIADMK has no ideological goals except the protection of the people of Tamil Nadu and the Tamilians in Sri Lanka (Canada IRB 2016).

Geography

The group is mainly active in Tamil Nadu and the Union Territory of Pondicherry, but it does hold seats in Kerala and Karnataka (Times of India 2016, The New Indian Express 2017). The organization has attacked Tiruchirappalli and Dindigul in Tamil Nadu (GTD 2016).

Organizational Structure

The political party was founded by M.G. Ramachandran, a popular actor who was a part of the DMK (Kohli 162-164, 1992). MGR remained in power from 1977 till his death in 1987, winning three general elections (Kohli 157, 1992). AIADMK is a violent political party that sporadically engages in violence. The group is organized like all other Indian parties with V K Sasikala as the General Secretary and O Panneerselvam as the Chief Minister (The Economic Times 2017). In order to be a member, any person, male or female, above the age of 18, must get a membership card issued to them (however, they are still independent voters) (Canada IRB 2016). The group is mainly active in Tamil Nadu and the Union Territory of Pondicherry, but it does hold seats in Kerala and Karnataka, suggesting that voters belong to all three states (Times of India 2016, The New Indian Express 2017).

External Ties

AIADMK originally splintered from the DMK party in 1972 (Canada IRB 2003; Australia RRT 2009). The AIADMK was allied with the Indian Congress Party in the 1974 and 1988 elections (Perumal 1987). The party also allied with the BJP and MDMK during the Jayalalitha Era (Murali 84, 2007).

Group Outcome

The group still used violence to maintain power as late as 2017 (New Indian Express 2017; Times of India 2016). The last large scale attack was a murder of a DMK party member in 2009 during an election season (GTD 2016). The previous Chief Minister,

Jayalalitha, has been placed in jail multiple times for allegations of corruption (Canada IRB 2003).

V. LAIQ CHANIO GROUP OF DACOIT BANDITS

Min. Group Date: 1992

Max. Group Date: 1992

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 1876, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, <https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=1876>
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 - LAIQ CHANIO GROUP OF DACOIT BANDITS
 - Laiq Chanio India
- Searched Google
 - LAIQ CHANIO GROUP OF DACOIT BANDITS
 - Laiq Chanio India
- Searched Google Scholar
 - LAIQ CHANIO GROUP OF DACOIT BANDITS
 - Laiq Chanio India
- Searched JSTOR
 - LAIQ CHANIO GROUP OF DACOIT BANDITS
 - Laiq Chanio India

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: No additional aliases

Group Formation: The only recorded attack is a transportation attack with 1 fatality and 0 injuries in 1992 in Sindi, Maharashtra (GTD 2016).

Group End: The only recorded attack is a transportation attack with 1 fatality and 0 injuries in 1992 in Sindi, Maharashtra (GTD 2016).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The only recorded attack is a transportation attack with 1 fatality and 0 injuries in 1992 in Sindi, Maharashtra (GTD 2016).

Geography

The only recorded attack is a transportation attack with 1 fatality and 0 injuries in 1992 in Sindi, Maharashtra (GTD 2016).

Organizational Structure

No information found.

External Ties

No information found.

Group Outcome

The only recorded attack is a transportation attack with 1 fatality and 0 injuries in 1992 in Sindi, Maharashtra (GTD 2016).

- VI. JAMMAT-E-ISLAMI (JI)
Min. Group Date: 1992
Max. Group Date: 2011
Onset: NA

Aliases: Jamaat-E-Islami (India/Pakistan), Jamaat E Islami (India/Pakistan), Jamaat-E-Islami (Ji), Jamiat Ulema E Pakistan, Jamiat Ulema-E-Pakistan, Jamiat Ulema-E-Pakistan (Jup), Jamiat Ulema-E-Pakistan (Jup), Jammatt-E-Islami (India/Pakistan), Jammatt-E-Islami (Ji)

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Jamiat Ulema Islam (JUI)

Group Formation: JI was founded by Abul ala Maudadi in 1941 (Zahid 2016, Canada IRB 1991). JI's student wing, Islami Jamiat-e-Taliba (IJT), formed in 1947, is the armed wing that led violent protests across college campuses in Pakistan (Zahid 2016, Mapping Militants 2012).

Group End: The group was still active as of 2016 (Ali 2016).

Part 3. Narrative

Jamaat-e-Islami is a political party in Pakistan that is an offshoot of the Jamaat organization that formed in undivided India in 1941 (HAF n.d.). Initially, the group wanted to establish Shariah law under the rule of British colonialism (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 636). After 1947, the group wanted to establish Shariah law in Pakistan. JI was founded by Abul ala Maudadi (Zahid 2016, Canada IRB 1991). JI's student wing, Islami

Jamiat-e-Talba (IJT), formed in 1947 and is the armed wing that leads violent protests across college campuses in Pakistan (Zahid 2016, Mapping Militants 2012). JI is a Salafi-Islamist organization (Zahid 2016). The organization, after the partition, wanted to establish Shariah law in Pakistan (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 636).

Geography

Pakistani immigrants have spread JI membership to Britain, South Africa, and Mauritius (Roy 2007, 93).

JUI has an isolated transnational incident in Charar-i-Sharif in the Kashmir region in 1995 against an Indian political representative (GTD 2016). It otherwise operates in and around Pakistan (GTD 2016).

Organizational Structure

JI was founded by Abul ala Maudadi who led the organization until his death in 1979 (Zahid 2016, Canada IRB 1991, Global Security n.d.). Maudadi was a political scholar who published and translated books (Global Security n.d.). Islami Jamiat-e-Talba (IJT) is the violent student wing of the organization while JI operates as a political party (Zahid 2016). JI has received financial benefits from Saudi Arabian and Middle Eastern donors and has been supported by the Pakistani government (Zahid 2016). Sirajul Haq is the current leader (Senate of Pakistan n.d.).

JI membership is strong in villages in Indian-controlled Kashmir and among young men who are students, engineers, businessmen, and medical assistants (Canada IRB 1991). Many of these young men live at either Gujra or Chatta Domil, two JI-sponsored "refugee camps" around Muzaffarabad (Canada IRB 1991). These camps only accept young men and provide better living conditions than government refugee camps (Canada IRB 1991). JI is the parent group of HM an organization that many of these young men become a part of (Canada IRB 1991). Many JI members come from Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh (Canada IRB 1991). In 1991, the group had 2000 members (Canada IRB 1991).

External Ties

The JI has splintered into the Fazlur Rahman (JUI(F)) faction, a member of the Islami-Jamhoori-Mahaz (Islamic Democratic Front); the Sami-ul-Haq (JUI(S)) faction, a member of the Mutaheda Deeni Mahaz alliance; the Noorani faction (JUI(NO)) and the Niazi faction (JUI(NI)), which are members of the Milli Yakjheti Council (MYC) (Canada IRB 1999). Following the Partition, the Jamaat (JI) was split into Jamaat-e-Islami

Pakistan (JIP), Jamaat-e-Islami Hind (JIH), and Jamaat-e-Islami Kashmir (JIK) (Khanyari 2014).

In 1974, a separate JI group was established in Kashmir (Khanyari 2014). JI formed a group in Afghanistan in 1972 (Gilles 2003, 141). Reportedly, this group was responsible for training the Taliban (Canada IRB 1999) The Afghanistani branch of JI was started by ex-Jamiat member Mohammad Yunos Qanuni and is still an official political party, but is no longer as active (Australia RRT 2013, 9). JI was allegedly funded and supported by the Ziah regime in Pakistan (Global Security n.d.) ISI has also allegedly supported JI in the past (HAF n.d.) Saudi Arabia has also allegedly funded JI (Global Security n.d.) Bhutto and the PPP have also been accused of appeasing the Jamaat-i Islami (Canada IRB 1991). In 2008, JI was part of the United Action Front, or Muttahida Majlis-e-Amal (MMA) (Global Security n.d.). In the 1950s and 1960s, IJT fought with Marxist and Maoist student revolters (Zahid 2016).

Group Outcome

Both the Pakistani government and Indian Government have arrested members and banned student protests by the IJT (Zahid 2016). Their last incident was in October 2007 (GTD 2016). The organization is still active today and clashes with Indian Military forces on the LoC following the September 2016 Kashmir shootings (Ali 2016).

VII. JHARKHAND TRIBAL FORCES

Min. Group Date: 1992

Max. Group Date: 1992

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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 - "JHARKHAND TRIBAL FORCES"
- Searched Google
 - "JHARKHAND TRIBAL FORCES"
- Searched Google Scholar
 - "JHARKHAND TRIBAL FORCES"

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: NA

Group Formation: NA

Group End: NA

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This appears to be a localized tribal group or ethnic group and not an armed group. No evidence of GTD incidents could be found.

Geography

This appears to be a localized tribal group or ethnic group and not an armed group. No evidence of GTD incidents could be found.

Organizational Structure

This appears to be a localized tribal group or ethnic group and not an armed group. No evidence of GTD incidents could be found.

External Ties

This appears to be a localized tribal group or ethnic group and not an armed group. No evidence of GTD incidents could be found.

Group Outcome

This appears to be a localized tribal group or ethnic group and not an armed group. No evidence of GTD incidents could be found.

VIII. CPI(ML) JANASHAKTI
Min. Group Date: 1992
Max. Group Date: 0
Onset: NA

Aliases: Janashakti, Communist Party Of India (Marxist-Leninist) Janashakti, Communist Party Of India, Marxist-Leninist Cpi-MI (Liberation), Cpi(MI) Janashakti

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: On July 30, 1992

Group End: Allegedly, CPI-ML and CPI-ML Janashakti combined to form CPI-ML Mao Tse Tung in April 2013 (The Hindu 2013).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

On July 30, 1992, CPI (ML) Resistance, a faction of the Unity Centre of Communist Revolutionaries of India (Marxist-Leninist), CPI (ML) Agami Yug, Paila Vasudev Rao's CPI (ML), CPI (ML) [Khokan Majumdar Faction], Coordination Committee of Communist Revolutionaries (CCCR), and Communist Revolutionary Group for Unity (CRGU) (SATP n.d.) combined to form CPI (ML) Janashakti. The first mentioned attack is the abduction and murder of a Naxalite on February 5, 2001, in Kathalapur, though the group was likely active even earlier (SATP n.d.). The group is center-seeking and wants to overthrow the Indian government (Al Jazeera 2017). The group ascribes to a Maoist ideology (Al Jazeera 2017).

Geography

The organization is primarily in the state of Telangana, but it is also moderately present in Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, and Maharashtra (SATP n.d.; Al-Jazeera 2017).

Organizational Structure

It is unknown who was initially in charge of the group. The group currently has 250 to 300 cadres (Al Jazeera 2017; SATP n.d.). 80-90% of the cadres consist of local tribal people (Al Jazeera 2017). The last leader of the organization was Alope Mukherjee (The Hindu 2013). The group primarily uses extortion to attain funds (SATP n.d.).

External Ties

One faction of CPI-ML Janashakti broke away in 1996 and formed the CPI-ML Unity Initiative, which is now a faction of CPI-ML. Thereafter, CPI-ML Janashakti split into the PWG, which merged with the Maoist Communist Centre to form CPI-Maoist, and the K. Rajanna faction or CPI-ML Janashakti (SATP n.d.). Rajanna was accused of embezzlement in 2003 and CPI-ML Janashakti split into CPI-ML (Ramachandran) and CPI-ML (Rajanna), or CPI-ML Janashakti (SATP n.d.). On August 18, 2005, CPI-ML Pratighatana merged with CPI-ML (Ramachandran) to form CPI-ML. Another splintered faction of CPI-ML Janashakti is the Communist Party of United States of India (CPUSI) (SATP n.d.).

Group Outcome

The group conducted several prominent attacks in 2005 (SATP n.d.). As of 2006, CPI-ML Janashakti had not yet been banned by the Indian government (SATP n.d.). In 2008, Kura Devender alias Amar, a central committee member of CPI-ML, was arrested in Pune (The Hindu 2008). Allegedly, CPI-ML and CPI-ML Janashakti combined to form CPI-ML Mao Tse Tung in April 2013 (The Hindu 2013).

IX. COMMUNIST TRADE UNION WORKERS

Min. Group Date: 1992

Max. Group Date: 1992

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 1958, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=1958>
- Searched Proquest
 - “Communist trade union workers”
 - “Communist trade union workers” india
- Searched Google Scholar
 - “Communist trade union workers” india
- Searched Google
 - “Communist trade union workers” india
- Searched JSTOR
 - “Communist trade union workers” india

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: NA

Group Formation: On June 16, 1992, 1 fatality resulted from an attack on private citizens or property (GTD 2016).

Group End: On June 16, 1992, 1 fatality resulted from an attack on private citizens or property (GTD 2016).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the group formed. It first came to attention for a violent attack against workers supporting the government on June 16, 1992, resulting in 1 fatality (GTD 2016). No additional information could be found about the group's goals, organizational structure, external ties, or outcome. There is no city or location tied to the event.

Geography

The attack occurred in West Bengal, but is not tied to a specific city (GTD 2016).

Organizational Structure

On June 16, 1992, 1 fatality resulted from an attack on private citizens or property (GTD 2016). No additional information could be found about the group's goals, organizational structure, external ties, or outcome. There is no city or location tied to the event.

External Ties

On June 16, 1992, 1 fatality resulted from an attack on private citizens or property (GTD 2016). No additional information could be found about the group's goals, organizational structure, external ties, or outcome. There is no city or location tied to the event.

Group Outcome

The group's last attack was on June 16, 1992 when it attacked workers supporting the government (GTD 2016). The group is not heard from again after this attack.

- X. KHASI STUDENTS UNION
Min. Group Date: 1992
Max. Group Date: 1992
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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- "NGOs condemn Khasi Students' Union violence." *Times of India*. 2013. <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/guwahati/NGOs-condemn-Khasi-Students-Union-violence/articleshow/19422958.cms>
- SIRNATE, VASUNDHARA. "Students versus the State: The Politics of Uranium Mining in Meghalaya." *Economic and Political Weekly* 44, no. 47 (2009): 18-23. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/25663806>.
- "Stop persuading people to mine uranium in Meghalaya: Khasi students." *Business Standard*. 2017. http://www.business-standard.com/article/news-ians/stop-persuading-people-to-mine-uranium-in-meghalaya-khasi-students-117040401254_1.html
- Tag Archives: Khasi Students' Union." *Newspaper*. April 3, 2017. Accessed June 05, 2017. <https://thenortheasttoday.com/tag/khasi-students-union/>.
- Tilak Rai. "Khasi student union announces six-day night blockade." *Indian Express*. 2007. <http://archive.indianexpress.com/news/khasi-student-union-announces-sixday-night-blockade/33849/>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Khasi Students' Union, KSU, Khasi Student Union (KSU),

Group Formation: The KSU formed in 1978 to protect the political and economic interests of the Khasi people who are a tribal minority in India (Sirnate 2009, 19).

Group End: The group's last known violent incident was in 2013, though it was holding protests and still active as a student organization as late as 2017 (GTD 2016; Northeast Today 2017; Business Standard 2017).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The KSU is an ethno-nationalist group that formed in 1978 to protect the political and economic interests of the Khasi people who are a tribal minority in India (Sirnate 2009, 19). In order to do so, they believe they need to dispel all non-tribal groups from the region (Banerjje 1987; Sirnate 2009, 19). Their first violent attack was in 1979 (Sinarte 2009, 19). Previous demands of the KSU have been a wall bordering Bangladesh, the extension of the Assam Accord of 1985 to Meghalaya in order to create development in the economically impoverished area, total reservation in the state assembly for the indigenous people, and curbing the sale of mortgaged land. In recent years the KSU's primary goal is to combine the Khasi-Jaintia-Garo quota and increase it to 90% (Sangma 2002, 213-218). KSU wants everyone to fit under the 90% quota so that job opportunities and school admissions are based on merit and not tribal caste (Sangma 2002, 213).

Geography

The Khasi Student Union operates primarily in Meghalaya (Banerjje 1987). It has branches in Sikkim and Karnataka (TNT 2017).

Organizational Structure

The KSU began as a student movement started by students and became violent in order to garner a response (Banerjje 1987; Sangma 213-218 2002). The KSU is organized like most Indian political parties. Lambokstarwell Marngar is 2017 the president, Shemphang Lyngdoh Mawphlang is the vice-president, and Donald V. Thabah is the general secretary. All three are highly educated and pursuing or have either MAs or PhDs.

All members of the KSU are Khasis. There are 354 KSU units and a KSU girls' wing. Electors from all branches go to the polls and elect the top three positions as well as an education secretary, an assistant general secretary, an organising secretary, a publicity secretary, and an office secretary (Lyngdoh 2017). The organization is community funded (Sangma 2002, 215). Lyngdoh was a KSU leader in 1987 and created Khun Hynniewtrep National Awakening Movement (KHNAM), a separate political party in Meghalaya, in 2007 (Banerjje 1987; Sinarte 2009, 19).

External Ties

Lyngdoh splinters and creates KHNAM in 2007 (Sinarte 2009, 19)

Group Outcome

The Khasi Student Union is still active today (TNT 2017). The last attack was on November 16 2013 when assailants burned down a tea vendor's stand (GTD 2016).

Lyngdoh was a KSU leader in 1987 and created Khun Hynniewtrep National Awakening Movement (KHNAM), a separate political party in Meghalaya, in 2007 (Banerjie 1987; Sinarte 2009, 19). State government tried compromising in 1987 during violence; however, it was ineffective (Banerjie 1987). Local police also arrested and held Lyngdoh in 1987 (Banerjie 1987; Sinarte 2009, 19).

India Cases, Part 8: 1992-1994

Last Updated: 31 May 2017

| torg | gname | onset | min | max |
|-------|--|-------|------|------|
| T1906 | SERVANTS OF ISLAM ORGANIZATION | | 1992 | 1992 |
| T856 | KUKI LIBERATION ARMY (KLA) | | 1992 | 2011 |
| T2083 | BIHAR PEOPLE'S PARTY | | 1993 | 1994 |
| T647 | HARKAT UL ANSAR | | 1993 | 2011 |
| T2277 | BENGALI TIGER FORCE (BTF) | | 1993 | 1999 |
| T626 | KARBI PEOPLE'S FRONT (KPF) | | 1994 | 0 |
| T2417 | RANBIR SENA | | 1994 | 2009 |
| T948 | KANGLEI YAWOL KANNA LUP (KYKL) | | 1994 | 2010 |
| T816 | MUTTAHIDA JIHAD COUNCIL (MJC) | | 1994 | 2005 |
| T239 | JAMMU AND KASHMIR ISLAMIC FRONT (JKIF) | | 1994 | 1996 |
| T20 | AL HADID | | 1994 | 1994 |

I. SERVANTS OF ISLAM ORGANIZATION

Min. Group Date: 1992

Max. Group Date: 1992

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 1954, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2016, <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=1954>

- Searched Proquest
 - “Servants of islam organization”
 - Servants of islam organization india
- Searched Google
 - “Servants of islam organization”
 - Servants of islam organization india

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1992 (Global Terrorism Database 2016)

Group End: 1992 (GTD 2016)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The only information that is available regarding the group formation is that the Servants of Islam Organization came to attention as a violent group on July 19, 1992, when they attacked a local militia in Kerala (Global Terrorism Database 2016).

Geography

It can be inferred that the the Servants of Islam Organization operate in Poonthura, India since that is the location of their first violent attack (Global Terrorism Database 2016).

Organizational Structure

There is no information available regarding the organizational structure of Servants of Islam Organization.

External Ties

There is no information available regarding the external ties of the Servants of Islam Organization.

Group Outcome

There is no information available regarding the group outcome of the Servants of Islam Organization. The only information that is available regarding the group formation is that

the Servants of Islam Organization came to attention as a violent group on July 19, 1992, when they attacked a local militia in Kerala (Global Terrorism Database 2016).

II. KUKI LIBERATION ARMY (KLA)

Min. Group Date: 1992

Max. Group Date: 2011

Onset: NA

Aliases: Kuki Liberation Army (Kla), KLA, Kuki Liberation Army

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Kuki Liberation Army." South Asia Terrorist Portal. N.D.
http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/states/manipur/terrorist_outfits/kla.htm
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http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/states/manipur/terrorist_outfits/KLA_tl.htm
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http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/states/manipur/terrorist_outfits/KLA2013.htm
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<http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/para/kuki.htm>
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<http://www.easternpanorama.in/index.php/tidbits/77-2011/december-/1718-klokla-a-declares-unilateral-ceasefire>
- "Manipur: 10 Kuki militants killed in gunbattle." India Today. 2010.
<http://indiatoday.intoday.in/story/manipur-10-kuki-militants-killed-in-gunbattle/1/106274.html>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1992-1993 (SATP n.d.; Eastern Panorama News 2011; Global Security n.d.)

Group End: 2011 - Unilateral Ceasefire (SATP n.d.; Eastern Panorama News 2011)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The exact date of formation for the Kuki Liberation Army (KLA) is unknown but the group was formed sometime between 1992-1993 (SATP n.d.; Eastern Panorama News 2011; Global Security n.d.). The political aim of the Kuki Liberation Army (KLA) is separatist as it aims to fight for an independent Kukiland (Eastern Panorama News 2011; SATP n.d.). The initial goal of the group is to protect the citizens of Kukiland from the Nationalist Socialist Council of Nagaland (Global Security n.d.). It is ethno-nationalist and fights for the Kuki minority (SATP n.d.). Based on the information provided regarding the group, it can be inferred that it first came to attention as a violent group in 2001, if not earlier (SATP n.d.).

Geography

The Kuki Liberation Army (KLA) operates within various regions of Assam including but not limited to East Karbi, West Karbi, Barak Valley, Cachar and the N.C.Hills (Eastern Panorama News 2011; SATP n.d.). Previous areas at which the KLA has conducted attacks or has been involved in incidents are New Delhi, Manipur, Songjathal, and Imphal East and West (SATP n.d.; Global Security n.d.).

Organizational Structure

The leader of the KLA was Paozangam Letkholun until he was shot by the police on June 4, 2003 (SATP n.d.; Eastern Panorama News 2011). No information is available regarding the membership size of the KLA except that the group size is smaller than other Kuki insurgent groups (SATP n.d.). The membership of the KLA is composed of ethnic Kuki people. The group mostly receives its source of funding through extortion and “protection fees” that are obtained from the places where the KLA conducts its operations (SATP n.d.; Global Security n.d.). The Kuki Liberation Army is one of nine Kuki insurgent groups; all these insurgent groups have similar goals regarding the independence of the Kukiland state (Global Security n.d.). There was some infighting and competition between the group, but there is no evidence of the Kuki insurgent groups fighting together. There is no evidence of a political wing.

External Ties

Since the Kuki Liberation Army is one of nine Kuki insurgent groups that all have similar ideologies, it could be inferred that the KLA may have some ties with some of these other insurgent groups (Global Security n.d.). It is alleged that the KLA is externally tied to the Nationalist Socialist Council of Nagaland but this information may not be reliable since a Global Security article titled “Kuki Insurgent Groups” states that the goal of the KLA is to protect the Kuki people from the Nationalist Socialist Council of Nagaland (SATP n.d.; Global Security n.d.). Furthermore, it is important to note that the KLA has signed an agreement with the Suspension of Operations due to an armed conflict with the Kuki National Front- Presidium (Global Security n.d.; India Today 2010). There was

some infighting and competition between the group, but there is no evidence of the Kuki insurgent groups fighting together.

Group Outcome

It is important to note that ten Kuki insurgents were murdered due to an armed conflict between the KLA and Kuki National Front - Presidium; this armed conflict initiated the Suspension of Operations that resulted in the government banning the Kuki militants from carrying arms and made the groups avoid other militant activities (Global Security n.d; India Today 2010). The KLA declared a unilateral ceasefire in 2011 and voluntarily disarmed (Eastern Panorama News 2011). The state has responded to the KLA by arresting leaders of the various KLA cadres and the last known incident regarding the Kuki Liberation Army was on September 25, 2012 (SATP n.d.).

- III. BIHAR PEOPLE'S PARTY
Min. Group Date: 1993
Max. Group Date: 1994
Onset: NA

Aliases: Bihar People's Party (Hindu Militants), Bihar Peoples Party, Bihar People's Party, Bihar Peoples Party (Hindu Militants)

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 4590, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2016, <https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=4590>
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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1993 (The Indian Express 2016)

Group End: 2005 - No members of the BPP have held office after this date. (The Indian Express 2016)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Bihar People's Party was a political party that was formed in 1993 by Anand Mohan to compete in elections (The Indian Express 2016). The ideology of the group is unknown. The date the group first came to attention as a violent group was on December 5, 1994 (GTD 2016). It is tied to one assassination in 1994, but it's unclear why it happened and the group didn't take responsibility.

Geography

Though there is no explicit information available regarding the area of operations of Bihar except that the original office of the BPP was located in Patna, the capital of Bihar (The Indian Express 2016).

Organizational Structure

The Bihar People's Party, a violent political party organization, was formed by Anand Mohan (The Indian Express 2016). However, it is important to note that even though the group was founded by Anand Mohan, the only member of parliament that the BPP had was his wife, Lovely Anand (The Indian Express 2016; The Hindu 2004). No information is available regarding the membership of the group. The group receives its source of funding by "raising funds from supporters" (The Indian Express 2016). There are no different wings of the Bihar People's Party.

External Ties

If the Bihar People's Party has links to external ties, they are not explicitly stated as Lovely Anand declared that the BPP generates its source of funding through "raising funds from supporters" (The Indian Express 2016). There is no other evidence of external support.

Group Outcome

The BPP was implicated in only one militant incident in 1994 (GTD 2016). The incident involved the assassination of a district magistrate for reasons that remain unclear (Times of India 1994). The government responded by arresting 22 members, including Anand Mohan, involved in the murder (Times of India 1994). The government later granted the group members bail and they have not been associated with any violent activities since.

The group was last active in 2005; no members of the BPP held political office after this date (The Indian Express 2016).

IV. HARKAT UL ANSAR
Min. Group Date: 1993
Max. Group Date: 2011
Onset: NA

Aliases: Harkat-UI-Ansar, Harakat-UI-Ansar, Harkat Al Ansar, Harkat UI Ansar, Harkat UI-Ansar, Harkat-Al-Ansar

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Harkat ul-Ansar." South Asia Terrorist Portal. N.D. http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/states/jandk/terrorist_outfits/harkat_ul_ansar_or_harkat_ul_jehad_e_islami.htm
- "Harkat-ul-Ansar." Mackenzie Institute. 2016. <http://mackenzieinstitute.com/tag/harkat-ul-ansar/>
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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1993 (SATP n.d.; FAS 1999; Oxford Islamic Studies 2017)

Group End: 2011 - Not Active (SATP n.d.)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Harkat UI Ansar formed in 1993 from a merger between Harkat ul-Jihad al-Islami and Harkat ul-Mujahideen (SATP n.d., FAS 1999, Oxford Islamic Studies 2017). The ideology of the Harkat UI Ansar is Pan-Islamic and its initial goals were to advocate for an independent Jammu-Kashmir (SATP n.d.) (Oxford Islamic Studies 2017). The group

first came to attention as a violent group in 1994 when 13 individuals were kidnapped by the Harkat UI Ansar (CIA FOIA 1996).

Geography

The headquarters of the Harkat UI Ansar are located within Muzaffarabad, Kashmir, and Rawalpindi (Oxford Islamic Studies 2017; Crenshaw 2012). Due to its headquarters being in this location, it can be inferred that the main area of operation for the Harkat UI Ansar is located in Kashmir and another base of operation is Afghanistan (Mackenzie Institute 2016; Crenshaw 2012). Harkat UI Ansar allegedly conducted an operation in Islamabad, Pakistan (CIA FOIA 1996).

Organizational Structure

The Harkat UI Ansar is an Islamic extremist organization that was formed through the merger of Harkat ul-Jihad al-Islami and Harkat ul-Mujahideen in 1993 (SATP n.d., FAS 1999, Oxford Islamic Studies 2017). The leader of the Harkat UI Ansar is Maulana Saadat Ullah Khan (SATP n.d.). The membership of the Harkat UI Ansar consists of ex-militants who had originally fought in Afghanistan as part of the Mujahideen's efforts to expel the Soviet Union (Oxford Islamic Studies n.d.). The Harkat UI Ansar allegedly receives its source of funding from Islamabad's ISI and is allegedly attempting to receive funding from "sponsors of international terrorism" (CIA FOIA 1996). It is important that the HUA receives donations from "sympathizers" which consist of various government entities and countries (FAS 1999).

External Ties

The Harkat UI Ansar is an Islamic extremist organization that was formed through the merger of Harkat ul-Jihad al-Islami and Harkat ul-Mujahideen in 1993 (SATP n.d., FAS 1999, Oxford Islamic Studies 2017). Thus, it can be inferred that the Harkat UI Ansar may have some existing ties to these two terrorist groups. Furthermore, some HUA members trained in Al-Qaeda training camps in Afghanistan (FAS 1999). The Harkat UI Ansar allegedly received funding from Pakistan and is allegedly attempting to receive funding from other "sponsors of international terrorism" (CIA FOIA 1996).

The HUA received donations from "sympathizers" which consist of various government entities and countries (FAS 1999). The HUA has a splinter group called Jaish-e-Mohammed which formed between 1998 and 2000 (SATP n.d.).

Group Outcome

The Harkat Ul Ansar stopped using violence in 2011 due to the collapse of the leaders of the group, the source of funding, and the individual cadres that represented the group (SATP n.d). This was a result of a few reasons. When the HUA leadership went underground in 1997, the group as a whole and its organizational capacity suffered (FAS 1999; SATP n.d.). Furthermore, the Pakistani government banned the HUA in December 2001 (Oxford Islamic Studies 2017). The HUA has a splinter group called Jaish-e-Mohammed which was formed in 1998 (SATP n.d.).

V. BENGALI TIGER FORCE (BTF)

Min. Group Date: 1993

Max. Group Date: 1999

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 20105, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2016, <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20105>
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- "350 BTF Militants Surrender in Guwahati." 2006. The Hindustan Times, Aug 15. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/470930929?accountid=14026>.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: BTF

Group Formation: December 9, 1996 (Telegraph 2006)

Group End: 2010 - 4 members of the Bengali Tiger Force shot (Telegraph 2010) (repressed/disarm)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Formed on December 9, 1996, the BTF aims to defend the rights and property of Bengali minorities living in Bodo (Telegraph 2006; Telegraph 2010; The Hindustan Times 2006). Their goal is autonomy-seeking. The ideology of the group is ethnonationalist because it advocates for the rights of the Bengali people in Assam (Telegraph 2006). The group first came to attention as a violent group in 1997 (Subhani 1997).

Geography

The Bengali Tiger Force mainly operates in the region of Assam (Telegraph 2006; The Telegraph 2010; The Hindustan Times 2006; Subhani 1997). However, the group has also operated within the city of Krishnanagar (GTD 2016).

Organizational Structure

The leader of the Bengali Tiger Force is named Subhash Chandra Sarkar (Telegraph 2006). The name of the Chief Minister of the BTF is Tarun Gogoi (The Hindustan Times 2006). The Bengali Tiger Force initially started off with only 75 members when it was formed but over time that number has grown to include a total of 324-350 members (Telegraph 2006; The Hindustan Times 2006). No information is available regarding where the group receives its source of funding or from where it gets its members. The BTF has a cadre, the name of which is unknown, that assists the BTF in its goals and operates within Assam (The Hindustan Times 2006). No other information regarding the different wings of the BTF is known.

External Ties

Though it is not known from where the Bengali Tiger Force receives its source of funding, the BTF has an alliance with Bodo Liberation Tiger Force, BLTF (Subhani 1997). The BTF has a cadre, the name of which is unknown, that assists the BTF in its goals and operates within Assam as well (The Hindustan Times 2006).

Group Outcome

In 2006, 324 members unilaterally disarmed and issued a series of demands including amnesty and employment offers by the Assam government (Telegraph 2006). In 2010, security forces shot four members of the group in Darrang during a sweep operation (Telegraph 2010). The status of the group is not currently known but since there are no reported incidents after 2010, it can be inferred that the group stopped using violence in 2010 due to the shooting of some of its members (Telegraph 2010).

- VI. KARBI PEOPLE'S FRONT (KPF)
Min. Group Date: 1994
Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: Karbi People's Front (Kpf), Karbi People s Front, Karbi People s Front (Kpf), Karbi Peoples Front, Karbi People's Front, Karbi Peoples Front (Kpf)

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Karbi National Volunteers (KNV) - Terrorist Group of Assam." South Asia Terrorist Portal. N.D.
http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/states/assam/terrorist_outfits/knv.htm
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<https://search.proquest.com/docview/911518284?accountid=14026>.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Karbi People's Liberation Tigers (Tehelka 2011)

Group Formation: Unknown

Group End: Unknown

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Karbi People's Front is one of the two groups that merged to form the United People's Democratic Solidarity in 2000 (SATP 2001, BBC 2010). No other information is available regarding the formation of the group.

Geography

Though no information is available regarding where the Karbi People's Party operates; however, it is likely that the group operates in Assam since the UPDS has had many incidents in that area (SATP 2001, BBC 2010, Tehelka 2011).

Organizational Structure

No information is available regarding the organizational structure of the Karbi People's Party except that it merged with another Karbi militant group in order to form the UPDS in 2000 (SATP 2001, BBC 2010, Tehelka 2011).

External Ties

No information is available regarding the external ties of the Karbi People's Party except that it merged with another Karbi militant group in order to form the UPDS in 2000 (SATP 2001, BBC 2010, Tehelka 2011).

Group Outcome

No information is available regarding the group outcome of the Karbi People's Party. It is unknown when the group ends.

VII. RANBIR SENA
Min. Group Date: 1994
Max. Group Date: 2009
Onset: NA

Aliases: Ranbir Sena, Army Of Ranvir, Ranvir Sena

Part 1. Bibliography

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http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/terroristoutfits/Ranvir_Sena.htm
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- 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
- "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 group has two front organizations named “Ranvir Kisan Maha Sangh,” which is the political wing of the Ranvir Sena, and “Ranvar 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 “Ranvar Mahila Sangh” (SATP n.d.). It is also important to note that the leader of the militant group, 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, Brahmeshwar Singh, to life imprisonment in 2002; 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). Brahmeshwar Singh was murdered in Bihar on June 1, 2012 (Times of India 2012, India Today n.d.).

VIII. KANGLEI YAWOL KANNA LUP (KYKL)

Min. Group Date: 1994
Max. Group Date: 2010
Onset: NA

Aliases: Kanglei Yawol Kanna Lup (Kykl), Kanglei Yaol Kanba Lup, Organization To Save The Revolutionary Movement In Manipur

Part 1. Bibliography

- “Kanglei Yawol Kanna Lup.” South Asia Terrorist Portal. N.D. http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/states/manipur/terrorist_outfits/kykl.htm
- “Kangleipak Yawal Kanna Lub/Kanglei Yawol Kanna Lup (KYKL). Paramilitary Groups India. Global Security. N.D. <http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/para/kykl.htm>
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- “All-out offensive launched in Manipur to eliminate militants.” Indian Express. 2015. <http://indianexpress.com/article/india/india-others/all-out-offensive-launched-in-manipur-to-eliminate-militants/>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

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

Group End: 2017 - May still be active (SATP n.d.)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Kanglei Yawol Kanna Lup formed in January 1994 from a merger of the United National Liberation Front, the People’s Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak, and the Kangleipak Communist Party (SATP n.d.; Global Security n.d.). The political aim of the Kanglei Yawol Kanna Lup is separatist as it aims to create a separate state for the Meitei people (SATP n.d.; Global Security n.d.). The group also claims it wants to “rebuild” Manipur society, though it is unclear what this exactly entails (SATP n.d.). The group is ethno-nationalist because it fights on behalf of the Meitei people (SATP n.d.; Global Security n.d.). The Kanglei Yawol Kanna Lup first came to attention as a violent group March 13, 2001, although it appeared to be active much earlier (GTD n.d.).

Geography

The Kanglei Yawol Kanna Lup operates within Nagaland and the various districts of Manipur (GTD n.d., SATP n.d., Indian Express 2015). The group is active in the Imphal, Bishenpur, and Thoubal district around Manipur (Global Security n.d.).

Organizational Structure

The Kanglei Yawol Kanna Lup was formed in January 1994 from a merger of the United National Liberation Front, the People's Revolutionary Party, and the Kangleipak Communist Party (SATP n.d.; Global Security n.d.). The membership of the KYKL consists of ex-militants as the group was formed through a merger (Global Security n.d.) The group receives its source of funding mainly through extortion (SATP n.d.) The Kanglei Yawol Kanna Lup has an armed wing named Miyamgi Yawol Lanmee and a political wing known as the Executive Committee (SATP n.d.; Global Security n.d.).

External Ties

The group receives weapons and training from the NSCN-IM (Global Security n.d.). It is important to note that the NSCN-IM leverages the KYKL to check and constrain the UNLF's power in the Manipur region (Global Security n.d.). The KYKL has "ties" to other groups including the ZRA, ANVC, and NSCN-K (SATP n.d.). It is important to note that the link between the Kanglei Yawol Kanna Lup and the ANVC is described as a "working arrangement," but it is unclear what this entails (SATP n.d.).

Group Outcome

The Kanglei Yawol Kanna Lup had mass defections in 2003 due to the murder of some of its cadres (Global Security n.d.). Furthermore, in 1996 the Kanglei Yawol Kanna split into two splinter groups designated as Oken (KYKL(O)) and Toijamba (KYKL(T)) factions; in 2002, the groups decided to re-merge (Global Security n.d.; SATP n.d.). The state of Manipur launched an offensive operation against the Manipur militant groups in 2015 and one of the suspected militant groups was the Kanglei Yawol Kanna Lup (Indian Express 2015). The last known incident involving the Kanglei Yawol Kanna Lup was in 2017, which may indicate that the group is still active (SATP n.d.).

IX. MUTTAHIDA JIHAD COUNCIL (MJC)

Min. Group Date: 1994

Max. Group Date: 2005

Onset: NA

Aliases: United Jihad Council, Muttahida Jihad Council, Muttahida Jihad Council (Mjc)

Part 1. Bibliography

- “Muttahida Jeda Council.” South Asia Terrorist Portal. N.D.
http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/states/jandk/terrorist_outfits/mjc.htm
- “United Jihad Council/Muttahida Jihad Council.” FAS. 1999.
<https://fas.org/irp/world/para/mjc.htm>
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http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south_asia/4415823.stm
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<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-india-35216716>
- Victoria Schofield. 2008. Kashmiri separatism and Pakistan in the current global environment, *Contemporary South Asia*, 16(1): 83-92.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Muttahida Jihad Council

Group Formation: 1994 (BBC 2016)

Group End: 2016 (BBC 2016) - still active

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Muttahida Jihad Council formed in 1994 and its main goal is to represent the interests of all the various armed groups that operate within Jammu and Kashmir; the Muttahida Jihad Council consists of 16 militant groups to date (FAS 1999; BBC 2016). The MJC is considered an umbrella organization of various Kashmiri militant groups (BBC 2005). The group first came to attention as a violent group in October 1999 (FAS 1999).

Geography

The Muttahida Jihad Council operates within both Indian Kashmir and Pakistan Kashmir, with greater emphasis on the latter (BBC 2015, BBC 2016, SATP n.d., FAS 1999). The headquarters of the MJC are located in Muzaffarabad (SATP n.d.).

Organizational Structure

The leader of the MJC is Mohammad Salahuddin (BBC 2016). The MJC consists of 16 groups: Hizb-ul-Mujahideen, Jammu Kashmir Liberation Front, Harkat-ul-Ansar, Tehrik-e-Jehad, Tehreek-ul-Mujahideen, Jamiat-ul-Mujahideen, Al Jihad, Al Umar Mujahideen, Jammu Kashmir Islamic Front, Muslim Janbaz Force, Hizbullah, Al Fatah, Hizbul-Momineen, Lashkar-e-Toiba, Jaish-e-Mohammed, and Al-Badr Mujahideen

(SATP n.d.). The group sometimes claims responsibility for attacks carried out by participating members despite acting as an umbrella front. No information regarding the membership of the group is available but it can be inferred that only militant groups with similar goals as the MJC are admitted into the council. There is no explicit information from where the MJC receives its funding but there is information that states that the Pakistani ISI agency's involvement in the MJC and thus, it can be inferred that it provides some form of support to the MJC (BBC 2016).

External Ties

The MJC is an umbrella organization, which oversees coordination between at least a dozen different Kashmir militant groups (BBC 2005). There is no explicit information from where the MJC receives its funding but the group allegedly receives funding from the Pakistan ISI (BBC 2016).

Group Outcome

The only response from the state towards the group was when Modi organized a gathering to address the Pakistani airbase attack performed by the Muttahida Jihad Council; the outcome of the meeting is not known (BBC 2016). The group was last active when it claimed responsibility for an attack on a Pakistani airbase in 2016 (BBC 2016).

- X. JAMMU AND KASHMIR ISLAMIC FRONT (JKIF)
Min. Group Date: 1994
Max. Group Date: 1996
Onset: NA

Aliases: Jammu And Kashmir Islamic Front, Jammu And Kashmir Islamic Front (Jkif)

Part 1. Bibliography

- Mathieu Guidere. "Jammu and Kashmir Islamic Front." Historical Dictionary of Islamic Fundamentalism. P. 183. Scarecrow Press. 2012.
[https://books.google.com/books?id=p5FWkN6B09YC&pg=PA183&lpg=PA183&dq=JAMMU+AND+KASHMIR+ISLAMIC+FRONT+\(JKIF\)&source=bl&ots=UtFI3zbJmg&sig=9QU2xSGMfY-UDGJdIDiXgwpRP6g&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjR3ZK40ZvUAhUB0YMKHbXXAS4Q6AEISTAJ#v=onepage&q=JAMMU%20AND%20KASHMIR%20ISLAMIC%20FRONT%20\(JKIF\)&f=false](https://books.google.com/books?id=p5FWkN6B09YC&pg=PA183&lpg=PA183&dq=JAMMU+AND+KASHMIR+ISLAMIC+FRONT+(JKIF)&source=bl&ots=UtFI3zbJmg&sig=9QU2xSGMfY-UDGJdIDiXgwpRP6g&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjR3ZK40ZvUAhUB0YMKHbXXAS4Q6AEISTAJ#v=onepage&q=JAMMU%20AND%20KASHMIR%20ISLAMIC%20FRONT%20(JKIF)&f=false)
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<https://search.proquest.com/docview/286117734?accountid=14026>.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1994

Group End: 2002- Prevention of Terrorism Ordinance in 2001 and imprisonment of members (Scarecrow Press 2012)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Jammu and Kashmir Islamic Front was founded in 1994 when it splintered from the Jammu Kashmir Liberation Front (Guiderde 2012, 183). The ideology of the JKIF is Islamist and it has separatist aims as it advocates for Pakistan to aggressively attain Jammu Kashmir (Guiderde 2012, 183; Times of India 1991). The group first came to attention as a violent group in January 1996 (Seattle Times 1996; The Hindu 1997).

Geography

The only known areas of operation of the Jammu and Kashmir Islamic Front are Pakistan and Delhi (The Hindu 1997; Seattle Times 1996). The JKIF has its headquarters in Pakistani Kashmir and operates heavily in Srinagar (Guiderde 2012, 183). It could be inferred that since the JKIF is a splinter group, it may operate in these areas as well (Guiderde 2012, 183).

Organizational Structure

The JKIF had 4 leaders who were initially members of the Student's Liberation Front (Guiderde 2012, 183). The names of the leaders were Bilal Ahmad Baig, Hilal Ahmad Baig, Sajjad Ahmad Keno, and Javed Ahmad Krava (Guiderde 2012, 183). No information is available regarding the membership of the JKIF or the size of the JKIF except that a significant number of members were imprisoned in 2002 (Guiderde 2012, 183). Both the JKIF and the SLF are splinter groups of the JKLF so members are likely ex-militants (Guiderde 2012, 183). The JKIF receives its support from the Pakistani government even though the government denies it as official support and rather characterizes it as simply "moral, political, and diplomatic" (The Hindu 1997).

External Ties

The JKIF allegedly receives its support from the Pakistani government even though the government denies it as official support and rather characterizes it as simply “moral, political, and diplomatic” (The Hindu 1997). The Pakistani ISI allegedly helped the group splinter in 1994 (Guiderde 2012, 183).

The JKIF is a splinter group of the JKLF (Guiderde 2012, 183). The group may also have ties to the SLF, which also splintered from the JKLF (Guiderde 2012, 183).

Group Outcome

The Jammu and Kashmir Islamic Front was banned in 2001 many individuals in the group were arrested (Guiderde 2012, 183). The JKIF was last active in 2002 after which it stopped activities (Guiderde 2012, 183).

- XI. AL HADID
Min. Group Date: 1994
Max. Group Date: 1994
Onset: NA

Aliases: Al Hadid, Al-Hadid

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 1277, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2016, <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=1277>
- JOHN-THOR DAHLBURG. 1994. "Kidnappers Hold Britons in India; Kashmir Dispute Spills into Country's Capital." The Gazette, Nov 01, B5. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/432756075?accountid=14026>.
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- JOHN F BURNS Special to The New York Times. 1994. "Indian Police Free 3 Britons Held Hostage." New York Times (1923-Current File), Nov 02, 1. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/109317621?accountid=14026>.
- Yogiraj, Yogesh K. 1994. "Islamic Group Holds Hostages." News India - Times, Nov 04, 1. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/367800020?accountid=14026>.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: October 16, 1994

Group End: October 19, 1994 - Reason unknown (GTD 2016)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

No information regarding the group formation of the Al-Hadid is available. It first came to attention as a violent group on October 16, 1994 (GTD 2016; Yogiraj 1994; Dahlburg 1994; Burns 1994). It is assumed that the goal of the Al-Hadid is related to some extent with the acquisition of Jammu and Kashmir so the goals of the Al-Hadid are separatist-related; the group demanded the Pakistani government release several separatist militants (Burns 1994; Boston Globe 1994; Yogiraj 1994). The ideology of the group is Islamist (Yogiraj 1994).

Geography

The only known area of operation of the Al-Hadid is New Delhi, India (GTD 2016; Yogiraj 1994; Dahlburg 1994).

Organizational Structure

The leader of the Al-Hadid is Saifullah Khan who was imprisoned in 1994 (Boston Globe 1994). The membership of the Al-Hadid is characterized by individuals who believe in a strict interpretation of Islamic religious text and are from either Afghanistan or Pakistan (Burns 1994). There is no information available regarding the source of funding or the different wings of the Al-Hadid.

External Ties

Though there is no explicit information available regarding the external ties that the Al-Hadid possesses, one source states that the Al-Hadid may be looking for some "backing" from Pakistan (Yogiraj 1994).

Group Outcome

The group first came to attention as a violent group on October 10, 1994, when it kidnapped three British citizens and one American citizen (Burns 1994; Dahlburg 1994). Al-Hadid held the prisoners for ransom (Burns 1994; Dahlburg 1994). The last date the group was active was on October 19, 1994 (GTD 2016). It is also important to note that the leader of the Al-Hadid was imprisoned in 1994 (Boston Globe 1994). The date the group is last active is on October 19, 1994 (GTD 2016).